NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 Colding/Walker House

other names/site number Robwood

2. Location

street & number S C Highway 52 ☐ not for publication

city or town Appleton ☐ vicinity

state South Carolina code 045 county Allendale code 005 zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ 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 ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary W. Edwards 3/26/98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of 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 official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☑ entered in the National Register.
☐ 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Carson K. Beall 4.30-98

Colding/Walker House
Name of Property

Allendale County, SC
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 in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
4	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: Single Dwelling
Domestic: Secondary Structure
Domestic: Secondary Structure
Agricult/subsist: Animal Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling
Domestic: Secondary Structure
Domestic: Secondary Stucture
Agricult/Subsist: Animal Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: other Folk Victorian
Mid-19th Century: Other: Low Country Massed Plan

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation
walls Refer to continuation sheet No. 1
roof
other

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

Colding/Walker House
Name of Property

Allendale County, SC
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.)

- ☐ 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.
- ☒ 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. 1853-1897

Significant Dates
1897-Renovation
ca. 1853 Construction

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Colding, C.H.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more 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:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Colding/Walker House
Name of Property

Allendale County, SC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5 Acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	460860	3655740
2			
3			
4			

☐ 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 Robert Yallop - Architectural Historian

organization New South Associates date 08/25/97

street & number 6150 East Ponce de Leon Ave. telephone 770 498-4155

city or town Stone Mountain state GA zip code 30083

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Ms. Rebecca Elliott

street & number 335 Wyman Blvd telephone 803 625-3679

city or town Estill state SC zip code 29918

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1993 O - 350-416 QL 3

7. Description

Materials

foundations	brick piers, brick, concrete block
walls	weatherboard
roofs	asphalt shingles over cedar shakes, metal

Narrative Description

The Colding/Walker House is a one and one-half story residence set upon a raised brick basement. The historic core of the building which dates to the mid-nineteenth century consists of a typical side gabled massed plan arrangement with a central hallway. Today the appearance of the building is largely defined by detailing introduced during an extensive renovation conducted in the late 1890s. Tradition states that local architect, Vincent J. Fontaine may have been responsible for designing the Victorian Era alterations. The main facade is dominated by a full-width wrap-around porch embellished with Victorian spindlework detailing. A gable front portico supported by thin chamfered posts shelters a double stairway that leads to the main entrance. Two large gabled dormers and a central gabled walk-out extend from the roof at the front and rear of the building. A narrow kitchen wing and enclosed porch are found on the rear elevation. The exterior of the residence is clad with weatherboard while the gable ends and dormers are covered with shingles laid in a staggered formation. Although the original house was constructed according to typical lowcountry traditions, it now possesses characteristics of the Folk Victorian Style due to alterations made during the late nineteenth century.

The house is located in a semi-rural setting on the southern edge of the small community of Appleton, South Carolina. The building is set back from Highway SC-3-52 and oriented at a slight angle to the roadway. A semi-circular drive is located in front of the house and a brick lined walkway flanked by two cedar trees leads to the main entrance. Two palmetto trees located on the island created by the circular drive further define the approach to the front entrance. The house is surrounded by a vast expanse of lawn and a number of large cedar and oak trees. A dirt road, north of the residence leads to two barns located at the back of the property. One of the barns is a wood frame gable front structure dating to the late nineteenth century while the other is a recently constructed contemporary horse training facility. Just south of the residence is a small frame garage or carriage house and smoke house. A dirt drive leads to the carriage house and both buildings are oriented to the north facing the house. A recently constructed picket fence running from the garage to the side of the house separates the front yard from the back yard. Southwest of the outbuildings is a brick barbecue, a chain link fence dog pen and an electric horse-walker. Beyond these structures is a large open pasture for grazing cattle and horses. The pasture is defined by a low two rail fence. A new corral is located within the pasture south of the contemporary barn at the back of the property. The building has been very well maintained and is in the process of being rehabilitated. All of the buildings have been recently painted and appear to be in excellent condition.

Exterior

The lowest floor or basement of the main house is set upon grade and is contained within the brick foundation piers which support the structure above. The structural grid of the historic core contains approximately 30 brick piers creating five bays across the front of the building and four bays along its width. Each bay has been infilled with brick. According to Alexania Easterling Lawton and Minnie Reeves Wilson in their description of the residence in *Allendale on the Savannah* (1970), the bricks used in the foundation were manufactured by slaves. At the rear of the building, the kitchen wing and rear porch are also raised on brick piers however the spaces between the piers have been infilled with concrete blocks. The entrance to the basement is located under the porch in the central bay of the main elevation and is accessed through an opening between the paired stairways.

