NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

6017

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 Woodland Plantation
other names/site number Jeter, James T., House

2. Location

street & number 3435 Santuc-Carlisle Highway (S.C. Highway 215) not for publication ____
city or town Carlisle vicinity X
state South Carolina code SC county Union code 087 zip code 29031

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets __does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant __ nationally __statewide x locally. (__ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary W. Edmonds 4/19/01
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
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:

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

✓ entered in the National Register Edson H. Beall 5/30/01
__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):

Woodland Plantation — Union County, South Carolina
Name of Property — County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- x private
- __ public-local
- __ public-State
- __ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- x building(s)
- __ district
- __ site
- __ structure
- __ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
12		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
12	0	Total

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)

Category:	Subcategory:
Domestic	Single Dwelling
Domestic	Secondary Structures
Agriculture	Agricultural Outbuildings

Current Functions
(Enter caregories from instructions)

Category:	Subcategory:
Domestic	Single Dwelling
Agriculture	Agricultural Outbuildings

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Brick
walls	Weatherboard
roof	Asbestos
other	

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

Woodland Plantation
Name of Property

Union County, South Carolina
County and State

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)

X 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.
X 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.)

__ 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
AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1850-ca. 1950

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

__ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
__ previously listed in the National Register
__ previously determined eligible by the National Registe
__ designated a National Historic Landmark
__ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # ____
__ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # ____

Primary location of additional data:

X State Historic Preservation Office
__Other State agency
__ Federal agency
__ Local government
__ University
__ Other

Name of repository:
S.C. Dept. of Archives & History

Woodland Plantation
Name of Property

Union County, South Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 78 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	454604 3831371	3	17	454643 3830685	5	17	454564 3831234
2	17	454887 3831003	4	17	454238 3831061	6	17	454554 3831343

___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 Allen P. and Elaine K. Jeter, with the assistance of the SHPO staff
organization _____ date 1 March 2001
street & number 2012 Rolling Pines Drive telephone (803) 790-1197
city or town Columbia state SC zip code 29206

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 Allen P. and Elaine K. Jeter
street & number 2012 Rolling Pines Drive telephone (803) 790-1197
city or town Columbia state SC zip code 29206

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.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Woodland Plantation is located in the Carlisle vicinity, nine miles south of Union, S.C., on S.C. Highway 215, and includes a plantation house, storehouse, smokehouse, carriage house, bull pen, cotton gin house, privy, hay barn, calf barn, office, dairy milking parlor, and silo, dating from 1850 to ca. 1950. The house and ten historic outbuildings are intact, and the plantation also included a blacksmith forge, detached kitchen, log one-room schoolhouse, and log mule barn; the physical remains of the forge are visible, as are the foundations of the schoolhouse; the log mule barn has recently been dismantled and moved to Saluda, N.C., and reconstructed as a residence. Foundation rocks and spring flowering bulbs also identify the sites of six tenant houses. Woodland was a cotton plantation until the 1920s and a working dairy farm from that time to the late 1950s.

The residence and outbuildings stand on 450 acres of the original 3000-acre tract, 78 acres of which are included in the boundaries of the nominated property. The main house was under construction at a site three-and-a-half miles away in 1850 when the tracks of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad were completed through the area, and the house-in-progress was moved to take advantage of the new transportation route; the old stagecoach road was east of the new railroad tracks, while what is now S.C. Highway 215 is west of the tracks.[1]

The house is situated on a slight rise so that the land falls away from it in every direction. Approximately seventy acres of cross-fenced pasture and three ponds are still in use today. Woodlands dominate the remainder of the land, which reflects the transformation of historic fields to forest in recent decades. A portion of the forest has been timbered and replanted with pines. A new woodlands pond has been added within easy walking distance of the house. The boundaries proposed for this nomination include the main house and historic outbuildings, and surrounding mixed pasture and woodlands, a rural landscape that reflect the site's character.[2]

The following twelve historic resources contribute to the character of Woodland Plantation:

1) **Woodland Plantation House** (1850)

The house is oriented in a southwesterly direction and is approached from the southwest by an unpaved drive. The original drive lay perpendicular to the house and originated from the old stagecoach road, approximately 250 feet north of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad and present S.C. Highway 215. The drive circled around a semi-circular stone wall, split-rail fence and ring of giant cedars that defined the yard, crossed directly in front of the house, and rejoined the roadway to the barns and through the pastures to join the former Red Point Road, now Jeter Cemetery Road,

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[1] Allen D. Charles, The Narrative History of Union County, South Carolina (Greenville, S.C.: A Press Printing Company, 1987), p. 147.
[2] Union County Deed Book 212, p. 521, and Union County Plat Book 23, p. 185, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Union County Courthouse, Union, S.C.

with a total distance of approximately 3250 feet. The original drive from the stagecoach road to the house was lined by red oaks, some of which survive. A terraced boxwood lined walkway leads down from the house, divides around a twenty-five-foot circular flower bed, and then rejoins to end at the stone wall. Two original circular flowerbeds edged with plantation-fired bricks flank this walkway at a distance of approximately thirty-five feet from the front porch.

Constructed in 1850, the house is of Greek Revival design with some Italianate features. Its cross-gabled, moderately-pitched roof features wide overhanging eaves and decorative brackets continuous across the gabled ends of the house. This treatment also extends around the ell wing except on the north-facing side-gable, which has a raked roof-wall junction. The gable on the two-story ell side-wing is lower than the three-story dominant front-gabled portion. Colonnaded double porches extend across the full width and height of the facade (southwest elevation). Six distinctive square columns measuring 2' x 2' x 12' with windows on all four sides support the first floor porch roof. Only two other antebellum residences in the Woodard, S.C. vicinity, are known with this vernacular and architecturally significant feature.[3] On three sides of the columns, the windows (eight panes, 4" x 6" each) are fixed; on the fourth side closest to the house, the window is side-hinged to allow access to a shelf level with the bottom of the window. Lanterns were placed in the windows to welcome family and other visitors as they approached; to notify the stagecoach of passengers awaiting transportation; and to light the porch for family gatherings and dances.[4] Unadorned square columns with plain capitals and bases support the second floor roof. A colonnaded single-story ell-shaped porch on the rear elevation extends across the full length of the adjoining ell and main house. Unadorned square columns measuring 10" x 10" x 12' with plain capitals and bases support a low-pitched porch roof.

The overall dimensions of the house are 52' x 60', including the 10' front porch; the ell measures 30' x 30' including the 10' rear porch. The house was built on brick corner pillars measuring 42" x 12" and intermediate pillars measuring 34" x 12" above rock footings. Red clay was used as mortar between original plantation-fired bricks. The framing is post-and-beam with massive hand-hewn heart pine sills and posts, and heavy cross-timber joists held with interlocking shapes and wooden dowels. Two massive internal sills beneath the front-to-back internal load-bearing walls measure 1' x 1' by 50'. Each corner post is ell-shaped and hewn from a single tree. The roof is framed with heavy principal rafters and a queen post trussing system with auxiliary 4" to 5"-diameter cedar post trusses. The main house has two double internal chimneys with massive brick foundation piers. The ell wing has an external chimney on the north elevation; the top of the chimney was blown off in a 1947 tornado but

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[3] Julian Stevenson Bolick, A Fairfield Sketchbook (Winnsboro, S.C.: Fairfield County Historical Society, 1963), pp. 302-04.
[4] James E. Kibler, Our Father's Fields: A Southern Story (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998), p. 253.

was subsequently repaired. The house is clad in the original beveled heart pine clapboard. Historic photos show that the house was not painted until about the turn of the twentieth century, when it was painted white with green-black shutters. Remnants of the original cedar shake shingles are still extant between the second- and third-floor ceiling joists.

The first and second floor front entrance doors are paired and surrounded with full transom and sidelights incorporated into a wide decorative surround. The glass panes in the transom and sidelights are 6" x 16". The back entrance door is flanked by sidelights only. The first floor has double-hung sash windows measuring 40" x 96" with fixed nine-pane upper sashes and movable six-pane lower sashes utilizing an internal counterweight system and secured by interior metal stops. Each pane measures 12" x 18" and most are original. The second floor has double-hung windows with similar weights and stops. The exterior window surround is similar to but narrower than that around the front door. Tripartite windows consisting of a central six-over-six double-hung window with movable lower sash flanked by fixed sidelights are located on the gabled ends on the third floor. Small attic windows measuring 2' x 2' on the north end of the ell wing have been converted to fan vents.

Entering the house, one finds a 12' wide central hall flanked by two rooms each measuring 18' x 20'. The first and second floor ceilings are 11' 3" high. Back-to-back fireplaces are centered along the common wall between each of the two adjoining rooms. The walls are original plaster and lath with 25" high decorative paneled wainscoting.[5] The interior doors measure 37" x 90" with 8" wide decorative moldings. The windows are surrounded by 6 ¼" moldings. The house is entirely constructed of heart pine with 5 ½" wide tongue-and-groove flooring on the first and second floors and planking measuring up to 16" wide on the third floor. The heart pine moldings and wainscoting in many rooms have decorative faux painting simulating maple or oak. There are no decorative cornices. Most rooms have a single walk-in closet that flanks the fireplace. The closet doors measure 31" x 71". The closet pegs are intact. The left front parlor and right front second floor bedroom have no closets. The adjoining rooms each have two closets that flank the fireplace. On the first floor a 48" wide stairway is located on the right side of the center hall. To the left a 5' x 9 ½' archway with a decorative Victorian transom was added ca. 1900 to separate the front hallway and double front parlors from the family's living area in the back.

The second floor plan is similar to the first floor, with the exception that the right rear room on the second floor is not accessible from the main stairway. This room, originally entered by a back stairway arising in the room immediately below it, was occupied by Mary Russell, the resident teacher at Woodland Plantation, who lived her entire life here.[6]

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[5] Kenneth F. Marsh and Blanche Marsh, Plantation Heritage in Upcountry South Carolina (Asheville: Biltmore Press, 1962), p. 95.

[6] Mary D. Ackerly and Lula Eastman Jeter Parker, Our Kin (Harrisonburg, Va.: C.J. Carrier Company, 1981),

The third floor consists of a 12' central hall flanked by two 18' x 20' rooms with a chimney shaft extending through each room. There are no fireplaces on the third floor. A tripartite window is located on the end walls. Half-doors at the ends of the third floor hall provided entry to the attic space under the roof.

The original dining room occupied the first floor of the ell wing, measuring 18' x 29'. It contained an enclosed shelved storage area measuring 8' x 10' with walls covered with many layers of old newspapers. The dining room had five nine-over-six double-hung sash windows measuring 40' x 96' and was accessed from the west via the porch and from the east via outside stairs. The plain door and window moldings were whitewashed, which allowed the hard grain of the wood to show through. A pivoting trap door is located on the first floor; though its purpose is unknown, it is thought that it might have been used for disposal of waste food into a bucket underneath the floor. A plantation schoolroom occupied the entire open second floor, measuring 18' x 29'. A fireplace was located at the north end of each room in the ell wing.

The original dining room was converted into a dry kitchen when the detached kitchen burned. The adjoining room in the main house was converted into the dining room. This necessitated relocating the back stairs into the ell wing to access the plantation schoolroom. The dates of these alterations are unknown but believed to have been in the late nineteenth century. The kitchen had no running water until 1996. The bathroom was accessed from the kitchen and from the back porch. An exterior bathroom door replaced one of the original nine-over-six windows.

