NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORY
& EDUCATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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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 an 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 Salters Plantation House

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Gapway Road (County Road 197) __ not for publication

city or town Salters

state South Carolina code SC county Williamsburg code 089 zip code 29590

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 4/28/2000
Signature of certifying official/Title 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 6-2-00
___ 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): _____

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)

- [ ] building
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
7		buildings
1		sites
	1	structures
		objects
8	1	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)

Domestic
Agriculture/Subsistence

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

single dwelling
agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival
Other: I-house

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: brick
walls: weatherboard
roof: asphalt
other: concrete block
metal

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheets

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.
_X_ **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.)

Property is:
___ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
___ **B** removed from its original location.
___ **C** a birthplace or 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

Period of Significance
ca. 1830 - 1950

Significant Dates
ca. 1830
ca. 1850
ca. 1830-1898

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)
Salters, John Alexander

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
See 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)
___ 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 # _____
___ 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: _____

Salters Plantation House
Name of Property

Williamsburg County SC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.25 acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	606368	3718280	3	17	606108	3718207
2	17	606215	3718092	4	17	606279	3718387

__ 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 Sarah Fick

organization Historic Preservation Consultants, Inc. date November 1999

street & number Post Office Box 1112 telephone 843-723-1746

city or town Charleston state SC zip code 29402

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/title Sarah Salters Odom

street & number Route 2, Box 1 telephone 843-387-5719

city or town Salters state SC zip code 29590

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.

Summary Description

The Salters Plantation House is a fine and essentially intact rural residence with grounds outbuildings associated with Salters Plantation and the community of Salters. William Salters began acquiring land in this section before 1806, and by 1833 had at least 4,395 acres south of Black River on McGirts and Laws swamps. Salters must have built the house not long before his death in 1833. It was enlarged by his son John A. Salters during the nineteenth century, and the present rear wing was added in 1959.

The dwelling is a Greek Revival style two-story I-house with an integral porch extended as a "rain porch" whose stuccoed brick columns rise from the ground. There are two rooms on each floor, with center stairhall. The historic one-story addition provided two more rooms and an extension of the hallway. The rear wing provided modern kitchen, bathroom, den and bedrooms while avoiding significant alteration to interior historic fabric.

The nominated property includes the grounds of the residence and rear yard, and six outbuildings. Three of them, the "old kitchen house," a garage, and playhouse, are associated with domestic use; three are functional outbuildings for the working plantation.

General Description

The Salters Plantation House is on the south side of Gapway Road just northwest of the Northeastern (Atlantic Coast Line) Railroad line and the village of Salters. The residence is set back about 300' from the road, buffered by an unfenced front lawn dotted with live oak and pine trees and flowering shrubs. The sandy main drive enters the property at its east side, running past the house and outbuildings into the managed timberland (not being nominated) to the southwest. A lightly-used semi-circular drive curves around the front yard back to the road. The only formal elements in the domestic grounds are a heart-shaped planting bed directly in front of the house, and small shrubs lining the modern brick walk to the back porch in the rear wing.

Behind and to the west of the main house are the domestic outbuildings: a small frame house that was connected to the house as a kitchen until 1959, a playhouse, and a one-car garage. There is also a modern well/pumphouse. Further back, the farm buildings, commissary, storage barn and tobacco pack barn, are east of the drive.

Salters House

The Salters Plantation House is a two-story I-house with an integral rain porch across the facade, a historic one-story rear addition, and a second rear addition added in 1959. Both levels of the principal northeast elevation have two windows at the outer bays, and there is a single window above the paneled wood-and-glass double entry door, which has a wide transom and sidelights. Exterior brick chimneys flanked by windows at both levels rise along the pedimented gable ends. The first level of the rear elevation was covered when the house was enlarged during the mid-nineteenth century. Its upper level has only one window, added ca. 1910. All windows are double-hung 6/6 wood sash. The building rests on low brick piers, and is clad in wood weatherboard. Asphalt shingles cover the roofs of the main house and additions; the porch roofing is V-crimped metal.

The front porch is a character-defining element of the Salters House. Constructed integrally with the main building, it extends across the facade under a shed roof supported by six stuccoed brick columns on squared bases at ground level. The decking, enclosed by a simple slat balustrade with cap, is recessed from the main building and from the columns, creating the "rain porch." Projecting forward at the center, but still beneath the roof, is a small entry deck with steps at each side.