Sheltered by the porch above, the covered patio created in front of the building is surrounded with a low brick wall and a has a brick floor laid in a herringbone pattern. The entryway consists of an inner paneled door, a screen door and flanking sidelights. Shuttered six-over-six windows are found in each of the outside bays on the front of the basement elevation. On the side elevations, six-over-six windows without shutters are found in each bay. Modern reproduction windows have been added in two bays on the north elevation. These are easily identified by the wood panel infill that was added due to the difference in size of the contemporary windows and the original opening. At the back of the building, modern hopper type casement windows provide light and ventilation to the basement space. A small stoop has been recently constructed over the rear basement entrance located at the southwest corner of the building. The stoop was constructed to appear as an original feature of the house by incorporating details from the front porch in its design.

The main porch which spans the length of the primary facade and wraps around the north end of the house is supported by large hand hewn timbers resting on brick piers. Like the arrangement found in the basement, the first floor is five bays long and four bays wide. One of the most interesting features of the house is the double staircase leading to the first floor. Sheltered by a gable front portico, the stairs consist of 11 risers which lead from grade to a landing and then turn towards the center where two more risers complete the arrangement. The design of the double staircase resembles the front stair at "Cedar Hall" which was constructed in 1837 by John Cater and is also located in Allendale County (Lower Savannah Council of Governments 1971). The porch contains tongue and groove flooring and a Chippendale style balustrade. The roof of the gable front portico and porch are supported by square chamfered posts and both are decorated with elaborately carved vergeboard, rafters and bracketing. The primary entrance to the house is located in the center bay of the main elevation. Each of the flanking bays contain two evenly spaced twelve-over-one double hung windows. The main entrance consists of a set of narrow double screen doors on the outside and paneled wood double entry doors on the inside. The doors are flanked by five pane sidelights and a nine pane overhead transom. Single, twelve-over-one, double hung windows are also found in each bay along the side elevations with the exception of those in the dining room which are grouped in a series of three. A narrow kitchen wing with a flat roof, added during the late nineteenth-century renovation extends from the rear of the main house. The kitchen wing is two bays long and has a small walk-out porch with a hip roof on the end elevation. It appears that the walk-out porch may be a later addition since it rests solely on a concrete block foundation and the sill plate is interrupted at the point where the porch and rear wing meet. Extending along the back of the building and wrapping around the south side of the house is a hipped roof addition that was an open porch until the 1960s when it was enclosed. A section of the rear addition which extends along the south elevation remained open until the most recent renovations when it was enclosed to

accommodate a bathroom on the interior. Paired hopper type casement windows flank each side of a central doorway which is slightly offset from the interior hallway. The entire rear elevation is clad with aluminum siding, however the dimensions of the clapboards match well with the original weatherboard making it very inconspicuous.

The original lateral gable roof over the historic core of the residence was altered during the late nineteenth-century renovation. Large gable dormers were added at the front and rear of the building to increase the usable space in those rooms located in the attic level. Also, small gabled walk-outs were added to complete the arrangement and provide light and ventilation to the interior stair. Each of the large gables contain single, two-over-two, double hung windows and are clad with staggered shingles. Narrow, wooden double doors each with three panes of glass provide access to the walk-outs. The gable roofs over the walk-outs are supported by square chamfered posts. The walk-out at the front of the building has a Chippendale Style balustrade while the one at the back does not have a railing. Two large brick chimneys rise above the roof line at the axis of the lateral gable roof and dormers. The roof has been clad with asphalt shingles arranged in a fish scale pattern. It appears that the asphalt shingles were installed over cedar shakes which are still visible along the eave line.

Interior

The interior arrangement of the Colding/Walker House consists of four rooms and a central hall on each floor. The rooms in the basement level are divided by brick walls and have been renovated to accommodate two bedrooms at the front and a bathroom and kitchen in the rear. The bedrooms and central hall are carpeted while the kitchen and bathroom have tile floors. Each of the rooms contain a fire place with no mantel. The fireplaces in the two rooms at the back of the building are tall narrow structures with segmental brick arches. Each of these has been adapted to accommodate shelving. A small wooden corner cabinet which appears to be an original detail is located in the southeast bedroom. Each room has a beaded board ceiling. The area at the back of the building beneath the kitchen wing and rear porch has a concrete floor and is used for storage. The original stairway leading to the first floor has been recently reconstructed.

