

Hanover House:

Over 300 Years of History



The History of Hanover House

Hanover House was built between 1714-1716 for French Huguenot Paul De St. Julien. At the end of construction, he inscribed in the mortar on the east chimney, "Peu a Peu," from the French proverb, "Little by little a bird builds its nest." The 1,000-acre property was named in honor of the Elector of Hanover, crowned George I, king of Great Britain and Ireland.

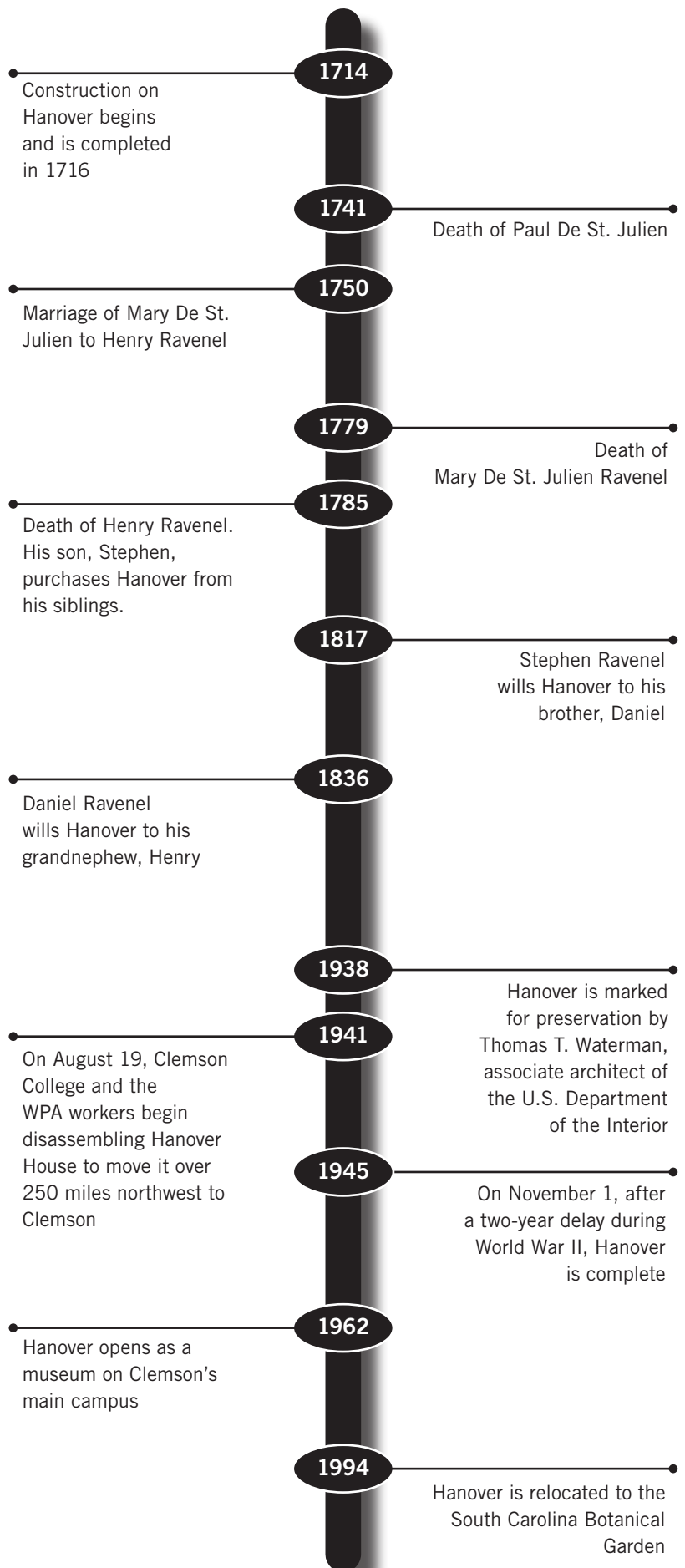
When Paul died in 1741, he left Hanover to his wife and two daughters. At the time, South Carolina was one of the few colonies that allowed women to own property.

Paul's daughter, Mary, owned Hanover for nine years before marrying Henry Ravenel in 1750. Hanover remained in the Ravenel family until the property was sold to a hunting syndicate in 1904.

By the 1940s, progress threatened to destroy Hanover, because it was directly in the path of man-made Lake Moultrie. However, the home was noted to have historical significance as the only surviving example of early French Huguenot colonial architecture in the state, and Hanover was saved.

On August 19, 1941, two hundred years after Paul's death, Clemson College received a \$1,270 grant and began a four-year process of moving Hanover to its main campus. The building was disassembled and then rebuilt at Clemson, operating as a museum in the early 1960s with financial support and volunteers from the Spartanburg Committee of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America (NSCDA). In 1994, Hanover was moved to its final location in the South Carolina Botanical Garden.

