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
Roselawn (Lawton House)

AND/OR COMMON
Roselawn

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
State Hwy. 47, 3 miles southwest of Allendale

CITY, TOWN
Allendale

STATE
South Carolina

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY
DISTRICT

OWNERSHIP
PUBLIC

STATUS
X OCCUPIED

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE
COMMERCIAL

EDUCATIONAL
ENTERTAINMENT

GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL

MILITARY
PRIVATE RESIDENCE

SCIENTIFIC
TRANSPORTATION

OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Don C. and Camille C. Sharp

STREET & NUMBER
Roselawn

CITY, TOWN
Allendale

STATE
South Carolina

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE
Registry of Deeds, etc.
Allendale County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
Memorial Avenue and Barnwell Highway

CITY, TOWN
Allendale

STATE
South Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina

DATE
1973

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
S. C. Dept. of Archives and History

CITY, TOWN
1430 Senate Street (P. O. Box 11,669, Capitol Station) Columbia, South Carolina

STATE
South Carolina
Roselawn is a pine-clapboard, one and one-half story raised cottage. Built by Joseph Alexander Lawton (1811-1892), Roselawn was begun ca. 1835 and completed ca. 1840. It has remained in the Lawton family throughout its entire history.

Exterior: The front facade is characterized by three dormer windows and a piazza which extends its entire length. The piazza is supported by eight wooden square columns and is enclosed by wooden balustrades. Entranceway is a single, double-paneled door with sidelights and transom.

Originally the piazza extended halfway down each side of the structure, but through the years most of it has been enclosed. The rear facade features two dormers and a central piazza which has been partially enclosed on each side. The doorway features three panels and three lights. The ceilings of the rear piazza, as well as the front piazza, have the original plaster.

Dormer windows are narrow 9/9 (with the exception of one of the rear dormers which is 6/9), main floor windows are 6/6 with louvered shutters. One window in rear of structure is single sash with fifteen panes. Leading up to both rear and front piazza are balustraded single wooden stairways. Double flights of brick steps with iron railings were added ca. 1960 at the base of each.

Brick pillars, nine feet high, support the piazza. A broken gable roof covers the structure. A fire hazard, the original shingle roof was covered by tin ca. 1900. Two of the three single brick chimneys were destroyed by tornadoes in 1960 but were reconstructed as close in style to the originals as possible. Since 1945 a modern kitchen and bath have been added to the rear of the structure.

Interior: The floor plan is basically rectangular. There are four rooms on the ground floor basement; nine on the main floor, with a central hallway; and two rooms connected by a small landing on the upper floor. The two main rooms on the main floor have plaster moldings, and the living room features a plaster medallion. Decorative plaster moldings trim the doorways and corner blocks of windows in both living room and front bedroom. Wide baseboards (up to one foot wide), paneled doors, and high plaster ceilings characterize most of the rooms. All of the nails in the original rooms are hand-wrought, and the boards are hand-hewn heart of pine.

The entrance hall originally led to both dining and living rooms, but has been altered to lead only to the living room; the dining room door was closed and plastered and the living room door was removed and replaced by an arch. Off the left side of the structure, where the piazza originally extended, a paneled den has been added. These alterations have occurred since 1945.

Surroundings: Originally consisting of 1,200 acres, the plantation has expanded to 2,000 acres -- three of which are being nominated. The nominated acreage includes that immediately surrounding the structure and the yard. A tree-lined driveway leads to the front yard.
Roselawn, built during a five year period (ca. 1835-1840), stands out not only as an example of early 19th Century architecture, but also as a plantation which has been maintained and farmed continuously by one family throughout its entire history. Roselawn is also one of the very few remaining plantations of the Buddenville area (about five miles SW of present day Allendale). In the first half of the 19th Century Buddenville was "a region inhabited by large planters and land owners where wealth, affluence, culture and high standards of living were reflected in palatial homes and surroundings." Roselawn is one of the few homes in the Buddenville area that was not destroyed during the War Between the States.

Agriculture: Although agricultural methods and crops have been changed, Roselawn has been farmed continuously by one family throughout its entire history. The present owners of Roselawn have received several farming awards and citations.

Architecture: Roselawn exemplifies the Bahamian influence in its raised cottage style of architecture. This style was prevalent in the Southeast -- particularly on the coast -- during the early half of the 19th Century. Roselawn is also notable for the interior detail work. The plaster moldings, paneled doors, and original floors, walls and ceilings remain in excellent condition.

Military: During the War Between the States, Union troops came through the Allendale area. They looted and burned the home of Ben Lawton (Joseph Lawton's brother), a signer of the Ordinance of Secession. His home was directly across the road from Roselawn. According to the oldest surviving member of the family, the troops were commanded by General Hugh Judson Kilpatrick and camped at Roselawn. An account written by a family member who lived during this experience supports this tradition. This account also reports Confederate soldiers being at Roselawn at various times during the war.

Religion: The builder of Roselawn, Reverend Joseph Alexander Lawton (1811-1892), was a founder and minister of Concord Baptist Church (no longer extant). Reverend Lawton also served as minister in several other churches in the area.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3 acres

UTM REFERENCES

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
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FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE (Camille C. Sharp)
Katharine N. McNulty, Historic Preservation Staff

ORGANIZATION South Carolina Department of Archives and History

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 11,669, Capitol Station, 1430 Senate Street

CITY OR TOWN Columbia

STATE South Carolina

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL X

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Charles E. Lee
State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 12-17-75

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 7/28/86

DATE 5-24-76


Interview with Mrs. Don Sharp, Allendale, South Carolina, July 23, 1975.

Lawton family papers, in possession of Mrs. Don Sharp, Allendale, South Carolina.