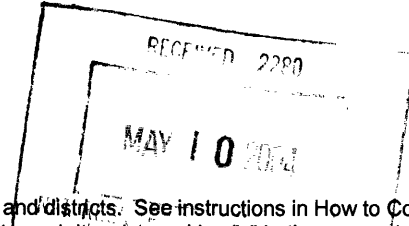


650

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 any 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 Ashley-Willis House
other names/site number Ashley House, Ashley-Chapman House

2. Location

street & number 312 West Main Street not for publication
city or town Williston vicinity
state South Carolina code SC county Barnwell code 011 zip code 29853

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 5/7/04
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
State or 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 or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- 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):

for
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall 6/22/04

Ashley-Willis House
Name of Property

Barnwell County, South Carolina
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	3
1	3

buildings
sites
structures
objects
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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: DOMESTIC

Subcategory: Single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: DOMESTIC

Subcategory: Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK
WOOD: weatherboard
roof ASPHALT
other STUCCO

Narrative Description

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

Ashley-Willis House
Name of Property

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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.)

- a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- b removed from its original location.
- c a birthplace or a 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 - ca. 1930

Significant Dates

1833; 1865

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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
- S.C. Department of Archives & History

Ashley-Willis House
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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing
1 17 460294 3695902
2 17

Zone Easting Northing
3 17
4 17

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 Mary Sherrer
organization TRC Garrow Associates, Inc. date August 29, 2003
street & number 621 Chatham Ave., 2nd floor telephone (803) 254-5934
city or town Columbia state South Carolina zip code 29205

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 Susan A. Birt telephone (803) 952-2129
street & number 312 West Main Street
city or town Williston state South Carolina zip code 29853

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.

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Ashley-Willis House
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Description

Located in Williston, South Carolina, the Ashley-Willis House is a two-and-a-half-story Greek Revival residence probably built for a member of the Ashley or Willis families between 1830 and 1850. Although Greek Revival architecture from this period is common throughout the Southeast, its gable-front form is rare for a residence.¹ Four massive Doric columns support a two-story, engaged porch. The first story is composed of brick covered with stucco, while the second story is sheathed in weatherboard. Fluted pilasters on the corners of the façade and decorative molding around the attic tripartite windows and the double doors on the first and second story emphasize the Greek Revival design. Several elements suggest late nineteenth or early twentieth-century alterations including a decorative cornice that continues along the gable ends. Side staircases to the second-story porch and their turned balustrades were probably also added at this time. The Ashley-Willis House sits on its original lot, located between the rail bed of the former South Carolina Rail Road and US Highway 78, and faces toward downtown Williston. Changes to the house, including twentieth-century additions to the northwest and southwest elevations, have not altered its prominent and intact main façade. The house retains many of its historic exterior features including windows, shutters, window and door molding, and overall form. The Ashley-Willis House retains a good level of integrity in its exterior Greek Revival form and design, unique in South Carolina.

The Ashley-Willis House stands two-and-a-half-stories tall on a parcel of land bounded generally on the northwest by Walsh (formerly Rosemary) Street, to the southwest by Church Street/US 78 (formerly the Charleston-Augusta Road), to the southeast by a private road, and to the northeast by Main Street and the railroad bed of the former South Carolina Rail Road. Once part of a plot of land measuring over five acres, the house now sits on a parcel of less than an acre, but still retains its historic setting in its proximity to Main Street and the railroad bed. The house faces southeast onto a large front lawn that includes mature magnolia and cedar trees.

With its gable-front form and full façade, engaged porches on both stories, the Ashley-Willis House is Greek Revival in form and design. The first and second-story porches are each supported by four massive brick unfluted Doric columns covered in stucco. The columns on the second story taper slightly beneath a simplified capital under the porch roof. The columns frame the house and its three-bay main façade.

The first story of the Ashley-Willis House is composed of brick covered in stucco. Double main entry doors are centered on the southeast (main) façade, divided by an interior wall. Each half enters into a separate room inside the house. The doors are flanked by a series of four recessed sidelights and a recessed wood panel. Each door also has a transom composed of six glass panes. Both the sidelights and the transoms are hinged on the side and can be opened for ventilation. The windows

¹ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2000), p. 180.

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Ashley-Willis House
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on the first story of the main façade are nine-over-nine, double-hung sash windows that extend nearly from the floor to the ceiling. The windows and the main entry doors have louvered historic wooden shutters and hardware.

The second story of the Ashley-Willis House differs slightly from the first. The second floor of the main façade is similar to the first, including the windows, shutters, and separated double doors. The second-story doors, however, are surrounded by slightly recessed and trimmed molding. Raised diamonds and squares are carved at the top outer and inner corners of the doors. A simple baseboard runs the length of the porch floor and fluted pilasters appear at its corners. The second floor exterior is sheathed in weatherboard.

Another prominent feature on the Ashley-Willis House's main façade is a tripartite window in its pediment. The nine-over-six, double-hung sash window is flanked by sidelights with four panes. Fluted molding surrounds the windows and sidelights with recessed panel corner blocks. Although different from the molding that appears around the double doors on the second-story porch, it too supports the house's Greek Revival design and draws attention to the windows and the gables. Their vertical emphasis balances the wide main façade and columns.

The northeast elevation of the house, which faces Main Street, has had few alterations. Three windows on each story, one above the other, retain their original six-over-six, double-hung sash configuration and historic wooden shutters. The exterior of the northeast elevation is stucco on the first floor and weatherboard on the second floor.

The northwest, or rear, elevation of the house was altered during the mid-twentieth century with a one-story, one-room addition that extends across the full façade. The addition has a concrete block foundation, modern one-pane windows and its exterior is sheathed in drop siding. The second story of the northwest elevation retains two of its original three windows with a six-over-six configuration and shutters. The original center window was replaced with a smaller six-over-six, double-hung sash window when a bathroom was added. The small window is covered with a metal awning. Mirroring the main façade, a tripartite window is located in the pediment with its original nine-over-six configuration and four-pane sidelights. The second story of the rear elevation is sheathed in weatherboard.

The first story of the southwest elevation was altered with a small bathroom addition, constructed between 1922 and 1932.² The addition has a hip roof covered in composite shingle and its exterior is covered in asbestos shingles. It has new windows. The remaining windows on the first and second floor mirror the position of those on the southeast elevation and retain their six-over-six configuration.

² Sanborn Map Company, "Williston, Barnwell County, South Carolina" (New York: Sanborn Map Company), 1922, p. 7; Sanborn Map Company, "Williston, Barnwell County, South Carolina" (New York: Sanborn Map Company), revised 1932, p. 3.

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The windows on the second floor also retain their historic shutters. A metal shed awning covers one of the historic windows on the first floor. As throughout the exterior, the first floor is covered in stucco and its second floor in weatherboard.

Several changes have been made to the exterior of the house, although it generally retains its historic form. Sawn vergeboards and cornice trim follow the entire roofline and a turned balustrade lines the second-story porch. The balustrade continues down two side staircases leading from the second-story porch to the first floor. Two interior chimney caps have been elongated with decorative corbeled brickwork and pointed-arched double hoods. These elements were probably added between 1870 and 1910 when members of the Johnson family owned the house.³

As different families lived in the Ashley-Willis House they have altered the interior, including the addition of a kitchen, bathrooms, and the removal of mantels and flooring. Several original features have survived, however, including transoms over some interior doors, hinged on the side as are those on the exterior, some baseboards and molding. At least one original mantel remains extant.

