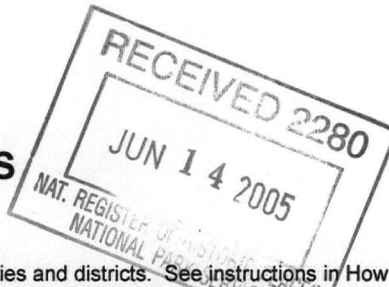


1753

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Gooding House and Tavern

Other names/site number Gooding Tavern, Half Way House, DEL-744-16

2. Location

street & number 7669 Stagers Loop N/A not for publication

city or town Orange Township N/A vicinity

state Ohio code OH county Delaware code 041 zip code 43015

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara Powers Department Head June 2, 2005
Signature of certifying official Inventory & Registration Date

Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall Signature of Keeper Date of Action 7/27/05

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- xx private
[] public-local
[] public-State
[] public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- xx building(s)
[] district
[] site
[] structure
[] object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total. Values: 2, 0, 2, 0.

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, hotel
COMMERCE/TRADE: tavern

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

FEDERAL
EARLY ITALIANATE
NEO-COLONIAL, CRAFTSMAN

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation LIMESTONE
roof STANDING SEAM
walls MASONRY (BRICK BEARING)
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

PLEASE SEE ATTACHED.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

Gooding House and Tavern, Delaware County, Ohio

Narrative Description

The Gooding House is located on the west side of U.S. Route 23 (also known as Columbus Pike) in Orange Township, Delaware County, Ohio, midway between the cities of Worthington and Delaware. The home faces the road (looking east) and is set back among mature trees, with a wood fence along the Route 23 frontage providing separation from the road (photos 1-4). To the southwest of the Gooding House is a remaining brick outbuilding, constructed as a smokehouse during the mid-late 19th century (photo 9). The nominated property includes approximately one acre, land that has been set off from more recent developments to the west and north. To the north of the Gooding House and set back further from the road is a contemporary one-story brick medical office building, built in 2004. Much further to the west is a single-family residential development that is under construction. A road located to the south and west of the Gooding property provides access to these developments. Across U.S. Route 23 from the property is an industrial park development. (A site plan is attached for reference.) The larger rural setting has been diminished by land subdivision and development in recent years.

The house is built of brick, two-stories with partial basement. It consists of the main house, five by two bays, with an attached two-story brick ell. The main house roof is a truncated hip, standing seam metal, with a widow's walk with wood railing at its center (photo 5). Prominent interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps and brick panels extend above the roofline at both the north and south end walls of the main house. A third chimney exists at the center of the rear wall, adjacent to the attached ell. The house rests on a limestone foundation that has been parged with concrete. Exterior entry to the basement is located on the south elevation, where a concrete well with steps to a basement door is located.

The brick bond patterns of the Gooding House provide evidence that the earliest portion of the building is the first story of the main house, where Flemish Bond brick is located. The Flemish bond pattern stops two courses above the top of the window heads on the first floor of the main façade. Above this level, the brick is laid in a common bond pattern with five rows of stretcher bricks between the header courses. The north and south elevations also have common bond pattern brick, but again a difference exists between the first and second floors: the first floor has three rows of stretcher brick between header courses, while the second floor has five. A clear line is visible above the first floor on the front and two sides of the main house, giving further evidence that the second floor was constructed at a later time.

Windows on the façade and two sides of the main house have segmental arched openings with brick lintels and sandstone sills (photos 5, 8, 11). The façade has five windows on the second floor and four windows plus the central entry on the first floor. The north and south elevations have two evenly spaced window openings on first and second floors. In addition, the south elevation has a square-headed window that is a later addition. First floor window lintels have splayed soldier bricks in a single course, and second floor window lintels have tall header bricks in a single course. The windows themselves are six-over-six wood double-hung sash on the second floor and 10-pane paired casement windows on the first floor. The double-hung windows appear to date from the mid-19th century, and the casement windows were added as part of a 1917 renovation of the house.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

Gooding House and Tavern, Delaware County, Ohio

The Gooding House has an Early Italianate appearance and massing, with elements from earlier and later periods as well (photo 5). The Italianate influence is seen in the projecting eaves with shaped wood brackets on the front elevation and two side elevations. The brackets rest on a raised row of brick headers and are located in pairs between window openings. The façade contains five bays with a central entrance. The entry is Italianate in its style, with the door framing surmounted by brackets, narrow sidelights to either side with four panes of glass and a panel below, and a transom with two panes of glass above the door and a single pane above each sidelight (photo 7). The door itself dates from the early 20th century renovation, with an upper-half light with six panes and lower-half three-panel design (photo 18).

A three-bay one-story porch that appears to date from the early 1900s encompasses the center three bays of the house (photo 6). The porch features a central pediment and wide frieze, with brackets at the location of the four supporting square posts. The porch is given an airy feeling by the appearance of trellis-like wood trim that is suspended from the frieze and attached to the sides of each column. The railing has a cross-buck design centered between two horizontal rails. The porch rests on a limestone foundation that has been parged with concrete; the porch floor is poured concrete. At its front are two large limestone slabs that form steps and possibly could have been originally located at the front door.

The gabled ell is flush with the south side of the main house, with no break visible in the brick at the first story (photos 8, 10). This south elevation contains two doors and two windows on the first floor, and two windows on the second floor. Windows are six-over-six sash on this elevation. The second floor windows are tucked beneath the eaves. On the first floor, the windows and the eastern door have segmental brick arches. The doors have limestone sills and the window sills are sandstone, as elsewhere in the building. The rear elevation of the ell, facing west, is the location of the back stair and no window openings are present.

The north side of the ell has two windows on the second floor, as on the south side, and two doors and two windows on the first floor (photos 13-15). Windows on this elevation are two-over-two double-hung sash. First floor windows and doors here are square-headed, rather than segmental arched. One of the windows is small and located at the kitchen sink on the interior, apparently added when the kitchen was remodeled. Located on this side of the ell is a shed-roofed three-bay porch with concrete floor, chamfered posts, and small brackets. The western bay is partially enclosed with two different types of clapboards on its west and north sides, providing protection from the elements. A door opening exists on the west side and a six-light window exists on the north side.

The visible rear elevation of the main house contains three window openings on the second floor and two windows and a door on the first floor (photo 14). Windows here are square headed with sandstone sills. The second floor windows are two-over-two double hung sash, while the first floor windows are multi-paned casement windows. One of the first floor windows is a large opening created for the dining room, which has a large wood lintel (deteriorating) that is parged in concrete. To its south is a door providing entry to the same room; alterations to the brick make it appear to have been a larger opening at one time.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3

Gooding House and Tavern, Delaware County, Ohio

The interior of the Gooding House provides an example of a modified four-over-four plan with a center hall on first and second floors. The first floor finishes date primarily from the 1917 renovation, when the house was embellished with Neo-Colonial and Craftsman details (photos 21-29). Design details include French doors, multi-light casement windows, decorative window and door surrounds with egg and dart molding, cornice moldings and coffered ceilings, a remaining dining room fireplace mantle, wainscoting, and built-in seating, cabinets, and bookcases. Interior and exterior doors on the first floor date from the same renovation, and have an upper 9-pane light and lower 3-panel design (photo 24). These finishes are all painted.

Elements from the pre-1917 period also remain in the house. Throughout the first floor and in the second floor hall is narrow oak strip flooring that covers earlier wood plank floors. The later floor is damaged and buckling in many places. Windows and trim on the second floor also appear to date from the mid 19th century, as does the main stair. The stair is walnut, with heavy turned balusters and flattened wood railing that terminates in a shaped newel post (photos 19, 20). The balusters are placed two to a riser. At the second floor, the stair opening is embellished with wood trim in a pendant pattern. Moldings have been added along the stair wall to create a paneled appearance.

Opposite the stair is the entrance to the south parlor, a wide opening with classical fluted pilasters and moldings that frame a pair of 18-light French doors. The doors are flanked by eight-pane sidelights with pair of panels below. This treatment is identical on the interior of the south parlor as well (photo 21). Other features of this room include three casement windows with classical enframements (photo 22) that match those in other rooms of the first floor. The segmental arch treatment on the exterior of these windows is hidden on the interior by the high entablature molding atop the casements. On the south wall is the chimney location; the mantle has been removed. The date of 1917 is carved into the wood backing that is visible today.

The north parlor is more decorative than the south parlor, with heavy moldings at the cornice and at the ceiling, where they are laid in a grid to create a coffered ceiling. The three casement windows in this room have the same classical moldings seen elsewhere on the first floor (photo 24). The north wall also has built-in window seat with a stylized end piece (Craftsman influenced) to one side of the window and glass-door cabinet to the other side. Below the seating and the cabinet is a storage area with hinged paneled doors (photo 23). To the west of the window is the location of the chimney; the mantle has been removed. Doors in this room have a classical entablature that is similar to the window treatment. The door leading to the rear dining room is wide, with a pair of 18-pane French doors (photo 25).

The dining room in the rear half of the main house is located on center with the front stair. A prominent feature in this room is the lowered and vaulted transverse ceiling, which extends from the stair on the east to the fireplace mantle on the west (photos 26, 27, 29). This treatment is used to mask the underside of the stair, which cuts into this room on the east side. Beneath the stair is a built-in china cabinet, with glass doors, drawers and cupboards below. Opposite this is the remaining fireplace mantle (photo 29), with neo-classical features that include fluted pilasters, entablature moldings, and vertical panels in the upper mantle and on both sides. Other walls of this room have tall wainscoting with panels again created by laying moldings on the plaster walls. On the west wall of this room is a large paired casement window with built-in seating to the north

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 4

Gooding House and Tavern, Delaware County, Ohio

of the fireplace. To the south of the fireplace is an exterior door to the back porch. Interior and exterior doors in this room have entablature hoodmolds as elsewhere on the first floor. The ceiling is similar to the north parlor, with moldings laid in a grid pattern to create a coffered ceiling.

