CHAPTER IV

Building the School
1889–1893

With Governor John Richardson’s signature on Act No. 166 (the Act of Acceptance), the Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina received its second charter, this one from the S.C. General Assembly and the governor. Thomas Clemson’s will now directed that “the legislature may provide, as it sees proper, for the appointment or election of the other six trustees…” (Item 2). The general assembly now set about doing so.

The Legislative Trustees

The legislature elected the six legislative trustees for staggered terms: James L. Orr, B. W. Edwards, J. H. Hardin, E. T. Stackhouse, James E. Tindal, and Alan Johnstone. Orr was born in the Abbeville area on August 29, 1852, and educated at King’s Mountain Military Academy, finishing in 1869. From there, he went to the University of Virginia from 1870 to 1872 to study law. Later he served as a colonel in Wade Hampton’s gubernatorial staff. He prepared the Lee v. Simpson case for use in the courts. Besides his career as a lawyer, he worked with the Orr Mills, Piedmont Manufacturing, and other industrial pursuits. As a prominent citizen, he served on the boards of the Medical College of South Carolina, Converse College, and Christ Episcopal Church in Greenville. He died in Greenville on February 27, 1905.1

The second legislative trustee was Berryman Wheeler Edwards. Born on January 27, 1824, in Spartanburg County, he attended South Carolina College from 1846 to 1850, after which he studied law and then graduated from the Harvard Law School. He married Anna M. Coker on January 1, 1857; they had nine children. Edwards served in the Ninth South Carolina Regiment in the Civil War. In 1886, he was elected to the state senate from Darlington County and was instrumental in moving the Act of Acceptance through that body. In December 1889, he introduced what became Act No. 188, Clemson’s basic funding act. He died on June 11, 1890.2

The general assembly also selected as trustee Jesse Havries Hardin, a farmer from Chester County. Born on April 11, 1829, he married Joanna Smith, also from Chester; they had seven daughters and three sons. After serving in the Con-
federate infantry, he raised fine horses. Hardin was serving in the state house (1889–1892) when first elected as a Clemson trustee. A Baptist, he was reelected as a legislative trustee on Clemson’s board and served until his death on August 27, 1910.³

Eli Thomas Stackhouse, born in Little Rock, Dillon County, on March 27, 1824, was educated in the community school. In 1847, he married Elizabeth Ann Fore of Marion County, with whom he had three sons and five daughters. He served in the Army of Northern Virginia, attaining the rank of colonel before the Appomattox surrender. Elected to the S.C. House of Representatives in 1862, he remained there until 1868. Stackhouse served as the president of the S.C. Farmers’ Alliance and served one term in the U.S. House of Representatives (1891–1892). He was a legislative trustee from 1890 to 1896.⁴

The fifth legislative trustee, James Ezra Tindal, was born in Clarendon County on February 1, 1839. By age 15, he worked as an assistant teacher. That same year, he enrolled at Furman, graduating in 1858, after which he went to Europe and studied at the University of Bonn. The outbreak of the American Civil War called him home, where he served in the Army of Northern Virginia to the end of hostilities. His first wife, whom he married in 1861, died in childbirth, and the infant died shortly thereafter. Tindal remarried in 1866 and with his second wife had three daughters and three sons.

Tindal’s first public speech (1866) indicated him in a position close to that of Wade Hampton when he said, “We cannot suspend the negro between slavery and citizenship. We should set a qualification for suffrage and let him vote when he attains to it under our tutelage or he will get manhood suffrage and ruin the state.”⁵ He was shouted down and not allowed to finish the speech. Active in all aspects of education, he campaigned to reopen the Citadel and South Carolina College. At the same time, he called for an agricultural college connected to a farm. Because of his outspoken advocacy, he had been with the delegation that the Farmers’ Association had sent to inspect the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College in 1888 to examine the effort there.⁶

Alan Johnstone, born in Newberry on August 12, 1849, lived in the home of his birth all his life. Educated at the Newberry Male Academy, he had prepared to join the Confederate army at age sixteen, but the war ended before he enlisted. He enrolled at Newberry College and then at the University of Virginia. In 1875, he married Lilla Kennedy, also of Newberry, and they had five sons and five daughters.

Johnstone worked actively in local politics, serving as town warden and then on the county school board. In the latter capacity, he turned the local private academy into a public school for white children and opened a public school for African Americans. He organized the Newberry Farmers Oil Mill. A member of
Aveleigh Presbyterian Church, he served as an elder and a commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.).

He served one term as a legislative trustee for Clemson, but the next legislature, with a strong Tillmanite group, did not return him; however, when D. K. Norris died, the other life members elected Johnstone as a life trustee. He served in that capacity until his death in 1929. When Richard Wright Simpson announced that he would no longer serve as president of the board, Johnstone was elected and served until his death.

Johnstone was a leading spokesman for the agricultural extension movement and hosted the national “Father” of the extension movement, Seaman Knapp, and his son Bradford in Johnstone’s home. South Carolina Governor Richard Manning asked Johnstone to fill the U.S. Senate seat made vacant by B. R. Tillman’s death and later urged Johnstone to run for governor of South Carolina. He declined both because they would take significant time away from his farm and from Clemson.

Later, Clemson cadets thought highly of Johnstone. At the dedication of Riggs Hall (1928) when he and the other trustees emerged from the onetime Prof. M. B. Hardin home, which the school converted into a lodge for the trustees, the cadets broke into spontaneous cheering. Further, several trustees suggested he be named as Riggs’s successor. He died on January 5, 1929. Members of the board and Clemson President Enoch Sikes served as honorary pallbearers. Johnstone’s widow told President Sikes, “He went to heaven but he went by Clemson College on the way.”

The legislative trustees mirrored the characteristics of the life trustees and, for that matter, the state’s voting population in that they were white, male, and Protestant. This made them little different from the boards of most educational institutions throughout the nation. White, male Protestants dominated the boards of almost all public higher education institutions. And Clemson’s original legislative trustees fit the pattern of most of the Morrill land-grant institutions in that their economic interests were predominantly agricultural. In their geographic distribution, however, they were mostly Upstate men, mirroring the split in both the farming and slowly emerging industrial interests of South Carolina. Edwards died too soon to have much influence on Clemson’s policies, while both Tindal and Johnstone favored education for African Americans, albeit separate.

**Legislative Financing**

While at one point Mr. Clemson had expressed the thought that properly managed, his estate might by itself sustain the college, when he signed the will, that was no longer his plan. He concluded in his four-paragraph introduction of the will:
I trust that I do not exaggerate the importance of such an institution for developing the material resources of the State by affording to its youth the advantages of scientific culture, and that I do not overrate the intelligence of the legislature of South Carolina, ever distinguished for liberality, in assuming that such appropriation will be made as will be necessary to supplement the fund resulting from the bequest herein made.

In Item 1 of the will, Mr. Clemson expected that the state’s acceptance as confirmed by the votes of both houses of the legislature, the signature of the governor, and the judgment of the state supreme court’s chief justice should signal a period in which the erection of the school’s buildings, hiring of faculty, and admitting of students should commence. Further, in Item 3, which formed a fallback option, Mr. Clemson stated that even if the state rejected his offer, the trustees should use no more than $5,000 of his gift for the building of the school. That represented less than 5 percent of the legacy.

In Act 188, the legislature began its funding. First (or Section 1), the Morrill land-script endowment was shifted from the University of South Carolina ($191,800) and divided evenly between the African American institute adjacent to Claflin College in Orangeburg and the to-be-elected six legislative trustees of Clemson Agricultural College. The state treasurer issued a certificate of stock to the six trustees ($95,900) to be the base of a perpetual endowment that would pay 6 percent per annum in semiannual payments to the six legislative trustees. By Section 2, the annual $15,000 federal Hatch Act grant would also go to the legislative trustees to provide for the experiment station. An appropriation of $15,000 annually from the state government for the building and maintenance of the college (Section 3) was part of the financing. This funding would not continue long. These actions and those that followed clearly identified Clemson College as South Carolina’s Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862 institution. Making Clemson a land-grant school formed the third charter, joining the Clemson will and the Act of Acceptance as the basis of funding and authority of the Clemson trustees.

The thirteen trustees could expect about $5,000 per year from Mr. Clemson’s bequest, another $20,754 from federal revenues (1862 Morrill interest and 1887 Hatch Act), and from the state a total of $3,000, of which $1,500 could be spent on buildings at Fort Hill until the resolution of Lee v. Simpson. The other $1,500 could be spent for tools, implements, and farm animals (Act of Acceptance, Section 6).

The general assembly next turned to a definitive statement of financial arrangements in Act 188. Signed on December 23, 1889, Act 188 set the fiscal date of July 1, to commence July 1, 1890. Section 1 respected the Morrill 1862 endowment and specifically repealed the prior designation to USC. Section 2 provided a due delivery date of November 1, 1890, and repeated the Hatch 1887
designation transfer. However, in Section 3 the general assembly began its real appropriations for building and maintaining the college. Therein, the general assembly provided $15,000 from the state general revenues. Section 4 dealt with the fertilizer tag sales fees, which the act referred to as the “privilege tax” on fertilizers. The section designated that an already-collected $10,000 be transferred on the board’s order to the Clemson board treasurer for building and maintenance. And from the fertilizer tags revenue collected between November 1, 1889, and October 31, 1890, the law provided an additional $15,000 for Clemson.

Section 5 required the directors of the state penitentiary to furnish, on the request of the Clemson board, up to fifty “able-bodied convicts...for preparation of the grounds and the materials” and for the “work connected with the erection of the buildings” of Clemson Agricultural College. In turn, the Clemson board was to pay transportation of the convicts to and from the penitentiary and their medical costs, food, and lodging. For plans, estimates, building costs, and maintenance of the buildings, an immediate transfer of $3,000 would be made from the state to Clemson’s treasurer (Section 6), who must be bonded (Section 7).