Although there is no documentation describing the property's outbuildings during the nineteenth century, maps from the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company in the 1920s and 1930s illustrate several changes that occurred during the twentieth century. During both these decades, the house and a few outbuildings were the only buildings on the large lot bounded by Church, Main and Rosemary streets and a private drive. In 1922, a 30-foot water tank stood near where the fishpond is currently in the back yard. Diagonally south of the water tank was a small, one-story frame building, part of the present-day garage. The only other outbuilding was a small, one-story, L-shaped frame shed on the edge of the backyard on Rosemary Street.⁴ By 1932, the water tank was removed, the garage expanded, and one more small, square outbuilding of unknown use was built near the L-shaped shed. These small outbuildings were later demolished except for the garage.⁵ A storage shed and guesthouse, built in the late twentieth century, now stand in the rear yard on the Rosemary (now Walsh) Street side. The garage, shed and guesthouse are non-contributing resources on the property of the Ashley-Willis House.

Although many descriptions of the Ashley-Willis House speculate its date of construction as during the 1820s, its Greek Revival architecture and wide form suggest that it was constructed sometime after the 1830s when this style became popular in the United States and its design disseminated throughout the southeast.⁶ The Ashley-Willis House is rare, however, in its shape and location. Although more elaborate examples of the front-gable form were built in Georgia and Mississippi,

³ Barnwell County, Records of Mesne Conveyance, Conveyance Books QQ, p. 59; PP, p. 628; SS, p. 254; and 5B, p. 549, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

⁴ Sanborn Map Company, "Williston," 1922, p.7.

⁵ Sanborn Map Company, "Williston," 1932, p. 3.

⁶ Roger G. Kennedy, *Greek Revival America* (New York: Stewart Tabori & Chang, 1989), pp. 20-22.

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very few were built in South Carolina. Indeed, residential Greek Revival architecture is uncommon outside Charleston. While its shape may be unique, its placement is not; most Greek Revival buildings in the southeast have been found in villages and towns and not in rural areas.⁷ The location and placement of the house also suggest a construction date after 1833, when operation of the South Carolina Railroad prompted the development of the town of Williston and increased property values of land along its roadbed.⁸ It is also likely that the Ashley-Willis House was built before 1850, when the property transferred from Elijah Willis to Phillip Noling. Noling in turn sold it to William Willis in 1851, and the deed implied that there were improvements on the property. Willis was to manage the property for Noling's daughter, Elizabeth Willis, allowing her to live on the premises or benefit from its lease.⁹

⁷ Kennedy, *Greek Revival America*, pp. 20-22.

⁸ Thomas More Downey, "Planting A Capitalist South: The Transformation of Western South Carolina, 1790-1860" (Ph.D. diss., University of South Carolina, 2000), pp. 119-120.

⁹ Barnwell County Records of Mesne Conveyance, Conveyance Book DD, pp. 680 and 685, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

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Statement of Significance

The Ashley-Willis House is significant under National Register Criterion C as a rare example of an intact gable-front Greek Revival residence in South Carolina. The house was probably built after 1833 when the construction of the South Carolina Rail Road encouraged the development of Williston and facilitated the transport of building materials, and when Greek Revival architecture became popular in Charleston, South Carolina, and throughout the southeast.¹⁰ Some of the state's first Greek Revival-inspired buildings appeared in Charleston in the early 1830s as wealthy residents updated older homes with new porches.¹¹ Although public buildings throughout the state, including those designed and inspired by South Carolina architect Robert Mills, used the gable-front form for courthouses and houses of worship, the Ashley-Willis House is rare as a residence employing the gable-front form. The house retains its historic Greek Revival appearance, with its Doric columns, windows, and window and door molding.¹² The Ashley-Willis House remains an intact artifact illustrating the dissemination of the Greek Revival style throughout South Carolina's interior.

