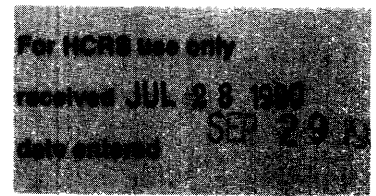


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Allison Plantation

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number Dirt road one mile north of intersection of S.C. Highway 40 and 60. ___ not for publication

city, town York ___ vicinity of congressional district Fifth

state South Carolina code 045 county York code 091

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	___ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Buzz Stokes

street & number Route 1

city, town Clover ___ vicinity of state South Carolina 29710

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. York County Courthouse

street & number Corner of West Liberty and Congress Streets

city, town York state South Carolina 29745

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes ___ no

date 1973 (update) ___ federal state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Situated in isolated woodlands on a 400 acre tract four miles west of York, South Carolina, the Allison Plantation House, constructed ca. 1860 as a residence for Dr. Robert Turner Allison, is a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style. Local tradition maintains that the plantation house was constructed for Dr. Allison by Lawson Jenkins, a local builder.

Exterior: The Allison Plantation House is a two and a half story frame residence of rectangular shape with a two room one story frame ell on the building's northwest elevation. The gabled roof runs north-south and a pedimented portico accentuates the facade. Gable ends have deep eaves and triangular peaked windows set in the tympanums above boxed cornices. Paneled ridge straddle chimneys are offset on north and south portions of the roof. Facade is three bays wide with trabeated entrance ways, and double leaf doors opening onto the first and second levels of the portico.

Fenestration is six over six double hung sash windows with pegged rails and stiles. Pillars of the portico are connected by simple balusters and guardrails.

West elevation retains a one story frame ell and a one story porch with square posts; two windows flank the portico, while three closely spaced window openings are on the second story. North and south elevations are two bays wide and feature triangular peaked windows set in the tympanums.

Structure: The roof framing is composed of four hand hewn principal rafters connected to common rafters by a purlin beam. "Y" shaped braces directly support the north-south running purlins and the east-west purlin beams within the pedimented portico. Rafters meet at a 1" thick ridge board. Studs are bevelled and nailed to the purlins and rafters; pegging is used sparsely. Two principal rafters are mortised into large ceiling joists. Roof sheathing is of varying widths, from 1' to 2'. Remnants of wooden shingles are visible in the attic space. Weatherboard is nailed directly to wall studs. A hatch opens onto the north slope of the roof.

The foundation consists of 12" x 12" sill beams resting on brick piers and rough cut granite blocks (on the ell).

Interior: The house follows a central hall, four room plan. Fireplaces are located in longitudinal walls and mantels are constructed of wood planking painted to simulate slate. Flooring is of 4" pine boards, while baseboards are 6" in height. Interior appointments are spare; the greatest attempt at decoration executed by marbleizing the walls, which have crudely drawn pilasters. This device is used in the first and the second floor hallways. Woodgraining is also employed on the double leaf doors.

Surroundings: Accessible by a dirt road, the Allison Plantation is located approximately one mile off South Carolina Highway 40, and is situated atop Meek's Hill, overlooking a generally sloping and forested terrain. To the northwest of the main house is a one story frame, tin roofed barn with concrete footing, believed to have been constructed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Directly west of the house are the remains of the detached log kitchen. A concrete pedestal for a windmill is south of the house, followed by a two room, frame springhouse with a cooling stone. Just southeast of the springhouse is a one story frame shed with a tin roof used as the smokehouse. To the northeast, across the dirt road are the dilapidated remains of Dr. Allison's Drugstore, a one story frame building with tin roof, and collapsed shed porch. Also northeast is a one story greenhouse of recent construction, and southernmost is the probable site of slave quarters. Less than one half mile southeast is a granite mill, constructed prior to Dr. Allison's death in 1882.

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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates ca. 1860 **Builder/Architect**

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Located in rural York County, Allison Plantation is believed to have been constructed ca. 1860 as a residence for Dr. Robert Turner Allison. It is significant for its association with a locally prominent physician and politician and for its architectural value as an upcountry interpretation of the Greek Revival style.

According to family tradition, Allison Plantation was built by Dr. Robert Turner Allison ca. 1860. Born on August 17, 1798, at Henry's Knob in York District, Allison was educated in the country schools of the area; graduated from South Carolina College in 1821 with an A.B. degree; and attended Medical School in Lexington, Kentucky, where he earned his M.D. in 1825. He returned to South Carolina where he married Martha Burnett Clinton on April 23, 1829. He lived at Meek's Hill (site of Allison Plantation) and practiced medicine in York County for forty-five years. As an educated man, and as a Doctor of Medicine, he rose to prominence in the political affairs of his region. Also a businessman, Dr. Allison operated a drugstore that sold patent medicines and sundries, which local tradition indicates was on the premises of his plantation. In the religious sphere, he was a ruling elder of Beersheba Presbyterian Church. After his death on October 21, 1882, the Allison Plantation was transferred to his son Rufus Maitland Allison. The property remained in the Allison family until 1948.

The current owners are in the process of rehabilitating the plantation house.

Politics: Dr. Allison's interest in public affairs and his local prestige won him three consecutive terms as the York County representative in the South Carolina House of Representatives, serving from 1838 to 1843. In 1852, the citizens of York County elected him to represent them at the Southern Rights Convention. Dr. Allison was also elected as one of the York County delegates to the Secession Convention of 1860. There he signed the Ordinance of Secession.

Architecture: The Allison Plantation is an architecturally significant example of the Piedmont interpretation of the Greek Revival style, and is reflective of the usage of indigenous building materials and techniques, as well as the adaptations of building design to the demands of the climate.

Upcountry simplicity is reflected in the square posts supporting the portico; the unarticulated entablature, and the peaked windows which show vernacular solutions to classical and Gothic Revival detailing. The wide portico, the tall windows, as well as a central hall plan and high ceilinged rooms indicate intelligent design for a warm summer climate. Interior space, however, is still small enough to be adequately heated by fireplaces. Simple interior woodwork, as well as remains of wooden shingles in the attic area, and the use of the earlier brace frame construction, show a regional interpretation of architecture, materials, and methods. Backcountry attempts at sophistication and finery are visible on the marbleized walls of the central hallways; the woodgraining on doors, and the mantels which were painted to simulate slate.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property approximately 42 acres

Quadrangle name Kings Creek, S.C.

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED Quadrangle 10:24000

UMT References

A 17 465725 3873170
 Zone Easting Northing

B
 Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification The boundary of the Allison Plantation nomination is shown as the red line on the accompanying map entitled "Allison Plantation" and drawn at a scale of 500 feet to the inch. The nominated property includes all of the significant buildings and structures.

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

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Charles Lowe Pam Zagaroli/Maggie Elrod
Historic Preservation Division Catawba Regional Planning Council.

organization S.C. Department of Archives & History date June 12, 1980

street & number P.O. Box 11,669, Capitol Station 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 X state local

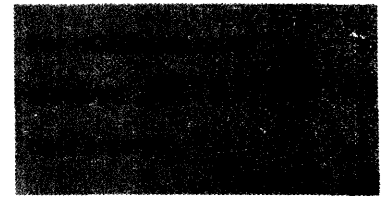
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Charles S. Lowe*
 title S.C. SHPO date 7/3/80

For HCRS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
John W. Ray date 9/29/80
 Keeper of the National Register
 Attest: *Carol Public* date 9/23/80
 Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

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