A political map of South Carolina at the turn of the nineteenth century. This topographic map is in the political cartographic scheme of dividing the state into districts. The Fort Hill property appears in the Pendleton District, in the northwestern section of the state. Map taken from Robert Mills, *Mills' Atlas of the State of South Carolina*. 
CHAPTER I

The Land

Slowly but relentlessly across the eighteenth century, Europeans pushed into the land they had come to call South Carolina. Some came from the east, but many flooded down from British colonies to the north. Those who came from the east usually entered South Carolina by Charleston. Because the government of South Carolina was willing to accept monotheists from all known European religions except Roman Catholicism, a mixture of European Protestants and Jews found their way into the colony. Among the religious who would play important roles were English Protestants, most of whom were Church of England families whose religious practices were what may now be described as “low.” The Church of England was the established church and would dominate the few early charitable and educational facilities. Another significant religious tradition was the French Protestant Calvinist (called Huguenots) movement, whose adherents quickly became a major force in both the commercial and the agricultural life of the colony. Numbers of these families, including the Bonneaus, the DeSaussures, and the Boisseaus, would play significant roles in the history of Clemson. They had been dislocated by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (the Bourbon French grant of limited religious toleration in 1598) on October 22, 1685, by Louis XIV. A third group of uprooted people were the southern European Jews (Sefhardics), who also found refuge in South Carolina. Most of these came through Charleston, although some moved from other colonies.

Those from the northern territories also represented a variety of ethnicities and religions, but for the Clemson history, the major group was the Scots-Irish, a name given to Scottish Calvinist families who had migrated (or even been moved) into Ireland in the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Their attachment to their dual heritages of Gaelic Scots and Scottish Calvinism and their desire for good, arable land caused them to move down the interior of the colonies, settling along the way in mid and western Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the Carolinas. Among those families were the Jacksons, the Pickenses, and the Calhouns (whose name was originally rendered Colquhoun, then Calhoun, Colhoun, or phonetically, Cahoon). Typically they landed at Philadelphia or another of the Chesapeake Bay or Delaware River ports. They might have traveled in a number of directions, but a favorite was to turn south following the “great wagon road” to the southern colonies.

The Europeans had driven the earlier inhabitants of the land, called “natives” or “Indians” by the settlers, into the west. By the 1760s, the European, or Caro-
linian, settlers had made deep inroads westward along the Savannah River and the younger and less-settled Georgia colony. From east to west the South Carolina colony was a series of plateaus formed by the sea as it receded millennia earlier. It rose in steppes from coast level to 260 feet above sea level within 110 miles. The residual soil in the Coastal Plain region drained well into the river system and, containing a variety of minerals, was very arable and conducive to farming. Inland, the travelers would have encountered a sharp rise in elevation into a relatively small band of hills, the Sandhills. This soil, while good for some types of fruit trees, had limited farming (as then practiced) usage. Directly west lies the Piedmont, the entrance area of settlers coming from the north. The Piedmont occupies about a third of South Carolina. The land continues to rise to about 700 feet above sea level. Many thousands of years of decayed vegetation and matter built up a topsoil layer of about a foot or more deep, but the subsoil in the Piedmont is a compact clay, which is difficult to work. Toward the western end of South Carolina (about where the towns of Anderson, Greenville, and Spartanburg
now sit in a crescent), the land rise becomes sharper, the valleys deeper, and the
rivers swifter.\(^2\)

This was the upper Piedmont, the land of the “lower town” Cherokees. Al-
though these people were hunters, they also were well settled into four areas by
the banks of the rivers. The Cherokees were the most “civilized” (that is, dwelling
in reasonably well-settled communities) of the southern natives. Nine of these
communities operated in 1775. Of these, Esseneca was the most populous, sited
on the western side of the Keowee (now Seneca) River. Over the years, these
Cherokees had become dependent on the military protection of the British from
their enemy, the “over-hill” Creeks. In the years just prior to the French and
Indian War (1756–1763), the British army (heavily composed of colonials with
overseas officers) had built Fort Prince George, as much for the protection of the
Cherokees as for the scattered colonials.\(^3\) The fort, placed on the upper reaches
of the Keowee River some twelve to fourteen miles north of Esseneca, helped
keep the Cherokees tied very loosely to Britain, but not so closely that Cherokee
bands occasionally raided colonial settlements. The British army abandoned the
fort in 1768.

In the mid-1770s, tensions between the British government and some of the
colonial leadership deepened, causing the government and loyal colonials to keep
their ties close to the Cherokees. Then in June 1776, nine British warships at-
ttempted to force their way into the Charleston harbor. Upcountry men feared a
coordinated attack by Cherokees from the west. Indeed, a series of raids by Cher-
okees and loyalist colonials disguised as Cherokees gave rise to a retaliatory sortie
led by Col. Andrew Williamson against the Cherokees.\(^4\) His company comprised
a number of men from the Ninety-Six District, including Scots-Irish/Huguenot
Calvinist Andrew Pickens, English-born Sephardic Jew Francis Salvador, as well
as some of the Upcountry men. They fell on the Cherokees, routing and killing
a number of them. Three of the militia died, among them Salvador, who became
the first Jewish casualty after the Declaration of Independence.\(^5\) The militia under
Williamson moved on and thoroughly defeated a number of other lower towns.
By 1777, the Cherokees sued for peace with the Revolutionary government of
South Carolina and ceded more of western South Carolina.

Immediately after the battle at Esseneca, Williamson and his men built a fort
on the eastern bank of the Keowee (Seneca) River. They named it Fort Rutledge,
in honor of John Rutledge, then president of South Carolina. The fort burned
down in 1780, but its role would be remembered in the name Fort Hill.\(^6\)

**The Neighbors**

South of the site of the fort lay a tract of land dominated by a bluff overlooking
the Keowee (Seneca) River. It would come to be owned by Andrew Pickens
(1739–1817). Born in Paxton Township, Pennsylvania, Pickens was from Scots-Irish and French Huguenot roots. His family moved southward as part of the general Scots-Irish migration, and they settled in the South Carolina Waxhaw region. At age twenty, Pickens began his long military career in the Cherokee War of 1759–1761.

Following that war, he moved to Long Cane Creek across the colony, where in 1765, he married Rebecca Calhoun, the daughter of Ezekiel Calhoun and Jane Ewing. She was the sister of John Ewing Colhoun and niece of Patrick Calhoun (the difference in spelling was an idiosyncrasy of John Ewing) and, thus, the cousin of John C. Calhoun. In July 1785, Gen. Pickens obtained 573 acres, including the bluff to the south of Fort Rutledge, where he and his family (Andrew and Rebecca Pickens had twelve children) quickly built a log home. Named Hopewell by the Pickenses, the home still stands but has changed much over the centuries.