With Governor Richardson’s signature, this funding arrangement, Act 188, became law on December 23, 1889. For building purposes, the trustees had approximately $28,000 (not counting the Hatch or Clemson funds, which totaled about $20,000 annually). For annual operations, the trustees could use the Morrill endowment interest of $5,754 and such Clemson interest and Hatch annual appropriations not used for building. Of course, the state treasurer would handle the Clemson endowment.

The general assembly had completed creating Clemson’s Board of Trustees. The time had come for the full board to meet. Simpson, serving as president of the life trustees, convened the first meeting at Wright’s Hotel in Columbia on January 20, 1890. The trustees elected Simpson to a two-year term as president and J. E. Wannamaker as secretary-treasurer. They directed Wannamaker to obtain a corporate seal as authorized in Act 166 of 1889 (Section 4). Recognizing the need for close supervision, the trustees established an executive committee holding limited power. Composed of Simpson, Norris, Orr, and Johnstone, the executive committee acted as needed between board meetings. Made up of two life and two legislative trustees, the committee composition demonstrated the entire board’s determination not to differentiate between the two groups. Further, proximity to Fort Hill might have played a role in the choice of committee members. The executive committee was charged with arranging for tentative designs of the desired college buildings and with calculating the estimated costs for them. In addition, it purchased necessary equipment. If that were not enough, its charge even included securing options on neighboring lands if such were possible. The Calhoun family asked for and received permission to erect an iron fence around the family graves.
on what would come to be known as Cemetery Hill. The fence, however, would not be built for some years.

The Curricula

To establish the two curricula for agriculture and mechanics, as mandated by Mr. Clemson’s will and the Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862, the trustees established a five-member committee composed of Edwards, Tillman, Donaldson, Tindal, and Wannamaker. Obviously, the board also recognized that a truly useful college needed connecting with the public schools; thus, it made a note that the new college’s first president would be instructed to contact South Carolina’s teachers’ association to determine what it recommended as best for Clemson’s involvement in agricultural and industrial education. This idea occurred thirty years before enactment of the federal Smith-Hughes Act, which placed this responsibility on the land-grant colleges. The trustees also envisaged special summer courses to attract women and men, a possibility that demonstrated the flexibility of the will. Finally, the trustees selected P. H. E. Sloan, a Pendleton pharmacist and onetime friend of Mr. Clemson, as the trustees’ salaried and bonded secretary-treasurer. With that, the meeting concluded, and the trustees departed.

Bradley and Edwards did not attend the board’s second meeting on April 17, 1890, which Simpson convened in the Masonic Hall in Pendleton. Simpson announced that only ten days earlier (April 7, 1890), the U.S. Supreme Court had ruled favorably for the college (and Simpson) in *Lee v. Simpson*. Arguments for the appellant, Gideon Lee, had been presented by Youmans and Carey, who were supplemented by lawyer A. C. King. S.C. Attorney General Joseph H. Earle presented for the state. The Honorable Justice Samuel Blatchford of New York read the court’s decision.

For the new colleges like Clemson, the land-grant acts of 1862 and 1887 set forth the two major goals of teaching (1862) and economic research (1887), established the curricula (agriculture and mechanics as laid out in the Act of 1862), and permitted all other subjects (the Act of 1862 had been specific in that regard). Also, the 1862 law mandated the teaching of military tactics. No other subjects had to be excluded. In addition, Mr. Clemson’s will provided for the greatest flexibility in the subjects taught at his college. It stated that the decisions as to what would be taught were to be left to the trustees and no other body. Concerning both the composition and the authority of the trustees in curricular matters, the will and the Act of Acceptance were in full conformity. In Section 3, the act declared “a Board of thirteen Trustees, composed of the seven members nominated by said will and their successors and six members to be elected by the Legislature in Joint Assembly….” Just as did the will, the Act of Acceptance granted curricular authority to the board in the phrase “shall prescribe the courses of study” and directed that such
curricula must include “all branches of study pertaining to practical and scientific agriculture and other industries connected therewith....” But the same paragraph allowed the trustees to institute other such “studies as are not inconsistent with the terms of the said will.” This would be their authority. It should be noted, however, that while the trustees could implement such fields or studies, the state incurred no obligation except that to which it agreed (Section 4).\textsuperscript{16}

**The Campus**

Upon the announcement of the Supreme Court decision, Simpson deeded the property to the state and transferred $81,528.80, Mr. Clemson’s cash worth, to the state treasurer. Norris and Simpson made arrangements for harvesting timber and cultivating the land. Under supervision, convicts cut trees and dressed the fallen timbers while the Pickens firm of Mauldin and Glospie set up a sawmill to prepare the lumber for structural timbers. Scrap was reserved for burning bricks. Some three million bricks were estimated as needed. The Poole Company of Newberry won the bid for producing the bricks and moved its equipment to Fort Hill.\textsuperscript{17}

