

() NOT FOR PUBLICATION

SOUTH CAROLINA INVENTORY FORM FOR HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND
INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES IN A MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION

NAME OF MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION: Springville Multiple Resource Area

PREFERRED NAME OF PROPERTY: Arthur Goodson House

HISTORIC NAME OF PROPERTY: John M. Lide House; Arthur Goodson House

COMMON NAME OF PROPERTY: Goodson House

LOCATION: West of county road 133, approximately 1/4 mile northeast of its
junction with county road 228.

CLASSIFICATION: Building

OWNER: Mr. R. E. Goodson, Sr.
RFD #3
Darlington, S. C.

DESCRIPTION

The Arthur Goodson House is a one-and-one-half-story, rectangular, central-hall, weatherboard-clad, frame residence. The house has two interior brick chimneys located on the ridge of the gable roof. The moderately raised foundation is brick piers with concrete block infill.

The fenestration of the facade, facing east, is symmetrical and consists of three bays. The central, or entrance bay is composed of a single-leaf door with recessed panels and sidelights and four-light transom. Flanking the entrance, there are two triple-hung sash, six-over-six-over-six windows reaching to the floor. Weatherboard decorated with a quirk bead is present on the porch wall. A full-width, hipped roof porch spans the facade. This porch features four square posts with small arched openings at the bottoms to facilitate water drain-off. The attached balustrade is made up of small, square balusters attached to a board that is sawn to form an arcade of pointed arches beneath the top rail. This balustrade treatment is like that at White Plains and the John W. Lide House. Lattice work springs from the top rail on the flanking bays and the bottom of the porch posts in the center bay; the legs of the lattice work parallel and are attached to the inside surface of the posts and form a flattened ogee arch between the posts with a tri-lobe pendant at the peak. A wide, plain frieze and boxed cornice complete the facade details.

The side elevations, north and south, are similarly handled with the exception of a small, one-story, hipped roof addition between the principal windows of the first story on the south elevation. The fenestration on the first story of the side elevations displays two nine-over-nine, double-hung sash windows.

The second story has one centrally placed nine-over-nine, double-hung sash window and partial returns. The rear, or west, elevation has one extant original nine-over-nine, double-hung sash window on the northwest wall; the original recessed door with five-light sidelights and four-eight transom are the remaining unaltered features. A three-quarter width, one-story porch, starting at the southwest corner, with a combination hipped and shed roof and small enclosed room is the only significant exterior alteration.

The interior room arrangement of the first floor is a four-room squared plan symmetrically arranged with two rooms on either side of a central hall running the entire depth of the house. There is a straight stair in the hall running from rear to front between the hall doors of the southeast and southwest rooms. The second floor is made up of two rooms of unequal size, the floor space of the central hall being contained in the north room.

The interior wall surface throughout the first floor is the original plastering. The simple wooden mantels are also all in place. An interesting feature of the rooms on the south side of the hall is a shared, sliding firewood box, built next to the fireplace and accessible to both rooms. The upstairs rooms are surfaced in two methods. The south, and smaller room is plastered and the larger north room is finished with beaded board on walls and ceiling. The wall surfaces of this upper floor slant, in following the rake of the roof line. An unusual feature of these two rooms is that the chimney flue pierces the center of the floor and is completely exposed as it passes through to the roof and no fireplace openings are present. The downstairs hall features an understairs closet with a small window-like opening allowing light into the closet, apparently a common occurrence in Springville. The stair features a newel post sawn in the shape of an ogee curve.

There is one outbuilding, dating from the antebellum period. This is a small unpainted weatherboard-clad, gable-roofed, braced-frame building resting on low brick piers. The property also contains a tobacco barn constructed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century and several modern sheds.

SIGNIFICANCE

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture
Social History

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: _____ (for office use only)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Arthur Goodson House is believed to have been built during the 1850s at the height of Springville's development. This house is a good example of the less pretentious permanent dwellings of the community.

The original owner and construction date for the Arthur Goodson House have not been documented. A deed dated 29 January 1872 reveals that a house was on the lot by that time.¹ Construction techniques and stylistic features indicate that the house was built ca. 1850. According to local tradition John Miller Lide occupied the house in the late nineteenth century.² The house has remained in the Goodson family since Arthur Goodson purchased it in 1902.³

FOOTNOTES

- (1) Deed Book HH, pp. 67-69, Darlington County Courthouse.
- (2) Coker, "Springville," p. 196.
- (3) Deed Book 39, p. 113, Darlington County Courthouse; Interview with Mrs. Robert Goodson, Springville, South Carolina, 19 July 1985.

ACREAGE: Approximately 4.6 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The boundary of the Arthur Goodson House nomination is shown as the red line on the accompanying Darlington County Tax Map. No. 162, which is drawn at a scale of 400 feet to the inch. The nominated property includes the house and the remaining historic outbuildings.

QUAD NAME: Darlington East

QUAD SCALE: 1:24000

UTM REFERENCE POINT: 17/605420/3800800

OTHER INFORMATION: