1. **NAME**
   HISTORIC
   Wicklow Hall Plantation

2. **LOCATION**
   STREETS & NUMBERS
   On S.C. Hwy. 30, about 5 miles
   from U.S. Hwy. 17

   CITY, TOWN
   Georgetown

   STATE
   South Carolina

3. **CLASSIFICATION**
   CATEGORY
   X DISTRICT
   BUILDING(S)
   STRUCTURE
   SITE
   OBJECT

   OWNERSHIP
   X PUBLIC
   PRIVATE
   BOTH
   PUBLIC ACQUISITION
   IN PROCESS
   BEING CONSIDERED

   STATUS
   X OCCUPIED
   UNOCCUPIED
   WORK IN PROGRESS
   ACCESSIBLE
   YES: RESTRICTED
   YES: UNRESTRICTED
   NO

   PRESENT USE
   AGRICULTURE
   MUSEUM
   COMMERCIAL
   PARK
   EDUCATIONAL
   PRIVATE RESIDENCE
   ENTERTAINMENT
   RELIGIOUS
   GOVERNMENT
   SCIENTIFIC
   INDUSTRIAL
   TRANSPORTATION
   MILITARY
   OTHER.

4. **OWNER OF PROPERTY**
   NAME
   Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. N. Lawrimore

   STREET & NUMBER
   Wicklow Hall Plantation

   CITY, TOWN
   Georgetown

   STATE
   South Carolina

5. **LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**
   COURTHOUSE
   REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
   Georgetown County Courthouse

   STREET & NUMBER
   Screven Street

   CITY, TOWN
   Georgetown

   STATE
   South Carolina

6. **REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**
   TITLE
   Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina

   DATE
   1973 (update)

   DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
   South Carolina Department of Archives and History

   CITY, TOWN
   Columbia

   STATE
   South Carolina
The Wicklow Hall Plantation house is a two-story clapboard structure, set upon a low brick foundation. The main portion of the structure was probably built between circa 1831 and 1840. Sometime after 1912 the structure was enlarged by additions to the rear and right facades.

The front facade originally featured a five-bay porch with six slender wooden pillars. This porch has been altered and now consists of a three-bay porch (screened-in) and a two-bay enclosed section. (The present owners plan to restore the porch to its original appearance.) The front entrance consists of two single four-panel doors.

The modern addition to the right facade consists of a one-story wing. The addition to the rear consists of a porch.

The low pitched gable roof features a boxed cornice and twin interior chimneys. Windows are 6/6.

INTERIOR: The first floor features two rooms (parlors) located at the front of the house. A central hall, flanked by a dining room and a library, is located to the rear of the parlors. A kitchen and back hall are located to the rear of these rooms. The second story contains a bedroom on each side of a central hall.

Features in the original portion of the house include plaster walls and heart pine floors. Mantels are Greek Revival as are door and window casements. The structure also features door jambs which are tapered and a vaulted hallway ceiling.

The right wing was added circa 1912. It consists of a pantry, bathroom, den and bedroom.

SURROUNDINGS: Several plantation dependencies are located near the house. These include a kitchen, corn crib, carriage house, a small house (believed to have been slave quarters), stable, privy, and schoolhouse. The age of the structures appears to vary, although several are believed to be contemporary with the house.

Wicklow Hall is situated in rural Georgetown County, near the Santee River. The surrounding land is heavily wooded.
Located on the North Santee River in Georgetown County, South Carolina, Wicklow Plantation was a major rice plantation during the mid-1800s, the heyday of the rice culture in Georgetown County. Additionally, Wicklow is significant for its associations with the prominent Lowndes family of South Carolina. Its later history is also important, reflecting the changing patterns of land-ownership in Georgetown County during the early 20th century.

In 1831, Wicklow Plantation was acquired by Rawlins Lowndes and his three brothers. Rawlins Lowndes subsequently acquired the other interests in the property, becoming in 1843 the sole owner.

Rawlins Lowndes (1801-1877) was from a prominent South Carolina family and a graduate of the United States Military Academy. Between circa 1831 and 1860 he resided at Wicklow for a portion of the year, spending the remainder of the time at his New York residence. During this period, Wicklow was a working rice plantation. In 1850, 540,000 pounds of rice and more than 100 slaves were recorded in Lowndes' name. At this same time, Wicklow was valued at $40,000. Circa 1861, Lowndes abandoned Wicklow and resided in New York after that time.

After the War Between the States, rice cultivation in Georgetown County declined. Around the turn of the century, however, a major effort was made to profitably cultivate rice by the accumulation of several rice plantations by a few large companies. In 1899, Wicklow was purchased by one of these rice planting firms, S. M. Ward Company, which acquired several plantations along the North Santee. These efforts proved unsuccessful, and in 1912, the company conveyed a large acreage, including Wicklow, to the Kinloch Gun Club. The manager of the club, T. Cordes Lucas, subsequently acquired the house and surrounding grounds.

In 1967, Wicklow Hall was acquired by Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher Paris, who began the present renovation. In 1976, the Paris' conveyed the property to their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. N. Lawrimore. Restoration of the house, grounds and outbuildings is continuing under their ownership.

PLANTATION COMPLEX: Consisting of a plantation house and several dependencies, Wicklow exemplifies a mid-19th century plantation complex.

(continued)


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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY  8.8 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Minim

ZONE EASTING NORTHING
A [1,7] [6,5,7] [1,0,0] [3,6,7,5] [2,4,0] B [1,7] [6,5,7] [1,0,0] [3,6,7,5] [2,4,0]
C [1,7] [6,5,6] [8,8,0] [3,6,7,5] [9,4,0] D [1,7] [6,5,7] [1,0,0] [3,6,7,6] [2,4,0]
E [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] F [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
G [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] H [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Property is bounded on the north by S.C. Highway 30 (Cat Island Road), and to the east, south and west by lands of Edward Manigault.

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

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Mrs. Eugene S. N. Lawrimore
Kappy McNulty Katherine G. Hendrix, Historic Preservation Planner

Waccamaw Regional Planning and Development Council

ORGANIZATION South Carolina Department of Archives and History

DATE February 14, 1978

STREET & NUMBER Post Office Box 11,669, Capitol Station

TELEPHONE (803) 758-5816

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

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

Charles E. Lee
State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 5/25/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 9/29/78

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 10/20/78
The plantation house itself was probably constructed between circa 1831 and circa 1840. Although altered through the years, the structure does retain features which are exemplary of Greek Revival architecture. These include the mantels and slightly arched window and door heads with crossettes. The pine floors and plaster walls also remain.

Located near the house are several outbuildings, most of which appear to be contemporary with the house. These include the kitchen, stable, carriage house, privy, corn crib, and a small house which is believed to have been used as slave quarters, and schoolhouse.

In summary, the history of Wicklow chronicles much of the history of Georgetown County. A major rice plantation in the 1850s, Wicklow declined after the War Between the States. Subsequently, it was one of many plantations acquired by large rice-planting firms in the early 20th century. Later used as a hunting refuge by wealthy northerners, it is now in the hands of private owners who are restoring the house and grounds.


South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Census of 1840, Georgetown, pp. 312-313; Census of 1850, Georgetown, p. 719; Census of 1850, Georgetown, Slave Schedules.


South Caroliniana Library. Stephen D. Doar Papers.


United States Coast Survey Map, Santee Rivers. 1873.