The central hall of the main floor is a very impressive space with 13 foot ceilings and 12" to 16" wide heart pine boards arranged horizontally to create the walls. Each door is surrounded with wide moldings with plaster florets or bulls eyes in the upper corners. The moldings terminate at a plinth and then continue along the baseboard. The main staircase is located along the north wall and has a Chippendale Style railing and chamfered newel post. The ceiling is constructed of thin beaded boards with crown molding along the perimeter. Modern electrical conduits, plugs and switches have been mounted on the surface of the walls. A single light fixture hangs form the ceiling in the middle of the space.

Each of the rooms on the main floor is accessed through the central hallway. The door surrounds and trim molding in the rooms at the front of the house match those found in the central hall, while the detailing in the rear two rooms is less elaborate. Each room contains a fireplace, and like the moldings, the mantels are more elaborate in the front two rooms. Each firebox is surrounded by decorative ceramic tile. The window surrounds are identical to the door surrounds with wooden panels between the window sills and the baseboard. The walls are plaster and the ceilings are beaded board. A set of French doors connects the two north rooms while a single paneled door is located between the rooms on the south side of building. The flooring in the two southern rooms is

constructed of 6" pine boards and appears to be original. Also, the threshold between the rooms is extremely worn. The flooring in the two rooms on the north side of house is tongue and groove oak boards. A small closet has been added in the southwest room. The northwest room or dining room contains a built in cabinet with glass doors beside the fireplace. The interior arrangement of the rear porch addition is entirely open and the walls are covered with wood paneling. Two modern bathrooms are located in the southern end of the porch wing. The kitchen has been updated with the addition of new cabinetry and flooring.

The second floor is accessed by the main staircase in the central hall. The stairs rise to an intermediate landing and then turn 180 degrees. Each of the four rooms opens into a common area located at the top of the stairs over the central hallway. The two walk-outs and four small closets or niches are accessed from this common space. The late nineteenth-century renovation which included the construction of the gable dormers expanded the usable space of each of the second floor rooms which are identical. Due to the slope of the roof, the ceilings are flat in the middle and angled towards the edges. Small closets which utilize the space under the slope of the roof were also added during the renovation. All of the rooms contain a fire place with a simple mantel.

Barn

Located at the back of the property is a one and one-half story wood frame barn with a gable roof. The construction date is unknown however it is likely that the building was constructed in the late nineteenth century. The barn is rectangular in plan with a brick foundation and an open central passageway. The most striking feature of the building is the extended overhang of the roof which cantilevers beyond the exterior walls and is supported by thin rafters. The entire building is clad with weatherboard and the roof is sheathed with metal. The ground floor has been recently divided into six horse stalls (three on each side) by the current owners. Two unglazed windows are located on each of the side elevations. The hay loft is accessed by openings above the central passageway. The building has been recently painted and appears to be in good condition.

Smoke House

The Smoke House is a wood frame gable front building located just south of the main house. Its date of construction is unknown however it was likely built during the late-nineteenth century. Rectangular in plan, the building has a brick foundation and a single vertical plank door on the gable end. A boarded unglazed window opening is found on the east elevation. The entire building is clad with weatherboard and the roof is sheathed with metal. During the recent rehabilitation of the property some of the exterior clapboards have been replaced and a new wood floor installed. The building has been recently painted and is in good condition.

Carriage House

The Carriage House is a rectangular wood frame building located next to the Smoke House south of the residence. The construction date of the building is unknown however it was likely built at the same time as the other outbuildings. The Carriage House has a concrete slab floor and is raised on a concrete block foundation. The only opening is the large chamfered arch carriage entrance on the north elevation. The entire building is clad with weatherboard and the gable roof is metal. Like the Smoke House, sections of the exterior clapboard have been replaced. The building has been recently painted and is in good condition.

8. Statement of Significance

The Colding/Walker House is significant under Criterion C (embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction). The house represents the evolution of a typical lowcountry planter's dwelling from a simple one-story, lateral gable house to a stately residence embellished with Victorian detailing. The building retains much of its historic fabric and is a fine example of Folk Victorian Style architecture. The level of significance is regional with a period of significance from ca. 1853 - 1897.