In February 1802, John Ashley purchased 250 acres in Barnwell District, a tract of land that probably included the Ashley-Willis House lot. The plat described the land as "on the new road from Augusta to Charleston between Rosemary and Tinkers Creeks."¹³ Ashley made several land purchases in 1802 and 1803 on this high ridge between the Savannah and Edisto rivers that fed Tinker, Rosemary, and Buck creeks and the Upper Three Runs of the Savannah River.¹⁴

Many Barnwell County histories state that John Ashley built the Ashley-Willis house in the 1820s, and the house has traditionally been known as the Ashley House. Documentary evidence suggests, however, that Ashley had left Barnwell District by 1820. In 1819, one of Ashley's daughters married Cullen Roberts, a man also from the Barnwell District. In the same year, Ashley conveyed power-of-attorney to Roberts to handle his property in the district, stating that he was living in Wilkinson County, Georgia. In 1820, Ashley was absent from the Barnwell District census.¹⁵ Because the Ashley-Willis House's Greek Revival architecture also suggests a later construction date, it is unlikely that the house was constructed for John Ashley. Other members of the Ashley family, however,

¹⁰ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, p. 182.

¹¹ Mills Lane, *Architecture of the Old South: South Carolina* (Savannah: Beehive Press, 1997), p. 184.

¹² Kennedy, *Greek Revival America*, pp. 20-22; McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, pp. 178-184.

¹³ "Ashley, John, Plat for 250 Acres between Rosemary and Tinker Creeks, Barnwell District," South Carolina State Plats: Columbia Series, vol. 38, p. 646, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

¹⁴ South Carolina State Plats: Columbia Series, vol. 38, p. 649 and vol. 40, p. 38, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

¹⁵ Brent H. Holcomb, ed., *Index to the 1800 Census of South Carolina* (Baltimore: General Publishing Company, 1980); Ronald Vern Jackson, Gary Ronald Teeple, and David Schaefermeyer, eds., *South Carolina 1810 Census Index* (Bountiful, UT: Accelerated Indexing Systems, Inc., 1976); Barnwell County Records of Mesne Conveyance, Conveyance Book M, p. 87, South Carolina Department of Archives and History; Ronald Vern Jackson and Gary Ronald Teeple, eds., *South Carolina 1820 Census Index* (Bountiful, UT: Accelerated Indexing Systems, Inc., 1976); Barbara R. Langdon, "Barnwell County Marriages 1764-1859 Implied in Barnwell County Deeds," TS, n.d., South Carolina Department of Archives and History, p. 58.

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remained in Barnwell County after 1820, including his brothers Nathaniel, Samuel and Charles. Since the property history is unknown from the 1820s to the 1850s, it is possible that another Ashley, possibly Charles, who remained in the Barnwell District census through 1850, built the house. In addition, although Charles Ashley's daughter, Elizabeth, married into the Willis family, there is no documented transfer of the property through the Ashley family or between the Ashley and Willis families.¹⁶

By 1850, Elijah Willis owned the property. Willis was the son of Robert and Keziah Willis who moved to the Barnwell District from the Orangeburg District in the late eighteenth century. Robert was a successful planter and owned land in the northern part of the district, lands that he sold or gave to his children before his death. It is possible that Robert Willis purchased the Ashley-Willis tract and gave or sold the property to Elijah, although record of such a transaction has not been found. It is equally possible that Elijah Willis purchased the lot from the Ashley family, since he also acquired a number of lots in and on the outskirts of Williston. It was because of the Willis family's large landholdings, and Elijah's donation of land for a church, that this growing community in the 1830s was called Williston.¹⁷

Although probably born in Barnwell District in 1793, Elijah Willis did not appear as a head of household there until 1840. He had no wife or children, but owned eighteen slaves. In 1850, he was described in the census as a planter owning \$10,000 worth of real property, including thirty four slaves ranging in age from fifteen months to seventy years.¹⁸

The years between 1833 and 1850 were important to the town of Williston and to the Ashley-Willis House. The South Carolina Rail Road, the first railroad in the state and the longest under single management in the world at the time, was constructed from Charleston to Hamburg and made its first run in 1833.¹⁹ Its route was debated and sought by many communities, including the courthouse town of Barnwell. Eventually, the high ridge of land between the Edisto and Savannah Rivers was selected for its lack of obstacles and grade. Landowners willingly gave the railroad a right-of-way through their property for the convenience of travel it promised, and for the speculated increased property value. In 1833, several landowners in the Williston area granted a right-of-way to the railroad through their property, including Joshua and Charles Ashley, and Elijah Willis' brothers Robert M. and John T.

