

Form 10-300  
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: South Carolina	
COUNTY: Barnwell	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAY 31 1974

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
"Banksia Hall"

AND/OR HISTORIC:  
Old Manville House

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
2108 Reynolds Road

CITY OR TOWN:  
Barnwell

STATE: South Carolina      CODE: 045      COUNTY: Barnwell      CODE: 011

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered Neither	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME:  
Dan Manville Hartley

STREET AND NUMBER:  
2108 Reynolds Road

CITY OR TOWN:  
Barnwell

STATE:  
South Carolina

CODE:  
045

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
Clerk of Court's Office, Court House

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Main Street

CITY OR TOWN:  
Barnwell

STATE:  
South Carolina

CODE:  
045

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina

DATE OF SURVEY: 1973       Federal       State       County       Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History

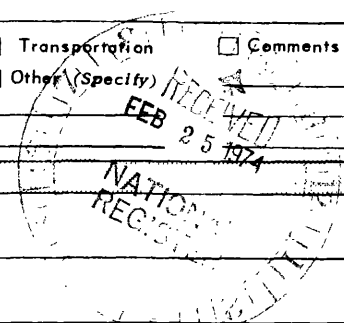
STREET AND NUMBER:  
1430 Senate Street

CITY OR TOWN:  
Columbia

STATE:  
South Carolina

CODE:  
045

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
COUNTY: \_\_\_\_\_  
ENTRY NUMBER: MAY 31 1974  
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Exterior:

This two-storied clapboard structure is of simple Georgian design in the upcountry style with rear shed projections. Patterned after English domestic architecture of the same period, Banksia Hall was constructed ca. 1780-1800 and has a wide piazza that extends the width of the facade. Its solid square columns support the second level porch which was added prior to 1900.

Dual chimneys are contained within the structure and pierce the rear slope of the medium gabled roof. The 9/9 windows have louvered shutters to either side.

Interior:

A rather narrow hall traverses both floors with a simple stairway leading to the second story. The back hall was enlarged into a small room in 1869. The first floor originally contained five rooms but another room was added on the south side at an undetermined date. The kitchen was reconstructed about 1866 and connected via a breezeway to the rear elevation of this long leaf pine structure.

The floors and high ceilings are of wide pine boards, the mantels are handcarved, and the deep crown mouldings show fine craftsmanship. The cross and bible doors still contain many of the original English locks and hardware.

In 1950 a porch replaced the breezeway and two bathrooms were added to the dwelling.

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**SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |                                       |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |                                       |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1780-1800**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science              | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture            | _____                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian  | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater              | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military    | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation       | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |   | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |   |   | _____                                    |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Banksia Hall presents a typical picture of a South Carolina upcountry style plantation house of 1780-1800. From 1865 until 1869 it was used by federal military forces that occupied the western lowcountry of South Carolina.

Architecture:

This structure is of simple Georgian design in the style common from Georgia to Pennsylvania in the late 18th Century. It is a typical example of plantation architecture seen in the western lowcountry area of the state.

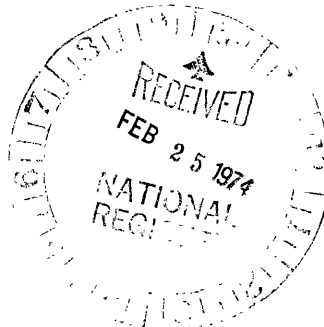
Political and Military:

During the War Between the States, this structure was occupied for five days by Union forces from Kilpatrick's Cavalry. Federal headquarters were established here at the end of the war.

During the Reconstruction Period of 1865-1867, what is now the drawing room was used as the office in which an oath of allegiance to the United States was administered. Pardon was promised to those who had participated in the war if they would swear allegiance to the Union and obedience to the laws of the United States. The original document still hangs in the house.

When the Reconstruction Acts of 1867 liquidated the state government established in 1865 and provided for direct military control, Banksia Hall served as army headquarters for the western lowcountry.

Military forces remained at the house through South Carolina's Constitutional Convention of 1868 and the establishment of the new government. In April of 1869 the house was purchased by an ancestor of the present occupants and was returned to residential use.



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