



HISTORICAL STRUCTURES

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

HUNTING LODGE C. 1910

- 1,761 square feet
- Two-story
- Four bedrooms
- HVAC
- Rock fireplace in gathering room
- Fireplaces with antique mantels in two of the bedrooms
- Full bath and half bath off first-floor bedrooms
- Second floor: two bedrooms and a full bath
- Separate entrance to kitchen and dining room
- Large, covered porches, including a screened porch overlooking the lake and two smaller screened porches
- Rough-cut siding, metal roof
- Skinning and packing house with Walk-In cooler

WORKING MILL HOUSE (*Original destroyed by Hurricane Hugo, duplicated, and rebuilt.*)

- Equipment was recovered from a previous owner and brought back to the farm.)
- Rough-cut estate cypress and pine
- Two-story
- Large double doors and end door
- Working original water wheel fed from tributary creek powers:
 - Grist grain mill
 - Sawmill
 - Pea huller
 - Tool-sharpening grinding stones
 - Corn and pea seed cleaner

BLACKSMITH SHOP (*with working tools*)

HEYWARD HOUSE C. 1858

- Restored in the early 2000's
- 1,477 square feet
- Electricity
- One story
- Farm weatherboarded with cross gable tin roof
- Front porch spans the front of the home and back porch
- Living room and four bedrooms
- Multiple fireplaces
- Furnished with antiques

HUGAR'S HOME C. 1857

- 1,100 square feet
- Stacked brick pillars
- Weatherboarded with gable tin roof and shutter windows
- High ceilings
- Two-sided brick fireplace

ADDITIONAL HISTORICAL STRUCTURES

- Two barns c. 1800s
- Corn crib c. 1800s
- Silo c. 1800s
- Remnants of the Cook family settlement (1700s)

LAKESIDE LODGE RETREAT

HUNTING LODGE, C.1910. Built near the turn of the 20th century, the rustic hunting lodge is ideal for guests or recreation. The two-story structure has four bedrooms, two up and two down. The large gathering room has a rock fireplace, and two bedrooms have fireplaces with antique mantels. The rough-cut siding and metal roof add to the rustic appeal. Three screened and covered porches, two overlooking the lake, for outside living. For the hunters, there is a skinning and packing house with a walk-in cooler. The lodge has heat and air.







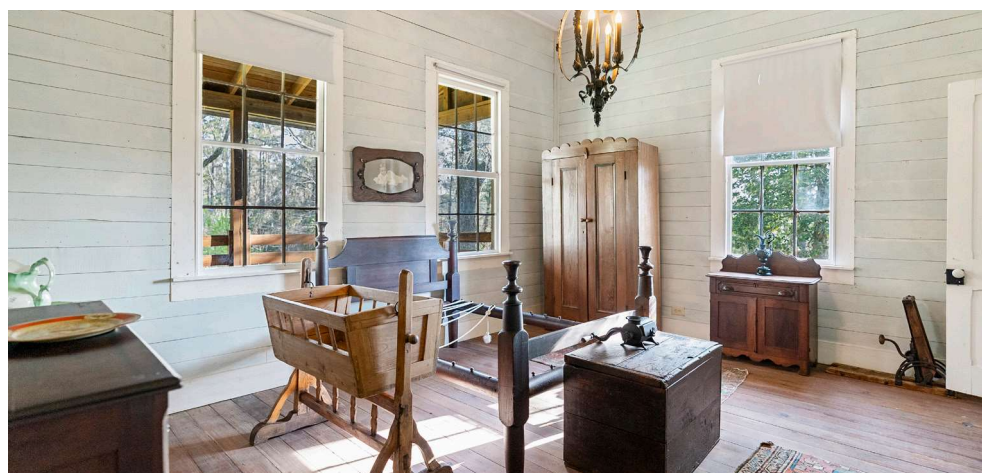
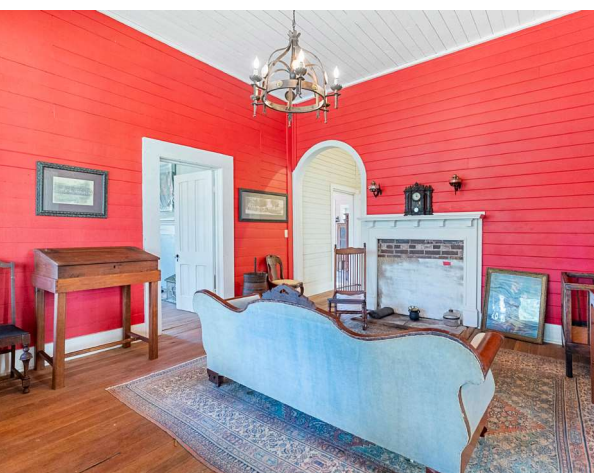
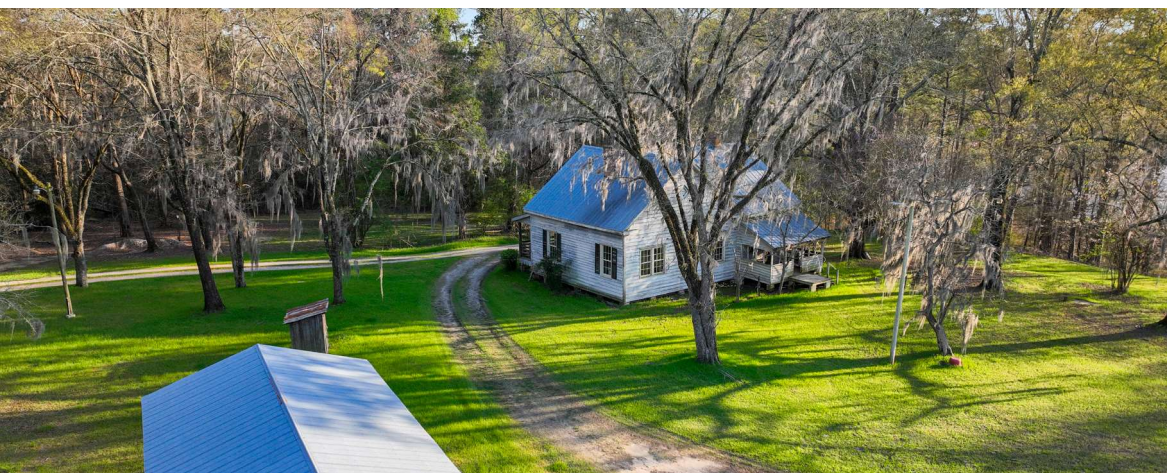
WORKING MILL HOUSE. Set among the trees beside a tributary stream, the mill house is a rough-cut pine structure, built from trees harvested from the estate. The original was destroyed in 1989 when Hurricane Hugo swept through the Carolinas. Much of the equipment is original, recovered from a previous owner and brought back to Goodwill. This historical water-powered mill is a replica of the original that ran until around 1944, and a relic of a bygone era and steeped in echoes of industry and craftsmanship. The weathered original water wheel remains strong and steadfast and commands attention by its sheer size and imposing presence. Harnessing the power of the rushing water the original 1760 wrought-iron wheel drives the machinery within.