To the north of the dining room is a small room with window on the north and west walls, plus built-in cabinets on the east wall (photo 30). Paint evidence shows that this room once contained shelving along the north wall. This smaller room is not updated with neo-classical features to the extent that the other three rooms are. In fact, the window framing on the north wall is segmental arch molding that matches the window trim seen on the second floor. This trim appears to date from the mid-19th century renovation of the building. This room appears to have functioned as an ancillary room to the dining room.

South of the dining room are two smaller rooms and a hall leading to the rear ell. At the east end is a c. 1940s bathroom, again with built-ins. The window in this room is a paired casement sash with simple trim. To the west is the hallway, which also contains built-in cupboards that likely served as a butler's pantry, in poor condition. An opening from this hall leads to a small room that is occupied primarily by the bead-board covered headroom structure for the stairs leading to the basement (photo 31). A small window opening with casement sash was likely added at the time that the stairs to the basement were built.

The second floor of the main house contains the center hall plan with four main rooms (photos 32-38). One of the rooms, at the northwest corner, has been subdivided into two smaller rooms, and a half bath was added at the west end of the hall, probably at the same time that the interior changes were made to the first floor. Small fireplace mantles in the front two rooms have been removed. The hallway floor has a similar treatment to that on the first floor, with narrow oak flooring laid over wide boards. Bedrooms still have the wide boards exposed. Door, window and baseboard moldings on the second floor appear to date from the mid-19th century. Windows on the front and two sides of the main house reflect the segmental arch openings that are visible on the exterior. Doors lack transoms, and their surrounds are similar to the window trim in design. The only exception is the door to the hall bathroom, which has a high multi-light transom and door that matches the appearance of the doors on the ground floor. Other interior doors on this floor are four-panel (flush panel) doors.

The interior of the gabled ell is significantly different from the main house. Built with lower ceilings, its more utilitarian purpose is evident. On the first floor, it is divided into two rooms, each with doors leading outside to the north and south. The first room is the kitchen, with paneled walls, plywood ceiling and vinyl tile floor (photos 39, 40). On the north wall are the kitchen cupboards, with a small casement window built into the wall above the sink. Window and door trim in this space is plain. The exterior door leading to the porch is identical to those in the front portion of the house, while the opposite door is a modified paneled door. Access to the basement is located on the east wall of the kitchen. The rear room of the ell has a poured concrete floor. It is similarly finished with plain trim at windows and doors, but has not been maintained. At the west wall are wood stairs to the second floor (photo 42).

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Section number 7 Page 5

Gooding House and Tavern, Delaware County, Ohio

On the second floor, the plain treatment continues, with plaster walls and ceilings and plain wood trim. The floor level is lower than the main house, with a set of three steps to reach the ell from the southwest corner bedroom (photo 43). This floor contains two small rooms, including one reached by a short hallway connecting to the rear stairs. Doors in this area are both four-panel and six-panel.

To the southwest of the house is a smokehouse, a significant contributing outbuilding. This small building is built of common-bond brick with a pyramidal hipped roof covered with standing seam metal (photo 17). It has simple wood soffit and fascia boards. One door opening exists on the north side; the opening has a flattened gable with header-brick lintel. The door itself is made of vertical boards. Brick ventilation openings are different on the east and west sides. The east side has a pyramidal design of alternating missing brick headers, and the west side has a row of five missing brick headers spaced two bricks apart. The interior of the smokehouse features a lowered floor and exposed rafters where nails are still evident.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 6

Gooding House and Tavern, Delaware County, Ohio

Supplemental information regarding basement construction, provided per the request of the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board at its meeting on April 15, 2005:

Basement floor plan of the Gooding House and Tavern is attached.

Investigation of the existing basement construction of the Gooding House and Tavern reveals an excavated area (measuring approximately 15-ft. by 14-ft. in plan and 5 ft.-10 in. in height) at the southeast corner of the house. The foundation walls are limestone and the floor is poured concrete. The floor structure in this part of the house consists of logs, approximately 8 inches in diameter, that have had the top surface flattened with hand tools to receive the floor planks. The log spacing varies between 24 and 30 inches. Many of the logs still have bark remaining on their surface.

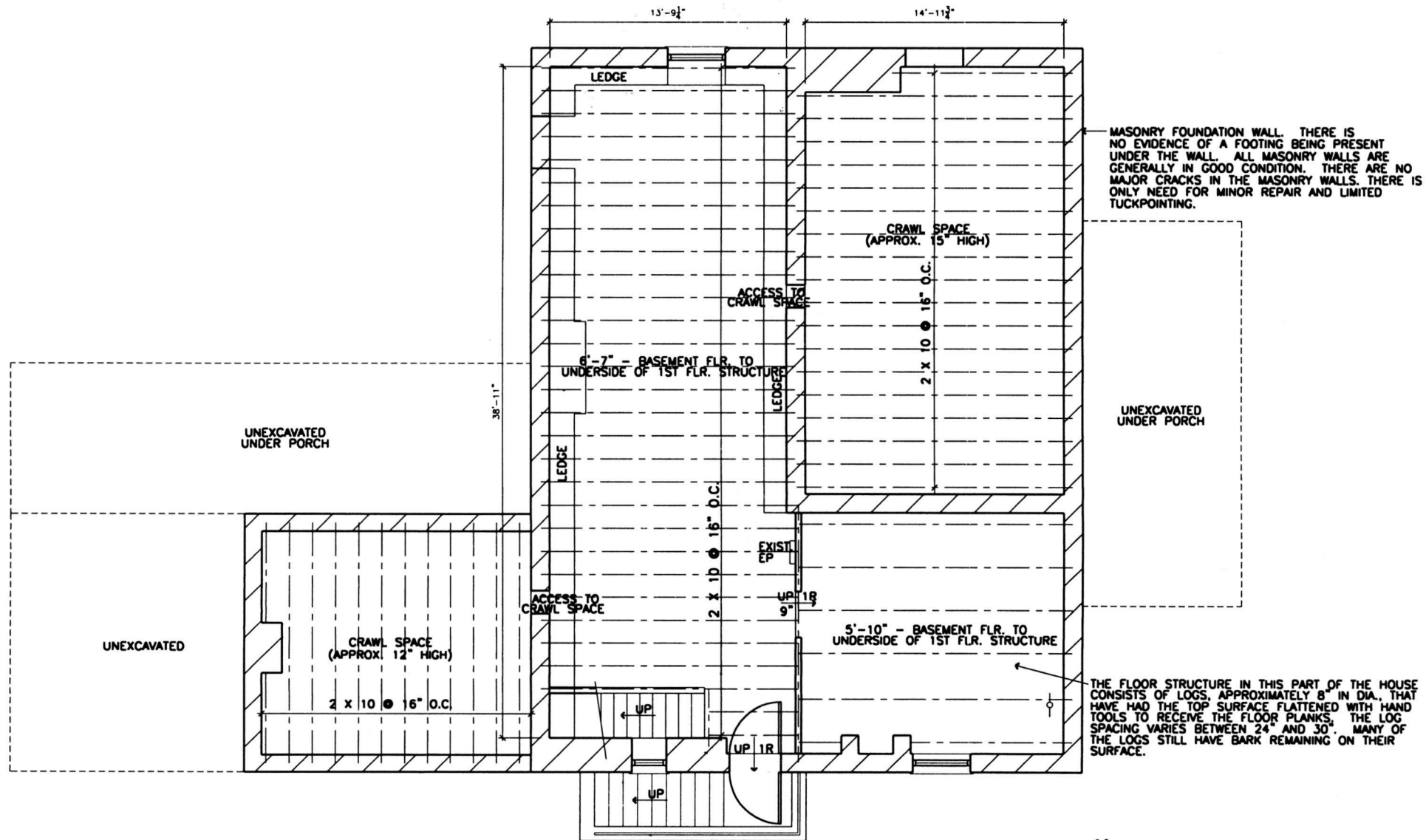
To the north of this section is a crawl space, measuring approximately 15 ft. by 24 ft.-8 in., and 15 inches in height. There is no evidence of a footing being present under the masonry foundation wall. The floor structure here is 2 x 10 inch wood joists placed 16 inches on center.

Running the length of the building from north to south is an excavated basement area measuring approximately 39 ft. by 13 ft.-9 in., with poured concrete floor and poured concrete ledge on three sides. On the south side, an interior stair provides access to the rear ell, and a door leads to the exterior stairwell. Floor joists here are 2 x 10 inch wood joists placed 16 inches on center.

To the west is a crawl space beneath the rear ell, measuring approximately 15 ft.-6 in. by 13 ft. and approximately 12 inches high. Floor joists here are 2 x 10 inch wood joists placed 16 inches on center. The remainder of the ell is unexcavated.

The southeast corner of the Gooding House basement appears to be the earliest excavated portion of the house. The excavated basement running the length of the house to the west appears to have been dug out later, as indicated by the concrete ledge that provides support on three sides, and the location of the interior and exterior stairs on the south side.

On the exterior, the masonry gives some indication of the early construction period of the main portion of the house. The first floor main façade has a consistent Flemish bond pattern that stops two courses above the first floor window heads. Above this level, the brick is laid in a common bond pattern with five rows of stretcher bricks between the header courses. A distinct horizontal break in the masonry can be seen between the first floor and the second floor on all sides of the main house block (approximately 40 feet by 30 feet in dimension), indicating construction of the second floor at a later time. The Flemish bond pattern of the masonry would indicate a pre-1840 date of construction.



MASONRY FOUNDATION WALL. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OF A FOOTING BEING PRESENT UNDER THE WALL. ALL MASONRY WALLS ARE GENERALLY IN GOOD CONDITION. THERE ARE NO MAJOR CRACKS IN THE MASONRY WALLS. THERE IS ONLY NEED FOR MINOR REPAIR AND LIMITED TUCKPOINTING.