The house was first enlarged about 1850, with a single room behind the east parlor and an extension of the center hall. An open breezeway behind the west parlor was connected to a rear kitchen. Sometime later, probably ca. 1890, the house was squared again with the breezeway enclosed as living space, and a new kitchen house attachment was constructed to its rear. About 1915 a small bathroom addition was built at the side of the breezeway room. In 1959 the kitchen house wing was detached from the main house and moved 50' to the southwest. A one-story rear wing the width of the house was added. The construction provided twentieth century living space without significantly impacting the historic property.

The interior of the original house and nineteenth century additions retain their historic plan and fabric. Both stories of the ca. 1830 house have two large rooms of equal size on either side of the entry/stairhall, with 13' ceilings at the first floor. The wood cornerblocks at first floor door and window openings, simple wood mantel shelves, two-panel doors, wainscot panels beneath the windows, deep baseboards, and heart-pine flooring are in good condition. Rising in two flights with a landing across the rear wall, the stair has a plain balustrade of square wood pickets, squared newels with caps, and an unadorned stringer. The second floor rooms have slightly lower ceilings than those below, and do not have wainscot panels. There were originally no openings in the second floor rear wall, but a window was cut in the east room ca. 1910 to provide a view over the barns and laborers.

At the rear of the original center hall is a wood-and-glass interior door with sidelights connecting the ca. 1850 extension. About 1915 an opening was cut between the original south room and the principal room of the addition, now used as a dining room. Baseboards in these sections were detailed to match those in the original rooms, but the walls are not paneled. The breezeway room, opening to the hall and to the west front room, was first enclosed ca. 1890. Sometime later the wide beaded board paneling was covered by sheetrock, and a low baseboard with quarter-round molding installed.

The 1959 rear wing provided modern kitchen, bathroom, den and bedrooms while avoiding loss of historic fabric. It opens to the dining room and to the rear hall, and is dominated by a large family room. Alterations to the historic residence have been limited to reworking fireplaces to burn natural gas rather than wood, and replacing failed plaster at walls and ceilings with sheetrock. The historic plaster remains in the stair hall and much of the east parlor. The overall interior appearance of the Salters House is that of a well-maintained substantial dwelling of the early to mid-nineteenth century.

Domestic Outbuildings

Three contributing outbuildings stand behind or southwest of the Salters House. The "old kitchen house" is a one-story frame building with a gable roof, a deep shed porch along one long side, and a smaller shed addition at the opposite side. The building was originally attached by a short breezeway to the rear of the main house, but was relocated to its

present site about 50' away in 1959. It was largely resided with wood novelty or shiplap siding, the chimney was removed, and the porch enclosed. The structure rests on concrete blocks. Despite the alterations, the size, plan and simple detailing still convey its original construction as a utilitarian domestic outbuilding.

The ca. 1915 garage is a gabled building with board-and-batten siding, V-crimped metal roofing, a single door at the gable end nearer the house, and no windows. The opening was originally wide enough for a single automobile to enter, but has been infilled with an operable wood door. The garage is otherwise unaltered.

The playhouse, built ca. 1947, is the latest building associated with the house that contributes to its historic significance. It is a small gabled one-room frame building with a single opening at each elevation and exterior panels of wood salvaged when the Williamsburg Armory was demolished. Between the playhouse and garage is the only non-contributing element, a CMU pump/well house.

Plantation Outbuildings

There are three outbuildings on the east side of the drive that runs from the road alongside the house and then past the working buildings into the farm/timberland. The oldest is the ca. 1890 commissary, a one-room gabled building with a single gable-end door opening, rough-sawn wood siding, brick pier foundation, and corrugated metal roofing. The commissary was originally used as secure storage for supplies and goods that were sold to laborers on Salters Plantation. Unaltered except for new foundation piers of concrete block, it is used only for light storage, and maintained as a significant component of the property's history.

The other two farm outbuildings, a storage barn and a tobacco packhouse, date to the first quarter of the twentieth century. The "pecky cypress barn," so-called for its siding, has a narrow gable core with open shed wings at each side. The larger packhouse has a floored workroom with loft above and integral shed wings wide enough for automobiles or tobacco wagons. The packhouse was covered in common green asphalt roll siding ca. 1950.