¹⁶ Jackson and Teeples, eds., *South Carolina 1820 Census Index*; Ronald Vern Jackson and Gary Ronald Teeples, eds., *South Carolina 1830 Census Index* (Bountiful, UT: Accelerated Indexing Systems, Inc., 1976); Ronald Vern Jackson and Gary Ronald Teeples, eds., *South Carolina 1840 Census Index* (Bountiful, UT: Accelerated Indexing Systems, Inc., 1977); Ronald Vern Jackson and Gary Ronald Teeples, eds., *South Carolina 1850 Census Index* (Bountiful, UT: Accelerated Indexing Systems, Inc., 1988); Janice Wakefield, telephone interview by author, 7 August 2003; Ashley family genealogical notes, personal papers of Janice Wakefield.

¹⁷ Barnwell Heritage Book Committee, *Barnwell County Heritage*, p. 188; Elizabeth DeHuff, "The Family of Robert Willis of Barnwell County, South Carolina as Far as Found March 1962," TS, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, pp. 32-35.

¹⁸ Barnwell District, Population Schedule, 1840 Census, p. 239, South Carolina Department of Archives and History; Barnwell District, Population Schedule, 1850 Census, p. 380, South Carolina Department of Archives and History; Barnwell District, Slave Schedule, 1850 Census, pp. 853-855, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

¹⁹ Downey, "Planting a Capitalist South," pp. 116-117.

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Willis.²⁰ The railroad and its opportunity for access to the markets of Charleston and Hamburg encouraged the formation of the town of Williston. The town was also located on the Charleston-Augusta Road, at the point at which it turned south toward Augusta. This road, present-day US Highway 78, runs along the property boundary of the Ashley-Willis House.²¹ The creation of such a significant transportation crossroads, greatly increasing property value, suggests that the house was built sometime after 1833, facing toward downtown Williston, between the railroad bed and the Charleston-Augusta Road.

Although the ownership of the Ashley-Willis House is unclear before 1850, records suggest that the house had several occupants between 1850 and 1865. In December 1850, Elijah Willis sold the property, containing five-and-one-eighth acres of land, to Phillip Noling. In January 1851, Noling gave three-and-one-eighth acres of the tract, including "improvements" for the "sole and separate use" of his daughter Elizabeth Ann Willis. Elizabeth Ann was married to James Head Willis, Elijah's nephew. The land was released, however, to William Willis, James' brother, although James was apparently still living. The property seems to have been intended as an investment to benefit Elizabeth, since the document states that all the rents and profits from the property would benefit only Noling's daughter. At the time of both transactions, land to the north and south was still owned by Elijah Willis.²²

Located along two key transportation routes, the Ashley-Willis House stood at a strategic site during the Civil War. In 1864, Hollis Johnson bought the property (now measuring three acres) for \$1,500 from Elizabeth Ann Willis, who was then living in Alabama.²³ Williston histories record that the Ashley-Willis House became the Union headquarters a year later when General William T. Sherman instructed the United States Fourteenth Cavalry to march to Williston and destroy the railroad that was so important to the Confederate Army.²⁴ The Ashley-Willis House offered the perfect location for Kilpatrick's headquarters, with ready access to both the South Carolina Rail Road and the Charleston- Augusta Road.

