United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

## 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

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historic	The Wedg	je							
and/or common	The year	ne							
2. Loc			_						
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city, town	McClellanville	me		cinity of	congressional c	istrict	Firs	st	
state So	outh Carolina	code	045	county	Charleston			code	019
3. Clas	ssification	1							
Category       Ownership			Status unoccup work in Accessibl yes: re yes: un no	upied n progress e estricted	Present Use agricultur commerc education entertain governme industrial military	museum park X_ private residence religious scientific transportation other:			
4. Owi	ner of Pro	pert	ÿ						
name	Mrs. Rich	ard B.	Dominick	(					
street & numbe	r The Wedge								
city, town	McClellan	ville	vie	cinity of		state	South	Caroli	ina 29458
5. Loc	ation of L	ega	l Des	criptic	on				
courthouse, reg	jistry of deeds, etc.	Reg	gister of	f Hesne Co	nveyance				
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city, town		Cha	arleston			state	South	Caroli	ina 29401
6. Rep	resentati	on i	n Exis	sting 9	Surveys				
	cory of Historic Buth Carolina	Places	5	has this pro	perty been determ	ined el	egible?	yes	s <u>X</u> no
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depository for s	survey records S	outh Ca	arolina E	Department	: of Archives	a <b>na</b> H	istory		
city, town	Columbia					state	South	Carol	i.a 2921

## 7. Description

Condition excellent _X_ good fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	Check one unaltered X_altered	Check one X original s moved	ite date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located six miles east of McClellanville, South Carolina, the Wedge was constructed ca. 1830 by William Lucas. Situated in a rural environment, it is a two and one-half story Federal style house with Neo-Classical details.

The Wedge is rectangular in shape, of frame construction, retaining a gable roof with two ridge straddle chimneys, slate shingles, and three slender dormer windows with six over six sashes. Fenestration of the five-bay facade (south elevation) is nine over nine with fixed upper sashes. Panelled shutters employ strap hinges and shutter stays. On the second story a transom fanlight crowns a French door which leads out onto the balcony decorated with four wooden urns. Individual balusters are unturned, though the main supports are fashioned as small columns. The cornice of the portico projects beyond the unembellished frieze and the dentiled architrave. The entablature is supported by four fluted and necked Doric columns, joined by a simple guardrail. The main entrance is trabeated with a repetition of the transom fanlight. A horseshoe stair of granite steps and iron railing gives access to the porch, while a semicircular arched entrance way leads to the English basement.

The rear of the house (north elevation) has twin dormers and a window situated between the first and second story. Fenestration is six over six for the dormers and nine over nine for the remaining windows. A one story portico with plain entablature and paired columns, flanking pilasters and a sidelighted entrance way capped with an elliptical arch with keystone rests on a high brick foundation with embedded iron railings.

East and west elevations are four bays wide. The gable end has a boxed cornice, a semicircular louver, and three six over six sash windows. Nine over nine windows are used on the remainder of both east and west elevations. One story polygonal flankers support slender chimneys.

The basement level contains six over six windows with pegged frames, batten shutters with strap hinges, and shutter stays. The brick is set in Flemish bond and laid in lime mortar.

<u>Interior</u>: The Wedge follows a four room central hall plan. The basement area consists of a long hall with an arch positioned at the head of the stairs. Two large, segmental arched hearths with niches are located in left and right front rooms. Two smaller rooms are used as storage (left rear) and wine cellar (right rear) rooms. Doors, with the exception of the main northern and southern exits, are of batten construction. Walls are of plaster and are unembellished with the exception of a plank baseboard. The floor is brick, laid in stretcher bond, and the right front room has a small millstone set in the floor.

The main floor is divided into left and right front parlors bisected by a central hall leading to the rear entrance. An alcove and library are on the right rear portion of the house and a kitchen-laundry is on the left rear section. The parlors have wide entrances, reeded crown mouldings, a plain frieze and picture molding, Federal style mantels, six-panel doors, and niches on the northern wall. Wainscot with cavetto molding lines the rooms and the central hall.

A small alcove is in the rear entrance area adjacent to the panelled library in the right flanker. To the left is the kitchen-laundry area. Immediately south of the rear, sidelighted entrance, is a four-panelled door with a geometric floral design executed in leaded glass.