Summary Statement of Significance

The Salters Plantation House is an important example of nineteenth century domestic architecture. The residence combines national, regional, and local architectural trends. The Greek Revival influence in its detailing coexists well with the symmetrical I-house pattern typical of the inland and upper South. The front "rain porch" is a regional feature associated with eastern South Carolina and the Pee Dee. Built for a successful planter who was a prominent citizen in early Williamsburg District, the house remains occupied by his descendants.

The early to mid-twentieth century outbuildings reflect this continuing occupancy. The earliest, the commissary, was built as a private store/supply room for plantation employees. Two working barns, originally for tobacco operations and storage, shelter equipment and machinery. The domestic outbuildings, a one-car garage, detached former kitchen wing, and child's playhouse, are now used for gardening materials and storage.

Salters Plantation House is eligible under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. It embodies distinctive characteristics of a type and method of construction, as a plantation dwelling house built for an owner who was aware of regional and local architectural influences, who could afford to house his family in a well-designed and well-built residence, and who avoided the lavish display of prosperity in their dwelling. William Salters' house is impressive without attempting grandeur.

Salters Plantation House is also eligible under Criterion B for its association with Captain John Alexander Salters (1815-1898), the successful planter on whose land Salters Depot was established, leading to the development of the Town of Salters.

Historical Background

The first member of the Salters family known to have settled in today's Williamsburg County was William Salters (1780-1833). He was in the area by ca. 1800, and in 1801 married Sarah McKnight from nearby Indiantown. In 1806, when the earliest deeds that have been located were filed, he was still a young man, but already a planter enlarging his property. On the same day in February he bought tracts totaling nearly 1,150 acres from his neighbors Samuel, Elias, William and Margaret Frierson. Adjacent to land he had previously acquired (deeds not found), these parcels lay in the southern section of McGirt(s) Swamp, south of the Black River. Salters planted successfully and increased his holdings of slaves (20 in 1810, 31 in 1820, 40 in 1830[1]) and real estate. He acquired land on McGirts Swamp and Laws Swamp in 1818 (1,234 acres), 1821 (913 acres), and 1833 (1,200 acres), each purchase abutting other property belonging to him.[2] Salters also won the esteem of his peers. At least by 1818 he was known as "Col." Salters,[3] reflecting his position in the South Carolina militia. In 1816 he served a term as Sheriff of Williamsburg District; from 1818-1833 he was an elder in Bethel/Williamsburg Presbyterian Church; and he represented his District in the State Legislature from 1820-1825.[4]

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1 Population Schedules, Williamsburg District. Third Census of the United States (1810), p. 253; Fourth Census (1820), p. 304; Fifth Census (1830), p. 248.

2 Williamsburg County Clerk of Court's Office, Deed Books.

3 Williamsburg County Clerk of Court's Office, Deed Book A, p. 453 (3 March 1818).

4 William W. Boddie, History of Williamsburg (Columbia: The State Company, 1923), pp. 183-184; 218.

Indigo was an important crop in the Pee Dee before the Revolution, but by 1825 was insignificant, if planted at all. Cotton had become the principal cash crop. The rich pure soil of reclaimed inland swamps in Williamsburg District gave such land a value of between $10-30/acre, while the sandy uplands brought only $2 to $3. Much of Salters' property was along swamps. His cotton could be shipped by boat down the Black River to Georgetown; cattle and hogs from his woodlands would be sent on the hoof to market in Charleston. He was well-situated for the district's most productive agriculture.[5]

Judging by its architecture, Salters cannot have built his house long before his death in 1833, but perhaps as early as 1825, by which time there were six children. The property eventually passed to William's only son, John Alexander Salters (1815-1898). He was barely eighteen when his father died, and his mother Sarah McKnight Salters (1783-1854) took a strong role in managing the family's planting business and her husband's estate. An inventory taken in February 1834 listed goods and chattels in William Salters' Estate: wearing apparel, firearms, side arms; two silver watches; razor and strop; household and kitchen furniture; plantation tools and provisions; horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep; 50 "negroes"; and fourteen bags of cotton, altogether valued at $12,364.62. The Estate also held three notes payable by neighbors, totaling $44. Salters had died intestate, and soon after the appraisal, Sarah received an order allowing the sale of some goods - livestock, books, watch, sword and epaulets - from the Estate.[6] She and John bought the animals and family treasures, so the purpose of the sale is not clear. Land, slaves, household and plantation necessities remained in Sarah's hands, and she stayed in the Salters House along with her son and his wife Elizabeth C. McCrea, whom he married in 1836.