The present owners began restoring the house in 1996. The exterior brick foundation pillars, resting on rock footings, have been replaced with brick and mortar pillars, resting on concrete footings. The internal brick foundation pillars and chimney piers have been encased in structurally-reinforced concrete. There is no underpinning under the main house. The ell wing is underpinned with cement block and brick to protect water heaters and the heating-ventilation-air conditioning system. The front porch sills, which had deteriorated from dry rot, were replaced with treated interlocking sills. The rotted first floor porch decking has been replaced and new brick steps have replaced the original wooden steps. Asbestos shingles simulating cedar shake shingles replaced the ca. 1930 tin roof. Although the house was partially wired for electricity in 1953, the entire house has now been rewired and the front porch columns are now illuminated by hanging electric lights. The back porch, still structurally sound, is a work area while restoration of the interior continues and will be completed at a later date.

Much of the plaster and lath in the ell wing had cracked, separated, or fallen when restoration began. The entire wing and adjoining room on the second floor in the main house were gutted. Insulation and new dry wall was installed. Heart pine floors were sanded and repaired where necessary. The

original whitewashed heart pine moldings and wainscoting in the ell wing were sanded and finished. A new kitchen with adjoining sitting area and bath/laundry occupy the first floor of the ell wing. Kitchen cabinets were constructed of recycled heart pine salvaged from the original front porch decking. The plantation schoolroom was converted into a large bedroom and bath. A door from the main house was installed on the second floor to access the back bedroom. The plaster in the dining room was stable though considerable plaster repair was required and insulation was installed. On the third floor, the ceiling plaster and lath had separated due to water-damaged ceiling joists and an absence of flashing around the chimneys. All the ceiling joists on the third floor have been replaced. Insulation and dry wall were installed. The wide plank floors were individually sanded to maintain each plank's slight curvature and finished with satin polyurethane. The third floor plan remains unchanged. Restoration continues on the second and first floors.

Many of the original furnishings remain in the house today, as well as letters, deeds, plantation ledgers, sheet music, the family Bible, etchings, photographs and other portraits of the Jeter family, and antique construction tools and farm equipment recording the transition from manual labor to present-day mechanization.[7]

2) Carriage House (ca. 1850)

The carriage house is a 33' x 28' weatherboard-sided building with a tin roof, constructed of heart pine and with open bays on three sides, located approximately 600' northwest of the house. Plantation tools including hand planters, horse-drawn single plows, a horse-drawn wagon, and fanning mill are stored in this building

3) Storehouse (ca. 1850)

The storehouse is a 18 ½' x 30' weatherboard-sided building with a tin roof, constructed of heart pine, located at the top end of the drive, approximately 150' northwest of the north end of the house. It rests on stone pillars at its corners. Front and back side-hinged doors are studded with closely-spaced square nails. The interior walls are tongue-and-groove heart pine. Multiple plantation ledgers record the sale of coffee, tea, sugar, alcohol, cloth, salt, nails, and other items from this storehouse over a period of more than thirty years.

4) Smokehouse (ca. 1850)

The smokehouse is a 16' x 18' log building with a tin roof, constructed of interlocking pine and hardwood logs, but without chinking between the logs, located approximately 100' east of the house. Cutouts in some of the logs suggest that they were reused from an older building. The smokehouse

[7] Kibler, p. 254.

rests on the ground, and the lower logs are somewhat deteriorated as a result; the owners plan to restore this building.

5) Privy (ca. 1935)

Located just east of the smokehouse, this small twentieth-century privy, likely one built by the Works Projects Administration (WPA), is constructed with vertical plank wooden walls and an overhanging shed roof.

6) Cotton Gin House (ca. 1850)

The cotton gin house is a 54' x 36' weatherboard-sided building with a tin roof, constructed of massive hand-hewn timbers, located 250' east of the house near the bull house, calf barn, hay barn, dairy milking parlor, and silo. The present owners have stabilized the building with giant cedar posts on concrete footings. The cotton gin house is now used as a shelter for cattle. The east end of the building is open to the farm lot; its north elevation features a tin-roofed open bay for machinery storage.

7) Log House/Bull House (ca. 1850)

The log house/bull house is a 14' x 14' log building with a tin roof, constructed of dovetailed hardwood logs, but without chinking between the logs, is located approximately 100' north of the dairy milking parlor. Its original function is unknown, but when the dairy was in operation here (ca. 1920-1957) it housed the dairy's bull.

8) Calf Barn (ca. 1920)

The calf barn is a two-story 40' x 90' weatherboard-sided building with a tin roof, constructed with massive cedar posts, located south of the cotton gin house. Doors on the gabled ends open into a long central passage flanked by calf pens along both sides. An attached enclosed shed, divided into stalls with exterior doors, extends along the entire south elevation. The barn is now used to store hay.

9) Hay Barn (ca. 1930)

The hay barn is a two-story 46' x 62' tin-sheathed building with a tin roof, constructed with massive cedar posts, located north of the cotton gin house. An expansive hayloft occupies the entire second floor. On the gabled ends there are wide openings to allow passage of hay wagons. The entire length of the south elevation is partitioned and is now used to store firewood and farm equipment.

10) Dairy Milking Parlor (ca. 1940)

The dairy milking parlor is a 38' x 36' concrete-block building with concrete floors and a tin roof, located west of the cotton gin house. It contains eight milking stalls with running water at each stall, a room for feed storage, and a room for the milk holdning tank and for washing milking equipment. It is now used to store lawn and garden tools.

11) Silo (ca. 1940)

Located just east of the dairy milking parlor, this cylindrical concrete and steel structure is approximately forty feet in height and features circular metal bands. It contains no roof or covering.