THE FLOOR STRUCTURE IN THIS PART OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS OF LOGS, APPROXIMATELY 8" IN DIA., THAT HAVE HAD THE TOP SURFACE FLATTENED WITH HAND TOOLS TO RECEIVE THE FLOOR PLANKS. THE LOG SPACING VARIES BETWEEN 24" AND 30". MANY OF THE LOGS STILL HAVE BARK REMAINING ON THEIR SURFACE.

BASEMENT PLAN - EXISTING STRUCTURAL CONDITIONS



8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1827-1917

Significant Dates

1827

1854

1917

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1 <u>17 327630 4449661</u>	3
2 _____	4
	<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title organization Judy Williams, Nathalie Wright and Judith K. Brozek date 01-16-05
 street & number 2237 Cambridge Boulevard telephone 614-481-7999
 city or town Columbus state Ohio zip code 43221

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
 street & number _____ telephone _____
 city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).
 Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

Gooding House and Tavern, Delaware County, Ohio

Statement of Significance

The Gooding House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places because of its local significance under Criteria A and C. The building has a long and storied history that begins with its genesis as the home of George B. Gooding, who amassed a large amount of farmland and used his home as a stagecoach stop and tavern during the earliest years of Delaware County's development. Also known as "Halfway House" and the "Gooding Tavern," this property was well situated on the "Mud Pike" in Delaware County, about halfway between the town of Worthington on the south and the town of Delaware on the north. Owned by the Gooding family for 175 years, this farmstead and tavern played an important role in the commercial development of Orange Township and Delaware County during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The property demonstrates the broad pattern of Ohio's transportation-related commerce at the local level in the early 19th century, when inns and taverns were built to accommodate and sustain the traveler.

Under Criterion C, the Gooding House provides an example of the architectural evolution of a property from Ohio's settlement period, through the more prosperous years of the mid-19th century, to the changes brought by the early 1900s. The building exhibits significant architectural features from each of these three periods: 1820s Federal influences, 1850s early Italianate influences, and 1910s Colonial Revival and Craftsman influences. Each era was important to the architectural evolution of the property as it was occupied by succeeding generations of the Gooding family.

Gooding Family and Property History

George B. Gooding, born in 1796 in Massachusetts, built the Gooding House and Tavern. Gooding arrived in Delaware County in 1816 at the age of 20. Returning to Massachusetts after two years, he married Phebe Williams while there. The couple came back to Ohio in the spring of 1818, and Gooding began work as a tenant farmer, continuing for several years. In 1822, he acquired his first property, a 50-acre farm in the same vicinity of the current property, which he eventually sold in 1828. In 1826, Gooding purchased 250 acres bounded on the east by the north-south road that was to become the Columbus-Sandusky Turnpike that same year. Anticipating increased traffic and a good business opportunity, George Gooding built a tavern facing the road in 1827.

Tax Duplicates indicate that the acreage that George Gooding purchased in 1826 was valued at \$514. Personal property records for 1826 also show Gooding owning four horses and 49 head of cattle, more than any other resident of Orange Township. The 1830 duplicate indicates an increase of \$400 to \$914, apparently marking the construction of the building. According to the 1835 tax duplicate, Gooding added 107 acres to his original 250-acre farm for a total of 357 acres. It is not until the 1841 tax duplicate that a separate value is recorded for the house, when it is listed at \$592. Although the house's value is reduced to \$450 in 1854, it jumps dramatically to \$1,800 in 1855, an indication that it had been remodeled to its current configuration in 1854. This was two years before George Gooding's death in 1856. The value of this house is four to five times higher than other houses shown in the Orange Township tax duplicate during the late 1850s.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2

Gooding House and Tavern, Delaware County, Ohio

In addition to running the tavern, George Gooding was expanding his farm, becoming well known as one of the most productive Delaware County farmers of the early 19th century. "By 1850, Gooding amassed about 1,000 acres on both sides of U.S. 23, and his farm produced about 300 pounds of wool, 900 pounds of butter and 1,000 pounds of cheese yearly." (*Delaware Gazette*, 2/17/2001) When Gooding died in 1856 just a month before his 60th birthday, he owned approximately 1,300 acres in Orange Township. (Brozek)

George Gooding also had a hand in the establishment of Orange Station, a railroad depot that was located in Orange Township in 1850. When the residents of today's Lewis Center balked at the establishment of a railroad station there, Gooding offered the railroad company the use of ten acres of his land east of the pike to construct the new station. This station remained in use until 1879. (*History of Delaware County*, p. 480)

Also in the 1840s and 1850s, Gooding Road (now East Orange Road) was established between the Columbus Pike and Old State Road to the east and between Columbus Pike and today's Olentangy River Road to the west. The Board of Delaware County Commissioners ordered the viewers of the road and the surveyor "to meet at the House of George Gooding on the 23rd day of December A.D. 1851 and thence proceed to lay out said road..." (*Delaware County Road Record Book No. 2*, p.470).

George and Phebe Gooding had three sons and two daughters that lived to adulthood: Mary L., born 1824; George A., born 1826; Matthew, born 1830; Martha H., born 1834; and Francis, born 1840. The dwelling house and a third of George's estate passed to Phebe after his death in 1856. Records of the Delaware County Court of Common Pleas show that Phebe Gooding received a dower of 225 acres, being the land "...on which the dwelling house and other buildings stand. The said Phebe T. Gooding to have the use and occupancy of said dwelling and all the other buildings on said tract including the use and control of the barn standing on said Francis O. Gooding's lot during her natural life." The remainder of his land holdings was divided equally among their five children.

According to the 1860 Federal Census, Phebe was still the head of house with her youngest son, Francis (age 20) living with her. Francis is listed as a farmer. One farm laborer and one domestic are also listed as living in the household. Phebe's real estate holdings are valued at \$9,000, while Francis' is \$4,000. Their combined personal estate value was \$2,000. At age 71, Phebe is still listed as head of house in the 1870 Federal Census. In 1871 Phebe Gooding added a barn valued at \$100 to the property (no longer extant). In 1872-73 she divided her estate transferring the tavern to her youngest son Francis. He added a \$200 value to the house in 1875. In the 1880 Federal Census, Francis Gooding, now age 40, is listed as the head of house and was living with his wife and four sons. His given occupation is a farmer and his mother is listed at that time as a boarder. Phebe Gooding died in July 1880, one month shy of her 82nd birthday. The 1880 county history cites Francis (Frank) as living in the tavern property.

In 1908, tax duplicate indicates that Francis divided the tavern property between two sons, Harry and Charles, with the house going to Harry. Harry is listed as a farmer living with his wife and two sons in the 1910 census. The 1917 tax duplicate specifically states that \$2,500 in improvements were added to the house, causing its

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Gooding House and Tavern, Delaware County, Ohio

value to increase from \$1,800 to \$4,300 (this date corresponds with the date of 1917 that is carved in the wood backing behind one of the parlor mantles on the first floor). Francis Gooding passed away in 1920. In that year, Harry Gooding continued to reside in the tavern property as head of house, with his occupation given as farmer. He remained in the Gooding House until his death in 1944. His son, Bennett H., lived in the house for the next 30 years, with his wife remaining there until her death in 1990. Their heirs held the property until 2001 when it was sold, ending 175 years of continuous Gooding family ownership.

Columbus-Sandusky Turnpike History

The settlement of the Gooding property and the construction of the Gooding Tavern were, of course, influenced by the development of the north-south road that was to become the Columbus-Sandusky Turnpike (later U.S. Route 23). The road was laid out about 1820. Within four years it was noted as having frequent use, although it was in poor condition. As a result, on February 10, 1824, James Kilbourne of the Ohio House of Representatives introduced a petition to revise and correct the state road leading from Columbus and Worthington to Delaware, Norton and further north. Kilbourne believed that the Sandusky Bay was the perfect place for a harbor to open up the Ohio marketplace to New England. He fought relentlessly to establish roads from the capital to Sandusky. He laid out a southern extension of the road to tie Portsmouth on the Ohio River to the central and northern parts of the state. As a result of Kilbourne's efforts, the State of Ohio chartered the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike Company on January 31, 1826, the same year that George Gooding purchased his property. Orange Johnson, a local commissioner, was an agent for the company and Kilbourne was appointed as a surveyor and engineer for the road. The following year the federal government gave 31,840 acres in trust to the state of Ohio for the turnpike company to finance road improvements and development.

An 1820 map of Ohio shows the turnpike leading from Columbus to Worthington, through Delaware into Marion County. The southern portion of the improved road was built and in use by 1828. The Columbus-Sandusky Turnpike, also sometimes known as Kilbourne Highway, was completed to Sandusky in 1834. Although the Turnpike was much needed and well traveled, the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike Company did not have the funds to maintain the road. Early maps show the route as "Mud Pike." Angry at the poor, muddy condition of the road, particularly in the rainiest seasons, travelers occasionally destroyed tollgates. The Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike Company was disbanded February 28, 1843 when the Ohio legislature repealed the act that incorporated it. Two years later an act was passed that established the road as a public highway. (*The New Eden*, p. 197)

Reports verify that stage lines from Columbus to Sandusky were in operation along this route in 1822 and 1826-1930 despite the poor condition of the road. Tolls were collected every 10 miles at a rate of 18 cents per mile for 4-wheel carriages pulled by horses or oxen. (*George B. Gooding*, Pabst) A tollgate was situated near the Gooding Farm. "Mud not congestion, along the old turnpike confounded travelers in the early 19th century. Samuel Wesley Williams of Cincinnati described the experience as traveling on a 'bed of mire.' It took him a day to make the 24-mile journey from Columbus to Delaware via the turnpike. 'Most of the passengers were

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Gooding House and Tavern, Delaware County, Ohio

sore and tired from the continual lurching and the bumping they experienced,' Williams later wrote in his journal." (*Columbus Dispatch*)

Forrest Main Lawrence, a Delaware County resident, wrote in 1962: "Although the settlements [of Delaware and Worthington] were only fourteen miles apart, the mud and corduroy roads were so bad most of the year that stage-coach drivers were glad to pull into the barn then standing near the house, and rest their tired horses or exchange them for a fresh two- or four-horse team while the passengers and themselves received shelter and refreshment in the nearby tavern. This was known both as the Gooding Tavern and the Halfway House. This stately home amid old trees still belongs to the family, the present [1962] owners being Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Gooding."