Although no conveyance or title to John has been found, all the records indicate a family in agreement that the plantation and house belonged to the eldest son. In 1848 his sister Elizabeth and her husband Henry Montgomery gave John a deed of quit-claim to any lands of William Salters.[7] In 1840 Sarah Salters wrote her will, devising to John "any real estate which I may own; all my stock of horses, hogs, cattle, sheep; all my plantation tools, household and kitchen furniture." She named 23 slaves of her own, dividing them and their future children among John and his two sisters.[8]

In 1850 the Salters household included Sarah; John and Elizabeth; seven children between two and twelve; and three teenaged girls, relatives who were sharing the home. The house was enlarged about this time; perhaps the quit-claim deed of 1848 was connected to John's renovation plans. Elizabeth died in 1850, and John was remarried in 1853 to Laura Mouzon, a widow. They had more children. In 1860 the Salters House was occupied by John and Laura; his six nearly-grown children; three smaller children; and Eunice Dodd, a 25-year-old woman originally from New Jersey who was a teacher in the common school.[9]

John Salters was as well-respected by his neighbors as his father had been. A Representative in the State House (1854-1860), Captain in the South Carolina militia, and Elder in Williamsburg Presbyterian Church, he was in later life referred to as a "most

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5 Robert Mills, Statistics of South Carolina (1826, rep. ed. Spartanburg: The Reprint Co., 1972), pp. 765-771
6 Williamsburg County Probate Office, Apt. 29, Pack 1.
7 Williamsburg County Clerk of Court's Office, Deed Book G, p. 76 (28 February 1848).
8 Williamsburg County Probate Office, Apt. 28, Pack 29.
9 Population Schedules, Williamsburg District. Seventh Census (1850), p. 126; Eighth Census (1860), p. 301.

godly layman... gentle and kindly in his disposition..."[10] After cavalry service in the Civil War, he held several local offices during the 1860s, and remained an active churchman until his death.[11] It was John Salters who laid out the heart-shaped planting bed directly in front of the house, which family tradition associates with his loving nature.

Census Records bear out Salters' success as a planter, and show a man willing to adapt to agricultural and economic changes. In 1850 he estimated the value of his farm, 400 acres improved, and 5,230 unimproved, at $8,000. During the preceding year, his 71 slaves had tended a fairly diversified agriculture: high production of Indian corn (620 bushels) and sweet potatoes (300 bushels), mostly for home consumption; smaller amounts of peas and oats (he was one of the few who planted oats); a very successful harvest of 45 bales of cotton; but only 110 bushels of rice, which was low by comparison to his neighbors. On the other hand, he had substantial value in livestock. Besides 30 milk cows, hos 80 cattle, 50 sheep, and 40 swine foraged in the woods and swampland. He had made 200 pounds of butter and 100 pounds of wool in 1849, among the highest producers in his area.[12]

Salters acquired more land during the 1850s, and continued experimenting with crops and livestock. By 1860 the worth of his 6,000 acres (565 acres improved) was estimated at $20,000, among one of the most valuable farms in Williamsburg District. There were 25 milk cows, and another 100 cattle and 100 swine in the woods. Salters had abandoned sheep and oats, but was one of the few planters reporting any wheat (20 bushels) or rye (6 bushels) for 1859. Production of corn had more than doubled, to 1,500 bushels; he had made a good crop (3,000 pounds) of rice, and an excellent cotton yield, 57 bales.[13]

His flexibility in planting shows a lively interest in expanding opportunities. The same attitude was responsible for the creation of the small town of Salters. When the Northeastern Railroad constructed its line along the east side of Salters' property in 1856, he arranged a depot to be established near the Salters House. This not only enhanced his own ability to ship goods, but it also made an opportunity to sell land along the track, where houses and small commercial enterprises were constructed.[14] As seen in Mills' Atlas,[15] there were no important roads, no mills, no ferries or bridges, near Col. Salters' seat. It was the presence of the depot that initiated settlement of the town, only five miles south of Kingstree but separated from it by the Black River and Laws Swamp.