12) Office (ca. 1940)

Located just west of the smokehouse and immediately to the rear of the residence, this frame building is gable-fronted with simple wood door entrance.

Woodland Plantation is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C for its significance in agriculture and architecture. Under Criterion A, the collection of mid-nineteenth century through mid-twentieth century farm outbuildings illustrate the agricultural landscape of rural Union District (later Union County) during the period of significance. Under Criterion C, the 1850 plantation house is one of Union County's most intact antebellum residences and an excellent example of a Greek Revival residence with slight Italianate influences, reflecting the wealth and status of its owner in the decade just before the Civil War. The farm complex is also significant as a reflection of the traditional forms, materials, and construction techniques used in agricultural outbuildings during the period of significance.

Woodland was built for Reverend James Thomas Jeter (1821-1893) and his wife Catherine Elizabeth Mobley Jeter (1827-1894), and constructed from local materials except for a few items such as glass and hardware, brought up to the railroad station at Shelton, some ten miles distant.[8] Some of the original shipping boxes for the windows, as well as other shipping boxes marked "James T. Jeter, Santuc," are still extant.

The plantation name "Woodland" and several architectural features of the house have their origins in the early history of the Mobley family of Woodard, S.C., in present-day Fairfield County. Catherine E. Mobley Jeter was the granddaughter of Samuel Mobley and daughter of John Mobley. Samuel Mobley built his house, Cedar Shades, during the Revolutionary era; it was an early Classical Revival residence with paneled two tiered square columns supporting the end gabled façade. An avenue of giant cedars led up to the residence. John Mobley built his house, Oakland, during the 1820s; it was a Classical Revival residence with wide square paneled columns supported the end gabled façade. The column sides facing the avenue and those facing the house featured glass panels, and the porch sides included doors by which lanterns could be placed in the columns to illuminate the porch and avenue. The reception hall and rooms flanking it were unusually large and the third floor served as a ballroom. The kitchen and large dining room were detached from the main house but connected with it by a covered passage. The grounds at Oakland were formally landscaped.[9] Several architectural and landscaping details from Cedar Shades and Oakland were incorporated into Woodland, and Jeter family tradition holds that the unidentified master carpenter who built Oakland also built Woodland. All three plantations were named to reflect their natural woodland setting. Each featured distinctive square porch columns: paneled columns at Cedar Shades; columns with glass panels on two sides at Oakland; and columns with windows on all four sides at Woodland. Each also featured distinctive windows: a Palladian window under the third floor façade gable at Cedar Shades; a tripartite window under the third floor façade gable at Oakland; and tripartite windows on the side-gabled ends at Woodland.

[8] Charles, p. 148.
[9] Bolick, pp. 302-04.

As a young man, James T. Jeter was a student at Fish Dam Academy, located east of the present-day town of Carlisle. He became a Presbyterian minister but later served as a Baptist minister for many years at Salem Baptist Church in nearby Cane Creek.[10] Jeter was a well-educated man, as were his children and grandchildren. Hundreds of books from the early nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century, including multiple sets of encyclopedias, literary classics, compendia of classic literature, agricultural and scientific books, poetry, and novels, remain in the house today, as do small chalkboards, large wall maps of South Carolina and the United States, and reading primers. Jeter hired Mary Russell as his resident teacher to educate his children, his tenants' children, and many children from neighboring plantations, at first holding school in a single-room schoolhouse in a grove near the stagecoach road and the railroad, and later, once the house was completed, on the second floor of the ell wing.[11] Music was also an important aspect of education at Woodland, and sheet music, some inscribed with the notation of a teacher, remains in the house along with the Jeter family grand piano.

Woodland Plantation was a typical upcountry cotton plantation of the late antebellum period. In 1860 it included more than 1700 improved and unimproved acres and was valued at $23,200; James T. Jeter's personal estate was valued at $37.000. Woodland produced four 400-pound bales of ginned cotton, but also produced secondary crops such as wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, peas and beans, Irish potatoes, as well as farm products such as milk, butter, and honey. It also boasted eight milk cows, four oxen, and ten other cattle; six horses; seven asses or mules; and ninety-six pigs, with livestock valued at $2000.[12] These crops, products, and livestock were raised both for plantation consumption and for sale in the community.

Rev. Jeter's son, Dr. James Thomas Jeter, Jr. (1867-1940), inherited Woodland at his mother's death in 1894. His sister, Mary Elizabeth Jeter (1865-1936), married her cousin James Parham Jeter (1862-1926), son of John Randolph Jeter (1836-1891), and lived in an antebellum residence on Senate Street in Santuc, two miles away. Dr. Jeter, wishing to have a convenient base from which to practice medicine in Santuc, traded residences with his sister and brother-in-law; the transfer of the property, recorded on one of Dr. Jeter's prescription pads, remains in the Jeter family papers today.[13] Bessie and Jimmie Jeter's sons Hugh, John Mobley, and James T. Jeter inherited the property from their parents, and operated the farm at Woodland as a dairy farm from the 1920s to the late 1950s; their brother Douglas retired here after the dairy closed in 1957 and lived here until his death in the early 1980s. James Jeter Easley, great grandnephew of Rev. James Thomas Jeter, acquired the property

[10] Records of Salem Baptist Church, Santuc, S.C.
[11] Charles, p. 123.
[12] Eighth Census of the United States (1860), Union District, S.C., Population and Agricultural Schedules (Washington: National Archives Microfilm Publications).
[13] Transfer of Woodland Plantation from Dr. James Thomas Jeter, Jr., to James Parham and Mary Elizabeth Jeter, in Jeter Family Papers in the possession of Camillus B. Jeter III, Santuc, S.C.

and raised beef cattle on the farm on a limited basis. The present owners, Drs. Allen P. and Elaine K. Jeter—the former a great-grandson of John Randolph Jeter, who was a nephew of Rev. James Thomas Jeter—purchased Woodland Plantation from Easley in 1996.

