

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received **AUG 9 1983**

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections**1. Name**historic John H. Goodwin Houseand/or common Blythe-Goodwin-Hagood House**2. Location**street & number S.C. Hwy 11 at U.S. Hwy 25NA not for publicationcity, town Travelers Rest, SC ☒ vicinity ofstate South Carolinacode 045county Greenvillecode 045**3. Classification****Category**☐ district☒ building(s)☐ structure☐ site☐ object**Ownership**☐ public☒ private☐ both**Public Acquisition**☒ NA in process☐ NA being considered**Status**☐ occupied☒ unoccupied☐ work in progress**Accessible**☒ yes: restricted☐ yes: unrestricted☐ no**Present Use**☐ agriculture☐ commercial☐ educational☐ entertainment☐ government☐ industrial☐ military☐ museum☐ park☐ private residence☐ religious☐ scientific☐ transportation☒ other: vacant**4. Owner of Property**name John Henry Hagoodstreet & number P.O. Box 163city, town Travelers Rest ☒ vicinity ofstate South Carolina 29690**5. Location of Legal Description**courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Greenville County Courthouse, RMC Officestreet & number 309 E. North Streetcity, town Greenvillestate South Carolina 29601**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**Inventory of Historic Places in
title South Carolinahas this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate 1972☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ localdepository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and Historycity, town Columbiastate South Carolina 29211

7. Description

Condition

☐ excellent

☐ good

☒ fair

☐ deteriorated

☐ ruins

☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered

☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site

☐ moved

date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The John H. Goodwin House is a two-story building in the foothills of northern Greenville County. The house appears to have been constructed in stages between ca. 1790 and ca. 1840. The earliest portion of the house is a two-story, single-pen, log building, possibly constructed ca. 1790. The house was substantially enlarged with a two-story braced-frame addition in the early nineteenth century. Subsequent additions and alterations in the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries have had marginal impact on the integrity of the building. The property also includes a late nineteenth century store building.

Exterior: The John H. Goodwin House is a large, weatherboarded building with a closed brick foundation, a two-tiered porch across its facade (southeast elevation), and a gabled roof. The earliest part of the house is a two-story, single-pen section which comprises the northeast side of the house. This section is constructed of broadaxed logs with half-dovetail joints on a brick foundation. A double-shouldered exterior chimney of Flemish bond brickwork with irregular glazed headers is intact on this elevation.

The enlargement of the house ca. 1840 created the present configuration. An entrance hallway and a large square room added to the south elevation on both stories adapted the plan to the vernacular central-hall, single-pile plan. A detached, one-story, frame kitchen with a central, stone chimney was built behind the house about this time. Although this enlarged house probably had a porch across its facade, the existing two-tiered porch appears to be a further alteration from the antebellum period. Alterations from later periods enclosed one room on the northeast end of the porch and connected the detached kitchen building to the main house.

The existing southeast elevation has a two-tiered porch with a closed brick foundation across the facade, except for single rooms on the southern end which project from the main body of the house and appear to date from the original enlargement. The porch has chamfered wooden posts and beaded handrail with simple wooden balusters. Some of the original chamfered posts have been replaced with unornamented wooden posts. A wooden stairway provides access to the first story of the porch. The western bay on the second level of the porch has been enclosed with a weatherboarded room; the original porch posts are intact inside this room.

The porch shelters an asymmetrical facade. A central, paneled, single doorway has multi-paned sidelights and transom. To the right of this doorway, a secondary single-leaf entrance and a single six-over-six window open to the original log portion of the building. A second window on the right side of the secondary entrance has been boarded over. To the left of the central entrance is another secondary doorway. The porch room on the first floor also opens onto the porch. On the second story of the facade a central single-leaf door opens to the porch. Secondary entrances and single six-over-six windows open on either side of this central doorway. Both porch rooms on the second story open directly onto the porch. The southwestern porch rooms have single six-over-six windows facing southeast, while the southeastern porch room has a single nine-over-six window.

The northeast elevation of the house is dominated by the original brick chimney. Single six-over-six, double-hung windows appear on either side of the chimney on both stories. This elevation has been covered with modern plyboard siding over the original logs.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) local history

Specific dates ca. 1790, ca. 1840 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The John H. Goodwin House, located in the foothills of upper Greenville County, received its present form ca. 1840. The house, enlarged ca. 1840 from a ca. 1790 log cabin, is significant as a fine example of a vernacular, upcountry farmhouse with some attempt at refined detail. The property is also important visually as a reminder of the history of the upcountry of South Carolina and, according to tradition, as a stage-stop and store on the old road between Greenville and Asheville.