The mill house with its massive millstones grinds grain into flour, while its saw produces lumber and shingles. This original machinery is a testament to the resourcefulness and ingenuity of generations past. The unwavering water wheel is a timeless reminder of the human spirit's indomitable will.

In 1935 Mr. S.B. McMaster, who owned Goodwill at the time, sold all the farm equipment and mechanical equipment to Thomas R. Rye, the Goodwill caretaker. Rye was farming Goodwill at the time he bought the equipment and knew that it was obsolete even in 1935. Rye then began to put all the equipment into barns so it would not deteriorate from the weather. He died on December 6, 2001, leaving all the equipment to his son, Grover Rye, who later became a historian and authority on the Goodwill Estate.

In 1995, Larry Faulkenberry bought Goodwill Estate from the S.B. McMaster estate. In 2001, Faulkenberry asked Grover Rye for advice and assistance in planning and building a gristmill. Rye also made all the equipment his father left available to Faulkenberry. The mill house was rebuilt and became a depository for the equipment.

HEYWARD HOUSE, C. 1858. The Heyward House was built in 1858 by Edward Barnwell Heyward, and completely restored by the Faulkenberrys in the early 2000s, including historical paint colors identified by Benjamin Moore & Company. The large front porch overlooks the grass-lined drive, while a back porch overlooks fields and wooded areas. It has three bedrooms, each with a fireplace and a central living room, as well as a second living area. The one-story farm weatherboarded structure has a cross-gable tin roof. Today, it is a private museum of farming artifacts from the 19th century, all of which will be conveyed to the new owner.



BLACKSMITH SHOP. The scent and sounds of burning coal and hot iron greet you upon entering this weathered shop of rough-hewn timbers. Around the shop, tools of the trade hang from hooks and racks, and in one corner, a massive anvil stands sentinel. The anvil surface and the tools are witness to the years of labor. Nearby, a grinding wheel and its stone surface stand ready to sharpen blades and surfaces. Built in 1850 and operated until 1985 making a wide variety of metal items, like e-plows, door hinges, and wagon wheels.

HUGAR HOUSE CIRCA 1857. Thought to have been the home of a previous owner, it is a modest one-story weatherboarded house with a gable tin roof and shutter windows.

It has one large central room with 12-foot ceilings and a fireplace and large bedrooms on each side, one with a fireplace. The house has stacked brick pillars and there are signs of a previous porch spanning the front of the home.

SILO. One of two original concrete silos built in 1870 to store corn.

- Corn Crib
- Barns