SOURCES

Ackerly, Mary D., and Lula Eastman Jeter Parker, Our Kin. Harrisonburg, Va.: C.J. Carrier Company, 1981.

Bolick, Julian Stevenson. A Fairfield Sketchbook. Winnsboro, S.C.: Fairfield County Historical Society, 1963.

Charles, Allen D. The Narrative History of Union County, South Carolina. Greenville: A Press Printing Company, 1987.

Eighth Census of the United States (1860), Union District, S.C. Population and Agricultural Schedules. Washington: National Archives Microfilm Publications.

Jeter Family Papers in the possession of Camillus B. Jeter, Santuc, S.C.

Jeter Family Papers in the possession of Drs. Allen P. and Elaine K. Jeter, Woodland Plantation.

Kibler, James E. Our Father's Fields: A Southern Story. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998.

Marsh, Kenneth F., and Blanche Marsh. Plantation Heritage in Upcountry South Carolina. Asheville: Biltmore Press, 1962.

Records of Salem Baptist Church, Santuc, S.C.

Union County Deed and Plat Books, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Union County Courthouse, Union, S.C.

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the black line labeled "Woodland Plantation" on the accompanying Union County Tax Map 119, Parcel 14.

Boundary Justification

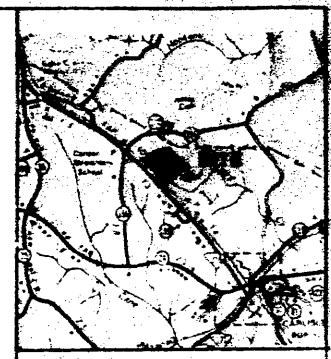
The boundary of the nominated property is restricted to the historic plantation house, outbuildings, and intact rural landscape.

The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

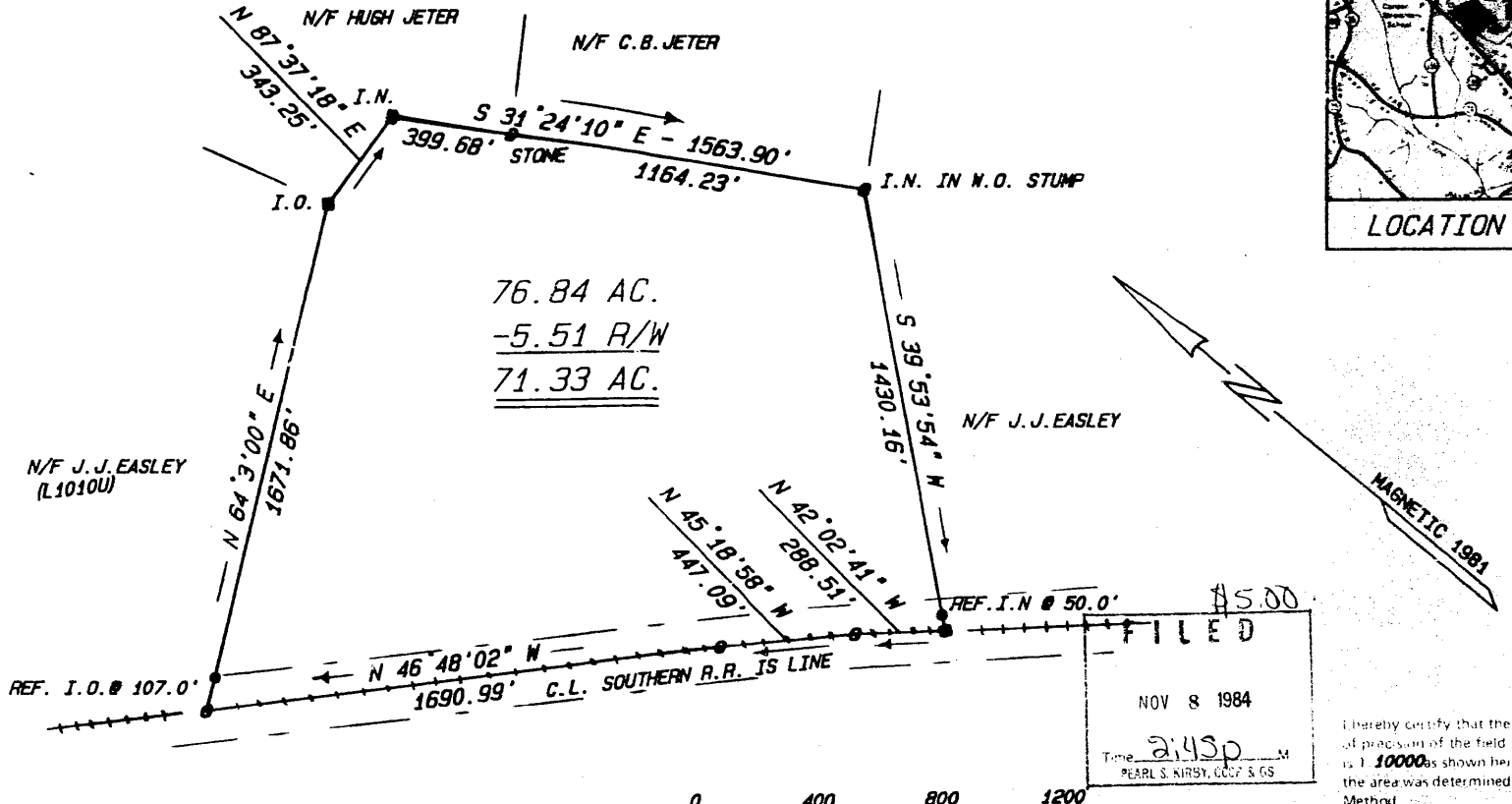
Name of Property:	Woodland Plantation
Location of Property:	Carlisle vicinity, Union County, S.C.
Name of Photographer:	J. Tracy Power, S.C. State Historic Preservation Office
Date of Photographs:	26 February 2001
Location of Original Negatives:	S.C. Department of Archives and History