Additional Information

Although not much can be proven about the early history of the Blythe-Goodwin-Hagood House, local traditions about the house are supported by construction techniques and the records available. In 1793, Elias Earle leased 300 acres to Robert Cooke; the lease stated that Cooke was to build "a new house 20 feet long 16 feet wide...hewn down inside and out."¹ It is believed that the earliest log portion of the Blythe-Goodwin-Hagood House was Cooke's house. Cooke later purchased the property from Earle and in 1816 he sold that land and additional acreage to James Pickett.² Pickett purchased adjacent land from Benjamin McElhaney in 1818.³ Two Picketts are shown on Mills' Atlas (1825) in the vicinity of the John Goodwin House.⁴ United States postal records show that a post office was established at Pickett's Valley in 1824 with James Pickett as postmaster.⁵

In 1830 Pickett sold both tracts of land to Thomas Blythe, who was listed as the Pickett's Valley postmaster in 1830.⁶ Local tradition has always held that the house was constructed by a William Blythe; however, no documentation exists to support the fact that William Blythe ever owned the land. Since architectural analysis suggests a date of ca. 1840 for the expansion of the house, it is possible that Thomas Blythe was responsible for the additions.

It is more likely that John H. Goodwin, who owned the property for some fifty-seven years, enlarged the house. In 1839 John Hodges purchased 1,186 acres from the estate of Thomas Blythe, which appears to have included the house tract.⁷ John H. Goodwin purchased 600 acres of Thomas Blythe's land from Hodges in 1842.⁸ In 1840 Goodwin had been appointed postmaster at Orleans, formerly Pickett's Valley, and in 1852 the Lima Post Office was established with Goodwin as postmaster.⁹ Tradition holds that the Blythe-Goodwin-Hagood House was a stage-stop, post office, and trading post.¹⁰ John H. Goodwin's estate papers from 1899 include large numbers of unpaid vouchers, apparently from store customers; these are dated as early as 1842.¹¹ In addition, the enclosed porch rooms, accessible only from the porch, and the late nineteenth century store building now on the property, along with the location of the house on the old Greenville to Asheville Road, support this tradition.

In 1850 Goodwin was farming 300 acres; his principal crops were corn and wheat and he raised swine. His farm was worth \$10,000 and he owned eleven slaves. By 1860 he was farming 500 acres and he had greatly increased his production of corn and butter. His farm was worth \$25,000 and he owned thirty slaves.¹²

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property .814 acres

Quadrangle name Tigerville

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UTM References

A

1	7	3	6	7	6	1	0	3	8	8	3	6	2	5
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification The boundary of the Blythe-Goodwin-Hagood House is shown as the red line on the accompanying Greenville County Tax map# 58 drawn to a scale of 400 feet to the inch and includes the house and the associated historic outbuilding.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	NA	code	county	NA	code
-------	----	------	--------	----	------

state	NA	code	county	NA	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Suzanne Pickens Wylie, John Wells

Jon Ward, Greenville Historic Preservation Commission

organization South Carolina Department of Archives and History

date May 16, 1983

street & number 1430 Senate Street

telephone (803) 758-5816

city or town Columbia

state South Carolina 29211

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Charles E. Lee

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 6 June 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for Allouez Byers
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date

9/8/83

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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The southwest elevation has a central, double-shouldered brick chimney of Flemish bond with a second chimney serving the one-story porch room at the rear. The second chimney, which has a stone foundation, has had its upper portion removed. A batten door with wrought-iron strap hinges provides access to the basement of the house from this elevation. Single nine-over-six windows are on either side of the main chimney on both floors, while unglazed windows with batten shutters open from the attic on either side of this chimney.

The rear (northwest elevation) has a one-story porch with wooden posts and simple balusters beneath a shed roof. A weatherboarded room on the right side of this porch, opening onto the porch, appears contemporary with the porch. This room has two six-over-six windows opening to the northwest. A central double doorway, single six-over-six windows, and a secondary entrance are sheltered by the porch.

