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

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NAME OF MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION: Lower Richland County Multiple Resource Area

PREFERRED NAME OF PROPERTY: Goodwill Plantation

HISTORIC NAME OF PROPERTY: Same

COMMON NAME OF PROPERTY: Same

LOCATION: North side of U. S. Highway 378 near the Wateree River

CLASSIFICATION: Building; Site; Structure

OWNER: Goodwill Stock Co.  
P.O. Box 11812  
Columbia, S. C. 29211

DESCRIPTION

Goodwill Plantation contains approximately 3,285.71 acres of land. For the most part, Goodwill is wooded, overgrown with scrub, or swamps. There are, however, several buildings and structures remaining from different periods in the history of the plantation. These resources include:

1. Mill Pond and Canal Irrigation System: Construction had begun by at least 1827, possibly earlier; system was enlarged and upgraded at least through the Heywards' ownership and has remained in use through the present.

2. Overseer's House: Originally constructed prior to 1857, this is a modest, one-story, frame, weatherboarded residence with a gable roof. Alterations include new interior partitions and removal of a porch.

3. Mill Building: This building was constructed sometime between 1857 and 1870. It is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, weatherboarded building with a gable roof. There is a two-story addition, probably added in the late nineteenth century. The building has been used to house a grist mill, saw mill, cotton gin, and electrical power source. Much of the machinery remains in the building.

4. Slave Cabins: These two buildings were probably built just after the Heywards acquired the property in 1858. The cabins are one-and-one-half-story frame, weatherboarded, gable-roofed residences. Both have undergone alterations but retain their basic integrity.

5. Blacksmith's Shop: Constructed after the Civil War and known to have been in use in the late nineteenth century, this is a small, one-story, frame, weatherboard building with a gable roof.

6. Lodge: The Lodge is believed to have been constructed between ca. 1910 and ca. 1935 and is a one-story, frame weatherboarded building with a front porch that wraps one side.

7. Main House: This residence was probably built during the last half of the nineteenth century. It is a one-story, frame weatherboarded building with a cross gabled roof.

In addition to these resources, Goodwill also contains a carriage house, tenant house, barn and corn crib. Numerous paths and sections of old roadbeds including the Garner's Ferry Road and the Camden Road are also included.

#### SIGNIFICANCE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture  
Agriculture  
Black History  
Industry  
Social History

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: S (for office use only)

#### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

Goodwill Plantation is significant as a substantial portion of a large tract, which was developed as a plantation beginning ca. 1795. Goodwill's extant resources illustrate the many uses made of the plantation through almost two hundred years of changing social and economic conditions. Much of the plantation (over 3500 acres) that became known as Goodwill was consolidated by Daniel Huger by ca. 1795. Although a portion of the property had been improved by Andrew Allison as early as 1767, and it is likely that there were early settlements on other tracts prior to Huger's ownership, much of the property had either been held for speculation or simply never improved. The earliest extant resources at Goodwill appear to be the mill pond and a portion of the canal irrigation system. Although it is possible that the mill pond predates Daniel Huger's ownership, the pond and canal system are known to have existed by 1827, making it one of the first attempts in the state to reclaim low-lying land for agricultural purposes. More detailed investigation of known archeological sites dating from the period prior to 1827 would greatly add to our knowledge of Goodwill during the period.

Daniel Elliott Huger, son of Daniel Huger, acquired Goodwill from his father's estate in 1827. Additional land purchases brought the acreage of

Goodwill to approximately 7,465 acres by 1854. Daniel Elliott Huger continued to improve upon his father's canal irrigation system bringing the total of irrigated fields to about 700 acres. An 1857 plat shows a building that is believed to be an early mill directly on a portion of the irrigation system.

While Daniel Elliott Huger lived most of his life on his lowcountry property, apparently he and his wife did spend some of their later years at Goodwill as they are shown on the 1850 Richland County census. Huger's son, John Middleton Huger, is known to have resided in Richland County, probably at Goodwill.

