FAMILY DINING ROOM
This room was the kitchen for the original house and was later used as a warming kitchen before serving as a family dining room. Images include Calhoun’s grandson Patrick Calhoun, who lived in the Calhoun Mansion in Charleston, and Susan Clemson Richardson, the first slave owned by Thomas Green Clemson.

NURSERY
The nursery contains the Calhouns’ three-sided crib, a toy model of the U.S.S. Constitution and Anna Calhoun Clemson’s doll bed. Martha Cornelia Calhoun used this room as her bedroom due to mobility issues.

SECOND FLOOR

SOUTHEAST BEDROOM
Andrew Pickens Calhoun’s bedroom above the parlor displays the furnishings of his grandson who married Floride Isabella Lee Calhoun, the only grandchild of Thomas and Anna Clemson. The paintings are part of Thomas G. Clemson’s European art collection and include a painting of Queen Victoria with her King Charles spaniels and a copy of Beatrice Cenci.

DRESSING ROOM
The dressing room is furnished with bathing necessities belonging to the Calhoun and Clemson families.

NORTHEAST CORNER BEDROOM
Patrick Calhoun’s bedroom furnishings include the Clemsons’ sleigh bed, a linen press, a copy of “Madonna and Child” by Mr. Clemson and an Old Master painting entitled “Virgin and Child” and the poem “Tasso in Prison.”

NORTH CENTRAL BEDROOM
Anna Calhoun Clemson’s bedroom is furnished with the Clemsons’ seven-foot walnut bed made by William Knauff. The painting over the mantel is Mr. Clemson’s self-portrait. Photographs show Thomas and Anna Clemson in later years and their children, Floride and Calhoun, as adults.

NORTHWEST BEDROOM
Originally a west dressing room, this room lacks a fireplace; however, it could be used as an overflow bedroom for James Edward Calhoun. Later, Susan Clemson, a young slave girl, slept in this suite to attend to the Clemson’s children.

SOUTHWEST BEDROOM
William Lowndes Calhoun’s bedroom contains a primitive antebellum painting of a young boy and a trio of paintings of peasant tavern scenes.

SOUTHEAST BEDROOM
Andrew Pickens Calhoun’s bedroom above the parlor displays the furnishings of his grandson who married Floride Isabella Lee Calhoun, the only grandchild of Thomas and Anna Clemson. The paintings are part of Thomas G. Clemson’s European art collection and include a painting of Queen Victoria with her King Charles spaniels and a copy of Beatrice Cenci.

DRESSING ROOM
The dressing room contains a hat tub, sitz tub and Thomas Green Clemson’s steamer trunk. The dressing rooms had no means of heating and could be used for storing trunks and luggage.

NORTH CENTRAL BEDROOM
(CLEMONS BEDROOM)
Anna Calhoun Clemson’s bedroom is furnished with the Clemsons’ seven-foot walnut bed made by William Knauff. The painting over the mantel is Mr. Clemson’s self-portrait. Photographs show Thomas and Anna Clemson in later years and their children, Floride and Calhoun, as adults.
Fort Hill was the homestead of South Carolina’s eminent 19th-century statesman John C. Calhoun during the last 25 years of his life. It is designated a National Historic Landmark by the United States Department of the Interior and listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The 1,100-acre plantation was acquired by Calhoun circa 1825.

In 1888, Thomas Green Clemson — the son-in-law of Calhoun — bequeathed the Fort Hill plantation and cash to the state of South Carolina for the establishment of a scientific and agricultural college. His will specified that Fort Hill should be “open for the inspection of visitors” as a museum.

ARCHITECTURE
Fort Hill is an upcountry vernacular design with classical Greek Revival and Federal-period design elements. The major architectural features are the three Greek Revival-columned piazzas.

FORT HILL PLANTATION
The front gate to Fort Hill plantation was located near the point where Sikes Hall now sits on the Clemson University campus. Calhoun cultivated about 450 of his 1,100 acres in cotton with a workforce of some 70 to 80 enslaved Africans, the majority of whom were inherited.

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