The original kitchen building has been connected to the rear of the house and remodeled; it is accessible by a doorway opening onto the right side of the porch. This kitchen originally had a massive stone chimney, the foundations of which are intact; the chimney and fireplaces have been removed. The kitchen has a gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, an open pier foundation, and irregular nine-over-six windows.

Interior: The John H. Goodwin House has an enclosed basement with several excavations in its dirt floor. These excavations may have been root cellars. The brick foundation walls, brick piers, broadaxed and hewn girders and joists, and the underside of the flooring are visible in the basement.

The first floor of the house has a central hallway with an open-stringer staircase on its right side. The stair has a turned newel post, simple balusters, and modest sawn brackets along its stringer. The walls and ceiling of the hall are of horizontal boards. The original portion of the house opens on to the right side of the hall. This room was divided by a frame partition in the 1950s. The original mantel was removed but has been stored.

The primary sitting room opens to the left of the hallway. This room has plaster walls and ceiling. A large wooden mantelpiece and the baseboards have primitive trompe l'oeil painting suggesting slate. The fireplace has a brick arch carried by a wrought-iron bar. A similar trompe l'oeil mantel is in the northwest elevation's porch room.

The kitchen wing was altered in the 1950s to provide for indoor plumbing. The original fireplace was removed; the iron pot-hooks are stored in the house.

The second floor repeats the plan of the first floor. All of the walls on the second floor are of wide boards. The ceiling joists on the second floor are exposed; they have beaded edges and no evidence of plaster or wooden ceilings.

The doors of the house are six-panel and four-panel, open-mortise doors. Some of them have wrought-iron strap hinges; two of them have H-L hinges. Most of the doors have nineteenth century box-locks and rim-locks of diverse types.

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An enclosed stair in the northwest room on the second floor provides access to the attic. The attic space is floored but otherwise unfinished. The rafters are hewn and connected with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. The southeastern half of the roof was raised and extended in the nineteenth century to cover the porch, and auxiliary braces installed at irregular points; one of the braces appears to be part of the porch handrail, salvaged and re-used.

The house is not occupied at present. Although parts of the house are deteriorating, it is weathertight and appears to be structurally sound.

Outbuildings: A one-story, frame store building, constructed in the late nineteenth century, is located southwest of the house within the nominated acreage. This building has weatherboard siding, a gabled roof, and an open pier foundation. The central doorway on the gable end is flanked by single windows, which have been boarded over. Original shelving is intact within the store building.

Several frame sheds, appearing to date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, are located north of the house, not within the nominated acreage. A twentieth century brick-veneer residence is located east of the house. The present owners indicate that several earlier outbuildings, including small buildings believed to have been slave residences, are no longer standing.

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John H. Goodwin served two terms from Greenville County in the South Carolina House of Representatives, 1865-66 and 1872-74.¹³ In 1870 his farm was worth \$12,000, he had paid \$1,500 in wages, and his principal crop was corn. By 1880 Goodwin's farm was worth \$14,000; however, most of his land was woodlands. He had greatly increased his production of butter and honey and was raising poultry and apples. It is possible that these products were being marketed in the store being kept by his son Joseph on the property.¹⁴ Also by this time, Goodwin owned vast amounts of property in upper Greenville County. In 1885 John H. Goodwin¹⁵ donated two acres of land near his home to Lima Baptist Church for a church and cemetery.

John H. Goodwin died 4 January 1899 and was buried in the Lima Baptist Church Cemetery.¹⁶ His estate was said to have been worth \$10,000 and would have been worth more had it not been for about \$10,000 in accounts receivable that could not be collected.¹⁷ Goodwin had already conveyed 386 acres, his homelace, to his son and daughter-in-law, William Blake and Mary Goodwin.¹⁸ W. B. Goodwin conveyed the property to W. C. Hagood, his son-in-law and father of the present owner, in 1914.¹⁹

Architectural: John H. Goodwin House, with its early log section and later expansion represents vernacular construction techniques available in upper Greenville County in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The expansion of the house in the early nineteenth century demonstrates the expanded stylistic awareness, the developing building technology, and the increasingly competent craftsmanship present in the county by this time. The adaption of the original single-pen plan to a single-pile, central-hall plan demonstrates the adherence of builders to the vernacular idiom which determined the plan and fenestration of most South Carolina rural buildings. The structure of the enlarged house is noteworthy also; it represents the advancing technology of the county. The framing beams are adzed rather than broadaxed. The tenets of braced-frame construction are recognized throughout this section of the house: pegged mortise-and-tenon joints, diagonal corner braces mortised into the vertical members. Other aspects of the enlarged house offer further evidence to the craftsmanship of the region; the hardware includes wrought-iron strap hinges as well as forged H-L hinges, and the locks are of many different types. The planks are sash-sawn.