Due to the elaborate and successful irrigation system implemented at Goodwill, the plantation was quite profitable, producing subsistence crops and cotton as its largest cash crop. Goodwill's location near a number of overland and water transportation routes for shipping crops contributed to its success. It is likely the owners also used these routes to ship subsistence crops to their lowcountry properties.

In addition to the canal system, a building known as the overseer's house survives from the period of the Hugers.

Edward Barnwell Heyward purchased Goodwill in 1858, four years after Huger's death. He grew essentially the same crops as Huger: corn, cotton, peas and beans, and sweet potatoes up until the time of the Civil War. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of Heyward's ownership occurred during the Civil War. Richland County tax records indicate that several of Heyward's relatives paid taxes on large numbers of slaves but not on land. Apparently family slaves were sent to Goodwill from the family's lowcountry plantations to wait out the war. It is estimated that as many as 976 slaves resided at Goodwill during the war. After the war, the Heywards employed a number of their former slaves as day laborers and took responsibility for their physical welfare.

Extant resources from the Heywards' occupation include the mill building and two slave cabins.

Local traditions, supported by the recollections of Duncan Clinch Heyward, son of a later owner of Goodwill and author of Seed From Madagascar, persist that small amounts of rice were grown at Goodwill during the ownerships of Daniel Elliott Huger and Edward Barnwell Heyward. Aside from Duncan Clinch Heyward's account, no historical evidence exists to substantiate this claim. However, it is not unlikely that Huger and Heyward dabbled in rice cultivation at Goodwill especially considering their ownership of rice lands in the Lowcountry.

After the war, Goodwill experienced a rapid turnover in ownership and became increasingly less profitable as a agricultural concern. In 1869 George Wickes, from New York, purchased Goodwill. Wickes operated a grist mill and a sawmill located in the extant mill building and maintained small amounts of agricultural crops and livestock.

Between 1874 and 1888 Goodwill had seven owners. In 1888 Julia Clarke, a wealthy Northerner, bought the property. Mrs. Clarke began to

improve the property using convict labor. A filled-in well on the property is believed to be the site of the stockade built to house these convicts. Mrs. Clarke also employed a worker to operate the mill and a blacksmith shop and purchased a cotton gin, which is still housed in the mill building. Apparently tenants also produced cotton, grain, and subsistence crops. At least one tenant house, probably predating 1910, remains on the property. During the time Mrs. Clarke and her estate controlled the property, several tracts were sold. The blacksmith's shop can be dated to the approximate time of Mrs. Clarke's ownership.

Samuel B. McMaster purchased Goodwill in 1910 and his family has retained control up until the present. During this time, use of the property has changed from cultivation by tenant farmers to timber production and a hunting and fishing preserve. The grist mill operated as late as 1944 and some farming continued until the 1950s.

The existing lodge was constructed by the McMasters between 1910 and 1935. The other existing buildings were reroofed and kept in a moderate state of repair during this time as well.

ACREAGE: Approximately 3,285.71 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the black line on the accompanying Richland County Tax Map #1083, Section 1, Parcel 20, with an approximate scale of 1 inch equalling 1000 feet. It includes several historic buildings, creeks, a pond, numerous potentially significant archaeological sites within the entire acreage of the parcel (Goodwill Plantation).

QUAD NAME: Eastover, S. C. and Wedgefield, S. C.

QUAD Scale: 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCE POINTS:

Eastover Quad

Wedgefield Quad

A: 17/534660/3759120  
B: 17/534660/3755980  
C: 17/533140/3755640  
D: 17/532380/3755860  
E: 17/532380/3755680  
F: 17/531500/3755740  
G: 17/531240/3757340  
H: 17/530160/3757560  
I: 17/529820/3757880  
J: 17/523360/3760680

A: 17/535480/3758180  
B: 17/535520/3757560  
C: 17/535020/3756640  
D: 17/534620/3756720  
E: 17/534620/3758500

OTHER INFORMATION: Applied History Program, University of South Carolina. Katherine H. Richardson, ed. "Cultural Resource Survey of Goodwill Plantation, Richland County, South Carolina." n.p., n.p., December 1985. On file in the State Historic Preservation office, S. C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.