Constructed in the mid-nineteenth century by the Colding Family, the historic core of the building retains its typical lowcountry characteristics such as the raised basement and massed plan with central hallway. In addition to these exterior features, the interior arrangement and many of the finishes also remain remarkably intact such as the wide pine board walls and floors, moldings and plaster walls. In the 1880s, the residence was inherited by Richard Henry Walker who was a large land owner, merchant and statesman. The Walker family was known throughout the area and was influential in the development of Appleton. In 1897 tradition states that the Walkers retained local architect Vincent J. Fontaine to prepare the drawings for an extensive renovation. The renovation included the addition of a large wrap-around porch in the front and rear of the building, the addition of a kitchen wing, and the expansion of the upper floor. All of the newly constructed elements were designed according to the stylistic influences of the time. The spindle work detailing and Chippendale Style balustrade on the porch and shingled dormers and walk-outs are all typical features of the period, and to this day remain unchanged. In addition to the exterior preservation, many interior features such as the fireplace mantels, built in cabinetry and windows and doors remain intact.

Several outbuildings are also located on the property including a carriage house, smoke house and barn. These buildings retain their original form and details and have been sympathetically maintained and rehabilitated.

The Colding/Walker House retains features from two distinct periods of development. It also maintains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The building has experienced few intrusions and remains in a semi-rural setting on the southern edge of the small community of Appleton.

Historical Narrative and Context

The Colding/Walker House is located in Allendale County which was formerly part of Barnwell District. Barnwell District was originally named Winton County until it was formed from a portion of the Orangeburg District in the late eighteenth century (Moore 1989). At the turn of the nineteenth century, the upland Savannah River region remained sparsely populated. Those who had settled in the area raised cattle and lived off the land. Some pioneers migrating westward from the coast established large estates. A few small communities were formed one of which would later become Allendale. It is not until the mid-nineteenth century that members of the Colding Family first appear in the South Carolina Census Records. C.H. Colding is first enumerated in the Census of 1850, where he is listed as a planter, 50 years of age with a value of $3,000. He is listed as residing in Barnwell District with his wife Elizabeth, daughters Martha, Mary and Arin and his sons, James and Thomas. The oldest son, C. H. Colding Jr. is listed as an "Overseer" for Sarah Humphreys on an adjacent plantation (Seventh Census of the United States 1850). The

Agricultural Census also contains an entry for C. H. Colding which states he owns 300 acres of improved land and 600 unimproved acres. Indian corn, sweet potatoes and cotton are listed as staples being grown on the acreage (McNulty 1976).

Chain of title research revealed that the plat of land on which the Colding/Walker House was constructed was part of a large land grant (9,334 acres) acquired by William Minor Clark in 1788 known as the "White Lands". C.H. Colding acquired a portion of this tract (430 acres) in a public auction on the 3rd of January, 1853 (Barnwell County Deed Book FF:580). Although some secondary sources suggest the Colding/Walker House may have been constructed as early as 1837, this could not be substantiated. It appears that the family may have resided at a different location prior to acquiring the 430 acre "White Lands" tract. The next reference to this property appears in 1855 when C. H. Colding releases the property to William B. Flowers in trust for his wife Elizabeth Colding. The deed describes the property as "all that tract or parcel of land whereon I now reside containing four hundred and thirty acres" (BCDB SS:73). This suggests that a house may have already existed on the property or that the Coldings constructed a dwelling on the newly acquired land between 1853 and 1855. Little information is known about the Colding Family or their occupation of the house.

In September of 1883, after the death of C.H. Colding, the 430 acre tract was divided among members of the Colding family as well as those who had gained an interest in the estate. The first entry in the partitioning deed states that R. Henry Walker was to receive the "homestead" and ten acres of land (BCDB 4Y:44). Richard Henry Walker was conveyed the tract by C. H. Colding Jr, who had relinquished his interest in the estate. Also, as part of the partitioning of lands, a section was set aside to be divided into lots and streets to form the "Village of Appleton." A plat attached to the deed shows the homestead tract and the Village of Appleton. *Palmetto Place Names - Their Origins and Meanings (*Worker's of the Writers Program, W.P.A. n.d.) states the village of Appleton was established in 1872 and named for a railroad official when the Augusta and Port Royal Railroad was built through that section. Richard H. Walker was a prominent business and member of the South Carolina House of Representatives (1903-1904). His brother, Jesse M. Walker was also named in the partitioning deed and received 57 acres immediately across the public road from the homestead tract. Tradition states that in 1897 the Walker Family retained architect Vincent J. Fontaine to design alterations to the house that would see a large porch and portico added to the front of the house, a kitchen wing and porch added to the rear and the attic space expanded. As a result of the alterations the house is said to have been "Victorianized" at this time. Vincent J. Fontaine is known to have practiced in the area during the 1880s and 1890s designing houses in Estill, Garnett and Brunson, South Carolina. According to Julia Youmans (1997) who has written an article on the architect, Fontaine is said to have been educated in Italy and may have served in the Franco-Prussian War. A connection to the Walker family is given in *Allendale on the Savannah* (Lawton and Reeves 1970) which states that the "French architect who remodeled the house....often entertained the late Mrs. Maude Walker Guess, with stories of adventure and battles, when she was at home for vacation from Converse College." Very little information was available on the architect or his works.