Tavern History in Ohio

While there was always disdain from the Puritans, and other like-minded individuals, who believed that alcohol was a curse and disruptive to the community, the tavern establishment flourished and made its way from New England into the western frontiers. It was often the case that a tavern was one of the first established businesses after the grist and saw mills. Many frontier villages grew from a crossroads cluster of buildings, which invariably included a tavern. As a village grew into a larger town, additional taverns were established to accommodate travelers coming to conduct business. In rural areas, the tavern often served as a stagecoach stop as well as a welcome place of refreshment and overnight accommodation.

A 1937 publication, *Early Ohio Taverns*, identified nearly 500 taverns in early Ohio. (Yoder) Taverns were essential components of a village's growth and could be found in all areas of the young state. Taverns were important social institutions and offered more than respite from the hard work of settling a new land. Often they were the only public location between settlements or the first public space in a young town that could accommodate a large gathering. In the very early days of settlement in the Ohio frontier, taverns often served as community meeting houses. Business meetings, political party activities, Indian trading, treaty signings, courtroom proceedings, and legislative conduct are among the many business and civic functions that took place in taverns. As such, they were also important places for communication in the sparsely inhabited landscape. In addition to communication and business, taverns also functioned as entertainment centers. They were early places of theatre productions and dances along with the more typical gambling and billiards. They played a significant role in accommodating stagecoach travel in the early 1800s, providing a place to change teams of horses and to provide rest and sustenance for the travelers.

Tavern keeping didn't require any experience or much capital, therefore it was an easy business to start. Consequently, the quality of accommodations varied widely. In order to protect citizens using such inns and to oversee the sale of alcohol, laws were passed to regulate taverns. Laws from the Colonial times mandated that in order for a taverner to sell alcohol they must be able to provide food and shelter for travelers. This kept taverns from simply being places of consumption and lent them a certain amount of respectability. During this period of history, the term inn and tavern were interchangeable.

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Tavern keepers worked hard at entertaining their guests and meeting local needs. In addition to pleasing the public, they had to anticipate the needs of stagecoach operators, and future developments as planned by land speculators and road surveyors. In the rural areas, especially in strategic locations between villages, it was typical of farmers to operate their home as a tavern or to build a home specifically for public operation. This provided a ready market for their agricultural goods as well as additional income.

Taverns began to die out in the 1850s, as the railroad became the dominant means of travel. This was particularly true in the East and more populated areas of the Midwest. Although, taverns "persisted wherever the railroad did not penetrate and where the freight wagon and stagecoach continued to meet transportation needs." (Yoder, p. 177) Other contributing factors to the decline of the tavern were improved roads, which meant that coaches could travel farther and faster without as many stops, and new laws. In the mid 1800s many states shifted away from the requirement that a tavern must be able to entertain and accommodate guests. This allowed a tavern to operate strictly as a bar and lessened the need for an inn.

Gooding Tavern History

George B. Gooding's tavern was also known as "Halfway House," reflecting its strategic location halfway between Worthington and Delaware. Given the difficulties of stagecoach and wagon travel over the Columbus Pike, the Gooding Tavern was a principal, and apparently popular, stop on the route between these two towns: "...many a weary traveler has refreshed the inner man with toothsome edibles furnished by the hand of the hospitable landlady, Mrs. Gooding." (*History of Delaware County*, p. 711). Among the stories told about the house, it is said that Mrs. Gooding "made 40 pies at a time and would place them in the ice house, which still sits behind the house, to cool. In the winter, ice would be cut from the river and laid down in the sawdust in the icehouse to keep the food through the hot summer." (*Olentangy Valley News*, 2/7/2001) (The icehouse is no longer extant.) It is also reported that General William Henry Harrison stayed at the Gooding Tavern on his way to his inaugural in 1841.

Documentation of the use of the Gooding House as a tavern from at least 1835 to 1856 is found in local county histories, newspaper advertisements, and a search of tavern licenses issued in Delaware County during that period. The 1880 *History of Delaware County and Ohio* (Perrin and Battle) indicates that George Gooding was operating a tavern and hotel at his property before 1835. In the biographical sketch for Anson Williams (founder of Williamsville just south of the Gooding House), the history notes that Williams "...built a large frame house for hotel purposes..." in 1835 and that "there was at this time, a good hotel further north, where the stage changed horses, and which continued to do the bulk of the tavern business. This hotel was built of brick in 1827, by Mr. George Gooding." The biographical sketch for George Gooding's son, George A. Gooding (page 711), refers to this house as being the place "where the elder Gooding kept a tavern in the days of staging, which was one of the principal stopping places along the route."

Taverns had to be licensed, which was typically a function of the county commissioners. "The applicant was to be of good moral character as attested to by a given number of neighbors, sometimes as high as twenty-four, who were also to affirm that a tavern was needed for the accommodation of travelers at the place indicated on

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Gooding House and Tavern, Delaware County, Ohio

the application. In Ohio the applicant, in addition to making his intentions public in this fashion, was to advertise in three of the most public places in the township, in which the tavern is wanted, of his intention to apply for a license." (Yoder, p. 165) Licenses were typically renewed automatically after a year, unless there were complaints about the facility.

Tavern licenses for Delaware County are recorded in the Delaware County Court of Common Pleas Journals located at the Delaware County Records Center. Only the years from 1835-1873 were recorded. As a result, it is not possible to tell if George Gooding operated a tavern here between the building's construction in 1827 and 1835. A review of these records shows that George Gooding was issued a license to keep a tavern at his residence from 1836 through the mid 1850s (he died in 1856). In 1848 and 1851 he was issued a Temperance Tavern License that did not allow the sale of any alcoholic beverages. In the middle of this temperance period, George Gooding placed an advertisement for his business in the July 11, 1849 *Whig Sentinel* of Mt. Gilead, Ohio: "Half Way House, on the Columbus and Delaware Road, by G. Gooding."

Architectural Development and Context

The original Gooding Tavern building had a Flemish bond façade and appears to have been 5 bays wide. If it was a two-story building, the upper floor was removed and rebuilt c. 1854. It is also possible that it was only one story or 1-1/2 story in height, and was greatly expanded at mid century. The tax records indicate a change in the value of the Gooding House in the mid-1850s. The tax assessment had remained constant during the 1840s, but dropped off in 1854 to \$450, followed by a significant jump to \$1800 in 1855. The huge jump between 1854 and 1855 indicates that significant improvements were made to the house in 1854. If the building had been a single story, the addition of a second floor would have caused the significant jump in value. Perhaps it was a fire in 1853 or local devaluation that caused the house to lower in value for the 1854 assessment. In any event, it is likely that the house took on its current exterior form in 1854.

At the age of 58, George Gooding appeared to be prospering as a farmer. The addition of railroad transportation to Orange Station in 1850, the construction of the east-west connecting Gooding Road in the 1840s and early 1850s, and the continuing use of the building as a tavern (a "license to keep tavern" was issued to George Gooding in 1853) all contributed to the ability of George Gooding to make improvements to his property. The change from Flemish bond pattern brick on the first story to common bond pattern brick on the second story provides evidence that the second floor was built after the Federal period. Early Italianate characteristics include the wide eaves with carved brackets, the segmental arch windows with six-over-six sash; and the front entry enframing. On the interior, the front stair handrail and newel post appear to date from the mid-19th century, as does the heavily-molded woodwork on the second floor.

The Gooding House and Tavern was under the ownership of Harry Gooding, George Gooding's grandson, when the significant 1917 alterations took place. At that time, Harry Gooding was continuing to farm the property. Ninety years had passed since his grandfather had first built a tavern here, and as many as 60 years had elapsed since the house had been expanded and perhaps updated. Much had changed in those years, including electrification and indoor plumbing, not to mention architectural tastes and styles. The Colonial Revival style

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Gooding House and Tavern, Delaware County, Ohio

was gaining popularity, along with the Arts and Crafts movement of the teens and twenties. Harry Gooding made a major investment in the home in 1916-1917, completely transforming the first floor with the addition of casement replacement windows, elaborate window and door trim, new exterior and interior doors, wall and ceiling paneling, new fireplace mantles, and built-in cupboards, casework and seating. A large double casement window with window seat was added to the dining room. Bathrooms on first and second floors were likely added then, and the kitchen may have been updated as well. While the modifications were concentrated on the first floor interior, it is probable that the front porch was added during this renovation as well.

The Gooding House and Tavern is an important reminder of the early rural history of Orange Township and Delaware County. The County was formed in 1808 and Orange Township was organized in 1816. The township remained a rural setting through most of its history, developing only a few crossroads settlements. The larger communities in Delaware County -- Radnor, Sunbury, Galena, Delaware -- were located in other townships. Delaware County as a whole has been experiencing rapid growth. While Orange Township is not being as densely developed as other townships in the county, it is nevertheless undergoing change as former farmland is converted to commercial and residential use. In the vicinity of the Gooding House, land to the west of this property is being developed as a residential subdivision, while a parcel to the north is occupied by an office use. Importantly, the nominated property occupies nearly an acre of land and retains its frontage on US 23. The new residential development is set back to the west (rear) of the house, separated by Stagers Loop road, allowing the Gooding House to retain its prominence at the front of the site. To the northwest of the house, land has been set aside as Orange Township Park. Across US 23 from the house is an industrial site. The only other National Register-listed property in the township to date is an archaeological site, Highbank Park Works.