The Johnson family retained ownership of the house through the Civil War and for several subsequent decades. The 1870 Barnwell County census described Hollis Johnson as a seventy-three year-old merchant, living with thirty-three year old Caroline Johnson, probably his daughter. The house and its three acres remained in the Johnson family until 1917.²⁵

²⁰ Barnwell County Record of Mesne Conveyance, Conveyance Book S, pp. 486-487, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

²¹ Howard, "Report on the Charleston and Hamburg Rail-Road," map insert; Barnwell County Heritage Book Committee, *Barnwell County Heritage*, pp. 150 and 188.

²² Barnwell County Records of Mesne Conveyance, Conveyance Book DD, pp. 680 and 685, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

²³ Barnwell County Records of Mesne Conveyance, Conveyance Book QQ, p. 59, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

²⁴ Barnwell County Book Committee, *Barnwell County Heritage*, p. 188.

²⁵ Barnwell County, Population Schedules, 1870 Census; Barnwell County, Records of Mesne Conveyance, Conveyance Book QQ, p. 59.

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The house continued to be owned and occupied by local families. The Weatherbees, who owned the property from 1917 to 1937, added a small bathroom on the southwest side of the house, and constructed several outbuildings including a frame garage. The Chapman family owned the house from 1946 until 1993.²⁶

²⁶ Barnwell County, Records of Mesne Conveyance, Conveyance Book 8Q, p. 599 and 10Q, p. 242; Sanborn Map Company, "Williston," 1922, p. 7; Sanborn Map Company, "Williston," 1932, p. 3; "Williston Tricentennial Celebration, Dedication of Ashley House Marker, Williston, South Carolina, April 26, 1970, 3:00 P.M.," South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

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Continuation Sheet

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Ashley-Willis House
Name of Property
Barnwell County, South Carolina
County and State

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 15

Ashley-Willis House
Name of Property
Barnwell County, South Carolina
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Ashley-Willis House is shown on the accompanying plat entitled, "Plat of a Survey Prepared for Susan A. Birt," drawn at a scale of 1" = 50'.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the current property line and includes the Ashley-Willis House in its historic setting.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 16

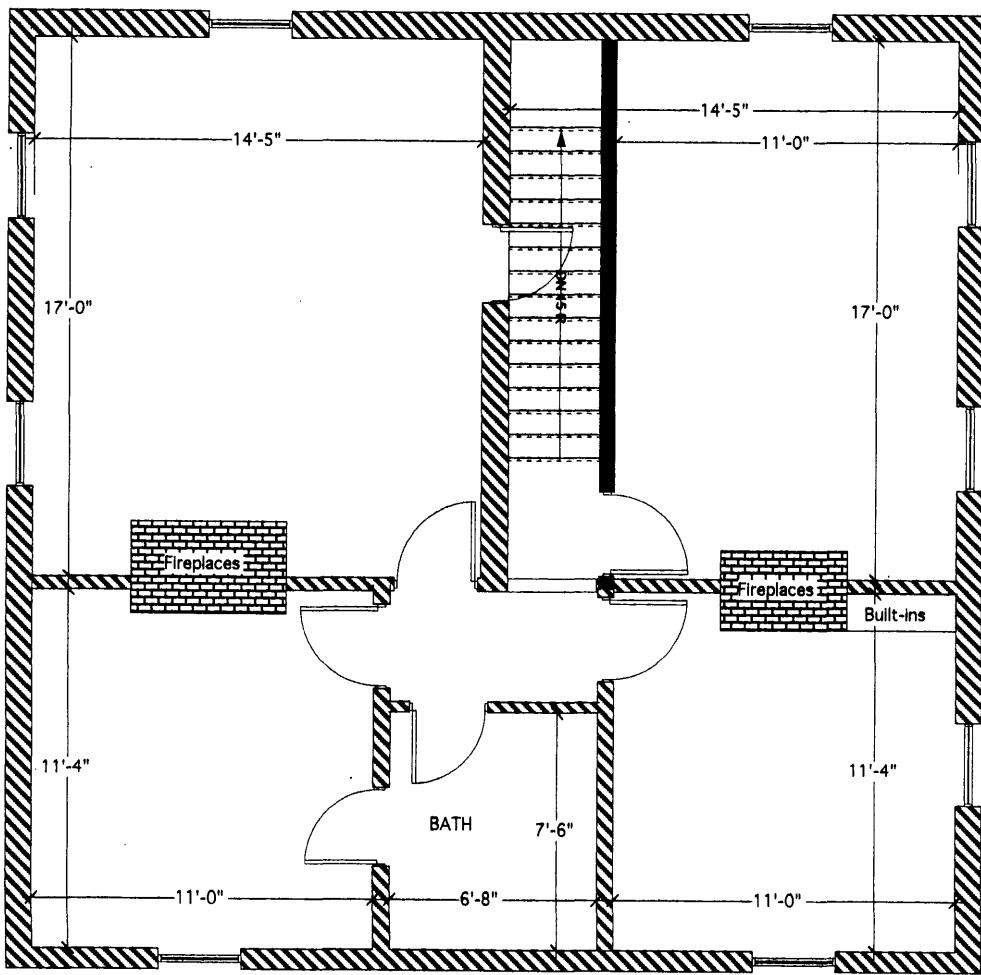
Ashley-Willis House
Name of Property
Barnwell County, South Carolina
County and State

