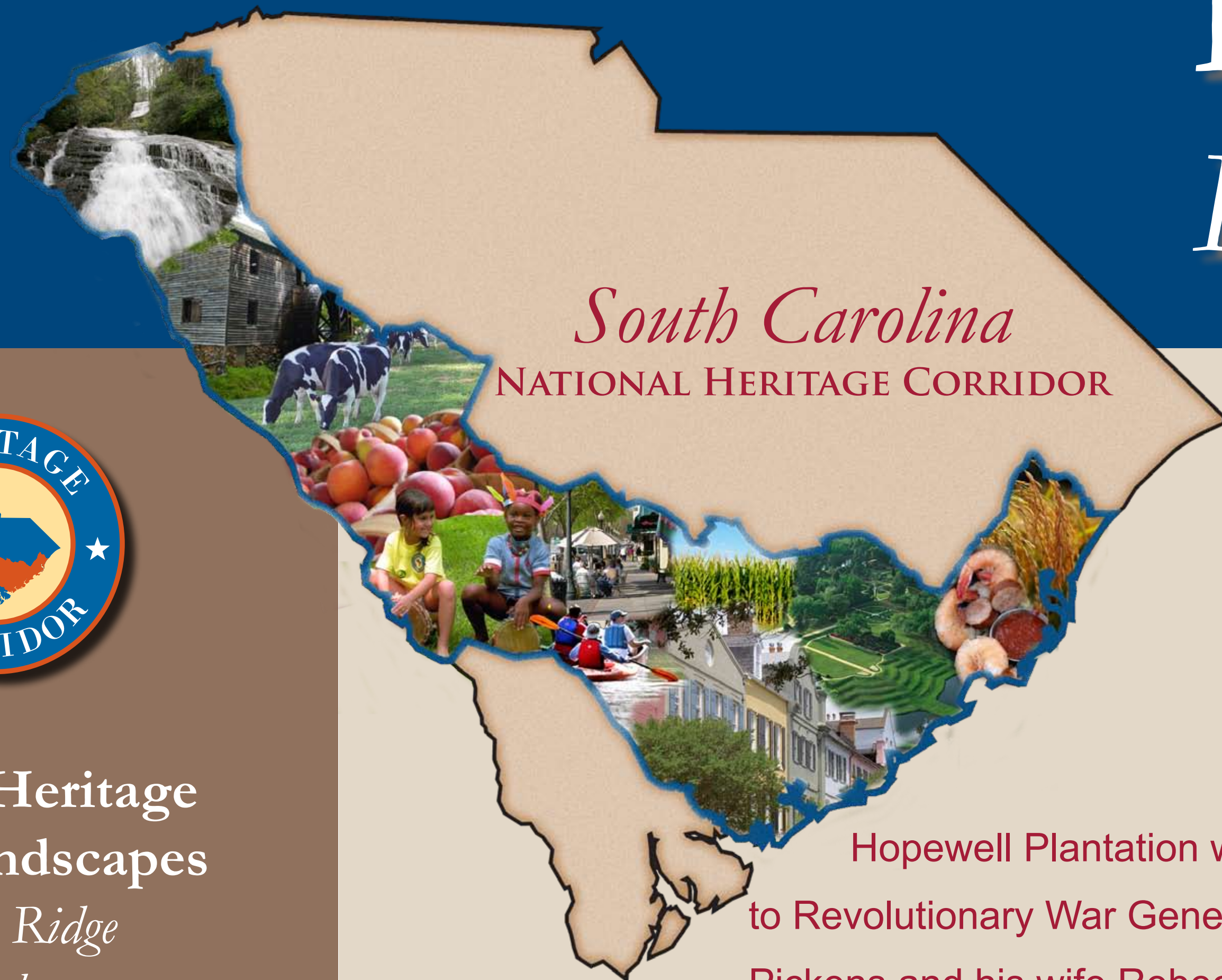


Hopewell Plantation

Home of General Andrew Pickens



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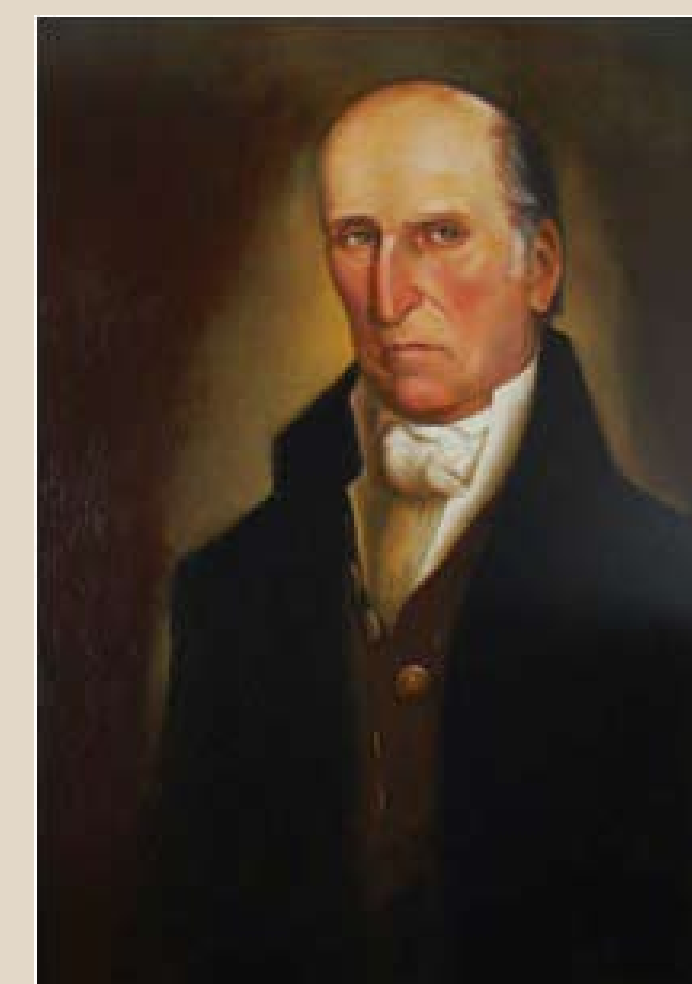
Hopewell Plantation was home to Revolutionary War General Andrew Pickens and his wife Rebecca Calhoun Pickens. On July 16, 1784, Pickens acquired a grant of 573 acres on the Seneca River. By August 1, 1785, Pickens received an additional 560 acres that adjoined the property and encompassed the adjacent Treaty Oak Site.