Later that same year, the U.S. government commissioned Gen. Pickens, Col. Benjamin Hawkins of North Carolina, and Lachlan McIntosh to negotiate with the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Creeks to move the boundary be-
tween the Europeans and their African slave peoples and the four “first nations” westward once again. This Treaty of Hopewell (1785) ceded most “first nations” land (now Pickens and Oconee counties in South Carolina) along with other “western lands” to the United States in exchange for farm implements, utensils, and supplies.

Directly north of Pickens’s holding, Maj. Samuel Taylor owned a 640-acre plot of Keowee (Seneca) riverfront property on which Fort Rutledge’s ruins were located. Taylor and his descendants expanded the holdings for another generation.

North of Taylor’s property and also on the river was a 504-acre tract obtained by Robert Tate in 1784. Seized for nonpayment of a loan, the tract was leased for one year beginning April 1, 1789, to Henry William DeSaussure of Charleston. The parcel was then deeded to DeSaussure. To make the transfer secure, Robert Tate and his wife issued a quitclaim deed on April 30, 1789, in DeSaussure’s favor.

Henry DeSaussure (1763–1839) was the son of Daniel DeSaussure, a Huguenot, and Mary McPherson, a Scots-Irish. DeSaussure, a staunch American patriot, joined the rebels as soon as he could. He was taken prisoner in 1780 and exiled to Philadelphia. There he read law and was called to the Pennsylvania bar in 1784. A year later he returned to South Carolina to practice law. A Federalist, DeSaussure served in the South Carolina 1790 constitutional convention. William McCaleb had purchased the 400-acre parcel to the east of the DeSaussure tract. McCaleb then conveyed the property to DeSaussure.

In the meantime, a religious gathering, called Hopewell (Keowee) but later Hopewell (Seneca), had begun close by Hopewell House. Organized probably in 1788 or 1789, the gathering is first noted in the October 13, 1789, minutes of the Presbytery of South Carolina. The minutes state,

A few of their number are wealthy and very forward to support the Gospel; among whom are General Pickens and Colonel [Robert] Anderson, both men of great influence in the State of South Carolina. Messrs. Calhoun and DeSaussure, two eminent lawyers in Charleston, have done themselves much honor by liberally subscribing to the assistance of this church.

In 1802, after the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Reese, who died in 1796, the congregation called the Rev. Mr. James McElhenney, who shared the pulpit with his son-in-law, the Rev. Mr. John D. Murphy. DeSaussure deeded the 504-acre tract to McElhenney on January 20, 1802.

McElhenney, born in the Waxhaw region of South Carolina, obtained his basic education in the community before going to Dr. Joseph Alexander in Mecklenburg, North Carolina, to learn mathematics, geometry, and ancient languages. He then followed an older brother to study theology with a Dr. Hall before he was ordained, licensed, and began active teaching and preaching. Prior to accepting the call to the Upcountry, he held the Presbyterian pulpits of Johns Is-
Note the common parentage of Ezekiel Calhoun and Patrick Calhoun II. This created a preexisting blood relationship between John C. Calhoun and Floride Bonneau Colhoun, first cousins, once removed. Chart prepared by Charis Chapman.
land and Wadmalaw. The Upcountry call included a dual ministry of Carmel and Hopewell (Keowee) churches, with two-thirds of McElhenney’s time given to Carmel church and one-third to Hopewell. Because of Hopewell’s stone structure, erected between 1797 and 1800, the meetinghouse has come to be called Old Stone Church.

The arriving McElhenney household consisted of the pastor, his second wife, his daughter (probably by his first wife) and her husband, John Murphy, and McElhenney’s three minor children. Murphy, licensed to preach by Orange Presbytery of North Carolina, acquired land to the east of McElhenney. With community help, they built the four-room, two-story manse with separate kitchen on a knoll overlooking the site of old Fort Rutledge. The home, named Clergy Hall, would become part of Fort Hill house. The ground floor contained a common room, with a steep flight of stairs going up to the two bedrooms, and a small study used by McElhenney and Murphy. It also served as the community classroom where children were instructed in grammar, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Aside from their pastoral duties, McElhenney and his son-in-law worked a small amount of the land. Church records indicate that they experimented with varied crops and that they built a mill and pond on a creek that flowed into the river. They also built and planted rice fields on the banks of the creeks and the river bottoms. But in the summer of 1812, malaria struck. Murphy’s death preceded the death of forty-four-year-old McElhenney on October 4, 1812.

Although McElhenney’s place in the history of Fort Hill ended tragically, use of the land for teaching and serious agricultural experimentation began with him and his acquisition of the property in 1802.

The Calhoun Family

The land passed from the McElhenneys to the Calhouns, a family of Scots-Irish who migrated from Donegal, Ireland, in 1733. (James) Patrick Calhoun I (1680–1741) and his wife, Catherine Montgomery (1684–1760), first settled their family in Pennsylvania. Following Patrick Calhoun’s death in 1741, the family moved to Virginia, where they stayed for a few years before political changes pushed them farther south into South Carolina. There they settled in the Savannah River Valley close to Long Cane Creek. The Cherokees attacked the small settlement in 1760, killing Catherine Montgomery Calhoun and a number of others. But the settlement revived and sixteen years later became the strong place from which Col. Andrew Williamson raised a number of men for a strike at the Cherokees, then British allies.

The Calhoun family’s ties to the land that came to be called Fort Hill emerged with Catherine Calhoun’s grandson, John Ewing Colhoun (b. 1750–d. November 3, 1802). On October 8, 1786, Colhoun (who had changed the spelling of his
last name from Calhoun) married Floride Bonneau (1768–1836), the daughter of Mary Frances de Longuemare (1725–1791) and Samuel Bonneau (1726–1789), Huguenots from Bonneau’s Ferry. Earlier, in 1770, John Ewing had enrolled in the College of New Jersey (now Princeton), where he studied under the Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon and earned his diploma in 1774. John Ewing read the law in Charleston, interrupting his studies to serve in Capt. Charles Drayton’s company. John Ewing and Floride had six children. Their first two children and their last child died very young. Their third child was John Ewing Jr. (1790–1853); fourth, Floride (b. February 15, 1792, in Bonneau’s Ferry–d. July 25, 1866, in Pendleton), who would marry John Caldwell Calhoun, her first cousin; and fifth, James Edward (1798–1889).