The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property: Ashley-Willis House
Location of Property: 312 West Main Street, Williston
Barnwell County, South Carolina

Name of Photographer: Mary Sherrer
Date of Photographs: April 2003
Location of Original Negatives: South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Columbia

1. East corner
2. Southeast (main) façade
3. East corner, showing road and South Carolina Tricentennial marker
4. Northeast façade
5. North corner
6. West corner
7. Northwest façade window detail
8. Northwest façade
9. Stairway detail
10. Detail, southeast (main) façade
11. Chimney detail
12. First story, main entry
13. Second story, porch detail
14. Second story, porch entry
15. Interior, first floor, main entry
16. Interior door detail
17. Interior, second story entry from porch



Second floor

FILE NO. BIR2653
 TMS 047-02-09-001
 TMS 047-02-09-002

NOTE: WATER AND SEWERAGE SERVICE
 FURNISHED BY THE TOWN OF WILLISTON.

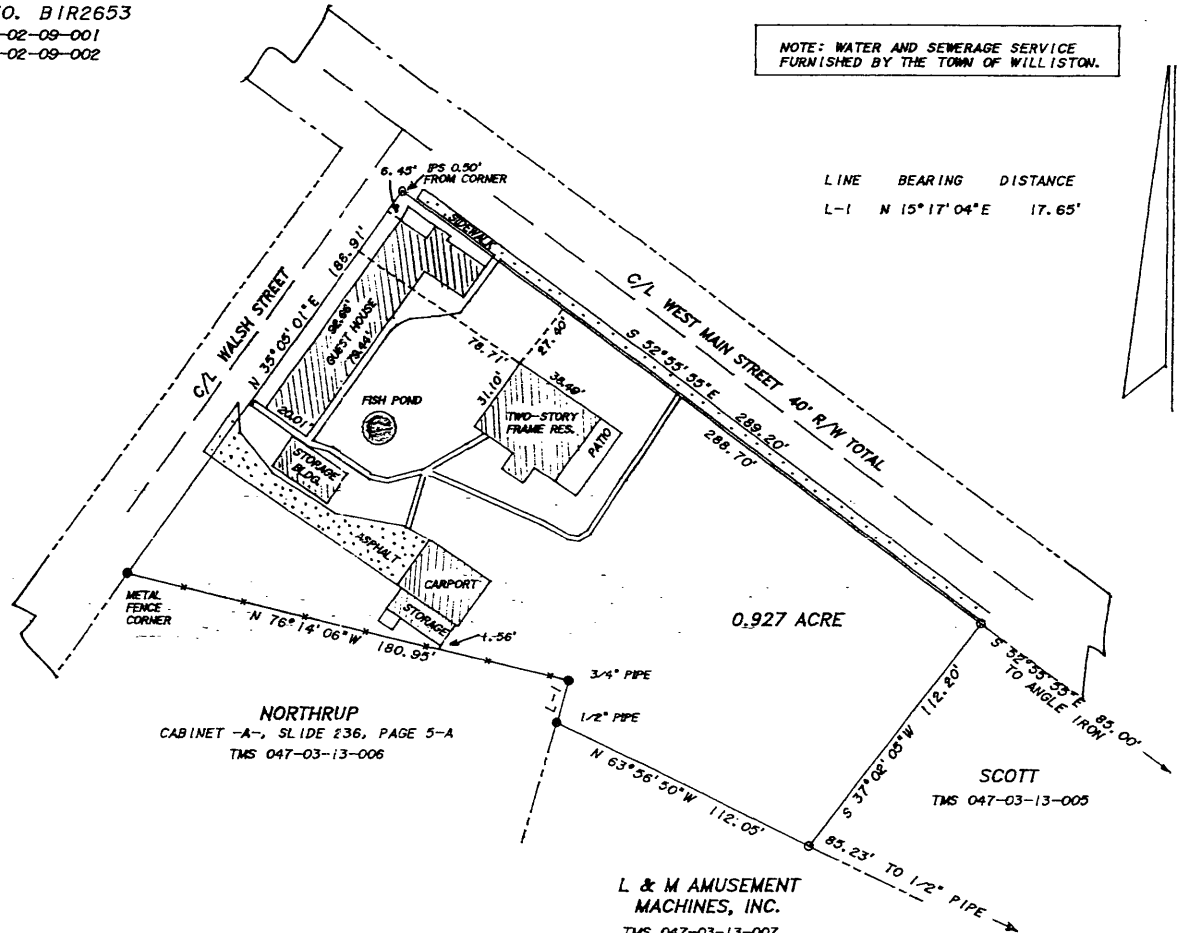
PLAT of SURVEY
 PREPARED FOR
SUSAN A. BIRT

LOCATED AT 312 WEST MAIN STREET IN THE
 TOWN OF WILLISTON, COUNTY OF BARNWELL,