Hanover House reflects the history of both the state of South Carolina and Clemson University, serving as a unique educational resource for the community.



European Colonialization

Following the 1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the French Huguenots, or Protestants, fled France in search of religious freedom. Some Huguenots found refuge in the British colonies, primarily on the east coast of what would become the United States of America. Many settled in Charlestown (now Charleston), and established a French Huguenot church which is still in existence today.

French Huguenot families thrived in America, moving to new frontiers as their wealth grew and another generation was born. Paul De St. Julien was part of a community of South Carolina born Huguenots that lived in the St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish up the Cooper River outside of Charlestown. Paul's parents, Pierre Jr. and Damaris Elizabeth Le Surrier, married in 1686 at the St. Julien plantation on the Cooper River. His grandfather, Pierre Sr., had fled to England with his children. Fellow French Huguenot refugee Rene Ravenel traveled with him. Rene was the grandfather of Henry Ravenel, who married Mary De St. Julien, heiress of Hanover.

The Huguenot Journey



Complete the Picture



Native Inhabitants

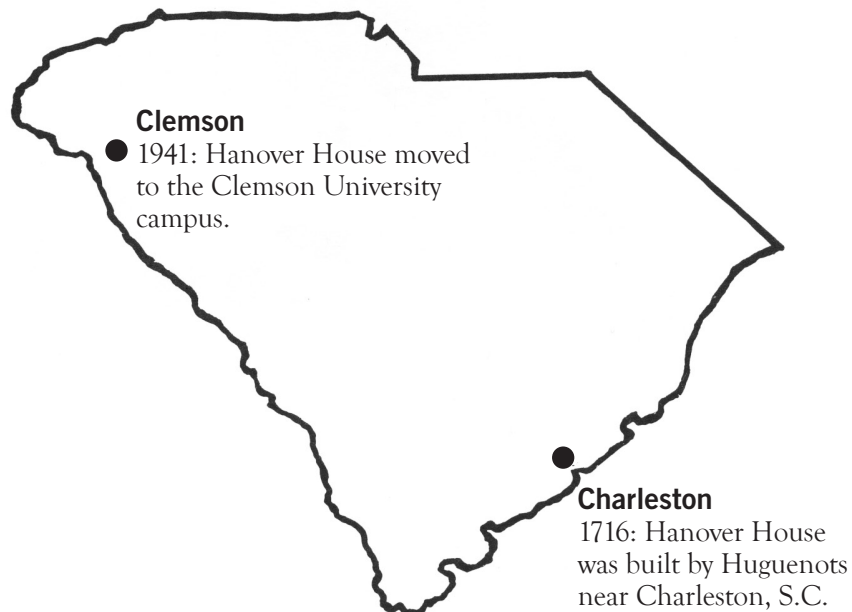
Before the Lords Proprietors in England granted land to Pierre De St. Julien, the area was home to Native Americans, including the Yamassee/Yemassee tribe. They established the west branch of the Cooper River and the Charichy Path as coastal trade routes with other Native Americans and the Europeans that settled Charlestown.

As the European population grew, they expanded out of Charlestown into St. John's Parish, now Berkeley County. This put them in direct conflict with Native Americans, who felt intruded upon by the colonists.

While Hanover was built, the Yamassee War took place from 1715-1717 in the Lowcountry, with the Yamassee/Yemassee and allied Native American nations fighting against the colonists. The war was won by the colonists soon after the Cherokee joined their side. The Cherokee then lived in the Upstate, where Hanover is presently located.

The First Americans

On the map of South Carolina, draw where the Cherokee and Yamassee people lived prior to the founding of Charlestown in 1670.



What Is It?

Draw a line from the object to the correct name.
(Check your answers on page 5.)

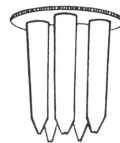
1. Coffee mill



2. Flytrap



3. Bible box/traveling desk



4. Bedwarmer



5. Candle mold



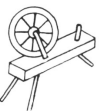
6. Sugar nippers



7. Wick scissors/candle snuffer



8. Sunglasses



9. French dictionary of science



10. Spinning wheel



African-Americans at Hanover

Africans were first transported to the British colonies in the 17th century. They later introduced their skills and cultural traditions to the American colonies. In Charlestown, slaves from the West Coast of Africa brought knowledge of rice production, which became one of the main cash crops for South Carolina's economy in the 18th century.

Hanover House functioned as a rice plantation during Paul De St. Julien's lifetime. He also raised cattle and ran a store with his cousin, Isaac Mazyck. At his death, Paul owned 45 enslaved Africans.