1. Facade
2. Facade left oblique
3. Facade left oblique
4. Facade right oblique
5. Front porch and right oblique
6. Entrance detail
7. Entrance detail
8. Front door and surround
9. Front porch detail
10. Front porch detail
11. Front porch columns
12. Front porch columns, detail
13. Front porch columns, detail
14. Front porch column, detail
15. Left elevation
16. Right elevation
17. Rear elevation
18. Rear porch detail
19. Rear ell and chimney
20. Ornamental plantings, view from front porch
21. Front hall stair
22. Front hall door and surround
23. Right front room, 1st floor; mantel
24. Right front room, 1st floor; door and surround
25. Front door, looking onto front porch
26. Front hall, 1st floor; stair detail
27. Left front room, 1st floor; hall door and surround
28. Dining room, 1st floor; mantel
29. Left back room, 1st floor; door and surround
30. Left front room, 1st floor; mantel

31. Front door, 2nd floor; looking onto porch
32. Left rear room, 2nd floor; mantel
33. Left middle room, 2nd floor; mantel
34. 3rd floor interior roof structure
35. Carriage House
36. Storehouse
37. Smokehouse
38. Privy
39. Cotton Gin House
40. Log House/Bull House
41. Calf Barn
42. Hay Barn
43. Dairy Milking Parlor, facade and left elevation
44. Dairy Milking Parlor, facade and right elevation
45. Silo
46. Office



LOCATION MAP



$5.00

FILED

NOV 8 1984

Time 2:45p M

PEARL S. KIRSY, CCP & GS

I hereby certify that the ratio of precision of the field survey is 1: 10000 as shown hereon and the area was determined by DMD Method.

F.V. Clinkscales

Fulton V. Clinkscales Jr. RLS & PE 5767

SOUTH CAROLINA REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR 5767 FULTON VANDIVER CLINKSCALES, JR

SEAL

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
UNION **COUNTY**

PROPERTY OF
JAMES P. JETER ESTATE

James J. Easley

FREELAND & ASSOCIATES
Engineers • Land Surveyors
129 E. MAIN ST.
CLINTON, S.C.
phone: 984-2316

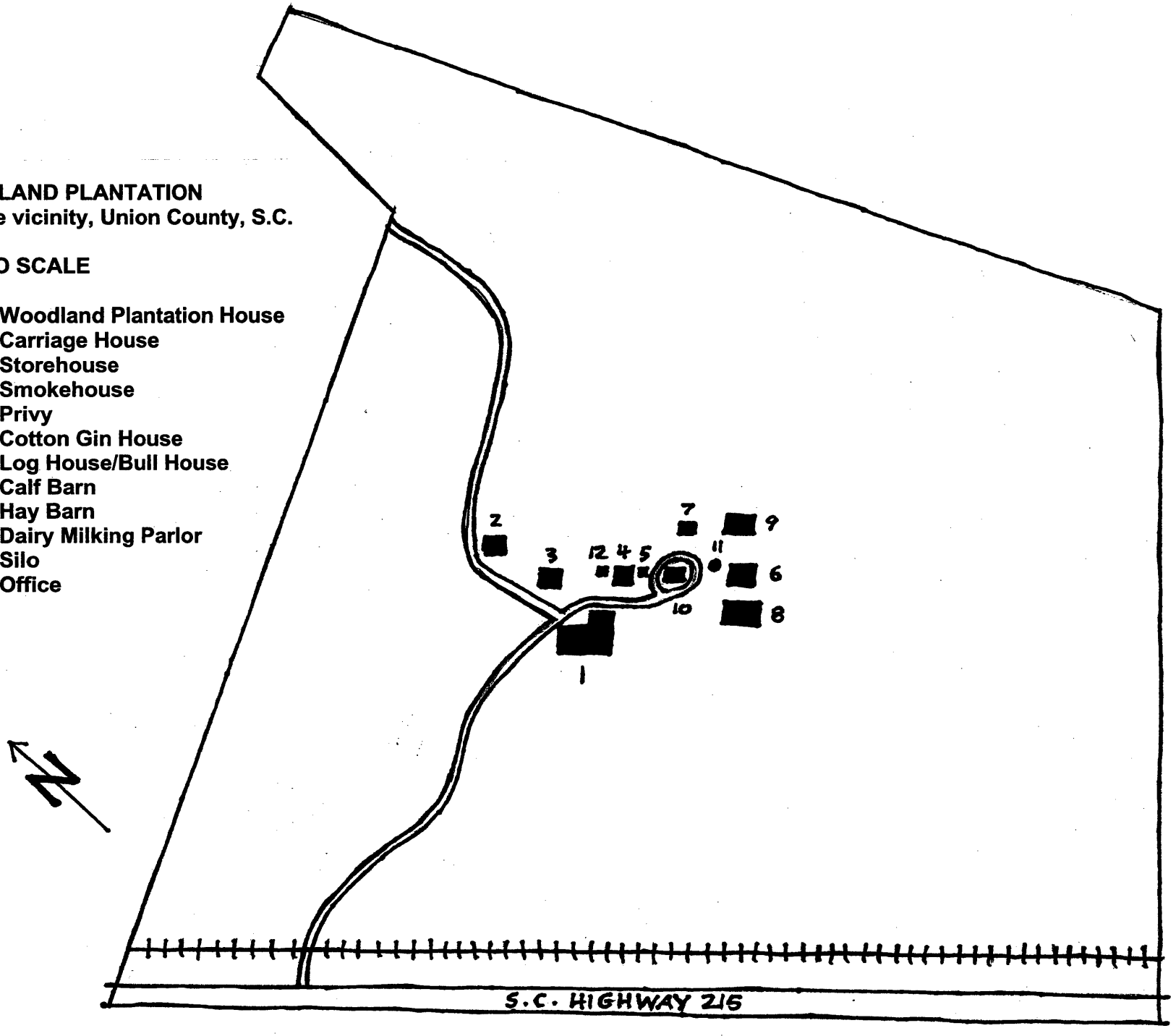
SURVEY	D.E.L.
DRAWN	F.H.T.
CHECK	
SCALE	1"=400'
DATE	FEB. 20, 1984
DWG. NO.	L4024 U