Tavern Context

The Gooding House and Tavern is an example of a four-over-four building type that reflects its early origins as a tavern. Its massing and plan are common to early 19th century taverns and inns that were found in rural areas along the National Road and other early roads in Ohio. For example, the Brick Tavern House in Belmont County, built c. 1828 (N.R. 1995), has features that are similar to the Gooding House, including brick construction, a five-bay façade with central entrance, and a modified four-over-four room arrangement with center stair hall.

Small-scale rural taverns often had common floor plan features. "Most featured a large public room with a tap room at one end with a dining room to the rear. The kitchen and pantry were often in an extension or ell. The guests and the owner slept in the second floor bedrooms, and the hired help stayed in the attic." (Leugers) In the Gooding Tavern, a large room could have been positioned at the back of the main house or along the south side, where wood stud walls (not brick bearing) are located. Certainly, when George Gooding made his modifications to the house in 1854, it was still being used as a tavern. The 1917 modifications made by his grandson signal a different era in the history of the property, when the road in front was paved and the automobile was an increasingly common sight.

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Gooding House and Tavern, Delaware County, Ohio

Twenty-five taverns and 15 inns have been listed in the National Register in Ohio, in all parts of the state. In Delaware County, five taverns have been listed in the National Register: Detwiller Tavern (1993, built 1857), Christ Tavern Annex (1994, built 1833), Curtiss Inn (1976, built 1822), Center Inn (1983, built 1829), and Sunbury Inn (1975, built 1804). Additionally Baker Tavern (built c.1850) has been identified in the Ohio Historic Inventory. The Gooding Tavern is consistent with the other documented Delaware County taverns, with four of them being constructed of brick. Detwiller Tavern and Baker Tavern are specifically noted as having the center hall floor plan. Like the Gooding Tavern, the Detwiller Tavern also underwent alterations in the 1910s and has a replacement porch from that time. Nothing remains of the earlier referenced hotel in Orange Township, as the settlement of Williamsville no longer exists. Similarly, the Griswold Tavern on the Columbus Pike in Worthington was demolished in the 1960s. Another important hotel in Worthington is the Worthington Inn, however this building has a much later history as a hotel than the Gooding Tavern. Although a brick residence occupied the site as early as 1835, the hotel use did not begin until about 1854, when William Bishop opened the Bishop Hotel. The French Second Empire building still stands today in use as a hotel and restaurant.

In summary, the Gooding House and Tavern has evolved from its beginnings as an early 19th century tavern, incorporating architectural changes as it was passed to succeeding generations of the same family over 175 years. It remains a significant remnant of the early rural history of the Orange Township in Delaware County. The building served as a tavern for approximately 30 years in the early 19th century, contributing significantly to the patterns of transportation commerce that existed along the Columbus and Sandusky Pike during that period. The home continued in the ownership of the same family for the next 145 years, with modifications made that illustrate important architectural trends during different periods of history, most notably the mid-19th century and early 20th century. It retains its distinctive architectural character today.

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Section number 9 Page 1

Gooding House and Tavern, Delaware County, Ohio

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Gooding House and Tavern, Delaware County, Ohio

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Section number 10 Page 1

Gooding House and Tavern, Delaware County, Ohio

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of Lot 6599, North Orange, Section 1, PH3, Delaware County, Ohio. It contains .924 acres.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated boundary includes the remaining portion of land that is historically associated with the Gooding House and Tavern.

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Section number photos Page 1

Gooding House and Tavern, Delaware County, Ohio

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Gooding House and Tavern
Orange Township, Delaware County, Ohio
Photo by Judy Williams, 2004
Negatives at 2237 Cambridge Blvd., Columbus, Ohio

Photo views:

1. View of Gooding House, looking west
2. View of Gooding House, looking northwest
3. View of Gooding House from the road, looking west
4. View of the Gooding House from the road, looking southwest
5. Main façade, looking west
6. Front porch
7. Front entry
8. South elevation, looking north
9. View of the smokehouse and the Gooding House, looking northeast
10. Gooding House south and west elevations, looking northeast
11. Gooding House east (main) and north elevations
12. Gooding House north and west elevations, looking southeast
13. Gooding House north elevation
14. Gooding House west elevation, view of rear ell, looking east
15. North elevation of rear ell, looking south
16. West elevation of rear ell, looking east
17. Smokehouse, looking southwest
18. Entry hall and front door, first floor
19. Main stair, first floor
20. Detail of newel post, first floor
21. South parlor, view of French doors, first floor
22. South parlor, windows and fireplace, first floor
23. North parlor, windows and built-ins, first floor
24. North parlor, windows and entry to hall, first floor
25. North parlor, detail of ceiling and French doors leading to dining room, first floor
26. Dining room, built-in cabinets, ceilings and wainscoting, first floor
27. Dining room, built-in cabinets, ceilings and wainscoting, first floor

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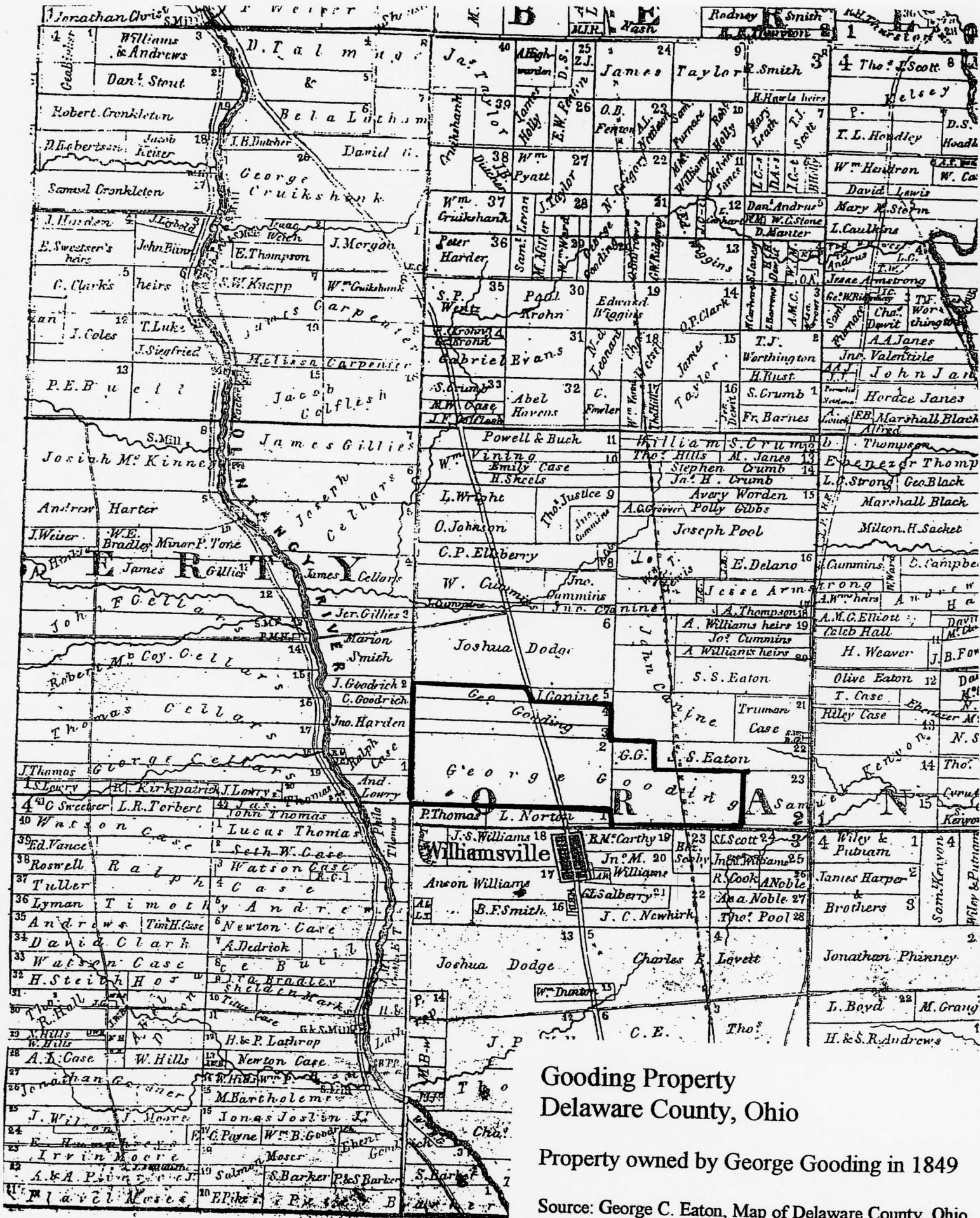
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Gooding House and Tavern, Delaware County, Ohio

PHOTOGRAPHS (continued)

28. Detail of entablature in front hallway entry to south parlor, first floor
29. Dining room, fireplace and mantle, first floor
30. Small room to north of dining room
31. Small room to south of dining room, with bulkhead for stair
32. Second floor, main hall, looking west
33. Second floor, main hall, looking east
34. Entry to attic, second floor
35. Southeast bedroom, second floor
36. Northeast bedroom, second floor
37. Northwest bedroom, second floor
38. Southwest bedroom, second floor
39. Kitchen, rear ell, looking northeast
40. Kitchen, rear ell, looking southwest
41. Back room, rear ell, looking southeast
42. Back room, rear ell, looking west at stair
43. Second floor, rear ell, looking southeast