John Ewing, prior to his marriage, had served as ordinary for the Ninety-Six District in 1783 and in 1796 was executor of his brother Patrick’s will. Patrick was John Caldwell Calhoun’s father. Like many Upcountry white settlers, John Ewing was actively involved in land transactions, including in the Pendleton District. His home place, acquired between 1783 and 1786, amounted to more than 3,000 acres and was served by the Keowee (Seneca) River and the Twelve Mile River. It was to this large holding that John Ewing Colhoun brought his wife, Floride. The Colhouns named the house, which stood on very high ground, Keowee Heights. John Ewing lived there usually only in the spring and summer, while his wife and children typically spent summers in Newport, Rhode Island. During the winters, the whole family lived at Bonneau’s Ferry (St. John’s Parish) or in Charleston.

John Ewing was elected one of two U.S. senators from South Carolina for a six-year term to begin October 26, 1802. He died just over a week into the term, however, on November 3, 1802, leaving his widow and four minor children. His will noted that his wife was “possessed in her own right of considerable real property,” including a “house in Charleston, Santee lands in St. Stephens Parish, and one half western part of Lot #1 of the Ferry Tract.” John Ewing Jr., his eldest surviving son, received Keowee Heights, the 3,700-acre plantation on Twelve Mile River. James Edward received 550 acres in Abbeville District and 640 acres on Twenty Three Mile Creek in Pendleton District. The third son named in the will, William Sheridan, died before he would receive the 540-acre Trotters Mill plantation on the Savannah River, an additional 200 acres three miles away, and 150 acres below that. Floride, John Ewing’s daughter, received no real property but shared equally (one-fifth) in the African American slaves. A “minority and no legitimate heir devolution” clause passed the real property from brother to brother and, if necessary, eventually to Floride. The death of William Sheridan had the effect of increasing shares to John Ewing Jr. and to James Edward. The will named five executors and added a sixth just five days before John Ewing’s death. Lastly,
John Ewing specified that the sons were also to “get collegiate education at some college of note and respectability.”

Mrs. John E. (Floride Bonneau) Colhoun did not remarry. She relied on DeSaussure and Ezekiel Pickens to act as her agents for most of the remainder of her children’s minorities. And she prepared to live her life partly in the Upcountry. In October 1809, she asked the two agents to attempt to sell one of her Lowcountry tracts, the Ste[a]dman place, and to purchase a tract in the Upcountry. The choice was Clergy Hall from the McElhenneys. For whatever reason, McElhenney sold but continued to live there until his death.

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John Caldwell Calhoun

John Caldwell Calhoun, son of Patrick Calhoun II and nephew-in-law of Floride Colhoun, was born on March 18, 1782. He attended a boys’ academy operated by his brother-in-law Moses Waddel (the spelling he seems to have used most), also a Presbyterian minister. The death of his father in 1796, however, required that John C. return home.

After managing the farm successfully for four years, during which time he read widely in his evening hours, Calhoun returned to Waddel’s academy to study Latin and Greek. In 1802, at the age of twenty, Calhoun went north to Yale and enrolled in the third, or junior, year. Yale was still very much a Puritan institution, while Calhoun, although a “cradle Presbyterian,” had allied himself
with no denomination. Nonetheless, his serious personal temperament led him to excel in schoolwork, so much so that he was elected to the Yale chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

Following graduation (September 12, 1804), he joined John Ewing’s widow, his aunt Floride Bonneau Colhoun, on Newport, Rhode Island, where he met his thirteen-year-old cousin, also named Floride Bonneau Colhoun. He returned to South Carolina in November and on December 24, 1804, entered the Charleston law office of DeSaussure and Ford. Henry DeSaussure, who two years earlier had sold the tract of land that would come to be called Fort Hill to the Rev. Mr. James McElhenney, was much impressed with young Calhoun. But Calhoun wanted to study law in a more formal setting, so he returned to Connecticut and on July 22, 1805, began a year’s study at Judge Tapping Reeve’s well-known school of law.

With his studies completed, Calhoun returned to DeSaussure’s office and received a call to the South Carolina bar in the autumn of 1806. Writing of Charleston, however, he noted, “It was Cavalier from the start; we were Puritan.” In 1807, he returned to the family home in the Savannah River Valley and opened a legal practice in Abbeville. He continued to court Floride Bonneau Colhoun, and much to her mother’s joy, they were married in Bonneau’s Ferry on January 8, 1811. He took the congressional seat, to which he had been elected in 1810, on March 4, 1811.26

On October 15, 1811, the Calhouns had their first child, Andrew Pickens Calhoun. The second, Anna Maria, was born on February 13, 1817, in Willington, Abbeville District. Within the year, Anna, Andrew, and their parents departed for Washington, D.C., for Calhoun to take up his post as secretary of war. The brood expanded. Patrick (1821) was followed two years later...
(1823) by John Caldwell, whose poor health required the family to leave Oakly (now Dumbarton Oaks) in the Georgetown countryside for Clergy Hall, then the residence of Floride’s mother, Mrs. Floride Colhoun. A second daughter, Martha Cornelia, who would be impaired in walking, was born in 1824. Mrs. Colhoun had enlarged the home somewhat, but much needed to be done to accommodate two more adults and five children. Calhoun asked his cousin and brother-in-law John Ewing Colhoun Jr. to oversee the extensive work. The rent amounted to $250 per year.

The two older children were away at school, Andrew at Yale and Anna enrolled in the Edgefield Female Academy. But Andrew did not last long at Yale. He, along with about fifty other students, was dismissed for a student disruption. The editor of the Calhoun Papers commented, “It was the first of many disappointments he would receive from his five sons.” On the other hand, Anna did very well in Edgefield. She returned to the white house now called Fort Hill in 1829 and stayed there until 1831, when she went to Barhamville, a small village several miles out of Columbia, to attend the South Carolina Female Collegiate Institute. She stayed only one year, coming back to the “healthful” Upcountry at the end of 1832.

John C. Calhoun returned to Washington in 1833. Anna, part of the traveling party, served as her father’s confidential secretary in the winter of 1834. The Calhoun quarters were in Dawson’s boarding house on Capitol Hill. In the same establishment lived South Carolina’s other senator, William Campbell Preston, and his wife; Judge Mangum, one of Virginia’s senators; B. W. Leigh, a senator from North Carolina; and Mr. Archer, a member of the House of Representatives. Living next door, but accustomed to taking his evening meal at Dawson’s, was still another senator, Louis Linn from Missouri.