After deliberation, the trustees awarded the architectural contract to Bruce and Morgan, an Atlanta firm, to lay out the campus and design the principal buildings. Of the homes for faculty, two were of the highest priority: one for the head chemist, who was critical for the fertilizer analysis, and a second for the president. Other buildings included the Chemistry Building, the Main Building (classrooms, library, and administration), the barracks, other faculty residences, and Mechanical Hall. Chemistry was the highest priority; the work there would provide much of the all-important revenue from the college’s fertilizer tag sales. Mechanical Hall had the lowest priority because it would not be used until the year after classes began.\textsuperscript{18}

When the Poole Company delivered the first order of one million bricks, the bricks proved improperly fired and were crumbling. The board’s executive committee rejected the shipment and canceled the entire order. The board then purchased Poole’s brick-making machine, requested an increase in the number of African American convicts, and ordered many more wheelbarrows and shovels. The legislature authorized a total of 150 convicts (Act 448 of 1890). Trustee J. E. Bradley came to Fort Hill to supervise the selection of clay. Immediately, the convicts began digging, hauling, mixing, drying, and firing. Working the mule teams, the laborers hauled the new bricks from the Mill Creek (now Hunnicutt Creek) to the building sites.\textsuperscript{19}

Even as the old plantation slave quarters’ granite was being used in constructing the foundations of the chemistry laboratory and several faculty houses, the trustees counted their financial resources. They considered delaying further con-
struction for two years, but even with that they feared they would be $10,000 short. By February 1891, to keep the convicts fed and medically fit, the trustees began paying the bills out of their own pockets, receiving undated promissory notes that accrued no interest. Mules needed to be fed, materials purchased, and the various supervisors and other workmen paid.20

**The First Officers**

A question since the passage of the Act of Acceptance was, “Who will be the president?” The trustees considered nine people. After a nomination by Wannamaker and support from Bradley, the trustees offered the position to Gen. Stephen Dill Lee (1833–1908), a South Carolinian and graduate of West Point.21 Lee garnered fame when in April 1861 he had transferred the orders of Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard to the batteries near Fort Sumter to commence firing on the federal troops at Fort Sumter. Lee served later as second in command of the Confederates at Vicksburg and completed the surrender there on July 4, 1863.22 He had married a Mississippian and managed her large plantation in Noxubee County, just south of Columbus and Starkville.23 Lee was serving as president of the Agricul-
tural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, the school named as a model in Mr. Clemson’s will. The Clemson trustees offered Lee the Clemson post with a salary of $2,500 (2009 equivalent $58,935) and a house. With that offer, which far exceeded Lee’s Mississippi salary, Lee met with the Mississippi trustees. After much discussion, they counter-offered Lee $3,000, a 50 percent increase, and a new house. Lee declined Clemson’s offer, noting that he had business complications in Mississippi and also that his wife’s health would make the move to Clemson College very difficult.

Clemson’s trustees, after further deliberation, extended an offer to the second person on their presidential list, Henry Strode. Strode, at the time a professor at the University of Mississippi, seemed to know the details of Clemson’s offer to Lee. He answered the trustees that the offer made to him was less. Clemson’s trustees answered Strode, pointing out that his offer included a salary, a house, and a supplement of $1,000 as director of the agricultural experiment station. Strode accepted.

**Clemson’s First President**

Born in Fredericksburg City, Virginia, on February 14, 1844 (his tombstone reads February 6), Strode was educated first at the Edgehill School in Virginia. At the age of sixteen, and lying to make himself eighteen, he enlisted in what ultimately became Braxton’s Brigade in the Confederate army. Some suggest he fired the shot that killed U.S. Gen. John F. Reynolds at Gettysburg. Paroled at Appomattox, he worked for a time before entering the University of Virginia in 1867 to study Latin, Greek, and mathematics. In the last subject, he received the Courtenay (green) medal. After graduation, he had charge of the preparatory division at the University of Richmond. The following year, he headed the mathematics department at the McCabe School in Petersburg before returning to Virginia for advanced work in mathematics and chemistry. He married Millie Ellis, daughter of Col. J. E. Ellis, killed in Pickett’s Charge at Gettysburg; they had six daughters and two sons. He then was employed as the mathematics instructor at William Cabell’s Norwood Prep School on the
James River. Strode purchased a large home in Amherst County, Virginia, which he and his wife renovated into a young men’s preparatory school called Kenmore. They welcomed the young men, their hunting dogs, and guns for seventeen years before Strode accepted the chair in mathematics at the University of Mississippi.