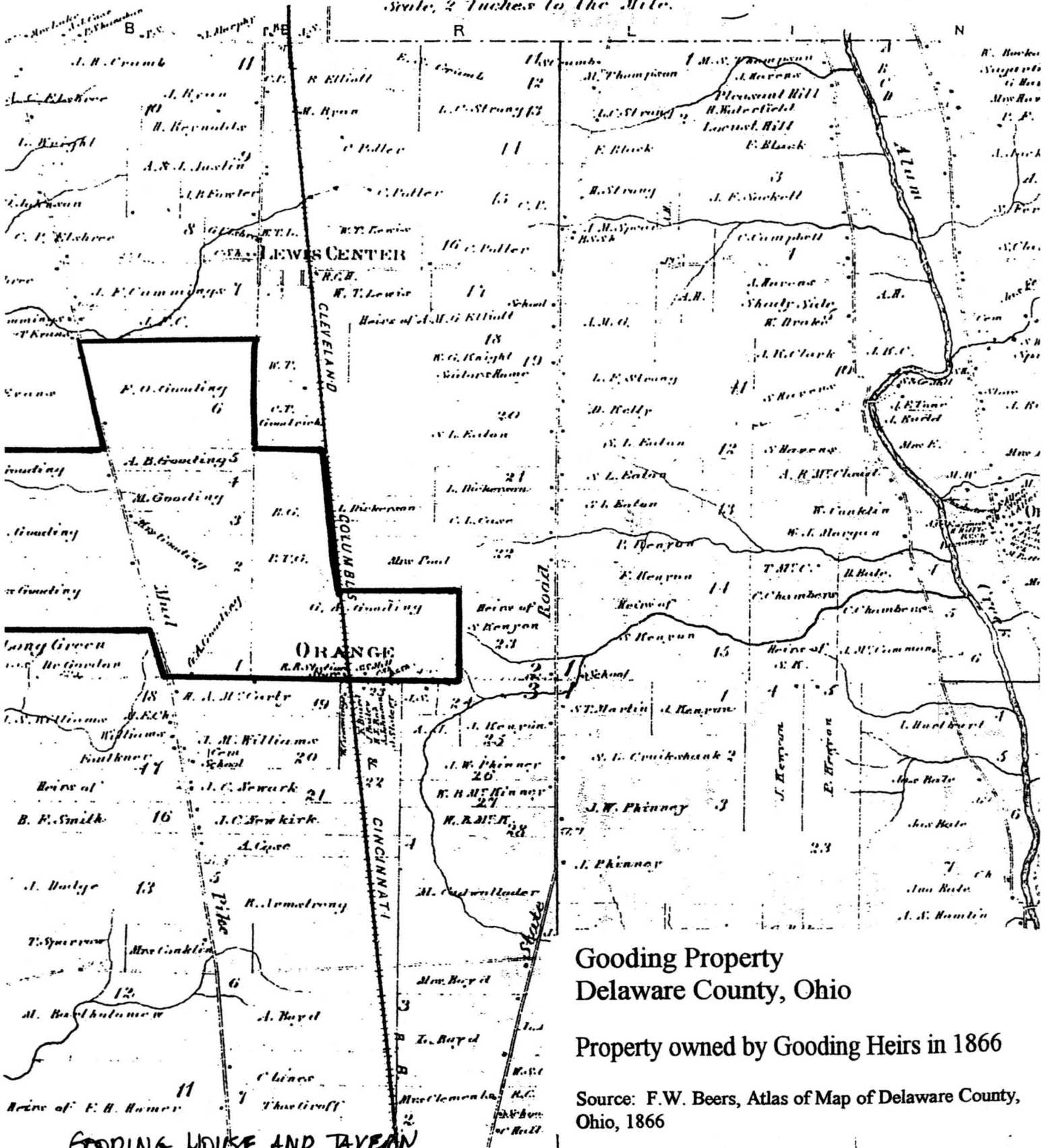
**Gooding Property
Delaware County, Ohio**

Property owned by George Gooding in 1849

Source: George C. Eaton, Map of Delaware County, Ohio, 1849

GOODING HOUSE AND TAVERN
DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO

PLAN OF
RANGE XVIII ORANGE TOWNSHIP III
 Scale, 2 Inches to the Mile.