Over the next four years, Anna made her marks as a pianist and as a person skilled in political discussion. She spent her winters in Washington serving as her father’s secretary and her summers and autumns at Fort Hill. In March 1838, Anna met Thomas Green Clemson (1807–1888) of Philadelphia through her father’s relationship with Senator Linn. Clemson, who had been visiting Linn concerning a lead mine venture in Missouri, fell deeply in love with Anna and pursued her intensely.

Two years before this auspicious meeting, however, ownership of the Fort Hill land again changed hands. On April 26, 1836, Mrs. Floride Bonneau Colhoun, Anna’s grandmother, had died. Property questions arose immediately. John C. Calhoun had little confidence in John Ewing Colhoun Jr. and urged James Edward to “take it in hand yourself & without delay. It is said that delay is dangerous. It is eminently so at law.” The two brothers began talking about the estate, and John C. worried about the outcome. Whatever last testament Mrs. Colhoun may have left had been declared invalid, and Calhoun wanted the issue...
settled before he returned to Washington in the winter. Before October ended, the three had arranged it so that James Edward received 1,621 acres in Pickens County. It is important to note that John Ewing’s wife and Floride, Calhoun’s wife, both relinquished dower rights. Then in turn, John C. Calhoun (and Floride, who once again renounced dower rights) and James Edward Colhoun released to John Ewing Colhoun the 1,900 acres known as Cold Spring. On the same day (October 22, 1836), a third deed released Fort Hill, listed as containing 550 acres, and the Murphy tract, composed of 450 acres, to John C. and Floride, his wife. John Ewing’s wife released dower rights. In each instance, the recipient paid a token five dollars.

While the deeds do not reflect it, the properties belonged solely to Floride Bonneau Colhoun, not John Ewing Colhoun Sr., whose property had been distributed much earlier. Further, John C. Calhoun had no inherent rights to his mother-in-law’s property, only those through his marriage to Floride. Regardless, by the autumn of 1836, John C. Calhoun was the master of Fort Hill.

This was the Fort Hill to which Thomas Green Clemson came in the late autumn of 1838 to claim his beloved Anna. They married on November 13, 1838, in the parlor of Fort Hill. The Rev. Mr. William Taylor Potter, rector of St. Paul’s Episcopal Church from Pendleton, some three miles away, officiated. The newlyweds soon left South Carolina for Philadelphia to meet Clemson’s family.

The Clemsons of Philadelphia

The Clemson family had lived in Pennsylvania for over a century and was descended from James Clemson, born in Tettenhall near Birmingham, England. While some historians and biographers have noted the Quaker leanings of the American Clemson family, Thomas III (Thomas Green Clemson’s father) was expelled from the meetinghouse when he married Elizabeth Baker, an Episcopalian from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Thomas and Elizabeth Clemson had three sons: John Baker Clemson, who became an Episcopal pastor and served in a number of parishes around Philadelphia and in Delaware; Thomas Green Clemson, the husband of Anna Calhoun; and William Frederick Clemson, who married Susan Dorr. They also had three daughters: Catherine, who married George Washington North; Elizabeth, who married the Honorable George Washington Barton; and Louisa, who married Samuel Walter Washington, the great-nephew of President George Washington.

Thomas III died on July 5, 1813, leaving five minor children and his widow, Elizabeth Baker Clemson, who would deliver their third daughter seven months after his death. The Court of Orphans appointed a second cousin, John Gest, the guardian. Although little is known of Thomas Green’s childhood, there is docu-
mention showing that he attended first a grammar school operated by Taberna-
cle Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, within walking distance of the Clemson
home at Filbert and Ninth Streets, one block north of Market Street. It is possible
that he attended a secondary school in Philadelphia.

In 1823, Gest sent fifteen-year-old Thomas to Norwich, Vermont, where
Capt. Alden Partridge (1785–1854), a well-regarded headmaster, operated an
experimental boarding school that emphasized science and military training.
While there, Clemson developed an interest in science, especially chemistry
and biology. After completing two years of schooling there, he spent two years
working and writing in Philadelphia. In 1826, at the age of nineteen, he sailed
for France to continue his scientific education at the Royal School of Mines in
Paris.

Although he studied for three years at the Royal School of Mines, he found
time to attend lectures at the Sorbonne, a college of the University of Paris. Later,
in a court case in which he served as an expert witness, Clemson gave this state-
ment of his qualifications:

Before 1826, I was engaged in the acquisition of chemical information in the
United States. In 1826 I went to Europe, and in the fall of that year I entered the
practical laboratory of Mr. Gaultier De Clowbry; at the same time, I attended
the lectures of Thénard, Gay-Lussac, and Dulong, as delivered at the Sorbonne,
Royal College of France. In 1827 I entered the practical laboratory of Langier
and Fiber and afterwards the private laboratory of Robiquet; after which I gained
admittance to the Royal School of Mines. I was then examined at the mint, and
received my diploma as Assayer. It is dated June 1831. I then came to the United
States, where I arrived in the fore part of September, 1831.41

Lest it be thought that Clemson only studied while in Paris, a letter from a
fellow student, Lefte Neal, a Canadian, written in 1831, tells more:

Mr. Berthier, whom I saw on the 12th, regrets to see you leave. It was indeed will-
ingly that this scholar, the greatest analyst of the century, gave you the certificate
that you bear. For the way he spoke to me of his great pupil is worth even more
than the certificate. I congratulate you with all my heart for the keen interest that
you have inspired in all of your teachers.…

Your departure, my dear Clemson, is then irrevocably fixed; and for you
to refuse your friends even the fifteen days of grace that they ask of you is bad,
very bad; and not one of us can conceive why you do not wish to be present at
the celebrations of July festival, you, one of the combatants of our three great
days; you whom I can still see covered with sweat, coming from the firing, and
taking, in order to return thither, a new strength at a wine shop on the corner of
Mazarin and Guenegant streets at the foot of the barricade.42
This letter refers to the July 28–30, 1830, revolution, which succeeded in removing the reactionary Charles X (1757–1836) from the throne. Paris revolutionaries had hoped to establish a republic headed by Gilbert, Marquis de Lafayette (1757–1834), who Thomas Green Clemson apparently favored, but the liberals, anxious to create a constitutional monarchy, turned to Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans (1773–1850), who accepted the throne. That same revolution spread to the Belgian (as now called) portion of the Netherlands, which then rebelled and established the independent Kingdom of the Belgians.