pb. 23, pg. 185

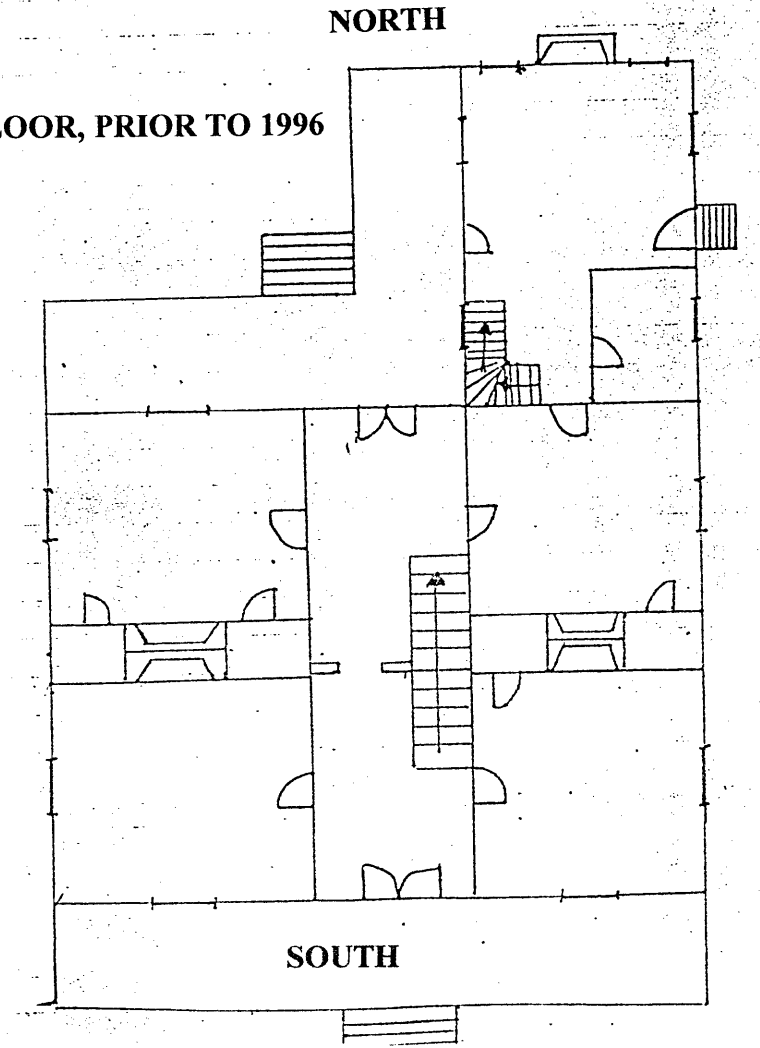
WOODLAND PLANTATION
Carlisle vicinity, Union County, S.C.

NOT TO SCALE

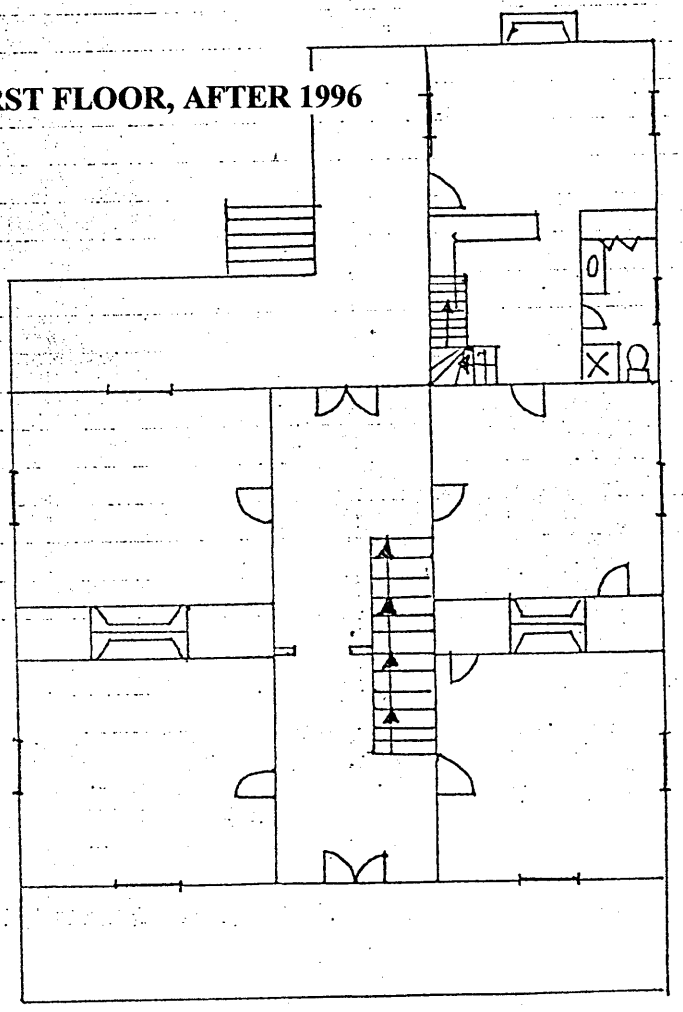
1) Woodland Plantation House
2) Carriage House
3) Storehouse
4) Smokehouse
5) Privy
6) Cotton Gin House
7) Log House/Bull House
8) Calf Barn
9) Hay Barn
10) Dairy Milking Parlor
11) Silo
12) Office