Gooding Property
 Delaware County, Ohio

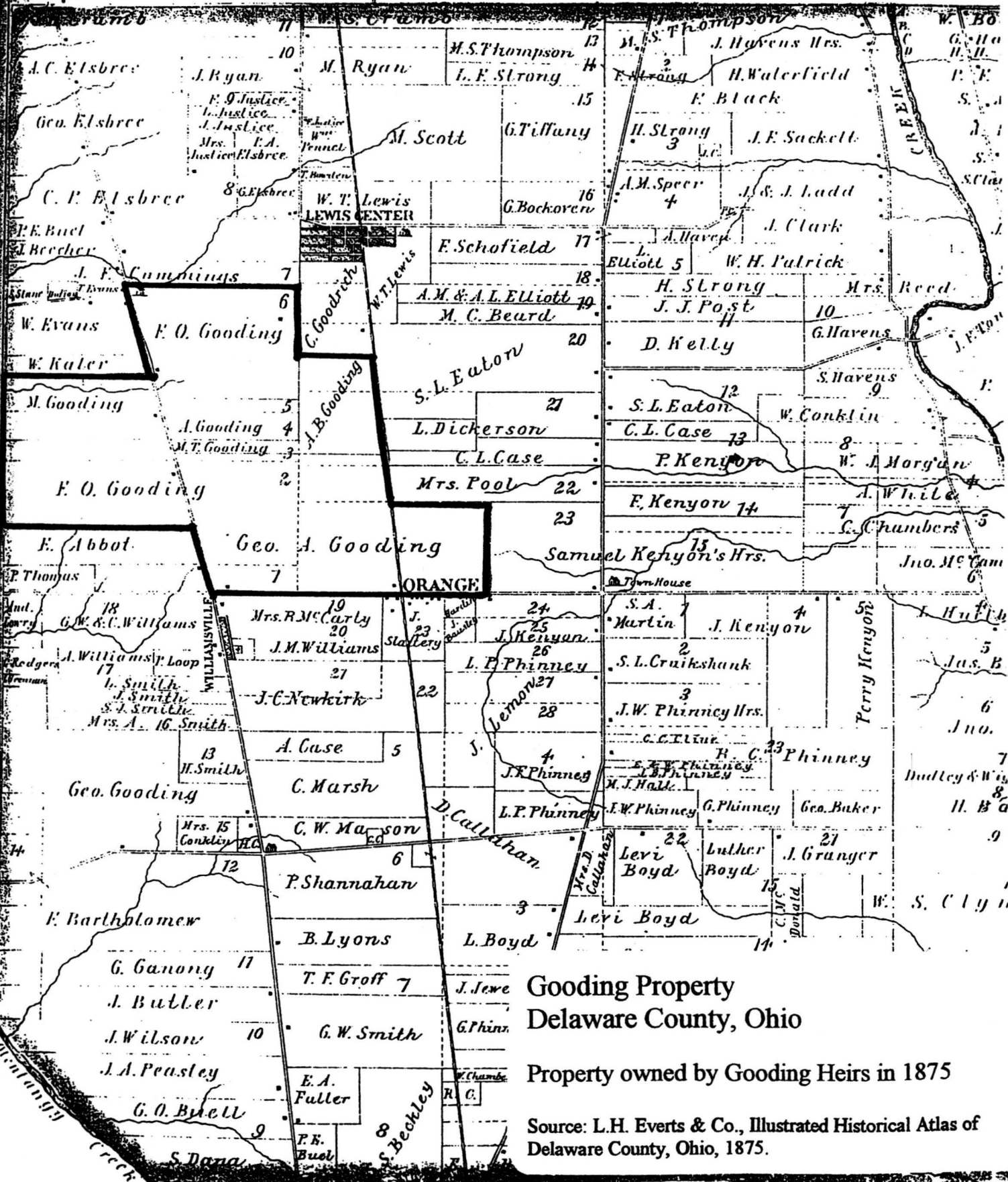
Property owned by Gooding Heirs in 1866

Source: F.W. Beers, Atlas of Map of Delaware County, Ohio, 1866

GOODING HOUSE AND TAVERN
 DELAWARE CO., OHIO

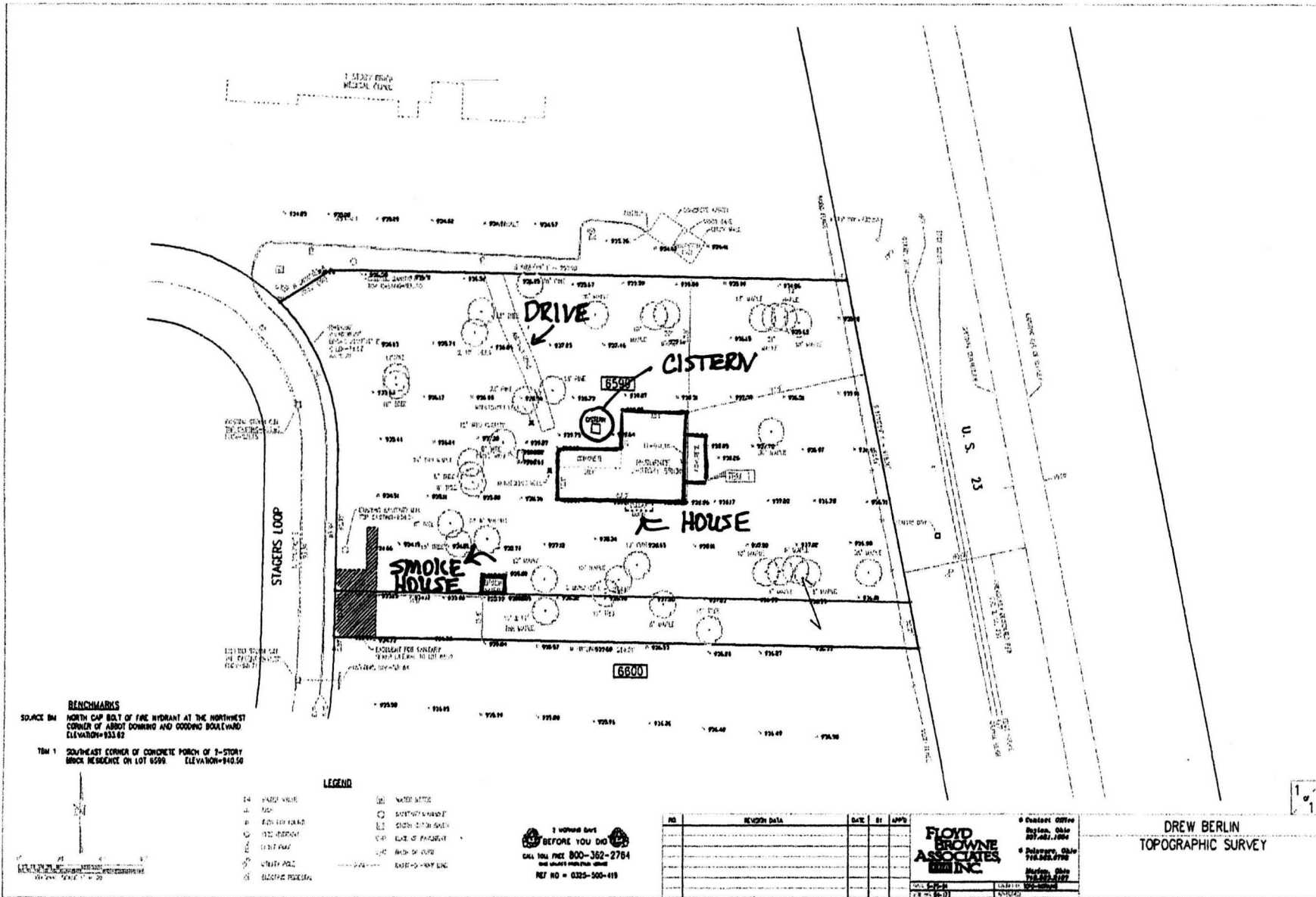
MAP OF ORANGE TOWNSHIP

TOWN 3 RANGE 18

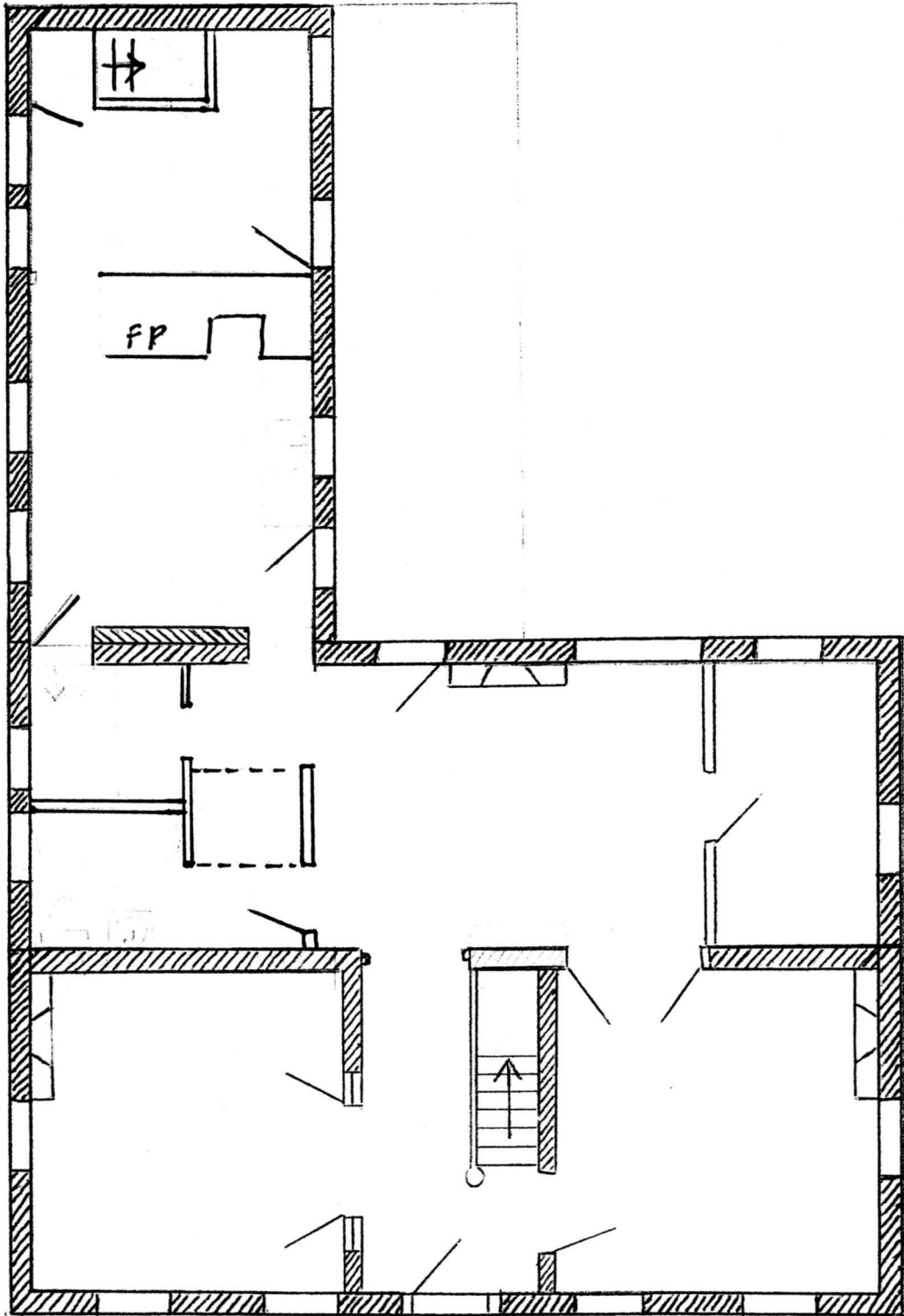


Gooding Property
Delaware County, Ohio
Property owned by Gooding Heirs in 1875
Source: L.H. Everts & Co., Illustrated Historical Atlas of Delaware County, Ohio, 1875.

GOODING HOUSE AND TAVERN DELAWARE CO., OHIO



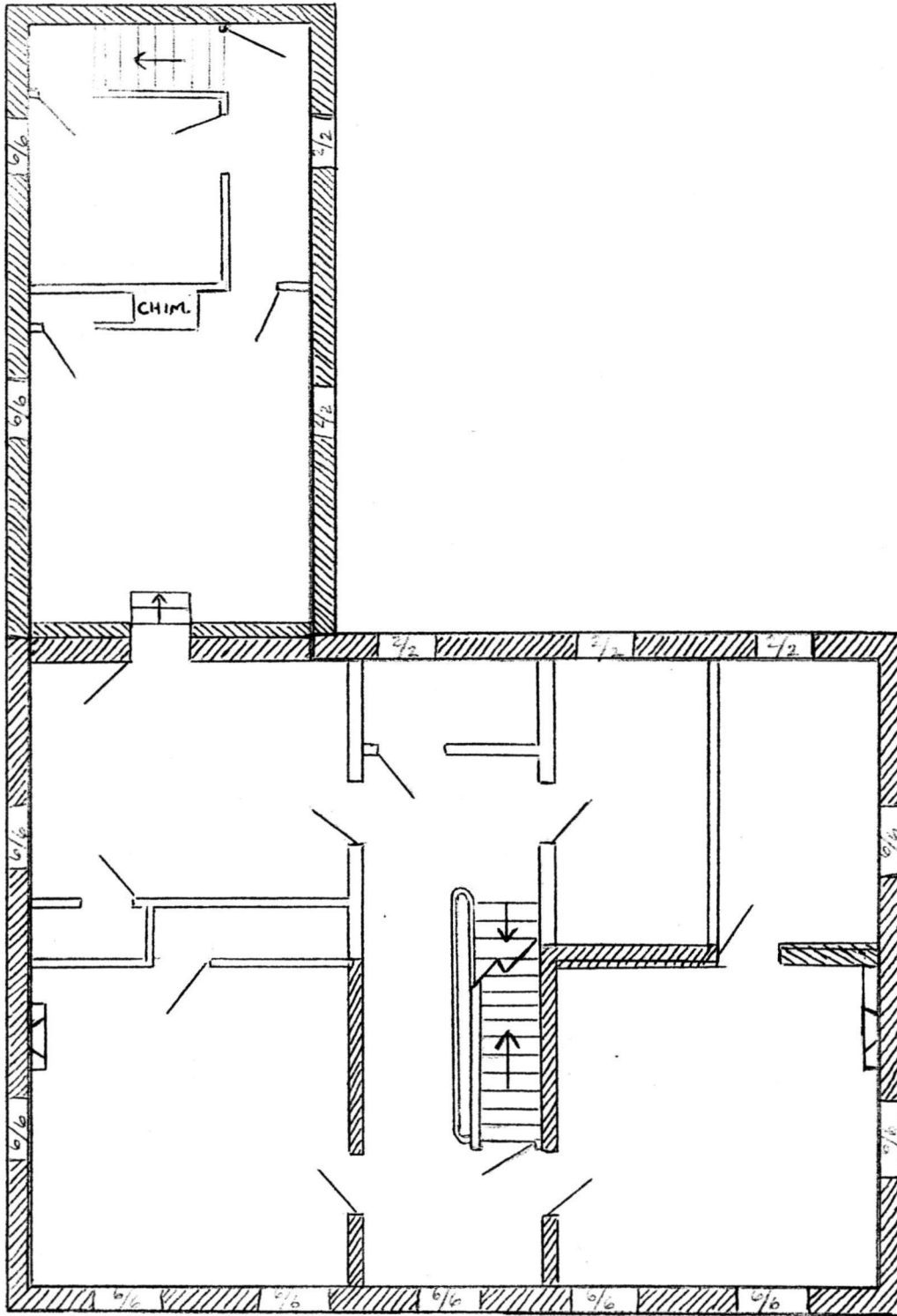
SITE PLAN
 GOODING HOUSE AND TAVERN
 DELAWARE CO, OHIO