From 1832 to 1837, Clemson spent his summers touring Europe and, in particular, various types of mines. He returned to the United States as a chemical analyst, specially educated in mining, a field he would practice off and on through the American Civil War. During this period, he lived in Philadelphia, traveled frequently to Europe, and visited Washington, D.C., where he met his beloved Anna in 1838.
A map of the Calhoun lands surrounding Fort Hill, eastern orientation. Notice the lands are in two separate tracts, intersected by the Lewis land. Mr. Clemson would acquire much of that land for the Calhouns later. Recopied from the original handdrawn maps and archived at the direction of James Corcoran Littlejohn. J. C. Littlejohn Series, CUL.SC.
The courtship that began in Washington, D.C., was sealed at Fort Hill, South Carolina, with the wedding of Thomas Green Clemson and Anna Maria Calhoun on November 13, 1838. Following a lengthy visit to Pennsylvania, Thomas and Anna Clemson returned to South Carolina in 1839 and settled in at the Fort Hill estate. The Clemsons’ first years at Fort Hill were marked by the births of their first three children. Their first child, a daughter, died of a fever shortly after birth in 1839. During the next two years, the Clemsons had two more children: John Calhoun Clemson (b. July 17, 1841), called Calhoun, and Floride Elizabeth Clemson (b. December 29, 1842), sometimes called Lizzie.

During this same period, Clemson became involved in the coal mining operations in Cuba and in the gold efforts at O’Bar Mine in Dahlonega, Georgia, with his father-in-law, John C. Calhoun. He also oversaw much of the day-to-day management of the Fort Hill plantation for Calhoun. In their correspondence, Calhoun urged Clemson to acquire, in Calhoun’s name, some of the land to the south of the Fort Hill estate. At the time, Andrew Lewis managed the land for his widowed mother. Initially, Lewis desired only to rent on an annual basis, but after many negotiations, Clemson purchased 275 acres from a Mill Creek branch to the Fort Hill property line for $1,658 (2009 equivalent $34,216.68). The papers, including a three-year mortgage, were signed and sealed on November 27, 1841. In 1843, Clemson bought the Canebrake Plantation in the Edgefield District in what is now Saluda County. An overseer managed the plantation—including property, slaves, and equipment—for the Clemsons after 1844, and in 1856 they sold it to Albert Dearing.

John C. Calhoun, besides having served as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, secretary of war, a U.S. senator, and vice president of the United States, became secretary of state after an explosion on the USS Princeton killed then-Secretary of State Abel Upshur. Upshur had been a Calhoun supporter throughout his career. Clemson accompanied Calhoun to Washington, and it was through Calhoun that President John Tyler (1790–1862) appointed Clemson chargé d’affaires to the Kingdom of the Belgians.

Anna, the two children, and one slave accompanied Clemson to Brussels, but Anna found court ceremony out of date and the economic plight of the poor worse, she thought, than American slavery. The family returned home on a brief furlough in the autumn of 1848 after the season of failed liberal uprisings in Europe that spring and summer.

Clemson’s service as chargé d’affaires lasted through the presidencies of John Tyler (1841–1845), James K. Polk (1845–1849), Zachary Taylor (1849–1850), and into the presidency of Millard Fillmore (1850–1853). During this last administration, the Clemsons were summoned back to the United States in 1851.
Above, Fort Hill Plantation, main house, and adjoining buildings in 1850 as drawn in the twentieth century, artist unknown. Below, close-up of map legend. Photographed by Patrick Wright, Creative Services, Clemson University. Map courtesy of Clemson University Map Collection, CUL.SC.
This assignment allowed Clemson to continue to observe European scientific agriculture. When he returned to the United States, he brought back that acquired knowledge. The family also brought back portraits of Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. Clemson, and the two children, rendered by the Belgian court portraitist, and a chair, which was the gift of King Léopold I.

A year before the Clemsons’ return to the United States, however, on March 31, 1850, John C. Calhoun had died in Washington, D.C. The rights of his widow, Floride Bonneau Collhoun Calhoun, in her mother’s estate passed back to her along with her dower share of John C. Calhoun’s financially strapped estate. Fortunately, she received a substantial gift from South Carolina citizens who admired Calhoun. Mrs. Calhoun used the gift, originally meant for a restful sea voyage for Senator Calhoun, to pay off the indebtedness and to buy out shares from Anna, Martha Cornelia, and John. In 1854, Andrew, her eldest son, thinking his Alabama plantation had sold, contracted to buy Fort Hill, including fifty slaves, slave quarters, 1,341 acres, the home, and sundry outbuildings for $49,000 (2009 equivalent $1,160,353.67; note that this includes the price of fifty slaves). Mrs.
Calhoun moved to a Pendleton house she had purchased, Mi Casa, and Andrew's family moved into Fort Hill. When the anticipated Alabama plantation sale fell through, Mrs. Calhoun was forced to hold Andrew’s note in mortgage.50

Meanwhile, the Clemsons settled in Bladensburg, Maryland. In 1855, Anna gave birth to their fourth child, Cornelia, who quickly became her father’s pet. When Cornelia died of scarlet fever on December 20, 1858, Clemson became severely depressed.51 Further, his mood did not improve when he failed to get another European appointment. Even in 1857 when King Léopold I specifically requested that President James Buchanan redispach Clemson to Brussels, he met with failure.52 To add to their sorrow, in 1860, Anna suffered a miscarriage. Some hopeful signs, however, existed.

**Government Initiatives in Agriculture**

Jacob Thompson, secretary of the interior, had moved the small agricultural unit from under William D. Bishop, commissioner of patents, to report directly to the secretary. And he selected Clemson, writing on February 3, 1860, “You are hereby appointed Superintendent of this Department to have charge of the Agricultural Division under my direction.”