Labor on a rice plantation was divided by gender. Over half of Paul's slaves were adult males, responsible for the strenuous work of cultivating rice fields from the native swamp land. The adult female slaves harvested the rice, using tree trunk mortar and pestles, winnowing baskets and other tools they made by hand. The Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor, commissioned in 2006, includes the original location of Hanover House.

126. True and Perfect Inventory of all the goods and chattels of Paul De St. Julien deceased being as follows viz^t

Paul De St. Julien man	280
Charles d ^r	220
Kerry d ^r	300
Northampton d ^r	320
Hanover d ^r	250
Jessie d ^r	180
Virgil d ^r	180
Home d ^r	200
Mahmud d ^r	60
Bliss d ^r	200
Chilly d ^r	200
Ben d ^r	160
Samuel d ^r	280
Isaac d ^r	280
Leopold d ^r	200
Leopold Woman	250
Dianna d ^r	260
Aganna d ^r	220
Amelia d ^r	220
Agnes d ^r	200
Abba d ^r	220
Montgomery d ^r	180
Colentine d ^r	200
Madal d ^r	20
Paula d ^r	180
Chili d ^r	200
Mary Girl	180
Agnes Boy	50
Leopold Boy	150
Henry Girl	120
Henrichen Child	40
Markit d ^r	10
Pompey Boy	120
Estelida Child	60
Mobila d ^r	40
Leopold d ^r	40
Samson Boy	180
August Child	40
Mathias Boy	140
Egypt d ^r	140
Leopold d ^r	280
Henrichen	60
d ^r Dianna	50
Mary Mazyck d ^r	30
6 Head Cattle w ^g ol	80
11 sheep	274 10
11 Working Oxen w ^g ol	125 5
On the Cart	132
On the Cart	18
On the Cart	10
On the Cart	12
On the Cart	8
On the Cart	10
On the Cart	8062 15

Recorded March the 23rd 1741

Inventory of Paul De St. Julien's Estate Recorded March 23, 1741

Picture Crossword

Fill in the crossword by identifying the objects.
(Check your answers on page 5.)

ACROSS

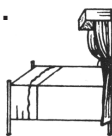
1.



2.



3.



DOWN

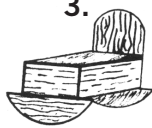
1.



2.



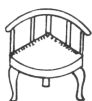
3.



4.



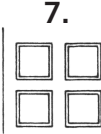
5.



6.



7.



8.



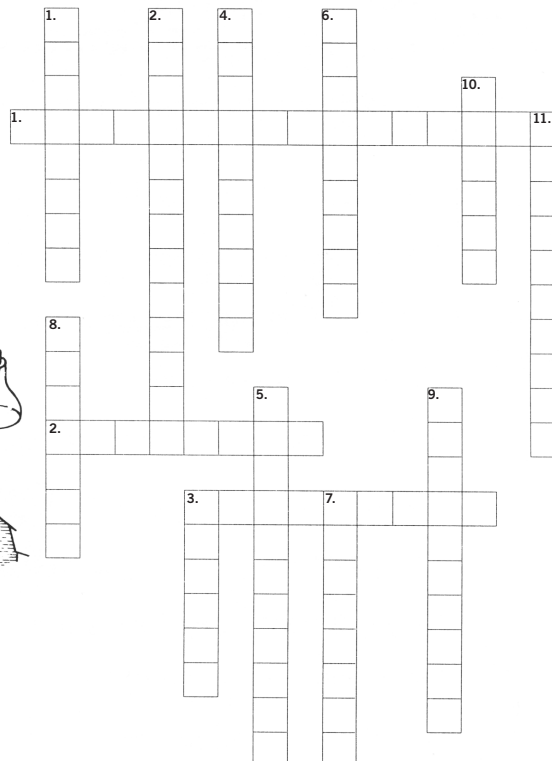
9.



10.



11.