FIRST FLOOR PLAN (NOT TO SCALE)
BOODING HOWE AND TAVERN
DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO



DRAWN BY:
J. BROZEK
944 W. ORANGE ROAD
DELAWARE, OH 43015



SECOND FLOOR PLAN (NOT TO SCALE)
 SLEEPING HOUSE AND TAVERN
 DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO

N →

DRAWN BY:
 J. BROZEK
 944 W. ORANGE ROAD
 DELAWARE, OH 43015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Gooding House and Tavern
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Delaware

DATE RECEIVED: 6/14/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/28/05
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 05000753

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7/27/05 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in the
National Register**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



11-05 NNNN 000

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Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio



11-88 NNNN 988

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

②



438,900
The Home Depot

11+01 NNNNN 000

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

③



11-01 NNNN 000

Gooding House and Towers
Delaware County, Ohio

(4)



11-00 NNNNN 988

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(5)



11-88 NNNNN 988

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

⑥



11-81 NNNNN 988

Gooding House and Tavern (7)
Delaware County, Ohio



336 NNNN 00+11

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

⑧



11+00 NNNNN 988

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

⑨



11-00 NNNNN 988

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(10)



11+00 HHHNN 000

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(11)



11-01 NNNN 988

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(12)



11-01 NNNN 988

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware Co., Ohio

(13)



11+00 MNMN 988

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(14)



PRIVATE
PROPERTY

11-01 MNNNN 988

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(15)



11+00 NNNNN 988

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(16)



11-82 HHHH 988

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(17)



11-82 NNNNN 972

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(18)



11+01 NNNNN 972

Gooding House + Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(19)



11-81 NNNNN 972

Gooding House + Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(20)



11-82 NNNNN 972

Gooding House + Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(21)



11-02 NNNNN 972

Gooding House + Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(22)



11-02 NNNNN 972

Gooding House + Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(23)



11-82 NNNNN 972

Gooding House + Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(24)



11-01 NNNNN 972

Gooding House + Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(25)



11-82 MNNNN 972

Gooding House + Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(26)



11-02 NNNNN 972

Gooding House + Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(27)



11-82 NNNNN 972

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(28)



11-82 NNNNN 972

Gooding House and Tavern (29)
Delaware County, Ohio



11-82 MNNMN 972

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio (30)



11-81 NNNNN 972

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(31)



11-82 NNNNN 972

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio (32)



11-82 NNNNN 972

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(53)



11+00 NNNNN 972

Gooding House + Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(34)



11-02 MINNIN 972

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(35)



11-82 HNNNN 972

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(30)



11-82 NNNNN 972

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(37)



11-02 NNNNN 972

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

38



11-82 NNNNN 972

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(39)



11-02 NNNNN 972

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio



11-82 NNNNN 972

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

(41)



11-82 HHHHH 972

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

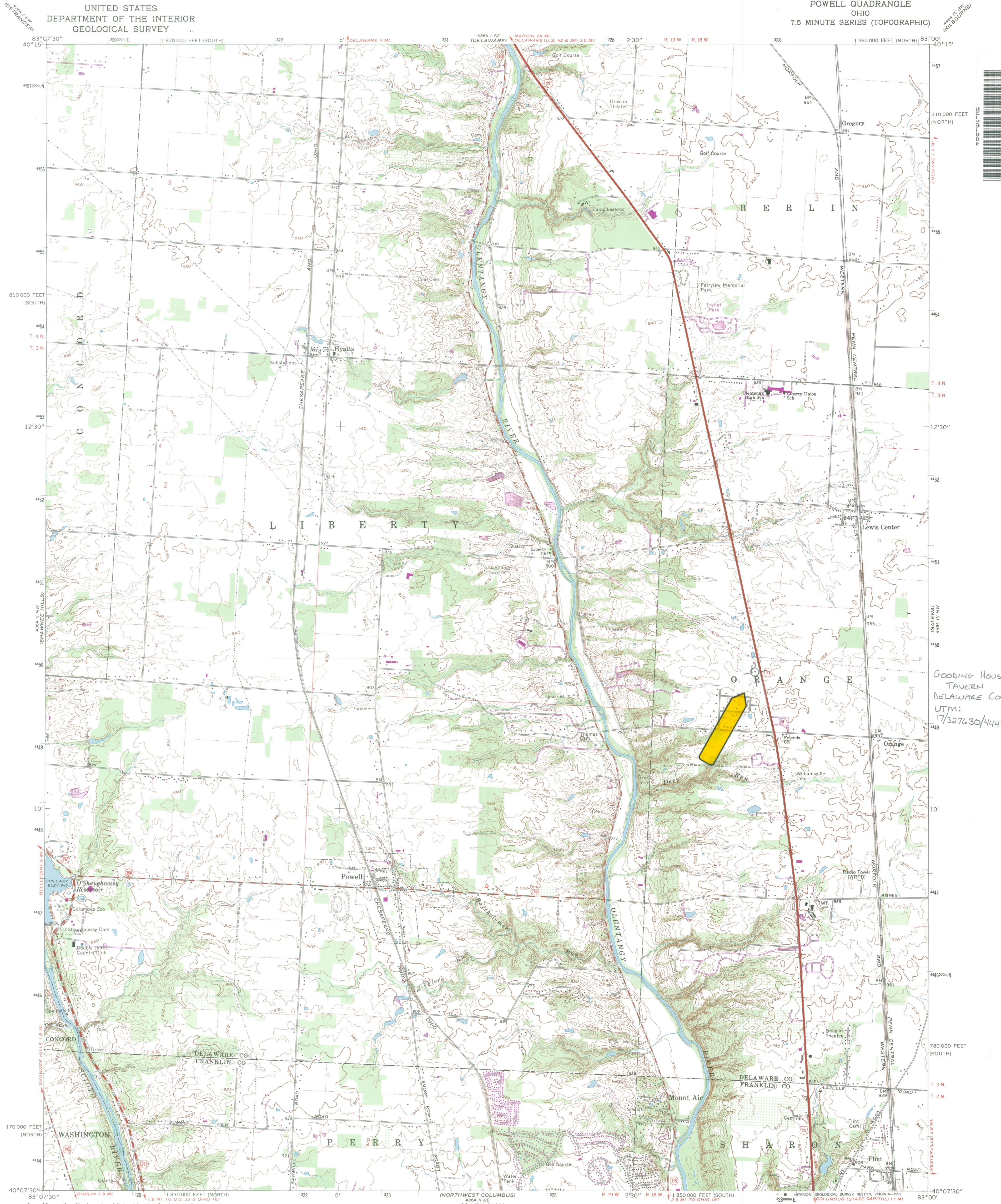
(42)



11-82 NNNNN 972

Gooding House and Tavern
Delaware County, Ohio

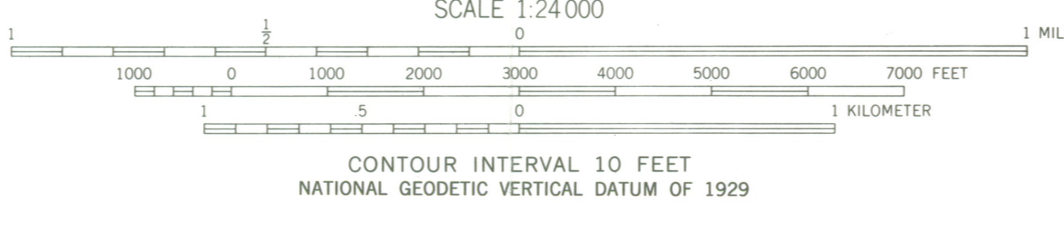
(43)



GOODING HOUSE AND
TAVERN
DELAWARE CO., OHIO
UTM:
17/327630/4449661

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Revised in cooperation with State of Ohio agencies
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1953 and planetable surveys 1955
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1967
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Ohio coordinate system,
north zone and south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Area west of the Scioto River lies within the Virginia Military District
Area east of the Scioto River lies within the United States Military District
Land lines based on the Base Line of the United States Military District

UTM GRID AND 1973 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
Map photoinspected 1988
No major culture or drainage changes observed
The difference between 1927 North American Datum and North American
Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) for 7.5-minute intersections is given in USGS
Bulletin 1875. The NAD 83 is shown by dashed corner ticks



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with
State of Ohio agencies from aerial photographs taken
1973. This information not field checked

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
U. S. Route	State Route

POWELL, OHIO
40083-B1-TF-024
PHOTOINSPECTED 1988
1967
PHOTOREVISED 1973
DMA 4364 II NE-SERIES V852





June 9, 2005

Ms. Jan Matthews, Associate Director and Keeper of the
National Register
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th Floor
Washington DC 20005

Dear Ms. Matthews:

Enclosed please find four (4) new National Register nominations. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for these new submissions.

NEW SUBMISSION


Gooding House and Tavern
Berry, Richard Jr., House
Fairborn Theatre
Deeds Carillon

COUNTY

Delaware
Franklin
Greene
Montgomery

If you have questions or comments about these documents, please contact the National Register staff in the Ohio Historic Preservation Office at (614) 298-2000.

Sincerely,

for 
Rachel Tooker
State Historic Preservation Officer

enclosures

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

567 East Hudson Street, Columbus, Ohio 43211-1030 ph: 614.298.2000 fx: 614.298.2037

www.ohiohistory.org