 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA AS SHOWN
 HEREON.

SURVEYED BY W. J. WEBB APRIL 19, 2000.

I HEREBY STATE THAT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE,
 INFORMATION AND BELIEF, THE SURVEY SHOWN HEREIN WAS
 MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE
 MINIMUM STANDARDS MANUAL FOR THE PRACTICE OF LAND
 SURVEYING IN SOUTH CAROLINA, AND MEETS OR EXCEEDS
 THE REQUIREMENTS FOR A CLASS B SURVEY AS
 SPECIFIED THEREIN; ALSO THERE ARE NO VISIBLE
 ENCROACHMENTS OR PROJECTIONS OTHER THAN SHOWN.

THIS AREA IS NOT IN A FLOOD ZONE ACCORDING
 TO F. E. M. A. FLOOD ZONE MAP.



LINE BEARING DISTANCE
 L-1 N 15° 17' 04\" E 17.65'

BASIS OF BEARING
 PLAT CABINET -A-, SLIDE 236, PAGE 5-A

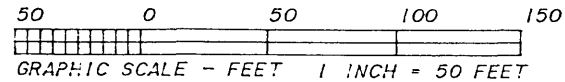
NORTHROP
 CABINET -A-, SLIDE 236, PAGE 5-A
 TMS 047-03-13-006

SCOTT
 TMS 047-03-13-005

**L & M AMUSEMENT
 MACHINES, INC.**
 TMS 047-03-13-007

IRON PINS SET ARE 3/4\" PIPE
 UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

- LEGEND—
 IRON PIN FOUND IPF ●
 IRON PIN SET IPS ○
 ADJ. PROP. LINE ———
 COMPUTED POINT C.P. Δ



W. J. Webb
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