At Kenmore, Strode had contact with a number of South Carolinians, including C. G. Memminger, a state legislator, and R. I. Manning, a later Clemson trustee. Upon acceptance of the Clemson offer, his main responsibilities involved development of the curricula, working on the requests of young men to enroll in Clemson, and with Simpson and Norris, attending to the building of the school. And he played the major role in identifying and hiring the faculty.27

When Strode and his family arrived at Fort Hill, they lived in the former plantation house, convenient to the construction of the school. Convicts dug the foundations of several faculty homes and the Chemistry Building. Bruce and Morgan had hired W. B. Beacham to provide the materials for construction of the needed buildings. By August 15, 1890, Beacham had delivered the limestone arch for the Chemistry Building, with the raised letters “Chemistry,” the decorative terra cotta plaque with “1890” on it, and the tin for the roof flashing and slate for the roofing.28

The trustees and Strode had selected Mark Bernard Hardin as the first chemist. A fifty-two-year-old graduate of Virginia Military Institute, Hardin had served in the Confederate artillery during the Civil War. After its conclusion, he worked from 1865 to 1867 as an analytical chemist in New York City and was a member of the Lyceum of Natural History and of the American Chemical Society. He then returned to Virginia Military Institute as a faculty member. From there he came to Fort Hill as the professor of chemistry.29

Each of the major disciplines at Clemson had one professor. Strode, besides serving as president, was the professor of mathematics, just as Hardin was the professor of chemistry. Others, assigned titles of associate or assistant, would be added if needed. Chemistry, because of the college’s obligation to analyze fertilizers sold in the state, would also include other chemists who helped in instruction as needed, although they had no regular teaching assignments.
Meanwhile, the late autumn-winter 1890–1891 session of the general assembly met in Columbia. In the new legislature, the state’s white, small farmers had strengthened their hand, and a new governor, Benjamin Ryan Tillman, had achieved the position he had sought. But whatever might have been feared for the future of USC and the Citadel by the traditional “straight-out” Democrats, that did not come to pass. No colleges would be closed. Rather, the reform, so far as it affected the public colleges, was somewhat limited.

The general assembly in Act 461 abolished the state agriculture department along with the commissioner, transferring such power to the Clemson board. Financially, the most important aspect of the change directed the Clemson board to “supervise and enforce…all laws respecting the sale of commercial fertilizers within this State.” To aid them in this task, they were to appoint the inspectors of fertilizer (Section 4). To cover such costs, the law ordered that “all the privilege tax on fertilizers now required…shall in the future be paid to the Treasurer of the State, subject to the order of the Board of Trustees of the Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina; and so much of the money so received as shall be necessary to defray the expenses of the Board in performing the duties now, by this Act, devolved upon them shall be thus used….” For Clemson, the crucial phrase followed. “…And the balance [of money received from those fees] shall go to the Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina for its erection and maintenance” (Section 6).

As the winter of 1890–1891 deepened, the first wagonloads of commercial fertilizer arrived. The Chemistry Building, although not finished, served to store the bags, and Strode, who held a certificate in chemistry, joined Hardin in the work of analyzing the fertilizer. Even today the old building where chemistry resided for fifty-six years shows on its exterior the marks of the old bricks and the wavy courses of unraked mortar, signs of the work of the African American convicts. Also their work can be traced in the other two surviving original buildings, now called Trustee House and Tillman Hall. At about the same time, Hardin and his family moved into the brick two-story house located between the Chemistry Building and Fort Hill house. Campus wags insisted that the house’s placement enabled Hardin to notice any night fires or explosions in “his building.”

Even while the building of the college moved ahead, the curious came to see Fort Hill and the progress of construction. John Adger McCrary, Clemson 1898, grew up in the Lebanon community, a few miles south of Pendleton. He and his parents occasionally visited the school. McCrary, in a later letter to Clemson business manager J. C. Littlejohn, remembered,

My first visit to Clemson College, known at that time as “Fort Hill,” was to the sale of property, such as wagons, plows, manure spreaders, cattle, hogs, etc. This was possible before or soon after the state of South Carolina had accepted the Clemson bequest.
At that time the road from Pendleton was a very sorry dirt road with a few fields on each side to about where the road to Old Stone Church branches off to the west. From here the road to the Calhoun Mansion was in dense woods, with trees overhanging. There were three gates to open, the first two, I think, were the largest gates I had ever seen up to that time. The first gate was about where the present stone posts are located at the entrance from Pendleton. The second gate was about where the present library [now called Sikes Hall] is now located. The third gate was at the entrance to the Mansion yard proper about 100 yards to southeast of the front porch.

On the Fort Hill property there was no cleared land towards Pendleton except the old broom sedge field where the Main College Building and the first old Dormitory are now located. The farm lands were to the west and southwest and this of course included the river bottoms, which were very fertile, but were subject to overflow of the Seneca River.

As the Chemistry Building and the first faculty homes were finished, some convicts excavated the site for the Main Building. Bruce and Morgan's on-site junior architect and building supervisor, both who had rented rooms in the vicinity, kept careful oversight of the work. The architects had experience with the design of other college campuses, most notably Georgia Tech, so there was a striking relationship, particularly at Clemson College in the massing and the towers of the main buildings. The use of brick and the steep roofs in conjunction with the rounded archways gave a strong Romanesque feeling to both scientific and technological schools and gave them a distinctive identifying style. While the colonial style of Dartmouth and William and Mary created one aura, as did the Greek revival style favored by the early nineteenth century state schools such as South Carolina and Virginia, the Clemson/Georgia Tech style seemed to reflect the fortress/castle frontier life.