John Salters, like all planters reliant on the labor of slaves, struggled with new farm practices after the Civil War. By 1870 he held 5,000 acres, with 500 acres improved, and very little livestock: 7 milk cows and 30 swine. Yet during the preceding year the value of his agricultural production had been $2,100. This had been gained from 15 bales of cotton. Less than a quarter of his prewar success, this was nevertheless one of the highest outputs in the area. He also produced 4,000 pounds of rice, a large amount by comparison with nearby farmers, but it was the cotton that produced the most revenue.[16]

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[10] Chalmers G. Davidson, The Last Foray. The South Carolina Planters of 1860: A Sociological Study (Columbia: USC Press, 1970), p. 94.

[11] Boddie, History of Williamsburg, p. 530.

[12] Slave Schedules and Agricultural Schedules, Williamsburg District, Seventh Census, 1850.

[13] Davidson, Last Foray, p. 94. Agricultural Schedules, Williamsburg District, Eighth Census, 1860.

[14] Boddie, History of Williamsburg, p. 530.

[15] J. Harlee, Surveyor, "Williamsburgh District" (1820), Mills' Atlas of the Sate of South Carolina (1825).

[16] Agricultural Schedules, Williamsburg District, Ninth Census, 1870.

By 1880 Thomas E. Salters Sr. was taking over his elderly father's plantation. In one of the lapses in census records (the Salters family also escaped the published index to the 1840 Census), agricultural reports for neither John nor Thomas could be found, while sons William and Covert M. do appear in schedules for Williamsburg County. They were both planting successfully on a total of 720 acres. William had 24 acres in cotton and two in rice; Covert had 20 acres in cotton and only one in rice. Both had spent money the previous year on fertilizers and wages for laborers; both grew corn; both kept swine, beef cattle, milk cows, and laying hens.[17] It is certain that a similar mix of agriculture was in place on the home plantation.

The house and land passed from Thomas (1848-1910) to his son Thomas Jr. (1888-1965), and then to Thomas Jr.'s daughter Sarah Salters Odom. The use of the farmland has been consistent with other Pee Dee plantations: an ever-greater reliance on cotton until the early 1920s, the adaptation of land and labor to tobacco, and then a gradual shift to the managed timber that has come to dominate Salters Plantation, which includes 1,359 acres today.

While changing use has affected the appearance of the farm that surrounds it, the Salters Plantation House remains as it was intended by William and John Salters. The unaltered principal aspect of the house faces the road proudly across its shaded lawn, concealing domestic outbuildings and the barns that connect it to the working land.

[17] Agricultural Schedules, Williamsburg District, Tenth Census, 1880.

Bibliography

Boddie, William W. History of Williamsburg. Columbia: The State Company, 1923.

Davidson, Chalmers D. The Last Foray. The South Carolina Planters of 1860: A Sociological Study. Columbia: USC Press, 1970.

Deed Books, Clerk of Court's Office, Williamsburg County, Kingstree, South Carolina.

Harlee, J. "Williamsburgh District." 1820, rev. ed. in Mills' Atlas of the State of South Carolina. Columbia, 1825.

Mills, Robert. Statistics of South Carolina. 1826, rep. ed. Spartanburg: The Reprint Co., 1972.

National Archives Microfilm Publications. United States Census Records, South Carolina.

Wills and Estate Papers, Probate Office, Williamsburg County, Kingstree, South Carolina.

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is an 8.25-acre part of Williamsburg County Tax Parcel #45-132-003. The boundaries are drawn to form a rectangle 450' X 800' including the residence, outbuildings and domestic lawns. The northeast boundary, along the road, is the same as the boundary of the Tax Parcel; the other boundaries lie within the 110-acre parcel.

Boundary Justification

The northeast boundary is the property line. The parallel southwest boundary is drawn 100' beyond the rear of the tobacco packhouse, the furthest contributing building from the house. The northwest line runs between the edge of the woods and the maintained lawn. The southeast line was drawn as a straight line continuing the fence of a separately-used paddock, and takes in the agricultural outbuildings and a narrow buffer.