The *National Intelligencer* reported, “The Secretary of the Interior yesterday [February 7, 1860] responded by asserting to the request preferred and directing the affairs of the agricultural division of the Patent Office to be arranged for transfer as early as practicable.” The *National Intelligencer* also noted that Thompson had appointed Clemson to the post and commented, “It is not doubted that the public will appreciate and commend what has thus been done, and rejoice in the selection for this position of a gentleman who will reflect honor upon it, and who is competent both to conceive and to execute its highest and most varied and beneficent design.”53

Clemson went almost immediately to Europe “to gather seeds, plants, and shrubs.” He reported that the Department of Agriculture consisted of the “Superintendent, four clerks, including a translator, the gardener and his assistants, and a $53,000.00 appropriation including the distribution of plants.”54

Even earlier, in the mid-1850s, Clemson had used The Home, his Bladensburg, Maryland, farm, to continue his agricultural and fertilizer tests. He became active in agricultural societies both in Maryland and Washington, D.C. On occasion, he read papers at the Smithsonian Institute and to the agricultural societies and published observations in a number of scientific journals. Certainly, Clemson ranked among the more highly regarded agricultural chemists in the United States.55

During the decade of the 1850s, Clemson also became a strong advocate of scientific and agricultural education. He supported the efforts in Maryland to
create an agricultural college, and he was one of five agriculturalists considered by some to be founders of the Maryland Agricultural College. The others were Simon DeWitt, Alden Partridge (Clemson’s former schoolmaster), Jonathan B. Turner, and Justin Morrill. The Maryland Agricultural College opened in September 1859 where the University of Maryland now stands.56

Justin Morrill’s (1810–1898) home place in Vermont lay relatively close to Alden Partridge’s former school, and he and Partridge are thought to have exchanged frequent visits. In fact, in the late 1840s, Partridge had advocated using the western land to underwrite scientific education. In 1857, Morrill introduced the proposed “land-grant” bill in Congress. It cleared Congress, barely passing in the U.S. Senate in 1859. President Buchanan, as a strict constructionist, vetoed the bill. The veto was sustained, and for the moment, the land-grant bill was dead.

The bill had had Clemson’s complete support. He wrote in The Necessity and Value of Scientific Instruction in February 1859,

No one more than myself appreciates the blessings of our civilization which are greatly due to the classics, and I believe that they will continue to have a most happy effect for all time in their sphere—but at the same time it appears less clear that the sciences are destined to increase the amount of knowledge in the world, far beyond what imagination conceives. The want of adequate scientific instruction is everywhere felt more and more, and as population increases and our fertile lands are exhausted, it will become a necessity.57

With a modification in the requirements, the bill was reintroduced and passed both houses. President Abraham Lincoln signed it into law on July 2, 1862. This landmark law stands as one of the most important steps taken in the United States’ expanding role in higher education. Entitled “An Act Donating public land to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts,” the act “appointed to each State a quantity (of public land) equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the States are respectively entitled by the appointment under the census of eighteen hundred and sixty…” to provide revenue through land sales to create “permanent” endowments, support, and maintenance of at least one college “where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts….” The act specifically excluded using the endowment and/or the income to erect buildings and further continued that states in “a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States shall not be entitled to the benefit of this act.”58 In 1862, South Carolina clearly had been in a state of rebellion for two years.
The Civil War

Almost immediately upon the 1860 election of President Abraham Lincoln, the S.C. General Assembly issued a call for a constitutional convention and for an election to select the delegates. On December 6, 1860, the general election was held, and on December 20, 1860, the S.C. constitutional convention voted to break ties with the Union. The Clemsons did not avidly support secession, but both hoped that South Carolina would not be forced into a war over secession and slavery.59

Mrs. Calhoun, who had been with the Clemsons in Maryland in 1860, had already made her way back to Pendleton. Mrs. Clemson and Floride had traveled with her but returned to Maryland after the firing on Fort Sumter and would remain in Maryland and Pennsylvania until late 1864. Just prior to Lincoln’s inauguration, Clemson appropriately had tendered his resignation from the outgoing Buchanan administration. Clemson deeded all his Maryland property to Anna and traveled to South Carolina with Calhoun, their son. The Clemsons shipped the thirty-five oil paintings they had collected in Europe to Thomas’s uncle Elias Baker in Altoona, Pennsylvania, where the paintings remained through the war.60

Floride traveled to Philadelphia to stay with her paternal kindred. In this, she followed the path that her brother, Calhoun, had taken before the war, when he went to Philadelphia to study with his uncle John Baker Clemson, the Episcopal minister. Floride enrolled there in her aunt Elizabeth Barton’s finishing school. After Philadelphia, she traveled to great-uncle Elias Baker’s home in 1863. She was baptized in the Episcopal Church there, with her uncle John Baker Clemson performing the rite. In December 1864, Anna and Floride began their journey across hostile war lines down to Pendleton to Mrs. Calhoun’s home.

Calhoun Clemson had immediately enlisted in the South Carolina Rifles when war erupted in 1861 and served in the Confederate military forces. Thomas Clemson had volunteered for Confederate service in 1863 and oversaw the Iron Service of the Trans-Mississippi Department. Calhoun joined his father in the Confederate mining program but was captured on September 9, 1863, and spent the remainder of the war at a prison camp on Johnson’s Island, Ohio. At the war’s end, Calhoun was released from prison in June 1865, and Thomas Clemson returned from Shreveport, Louisiana, on June 9, 1865.61 All five, the Clemsons and Mrs. Calhoun, reunited in Pendleton by midsummer 1865.62

Rebuilding

The first matter of business involved the Fort Hill place. Prior to the war, Mrs. Calhoun had sold the estate to her son, Andrew Pickens Calhoun (October 15, 1811–March 16, 1865). As he never paid her, she held the mortgage. When he
A map of the land surrounding Fort Hill, ca. 1875, including the land known as the Lee Partition. Some labels have been digitally rotated for easier reading. Map is easterly oriented. Thomas Green Clemson Papers, CUL.SC.
died of a heart attack in March 1865, Mrs. Calhoun filed a foreclosure bill against Andrew’s estate. The case dragged on for several years. On July 25, 1866, Mrs. Calhoun died. Her will assigned one-fourth of the Fort Hill estate to her granddaughter, Floride, and three-fourths to her daughter, Anna Maria. The widow of Andrew Pickens Calhoun challenged the will. Now it became the Clemsons versus the Calhouns. The Clemson lawyer was Edward Noble, a member of the Calhoun family through his great-grandmother Mary Calhoun Noble. It would not be settled until 1872, but when it was, Anna Maria received 814 acres, including the house, and Floride’s share of the estate was 288 acres.  

Before that would happen, though, a double tragedy struck the Clemsons. Their daughter, Floride, had on August 1, 1869, married Gideon Lee, a New Yorker, who was a family friend and nineteen years her senior, and by him she had a daughter, Floride Isabella, born on May 15, 1870. On July 23, 1871, Floride Clemson Lee died unexpectedly of a lung ailment, possibly due to an earlier bout of tuberculosis. Her share of Fort Hill passed to her daughter, Floride Isabella. Seventeen days later, Calhoun Clemson died in a train wreck near Seneca. This marked the fourth, and last, death of the children of Thomas and Anna Clemson. The Clemson family now consisted of only Anna, Thomas, and one granddaughter. 