The numbers of convict laborers rose and fell over the years. The stockade that housed them was located in a large ravine at the college, which by 1990 contained the Outdoor Theater, the large pool and fountains, the Robert Muldrow Cooper Library, and the Strom Thurmond Institute. P. H. E. Sloan, the board secretary-treasurer, remembered that during the first Christmas season (1890), a convict had disappeared after the evening roll call. Following an unsuccessful search, "The authorities decided he had made good his escape and thought no more of it. As soon as Christmas had passed, however, he came to the stockade and knocked at the door. When the guard opened it, he was surprised to see the escapee. The fellow said, 'I've come back. I only went home to spend the Christmas holidays, and I had a good time. I've come back, now you see.' The guard let him in, and he returned to work."

The convicts did many kinds of work. Some gained skills in masonry and others in carpentry. Today—when the size of the Main Building (Tillman) is considered; or the barracks, located directly to the west of the Main Building, is
re-visualized from the surviving photographs; or the no-longer-existent kitchen and bathroom wing for the barracks is considered; or when the brick homes for the president, the professors, and the commandant are added, not to overlook the fireplaces and chimneys on the wooden homes of the associates and assistants—one can see that the number of bricks made for the construction was astounding. McCrary, who became a regular visitor, recounted,

I saw bricks being made down in the river bottoms where there was plenty of good quality of brick clay and it was here that I saw my first brick making machine into which the clay and water was dumped and bricks came out pressed and ready for the kilns where they were burned. State convicts did most of the work, all handwork and hauling the clay by mule teams. I saw the foundations being laid and the walls going up on the other visits. All of this was going on over a period of two or three years.\textsuperscript{35}

The largest number of convicts reached 150, and in the years between 1890 and 1896, the convict population averaged about forty-seven. Besides the labor on the public buildings, they constructed support buildings. Holding pools for the water supplies were dug and, with wells and subterranean clay tile pipes, routed from the reservoirs to the emerging campus. The coal-burning electric power
generator and the heating plant were constructed. The architects and the trustees had decided to electrify and steam heat the buildings and fit the campus for indoor plumbing. By 1900, only 4 percent of all the United States had electricity and indoor plumbing. This made Clemson College quite unusual.\(^{36}\)

Another piece of federal legislation and several state decisions also provided aid to these educational projects. The federal statute was the Morrill Land Grant Act of 1890. It directed more federal money to strengthen the educational effort. However, the act also recognized by federal statute the practice in southern and border states of establishing separate land-grant schools for whites and for African Americans. It ordered federal appropriations be divided equally:

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\text{That no money shall be paid out under this act to any State or Territory for the support and maintenance of a college where a distinction of race or color is made in the admission of students, but the establishment and maintenance of such colleges separately for white and colored students shall be held to be a compliance with the provisions of this act if the funds received in such State or Territory be equitably divided as hereinafter set forth.}^{37}\]

Although Governor Tillman was quite hostile about this required division, by 1895, this opportunity for additional funding came to South Carolina.\(^{38}\)

The regular arrival of fertilizer samples kept Hardin and Strode busy across the winter of 1891 and demonstrated the need for more chemists. Therefore, a new faculty member was hired, Richard Newman Brackett, a twenty-eight-year-old PhD (\textit{Philosophiae Doctor} or doctor of philosophy) in chemistry. Born in 1863 in Richland County, he had lived at various times in Rowan, North Carolina, and in Winnsboro before his father accepted the pastorate of Second Presbyterian Church in Charleston when Richard was nine. Brackett spent summers with family in Newton, Massachusetts, and in the western North Carolina mountains. Brackett graduated from Davidson College in 1883.

Brackett, who had shown interest in Greek, poetry, and science, then attended the seven-year-old Johns Hopkins University, one of the first research higher education institutions in the United States. Modeled on the University of Berlin, it granted the doctorate of philosophy and made the word “university” nearly synonymous with
the granting of that degree and the expectation of original research by its faculty. Brackett received the PhD in 1887. Immediately employed as the chief chemist with the Arkansas Geological Survey, he remained there until he accepted Clemson’s offer and arrived in South Carolina in November 1891. Brackett and his research partner, J. Travers Williams, had discovered two minerals in the kaolinite group (newtonite and rectorite). By then, Brackett had married Bessie Brandon Craig, daughter of a Presbyterian minister. Brackett, his wife, and their infant son, Richard Brandon, moved into their home, named the Hollies, on the Clemson campus.