Hanover House Trivia

1. Why is the house called Hanover House? _____

2. Who did Paul De St. Julien leave Hanover House to in 1741? _____

3. Why was Hanover House moved from its original location? _____

4. What other name was used for the French Protestants who came to America? _____

5. What was the Huguenot community up the Cooper River from Charleston named? _____

6. What two ways could the Native Americans access Charlestown from the original site of Hanover House? _____

7. What war occurred when Hanover House was originally constructed? _____

8. What region of Africa did the enslaved people come from? _____

9. What kind of plantation was Hanover House? _____

Name that Room

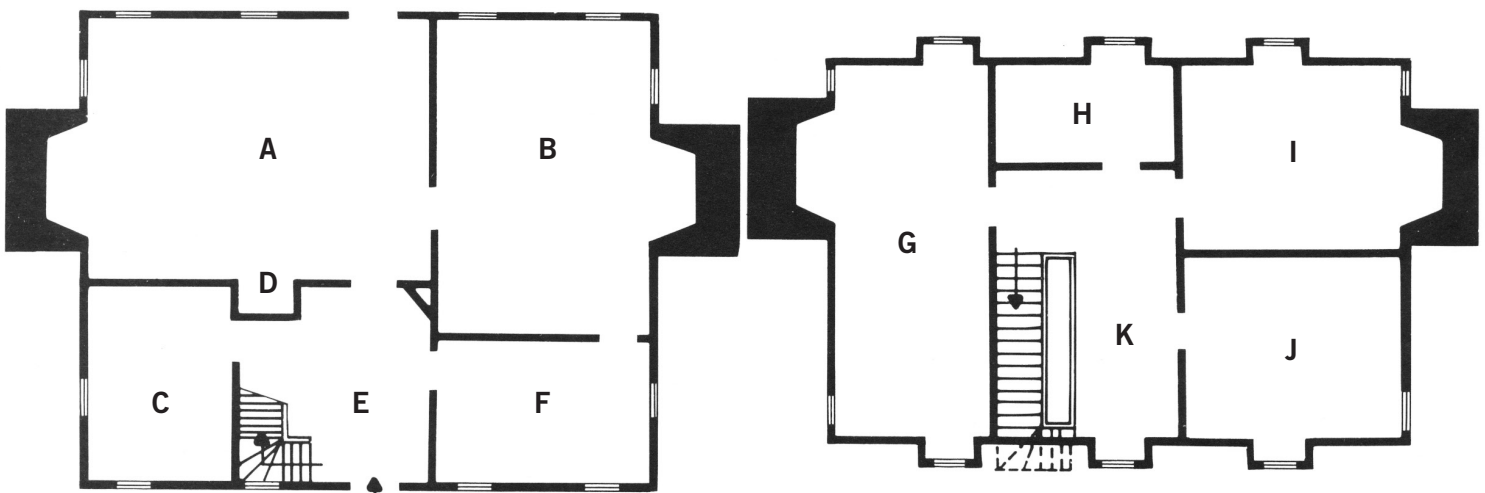
Write the name of each room on the lines below.

(Check your answers on page 5.)

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| A. _____ | E. _____ | I. _____ |
| B. _____ | F. _____ | J. _____ |
| C. _____ | G. _____ | K. _____ |
| D. _____ | H. _____ | |

FIRST FLOOR

SECOND FLOOR



Hanover House Trivia Answers

1. For the Elector of Hanover or King George I
2. Mary De St. Julien
3. Creation of Lake Moultrie
4. Huguenots
5. St. Thomas and St. Denis or St. John's Parish
6. Two ways: West branch of the Cooper River and the Charichy Path
7. Yamassee War
8. West coast of Africa
9. Rice plantation

Crossword (page 3)

What Is It? (page 2)

1. Coffee mill



6. Sugar nippers



2. Flytrap



7. Wick scissors/
candle snuffer



3. Bible box/
traveling desk



8. Sunglasses



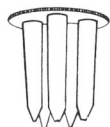
4. Bedwarmer



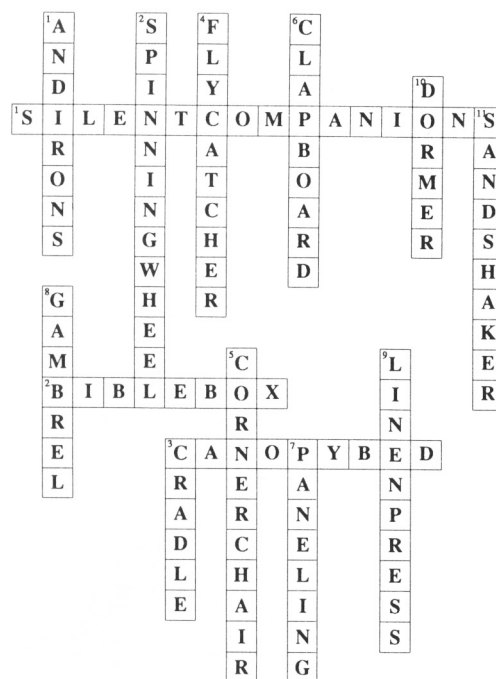
9. French dictionary
of science



5. Candle mold



10. Spinning wheel



Take the Tour

Hanover House is open

Saturday, 10 a.m. – noon and 1-4:30 p.m.

Sunday, 2-4:30 p.m.

To schedule weekday school programs or group tours contact the Department of Historic Properties at 656-2475 or hisprop@clemson.edu.

For more information, visit clemson.edu/hanover.

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