By 1915, Richard H. Walker and his wife Sarah Josephine had acquired approximately 2,500 acres in the vicinity of Appleton. A plat produced in that same year shows the "Walker House" and an adjacent dwelling labeled the "Guess House." The Guess House belonged a daughter of Richard and Sarah Walker, who married Julian Prothro Guess, a prominent businessman and planter. According to historian Tom Lawton (1997) the Guess house was a very attractive dwelling that was destroyed by fire approximately 30 years ago. The Colding/Walker House remained in the Walker

Family until 1936 when a 192 acre tract of land including the residence was purchased by Woodward Allen (Allendale County Deed Book 10:219). Mr. Allen was a contemporary of Ralph Walker, Richard H. Walker's son. Both gentleman had attended Clemson University. Woodward Allen and his family lived in Belmont, Massachusetts and upon his retirement he made the Colding/Walker House their permanent home. After moving to the house, the Allens changed the name of the residence to "Robwood" after their two children, Roberta and Woodward Jr. Mr. Allen died intestate and the house was acquired by his wife, Francis. Mrs. Allen was later remarried to Mr. Victor Barker. Francis and Victor Barker are said to have remodeled the house paying particular attention to preserving the historic qualities of the residence. It was during their occupation that the rear porch was enclosed and the basement was turned into an exclusive antique shop. The Barkers are said to have "converted Robwood into a place of beauty and authenticity" (Lawton and Reeves 1970). It is said that as Mrs. Barker grew older she converted the basement into an apartment and soley occupied this level of the house. Unable to climb the numerous stairs of the residence, the basement which is set on grade provided more convenient accommodations. The residence was sold by Francis Barker and the Allen family in 1995 to Collum's Lumber Mill (ACDB 100:78). The property was then transferred to Scott Woodlands and then Rebecca Elliot in January of 1997. Today, the buildings and property are very well maintained and appear to be in excellent condition.

9. Bibliography

Allendale County Deed Books
Miscellaneous volumes on deposit at the Office of the Register of Mesne Conveyance, Allendale County Courthouse, Allendale, South Carolina

Barnwell County Probate Records
Wills and Inventories on deposit at the Barnwell County Courthouse, Barnwell, South Carolina.

Barnwell County Deed Books
Miscellaneous volumes on deposit at the Office of the Register of Mesne Conveyance, Barnwell County Courthouse, Barnwell, South Carolina.

Jenkins, Ellen
1997 Personal Communications with Rob Yallop

Lawton, Alexania Easterling, and Minnie Reeves Wilson
1970 *Allendale on the Savannah,* Bamberg Herald Printers, Bamberg, South Carolina .

Lower Savannah Council of Governments
1971 *A Survey of Historic Sites in the Lower Savannah Region,* Lower Savannah Council of Governments.

Lawton, Tom
1997 Personal Communications with Rob Yallop.

McNulty, Kappy
1976 National Register Nomination for the Colding/Walker House, On deposit at the State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

Moore, John Hammond
South Carolina in the 1880s: A Gazeteer, Sandlapper Publishing, Inc. Orangeburg, South Carorlina.

U.S. Department of Commerce
1850 *Seventh Census of the United Sates,* Bureau of the Census.

Wallace, David Duncan.
1934 *History of South Carolina,* 4 vols. American Historical Society, New York.

Worker of the Writers' Program: Work Projects Administration
n.d. *South Carolina: A Guide to the Palmetto State,* Oxford University Press, New York.

Youmans, Julia
1997 Personal Communications with Rob Yallop

10. Verbal Boundary Description

Boundaries are indicated on the site plan

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated historic property include an approximately 5 acre tract of land encompassing the main house, carriage house, smoke house, historic barn and non-contributing contemporary barn.

Maps

Map 1. Location Map
Source: U.S.G.S. 7.5 Quadrangle: Allendale, SC.