When Simpson and the other trustees reported to the general assembly on October 31, 1891, the college’s financial situation was dire. The state treasurer had not paid the bills charged to the fertilizer fee, and the balance remaining of the initial appropriation was $3,707.40. To keep the convicts fed and the carpenters paid, the trustees again borrowed money ($27,944.91), using their real and chattel properties for securities. At the same time, unpaid bills for delivered materials amounted to approximately $12,000, so that the total had reached $39,944.91. Across the year 1891–1892, the total fertilizer privilege fee revenue brought in only $35,000 instead of the projected $56,000. Because of the recession of the mid-1890s, the legislature had retracted the originally appropriated and anticipated revenue from the proposed sale of the Agricultural Hall and fishpond in Columbia. Also, the projected February 1893 opening of Clemson had to be delayed. To add further pressure on Clemson, Simpson reported that Strode had received and acknowledged “up to 1000 applications” from prospective Clemson students.

Meanwhile, four carpenters directed the labor of the convicts, although some convicts worked in the college’s farm fields. After the college fed the convicts and the mules, the surplus produce was sold. From that income, the direct farm expenses, medical care of the convicts, and carpenters’ wages were paid, leaving the farm showing a small profit. Such farm activity was separate from the experiment farm.

The Agriculture Experiment Station

Established by the legislature in 1886, the South Carolina Experiment Farm, originally located in Spartanburg and Darlington, operated initially under the management of USC. However, Section 2 of Act 188 (1889) had withdrawn the farm from USC and lodged it with the legislative trustees of Clemson. Clemson’s board had designated Strode director of the school’s experiment farm. For the day-to-day management of the farm (or station), the trustees sought and hired, through Strode, two men: James Stanley Newman and J. F. Duggar.
Born in Orange County, Virginia, Newman had attended the University of Virginia. After the Civil War, he settled in Georgia, where he established a boarding school for teenage boys. An avid farmer, his greatest interest involved growing fruits. He had helped organize the Georgia State Horticultural Society. In 1875, he joined the Georgia State Department of Agriculture as vice-director of the Georgia Experiment Station. His responsibilities there included planning and conducting the farmers’ institutes and writing agricultural bulletins. His research eventually led to five books on agriculture. When the state of Alabama established the experiment station at Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College (now Auburn), the school offered Newman the directorship of the station in 1883. He was very successful and opened its first branch in Uniontown, in the heavy black soil belt. As successful as that was, when offered the position of associate director of the South Carolina Experiment Station at Clemson working with his fellow Virginian, Strode, he accepted in the autumn of 1891.42

Aiding Newman as assistant director was J. F. Duggar, who had joined the faculty in October 1890 as the manager of the dairy. He received a starting salary of $1,200. Clemson named Duggar assistant director of the station and assistant professor of agriculture on July 29, 1891. The strain of ever-changing instructions, however, led to his resignation on September 15, 1892.43 Another specialist who joined the staff on July 29, 1891, as a station horticulturalist, was the self-taught J. F. C. DuPre. He worked very closely with Newman in laying out and planting the experiment station.44

During the first year, enough corn, hay, peas, and vegetables were harvested to feed the convicts, the mules, and the cattle and to erect a cannery to set aside food for the upcoming winter. With the help of a small crew of convicts, Newman and DuPre planted 265 apple, 241 pear, 311 peach, 170 plum, 24 fig, and 12 quince trees. Fruits and berries, including currants, gooseberries, and mulberries (for the hogs), were also planted along with other trees: 6 chestnuts, 12 filberts, 20 walnuts, and 100 pecans. Over 1,000 grape vines were trellised during the autumn. Along Pendleton Road, corn yielded 308.3 bushels per acre. Most of the cornfields lay in recently cleared woodlands. The old fields were “ornamented with gullies, galded clay spots, Bermuda grass, and quartz rock,” according to Newman. These were terraced and turned under, planted, or left fallow. In addition, the farm produced beets, turnips, cantaloupes, watermelons, cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage, onions, and legumes; however, some was lost to a drought.
and to insects. The college sold surplus that could not be preserved. In addition, fertilizer use tests began. The fertilizer board, led by Trustee Tindal, noted a decline of 32 percent in fertilizer inspections and in fees collected, owing in great part to a decline in cotton acreage. This type of erratic production, along with, or perhaps caused by, the rapid decline in the per pound cotton price, would block the trustees’ efforts to project long-term improvement projects into the 1930s.

With all of this activity, John Adger McCrary remembered,

The next few years after my first visit I made several others on sight-seeing trips. At one time I remembered going on a school picnic (Lebanon School), about 150 or 200 in the crowd going in wagons and buggies. This trip I recall quite vividly because of a small accident that occurred which might have resulted in something more serious had it happened in another room of the Calhoun Mansion. We were more or less crowded into the large room to the West looking at the old relics, when without any warning the floor beams gave way and the center of the floor fell about 2 feet with a crash. This particular room had no cellar and that is why the accident was not more serious.