Photographs

Location of Original Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History

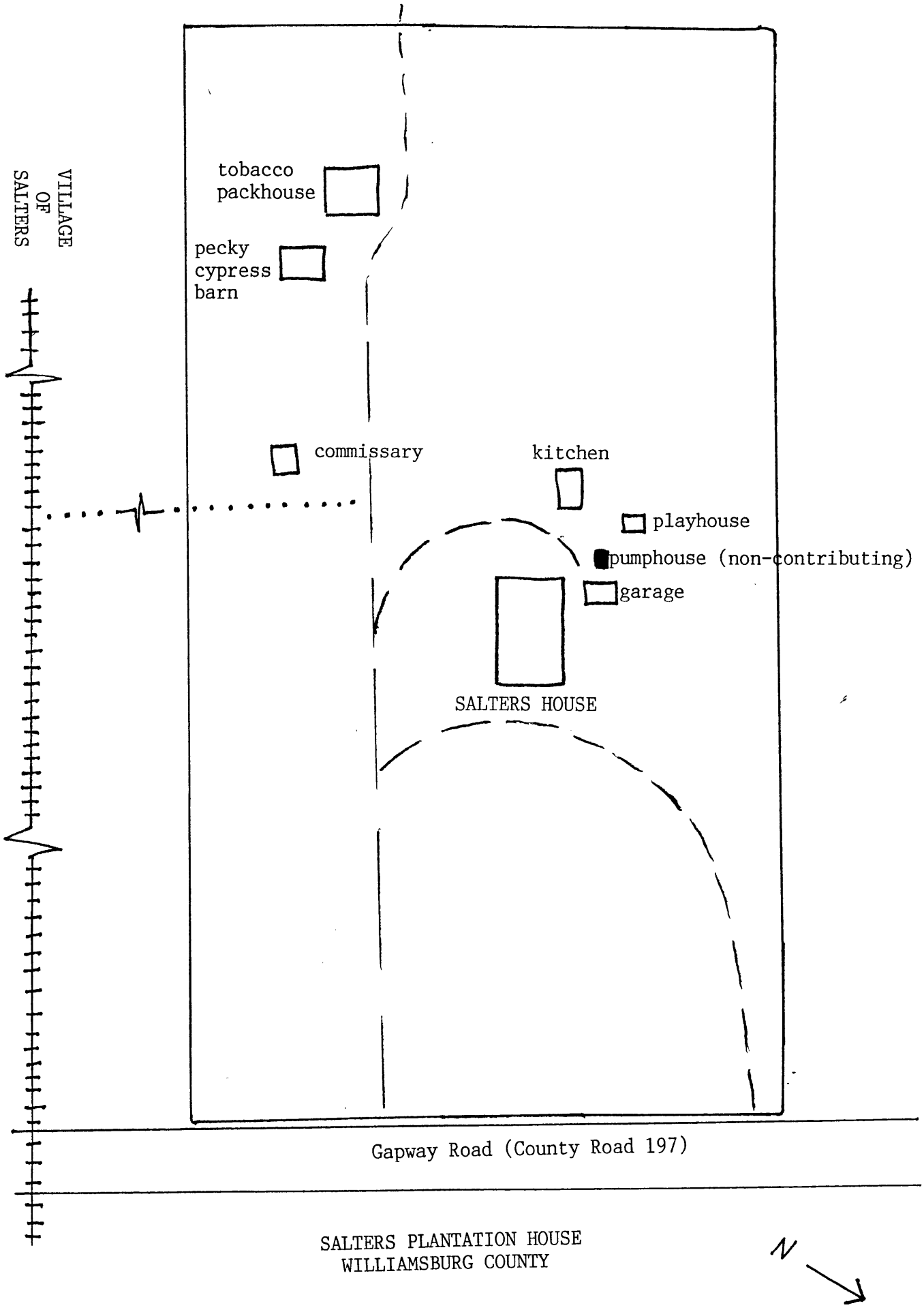
The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of photographer: Sarah Fick
Historic Preservation Consultants, Inc.

Date of photographs: November 18, 1999

Photo View

1. Salters Plantation House, view facing west.
2. Salters Plantation House, facade entry, view facing southwest.
3. Salters Plantation House, view facing northwest.
4. Salters Plantation House, view facing northeast.
5. Salters Plantation House, interior first floor, view facing southeast to facade entry.
6. Salters Plantation House, interior second floor, view facing southeast from stair hall.
7. Salters Plantation House, interior rear wing, view facing southwest.
8. Kitchen House, view facing northwest.
9. Garage, view facing west.
10. Playhouse and pumphouse, view facing north.
11. Commissary, view facing east.


VILLAGE OF SALTERS
tobacco packhouse
pecky cypress barn
commissary
kitchen
playhouse
pumphouse (non-contributing)
garage
SALTERS HOUSE
Gapway Road (County Road 197)
SALTERS PLANTATION HOUSE
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY
N