Map 2. Site Plan showing surroundings of historic house, contributing and non-contributing outbuildings and proposed National Register boundaries.

Photographs

The following applies to all photographs:

Name of Property:	Colding/Walker House
County and State:	Allendale County, South Carolina
Photographer:	Robert J. Yallop New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia
Negatives Filed:	State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History
Date Photographed:	August 28, 1997

Description and Vantage Point of Photographs:

Exterior

Photo 1. Colding/Walker House. View to the West (Primary Facade).

Photo 2. Colding/Walker House. View to the east.

Photo 3. Colding/Walker House. View to the southeast.

Photo 4. Colding/Walker House. View to the north.

Photo 5. Colding/Walker House. Oblique view to the southwest.

Photo 6. Colding/Walker House. View to the west from SC-52.

Interior

Photo 7. View of front entry doors from central hallway.

Photo 8. View of central hallway with staircase.

Photo 9. Fireplace mantel and French doors in northeast room.

Photo 10. Built in cabinet in dining room.

Photo 11. Interior of rear kitchen wing.

Photo 12. View of walk-out from second floor common area.

Outbuildings

Photo 13. Oblique view of Smoke House looking southwest.

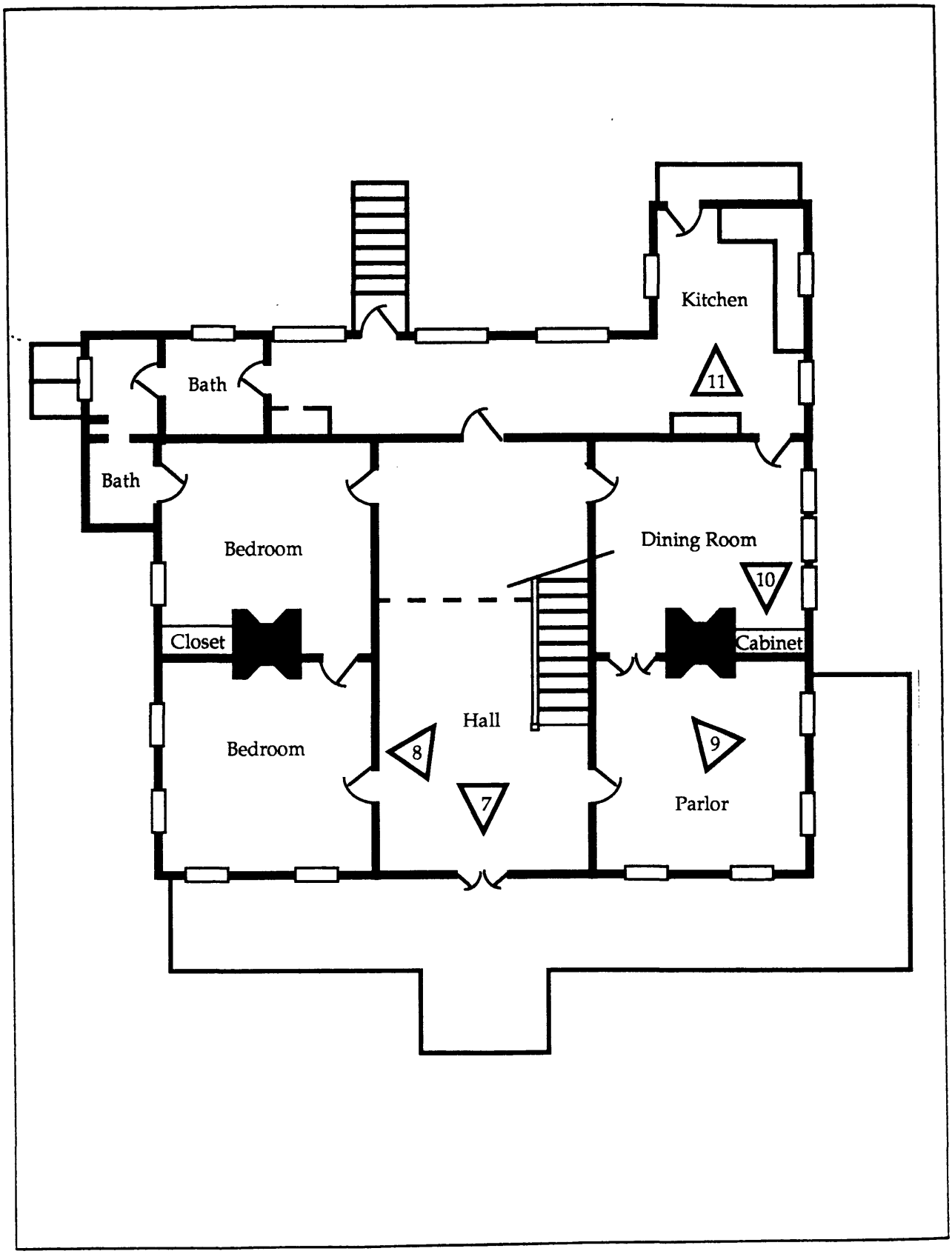
Photo 14. Oblique view of Carriage House looking southeast.