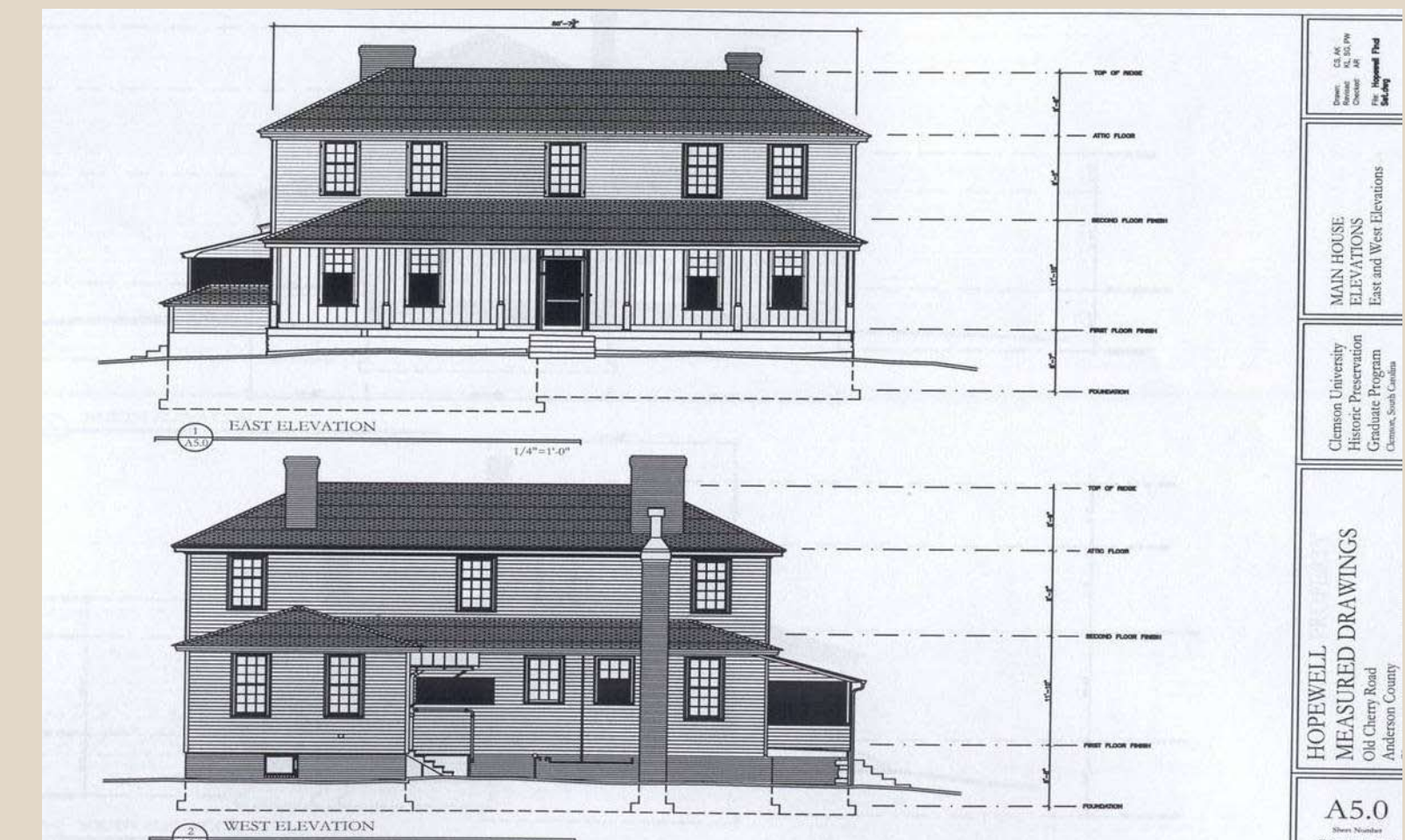
Hopewell Plantation (pictured in 1930) has withstood the test of time and served Clemson University in many capacities. The property is currently available for tours by appointment.

The plantation home originally built for Pickens (circa 1785) was a small log home representative of a frontier pioneer home. Hopewell was substantially enlarged over time.