Continued

## 8. Significance

Specific dates

Period	Areas of Significance—C	heck and justify below		
prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599	archeology-prehistoric	community planning     conservation     economics     education     engineering     exploration/settlement     industry	Iiterature military music philosophy politics/government	<ul> <li> science</li> <li> sculpture</li> <li> social/</li> <li> humanitarian</li> <li> theater</li> <li> transportation</li> </ul>
		invention		other (specify)

**Builder/Architect** 

#### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

ca. 1830

Situated in rural surroundings, the Wedge is located six miles east of McClellanville, South Carolina. Constructed ca. 1830, this two and one-half story Federal style house with Neo-Classical details was built by William Lucas. The house is significant for its architectural merit as a late Federal plantation residence.

The Wedge was built ca. 1830 by William Lucas, a wealthy nineteenth century rice planter. He received the property, so named because of its wedge shaped boundary lines, from his father-in-law John Hume in 1829. Between 1830 and 1866 William Lucas was engaged in rice cultivation along the South Santee River. By 1850 Lucas owned seventy-two slaves. In addition to the Wedge he operated a rice pounding mill on Shem Creek and another on Murphy's Island and had plantations in Christ Church Parish, and near Mt. Pleasant.

Because of his interest in agriculture, Lucas belonged to the Planters Club of St. James, Santee. He was also a member of the more formal State Agricultural Society, an organization devoted to the scientific management of farming, of animal husbandry, and of agricultural invention.

During the Civil War, William Lucas, like other planters in the area, fled the Santee region because of advancing Union troops. He spent the interim in Aiken, South Carolina. Whether or not rice cultivation continued throughout the war is not known; however, by 1366 the aging Lucas transferred the property to his son Alexander Hume Lucas, who owned the property until 1914.

Because of the decline of South Carolina rice culture at the turn of the century, the Wedge was not a working plantation after 1914. Like other plantations in Charleston and Georgetown Counties, it became a resort home. Mr. E. G. Chadwick, in 1929 and Mr. Charles H. Woodward, in 1946, made the Wedge their winter residence. The current owners purchased the plantation in 1966 after which time Mr. Richard B. Dominick established an entomological laboratory on the site, collaborating with scientists from Cornell University and the Smithsonian in the classification of moths.

The Wedge is architecturally significant as a lowcountry example of a Federal style residence. Symmetrical in design, using one story polygonal wings in counterpoint to the basic cube of the main block, the house features Adamesque exterior details, including: the horseshoe stairs; the balustraded balcony with its decorative urns; and the transoms with fanlight motifs on the first and second story doorways of the facade. Inside, the four room, central hall configuration places emphasis on open planning in the east and west parlors. Intelligent and disciplined use of design principles achieve visual unification of the interior. Wall treatments in halls, parlors, and bedrooms use the same reeded crown molding, single panel wainscot, and architraves. Sixpanelled doors are used throughout the first through third floors; arches located at the head of stairs is a recurrent theme which adds to the visual integrity between floors. Trapezoidal wainscot, engaged handrails, Vitruvian bridgeboards, panelled spandrel, and block-and-turned newels are used in the stairway.

Although the house has undergone certain alterations, the integrity of the building is not significantly compromised.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

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11. Fo	rm Prep	ared By				
name/title	Charles Low _Historical	e Programs Sectio	n			
organization	S.C. Dept.	of Archives & H	istory	date Aug	ust 25, 1980	
street & number	P.0. Box 11	569, Capitol St	ation	telephone	(803) 758-5816	5
city or town	Columbia			state Sou	th Carolina 292	211
12. Sta	te Histo	oric Pres	ervatior	n Offic	er Certifi	cation
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Continuation sheet Item number 7 Page

The stairway utilizes unturned balusters, engaged handrails, trapezoidal wainscot panels, and Vitruvian stringers. Paired block-and-turned newels, are used on the second floor landing.

The second story hall employs an arch, and the walls retain the same style wainscot and doors. Main bedrooms replicate the styling of the parlors, yet have had their fireplaces covered. The north (common) partition walls on both second and third stories have been moved to facilitate installation of bathrooms. The top floor differs by its absence of crown molding and wainscot but retains use of the six panel doors.

<u>Alterations</u>: The south portico of the Wedge was originally supported by paired columns. The fluted Doric columns were installed in the late 1920's. The rear portico and the window between the second and third stories were put in at this time. Interior plumbing was also introduced. In the 1960's the current owners added an alcove in the right rear portion of the first floor, panelled the west flanker, and remodeled the east flanker and left rear room into a kitchen-laundry area. The second and third floors had a wall moved to accommodate bathroom facilities.

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Continuation sheet							Item number				9			Page <sup>2</sup>			
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