Photo 15. View of Barn looking east.

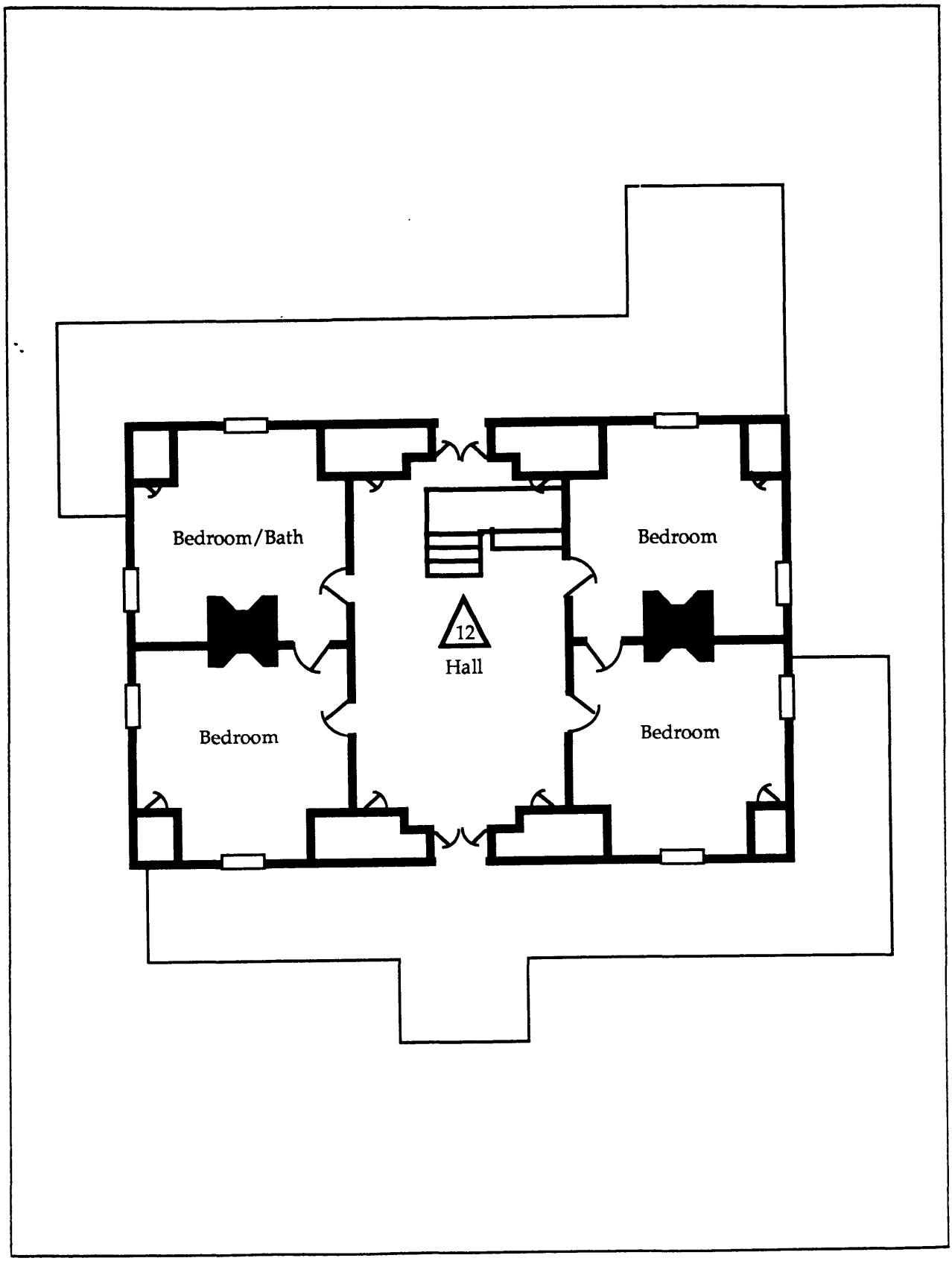
Photo 16. Rear view of Smoke House and Carriage House looking northeast.