The Advocate for Scientific Education

Through the decade 1865–1875, besides his absorption with the Fort Hill estate, Clemson pursued his ownership of The Home in Maryland and his investments around the country. The Home title was cleared and the property sold after Clemson’s death. In addition, he continued his advocacy of scientific agriculture, made all the more timely by the condition of affairs in the Upcountry of South Carolina. In 1865, Clemson commented,

This country is in a wretched condition, no money, nothing to sell. Existence is almost problematical. The Negroes utterly demoralized. Murders and robberies are common occurrences. I fear a long time must elapse before the country arrives at a settled state. Everyone is ruined, and those that can are leaving.

Clemson envisioned scientific education as the only solution.

Clemson participated in the Pendleton Farmers’ Society, one of the oldest of these societies in the United States, and the S.C. Agricultural and Mechanical Society. In 1869, he was selected president of the Pendleton Farmers’ Society. His address, delivered at the Farmers’ Hall, called for the creation of a scientific educational institution. The society appointed Clemson, R. F. Simpson, and W. A. Hayne to a committee to build support for this type of institution. They produced a circular setting forth the need and making the following appeal:
We, the committee, on behalf of the Agricultural Society, and our fellow citizens, now make this our earnest appeal to the well disposed of all classes and sects, for aid to found an institution for the diffusion of scientific knowledge, that our civilization may advance, and that we may once more become a happy and prosperous people....

Besides wide circulation in South Carolina, the circular went to Prof. Joseph Henry of the Smithsonian with a request:

The Agricultural Society wishes to set the example of establishing an institution, which will in time secure permanent prosperity. I commend the purpose to your attention. Perhaps it may be in your power, through your correspondence, to have it published in England. There are persons in that land who can appreciate our effort.

Henry, an old friend of Clemson’s, did as Clemson requested.

The matter did not end here, though. Clemson wrote an article, “The Principles of Agriculture,” in February 1867, which stated, “If we endure, if we retain our possessions, it will be done through those laws with which we have either had little acquaintance or neglected to apply. Multiply schools of science; make them gratuitous.”

At a meeting of the S.C. Agricultural and Mechanical Society in November 1869, Clemson called for a committee to determine the path to take. The committee members included Gen. Wade Hampton, B. F. Evans, J. D. Kennedy, G. W. Morse, and Clemson. The resolution appointing the committee carried several “resolves” that mark Clemson’s thinking at the time. First, he envisioned that the county where the school would be located would be determined by the amount of the subvention it would give. Second, the federal government via the Morrill Land Grant Act and its successors would endow the school. The federal role was no more than an assumption because South Carolina’s Reconstruction government would claim the land-grant opportunity for South Carolina College. At the same time, Col. J. E. Calhoun, the surviving son of John Ewing Colhoun, offered 1,000 Pickens County acres to the state for that purpose. The state did not respond.

Less than a year later, Clemson published an article in the Rural Carolinian that noted growing frustration over the “much indifference, such solid apathy to that kind of knowledge to which we owe all we have in civilization....The Word says, ‘Be ye skilful in all wisdom, and cunning in knowledge and understanding in science.’”

That appeal was repeated on July 4, 1870, when the Oconee Agricultural and Mechanical Society adopted the following statement:
The works of man are finite, of the earth earthly. Those of the Creator perfect and infinite. Familiarity with these works, and the laws which are inherent to and which govern all matters, coextensive with the universe, organizes and purifies the mind and elevates the soul to exalted aspirations. Progress is the spirit of civilization. Stagnation inevitably leads to conquest and death.

Little came immediately of these entreaties.

Anna Maria also furthered the idea of scientific education. She formed a committee of Ben Sloan, A. H. Cornish, the rector of St. Paul’s Church in Pendleton, and others. The committee circulated a pamphlet written by William Henry Trescot endorsing the idea and necessity of scientific education. Clemson also supported that idea and proposed action. In an October 29, 1878, letter to his old friend W. W. Corcoran of Washington, D.C., Clemson noted that every effort to get a scientific institution established in South Carolina had come to naught. Corcoran, remembered in the twenty-first century for having built one of the famous Washington art galleries, was a friend of Clemson’s, and Clemson purchased art for him in Europe. A well-known financier and quite wealthy, Corcoran sympathized with the South. He had been the U.S. government’s agent, raising money in Europe to finance the Mexican War. Even earlier, he had co-founded the Riggs and Corcoran Bank. He also advised Clemson on financial matters and contributed financially to numerous churches and institutions.70 Clemson wrote,

The necessity is paramount, and I have been solicited again to use my feeble exertions to convert Fort Hill into such a purpose, and thus save from desecration that beautiful hallowed spot, and pass it down for future time for the diffusion and investigation of the laws of the Creator.

When the subject was first agitated by Mrs. Clemson and myself we were willing to donate sixty or eighty acres and the plot was surveyed but it was thought that the entire place would be necessary to carry out the project in a manner commensurate with its importance.71

This effort produced nothing substantial.

Further, the text of the later federal lawsuit Lee v. Simpson notes a reference that after the deaths of Floride Clemson Lee and Calhoun Clemson, Mr. and Mrs. Clemson entered into “mutual wills one to the other, with the joint purpose that the survivor would donate the property to the state of South Carolina for the agricultural institution.”72

Thomas Clemson Alone

Anna Maria Calhoun Clemson died on September 22, 1875, and the Fort Hill estate passed by her will into the hands of her husband, Thomas Green Clemson, joining his own investments and properties. He now lived alone at Fort Hill
house with only a housekeeper, Mrs. Jane Prince, her daughter, Essie, and several African American servants.