The enlarged house also displays some features recognizing architectural style as it was known in the region. The main sitting room has plaster walls and ceilings rather than the simple boards used elsewhere. This room has baseboards and a mantel-piece of wood which are primitively painted to simulate slate. The central hallway of the house has transoms and sidelights on both the front and rear doors. Although partially covered by the enlarged house, the original log section of the house features such noteworthy details as half-dovetail joints, broadaxed timbers and a brick, Flemish bond chimney.

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1860, microcopy #M653 roll #1220; Slave Schedules 1850, microcopy #432, roll #865;
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Footnotes

¹ Greenville County Deed Book C, pp. 397-398, Greenville County Register of Mesne Conveyance Office, Greenville, S.C.

² Greenville County Deed Book D, pp. 526-527.

³ Greenville County Deed Book L, pp. 34-35.

⁴ Mills' Atlas of the State of South Carolina, 1825 (reprint ed., Easley, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1980), n.p.

⁵ United States Postal Records, National Archives, Washington, D.C.; The Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville County Historical Society, 1965-1968 (Greenville, S.C.: Greenville County Historical Society, 1968), p. 51.

⁶ Greenville County Deed Book Q, pp. 357-360.

⁷ Greenville County Deed Book T, pp. 158-160.

⁸ Greenville County Deed Book U, pp. 102-103.

⁹ United States Postal Records; Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville County Historical Society, p. 51.

¹⁰ "Blythe House Relic of the Past," The Greenville News-Piedmont (Greenville, S.C.), 23 February 1975, p. 1-B.

¹¹ John H. Goodwin, 1899, apt. 65, file 7, Greenville County Estate Papers, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

¹² Population Schedules of the Seventh Census of the United States, South Carolina 1850, microcopy #M432, roll #865, p. 357; Slave Schedules, microcopy #432, roll #865 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives microfilm Publications, 1964); Agricultural Census of 1850, South Carolina, South Carolina Department of Archives and History; Population Schedules of the Eighth Census, South Carolina, 1860, microcopy #653, roll #1220, p. 464; Slave Schedules, vol. 2, microcopy #653, roll #1231 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1967); Agricultural Census of 1860, South Carolina, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

¹³ Walter B. Edgar, ed., Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives, vol. 1: Session Lists 1692-1973 (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1974) pp. 399, 417.

¹⁴ Agricultural Census of 1870, South Carolina, South Carolina Department of Archives and History; Tenth Census of the United States, Population, South Carolina, Department of Archives and History; Agricultural Census of 1880, South Carolina, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

¹⁵ Greenville County, Grantee Index to Conveyances, E-G, 1787-1913, roll #C2981; Greenville County, Grantor Index to Conveyances, E-G, 1787, Roll #C2753, South Carolina Department of Archives and History; Greenville County Deed Book II, pp 322-24.