Photo 17. View of back of property from Colding/Walker House looking west.

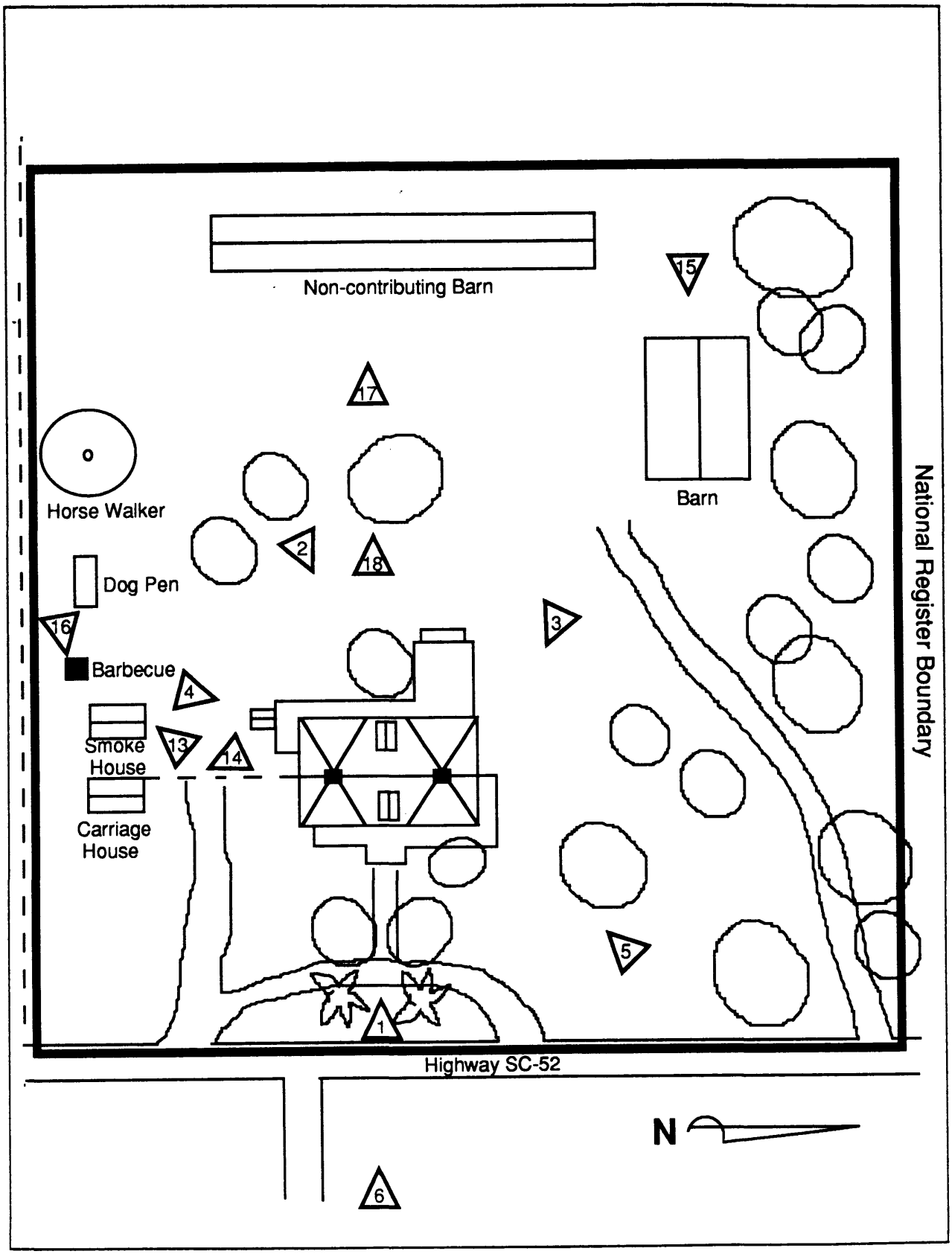
Photo 18. View of non-contributing barn.



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan


Non-contributing Barn
15
17
Horse Walker
Barn
2
18
Dog Pen
16
3
Barbecue
4
Smoke House
13
14
Carriage House
5
1
National Register Boundary
Highway SC-52
N
6

Site Plan