After Anna’s death, Clemson received visitors and made a trip to Carmel, New York, to see his granddaughter and his daughter’s grave. In 1878, U.S. President Rutherford B. Hayes appointed Clemson the U.S. representative to the International Exhibition in Europe, and he made that extended trip. His lawyer, Col. James Rion of Winnsboro, visited as Clemson planned his will. Rion’s last visit to Fort Hill was in the summer of 1886. Further, William Pinckney Starke, a frequent guest at Fort Hill who was beginning a biography of John C. Calhoun, died on October 12, 1886. Certainly, Clemson felt his own mortality.73

In 1883, Rion had drawn Clemson’s next will after the possible 1870s document. Rion, very involved in South Carolina affairs, was both a graduate and a trustee of the University of South Carolina.74 As a boy he had spent time at Fort Hill and during his school days was very much a Calhoun favorite. The 1883 will proposed the gift of Fort Hill to the state for a scientific college. Further, it required that there be departments of mathematics, geology and mineralogy, chemistry, and modern languages. It provided that if the state did not accept the will with its terms in seven years, the estate would be turned over to a society headed by Mrs. Rion and organized like the Mount Vernon Society group. The idea of a Mount Vernon-style arrangement originated from Anna’s cousin Floride Noble Cunningham, who, in turn, was the sister-in-law of Ann Pamela Cunningham, the founder of the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association. The association, composed of prominent American women, formed to raise money, purchase Mount Vernon, the home of the adult George Washington, and then preserve and restore Mount Vernon as a permanent “shrine.” But new winds stirred the small farmers of South Carolina, winds of great change.

Notes

1. For those who are conscious of chronology, the Royal Historical Society’s Handbook of British Chronology (Fryde et al., eds.), 45, notes that “the phrase ‘Great Britain’ had been used on the great seal almost continuously since 1625.”
5. Bass, “Francis Salvador,” in South Carolina Encyclopedia, 833–834. Alan Schaffer, a former Clemson history professor, first noted Salvador to me. See also Rezneck, Unrecognized Patriots, 23–24. Richard Imershein brought this work to my attention.
8. Clemson University Libraries, Special Collections, Clemson, South Carolina (hereafter cited as CUL.SC.) MSS 68 f 314. Occupied by the Cherry family almost continuously after they received it from Francis Pickens, Andrew Pickens Sr.’s grandson, the home and its land were acquired by the federal government in the land reclamation project during the Depression (1929–1940). It was leased to Clemson Agricultural College, which then received (via federal law in 1955) fee-restricted ownership.

9. Seaborn, ed., Micheaux’s Journey. From State Plats, v. 5, 245. Seaborn used the plat with the permission of the S.C. Department of Archives and History (SCDAH). Fred Holder, who has been of great assistance during this study, provided the reference and a copy of the plat.

10. According to attorney William L. Watkins in a 1956 letter to J. C. Littlejohn, Clemson Agricultural College former business manager, the deed was recorded in Deed Book A, 27, and the plat is in Plat Book 5, 196 (Anderson Courthouse). Watkins was an attorney with Watkins, Vandiver, and Freeman, of Anderson, and served as legal counsel for Clemson Agricultural College beginning with the rise of the Hartwell Lake issue in the mid-1940s and remained legal counsel through the 1960s. In CUL.SC.MSS 68 f 26.


13. Anderson County, South Carolina, Clerk of Court, Deed Book B, 262. Paula Reel aided in this research in the SCDAH.


15. Anderson County, South Carolina, Clerk of Court, Deed Book L, 158–160.


17. Anderson County, South Carolina, Clerk of Court, Mesne Conveyance Book L, 1810–1812; and Willie, Pendleton District, 211–212.

18. Brackett, Old Stone Church, 95–97. The estate papers of John Murphy were filed with Anderson County, Probate Judge, Estate Papers, Packets 417–452, c 1128, Packet 428.

19. Salley, “Calhoun Family of South Carolina,” vol. 7, 81–85. Most of these lines will play roles in the history of the land and Clemson’s purpose. The company roll shows he signed his last name “Calhone,” 153. Ann Ratliff Russell, a former Clemson history professor, provided much of the Bonnaeau information. The information on Colhoun’s education in New Jersey is in Green, Our Honoured Relation, 20–23.


21. The area was called Pendleton District from 1786 to 1790. From 1791 to 1799, it was the Washington District, and was subdivided into two counties: Greenville and Pendleton. In 1800, the counties became districts. In 1826, Pendleton District was divided in two: Anderson and Pickens. It remained as such until 1868, when the districts were renamed counties and Oconee was created from western Pickens District. See http://www.state.sc/schdah/guide (accessed October 13, 2009).

22. Abbeville County, South Carolina, Clerk of Court, Deed Book A, 8 and 258; Deed Book 2, Record 108; Deed Book 14, Record 305; and Deed Book 19, Record 393.


27. Lander, Calhoun Family and T. G. Clemson, genealogy chart, end papers.


30. Ibid., 95–96.


32. Ibid., 6–7.

33. Lander, Calhoun Family and T. G. Clemson, 5, 18–19.


35. Ibid., 295.

36. Pickens County, South Carolina, Deed Book D–1, 276–277. The deed was not recorded until September 29, 1840.
37. Ibid., Deed Book C–1, 252–254. This deed was recorded December 3, 1836. In some things, then, John Ewing acted with alacrity.
38. Ibid., 419–420. The deed was recorded August 22, 1837.
39. A valuable study of the life and career of Thomas Green Clemson is Alma Bennett, ed., *Thomas Green Clemson*. Much of what follows in this chapter is drawn from the research and writings that are contained therein. My thanks and appreciation go to each of my colleagues in turn.
41. CUL.SC.MSS 2 b 1 f 2; See Butler, “Thomas Green Clemson: Scientist and Engineer,” in *Thomas Green Clemson*, 106.
43. CUL.SC.MSS 2 b 1 f 2; See Butler, “Scientist and Engineer,” in *Thomas Green Clemson*, 114–115.
45. The deed was recorded January 7, 1842, in Pickens County, South Carolina, Clerk of Court, Deed Book D–1, 453–455, and the mortgage in Pickens County, South Carolina, Clerk of Court, Deed Book D–1, 463–464.
46. CUL.SC.MSS 2 Oversize Box 1: Deeds; and Lander, *Calhoun Family and T. G. Clemson*, 151.
48. Ibid., 13.
51. Ibid., 130.
54. Ibid. The quotations are documented fully in Grubb’s work.
55. CUL.SC.CUA. S 3 b 1 f 8.
57. CUL.SC.CUA. S 3 b 2 f 23.
63. An interesting study of Floride during the Civil War is in *A Rebel Came Home: The Diary and Letters of Floride Clemson, 1863–1866* by E. M. Lander, Clemson history professor, and Charles McGee, Clemson English professor.
64. Lander, *Calhoun Family and T. G. Clemson*, 239.
65. Ibid., 175.
66. CUL.SC.MSS 2 b 5 f 2.
68. CUL.SC.MSS 2 b 5 f 6.
69. Ibid., f 4.
71. Holmes and Sherrill, *Thomas Green Clemson: His Life and Work*, 147. The authors quote Clemson writing in the “Principles of Agriculture,” reprinted in *The Land We Love*.