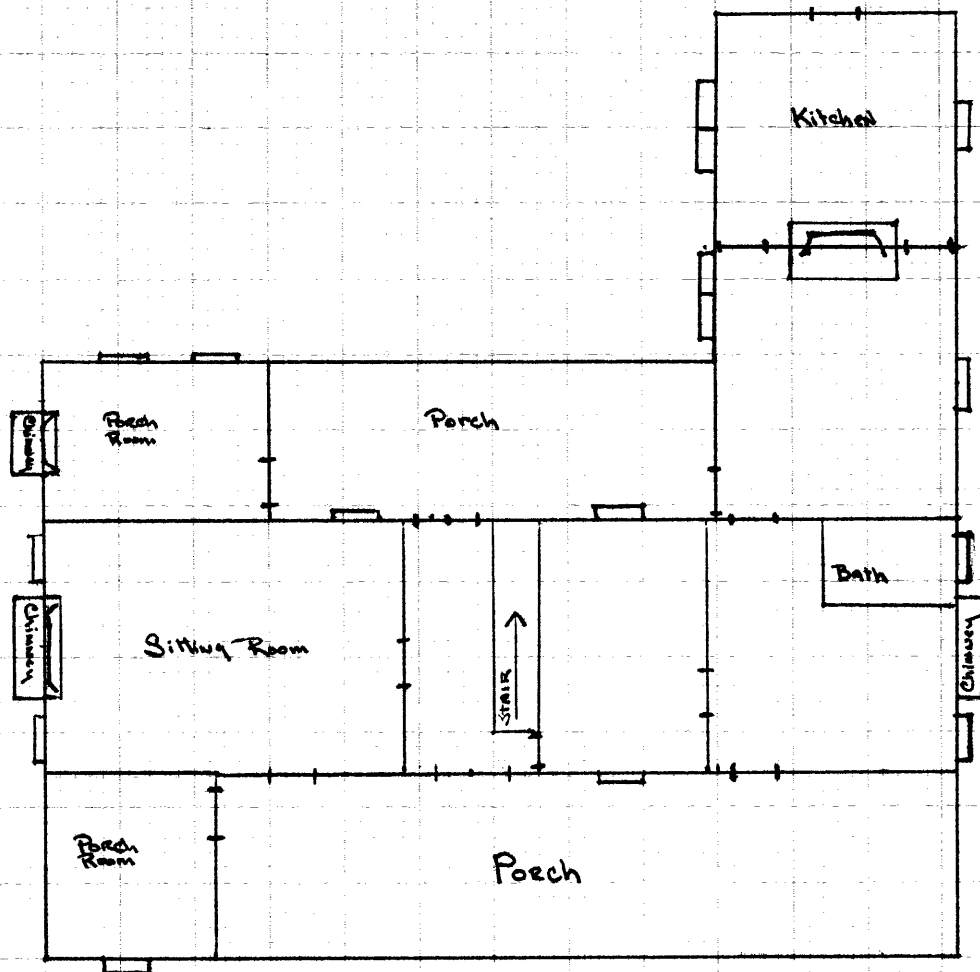
Footnotes Continued

¹⁶Greenville County Cemetery Survey, vol. 1 (Greenville, S.C.: A Press, 1977), p. 18.

¹⁷John H. Goodwin, Greenville County Estate Papers.

¹⁸Greenville County Deed Book ZZ, p. 598.

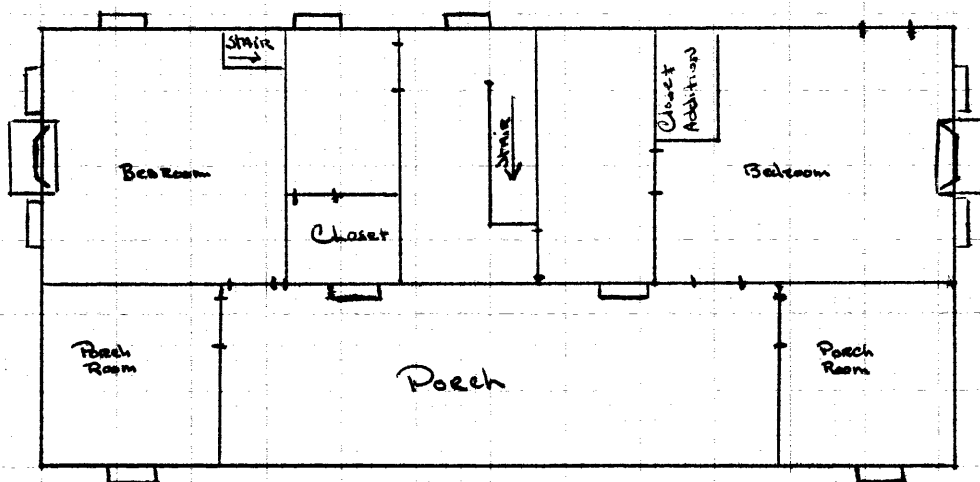
¹⁹Greenville County Deed Book 16, p. 116.



Southeast Elevation
1st Level

Blythe - Goodwin - Hagood House
Greenville, S.C.

Scale: 1" = 18'



Southeast Elevation
2nd Level

Blythe-Goodwin-Hagood House
Greenville, SC.

Scale: 1" = 13'