FIRST FLOOR, PRIOR TO 1996

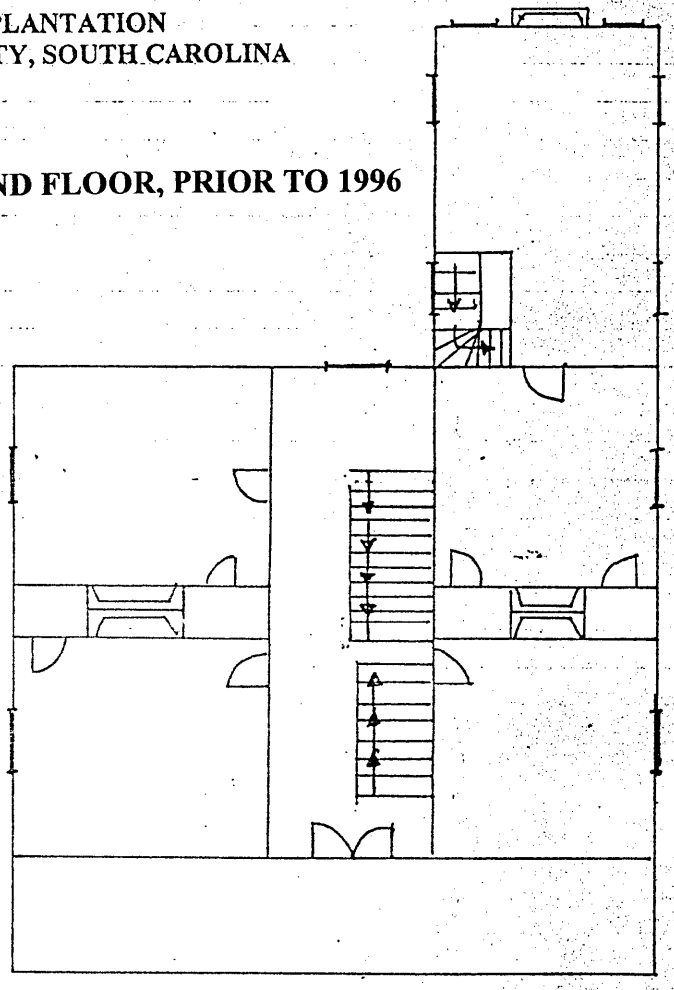


FIRST FLOOR, AFTER 1996

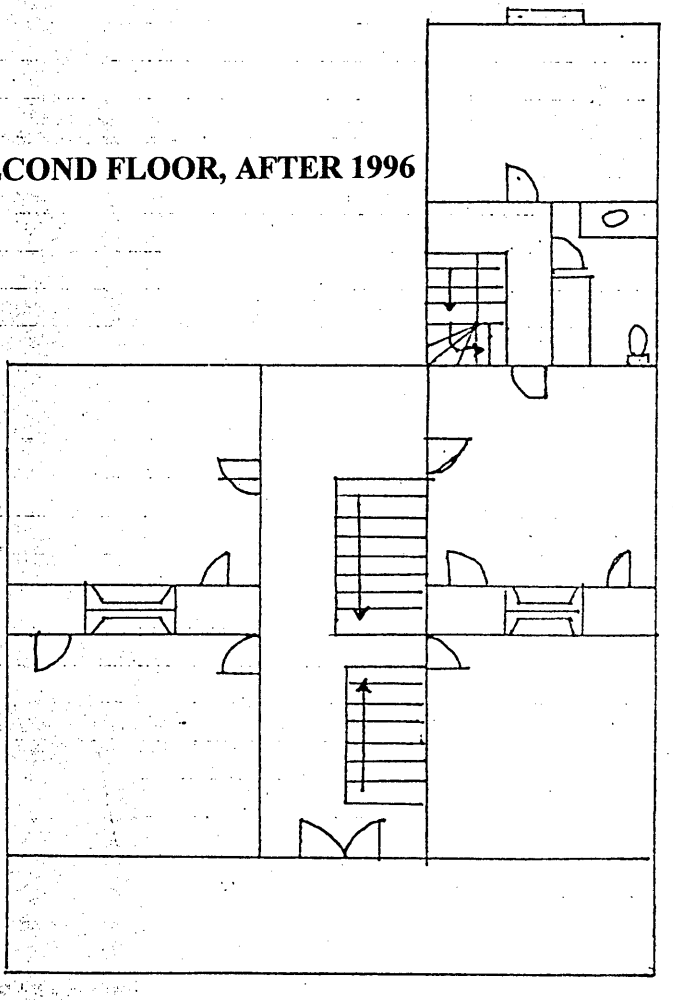


WOODLAND PLANTATION
UNION COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

SECOND FLOOR, PRIOR TO 1996

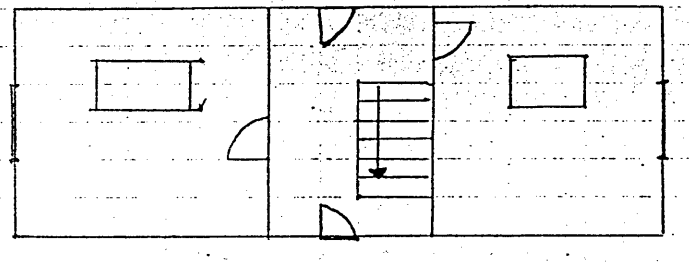


SECOND FLOOR, AFTER 1996



THIRD FLOOR

NORTH



WEST

EAST

SOUTH