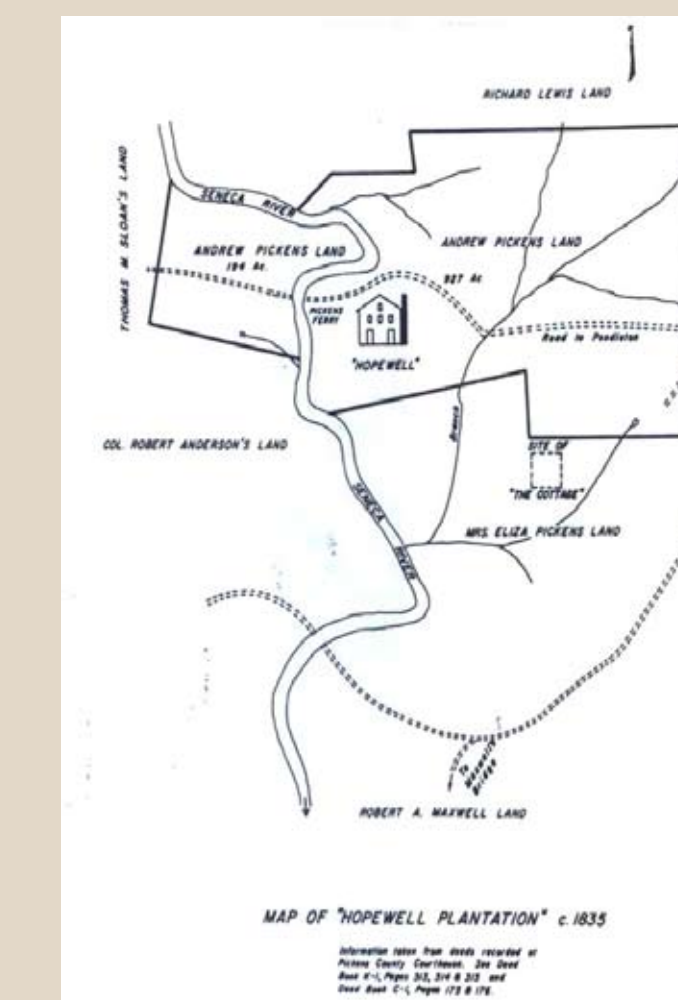
General Pickens, a lifelong politician, held significant positions including: U.S. Congressman (1793-1795), Federal Commissioner of Indian Affairs (1785-1802), S.C. Representative (1783-1788, 1796-1799 and 1812-1813), and S.C. Senator (1790-1791). Pickens represented South Carolina as one of the state's first congressmen in Philadelphia and negotiated the Hopewell treaties that established peace and friendship with the Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes.



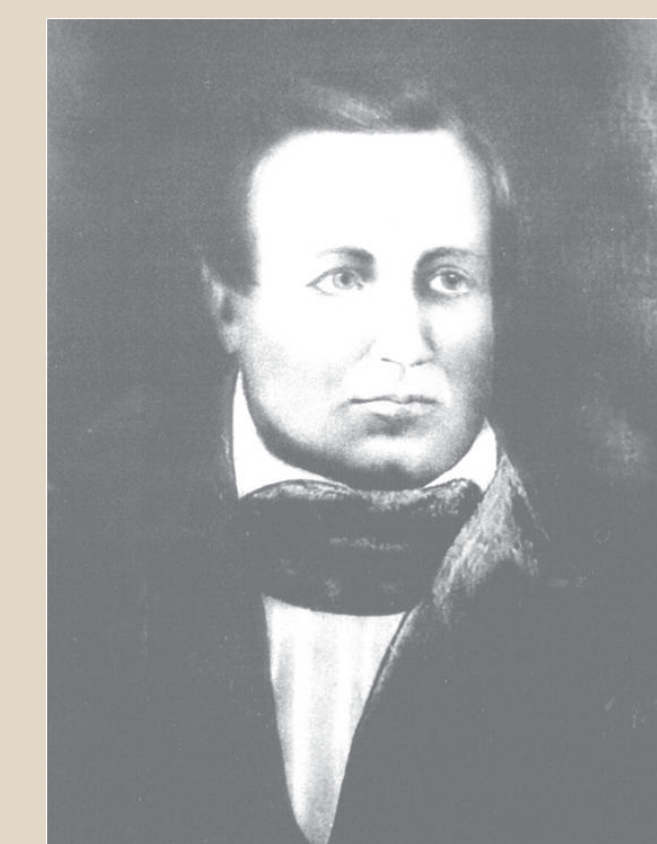
Buried at nearby Old Stone Church, General Andrew Pickens' contributions to South Carolina's Upstate heritage are abundant, as demonstrated through his namesakes: the neighboring town of Pickens and Pickens County, the county in which you are currently located.



Clemson University architectural drawings show the front and back elevation of the house.



This plat shows the Hopewell Plantation property owned by General Andrew Pickens. Lt. Gov. Ezekiel Pickens (and later his widow Eliza) lived on an adjacent farm in their home, "The Cottage."



S.C. Governor Andrew Pickens Jr., General Pickens' son, inherited the property upon his retirement. As the 46th Governor of South Carolina, he followed in his father's political footsteps. The property was later purchased in 1954 during the New Deal by Clemson University.