Perhaps McCrary stood among the crowd of 2,000 who assembled on July 28, 1891, for the ceremonial laying of the cornerstone for the main college building. “Carriages, buggies, vans, wagons and carts brought the hundreds of pilgrims to the Mecca of the farmers of the state.” Of the audience, the same source noted, “A stern face here, a bearded farmer there, a prosperous merchant there, a saucy belle from the city here, and a quiet, subdued face of some pretty girl from the hills and valleys, made up a diversified picture, pleasant to see and to describe.”

The Faculty Arrive

Gradually, the college added the remainder of the faculty; most of them would have their classrooms in the main college building. It, like the Chemistry Building, had classes from the very first day the school took in students. Strode, whose office was in the Main Building, had an assistant in teaching mathematics, J. G. Clinkscales. A second assistant professor in mathematics projected in 1891 (J. W. Perrin) did not accept the offered post, and by 1893, Augustus Shanklin filled the position.

The professor of English was Charles Manning Furman, son of the Rev. Dr. J. C. Furman, born on July 8, 1840. Educated at Furman University in nearby Greenville, where his father was president, he graduated in 1859. In college, he belonged to Chi Psi Fraternity. Afterward, he moved to Charleston and read law in the firm of Whaley and Lord. When the Civil War commenced, Furman enlisted as a private on May 9, 1861. This was a new life for him because until then, he read voraciously and hunted; he “never did a day’s work with his hands until he
The earliest, best photo of the faculty of Clemson College, ca. 1894. These men make up the backbone of the fledgling college’s faculty discussed in this chapter. *First row, left to right:* Furman, Hardin, Pres. Craighead, Strode, Morrison, Welch. *Second row, left to right:* Harrison, Hook, McGee, Sims, Secretary/Treasurer P.H.E. Sloan, Smith, Clinkscates, Bowman, Welch. *Third row, left to right:* Hart, Shanklin, Shiver, Clinton, Lytton, Blythe, Wright. Clemson University Photographs, CUL.SC.
entered the army.” He rose to the rank of captain. In February 1864, he married Fannie Garden; they had six children. After her death, he married Sallie Villipigue, and they had three children. For a short time after the Civil War, Furman taught mathematics at Bethel College in Kentucky.50

At Clemson, Thomas P. Harrison served as Furman’s associate in English. The third professor in the area, eventually titled the Academic Department, was William Shannon Morrison. From Winnsboro (born in 1853), he graduated from Wofford College with distinction in 1875. Morrison established the Wellford (Spartanburg County) High School in 1876 and taught there until he was asked to organize and superintend the Spartanburg city schools. In 1886, the city of Greenville hired him to do the same for Greenville, which he did until 1892. At that point, he joined the Clemson faculty.51

The Campus

The Main Building dominated the landscape. Of campus-made brick, it rested on a rusticated granite stone foundation. Its main entrance, on the eastern façade, was through a large Romanesque arch placed in a tower that rose to a decorated limestone band and frieze of running vines, above which the open arches of a belfry and a pyramidal cap stood. The eyes for the campus clock remained vacant until the 1900s. (The trustees could not see their way clear to purchase the clock face, the clockwork, or the bell until the twentieth century.) Over the Romanesque portal, constructed in granite, were the words “Clemson College.”—which indicated an abbreviation of the name “The Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina.”
Called the Main Building or the College until the 1940s, it contained eighteen classrooms, a library, a biology laboratory and specimen museum space, meeting rooms for the anticipated literary societies, an office for the president, and a smaller outer office for the college’s secretary-treasurer. The south portal led under a terra cotta plaque bearing the legend “Agriculture” onto granite steps that led down to the “small parade ground,” where the flagpole carried the U.S. flag. Directly south and ahead stood the Mechanical Hall. This view encompassed the three required subjects of the Land-Grant Act of 1862.

In the opposite (northern) direction lay the Norman-style Memorial Chapel, a distinct space yet part of the mass. The porch, at the level of the first floor of the Main Building, was approached through twin arches divided by a handsome deep-rose marble column. Smaller, unglazed arched openings flanked the entrance archways. On the north side of the porch existed a porte cochere to receive guests arriving by carriage. The auditorium was laid out on an east-west axis with a large arch framing the platform at the west end. The wooden ceiling rose in a naved style with brackets and elaborate wooden spindle arches and strainers. The entire space sat about 900 persons with an east-end loft. On the façade in raised stone appear the word “Memorial” and a red star painted in the gable. To what or to whom the memorial, raised in 1891 and 1892, was dedicated is not included in the trustees’ minutes.
Probably because of the responsibility for testing fertilizer, the faculty involved in it already had notoriety in the state. Hardin was the professor and Brackett was the associate. C. W. Sims and Frank Shiver assisted on occasion in the laboratory instruction, although their primary duties lay in fertilizer analysis. These men were grouped together in the Chemistry Building. Built of solid brick and heart of pine, the building contained a full basement, most of it used for storage. On the main floor were five rooms for the fertilizer analysis and for the experiment station. Because federal experiment station funds could be used for buildings and because of the fertilizer tag sales revenue, the college completed and equipped this building (much like Hardin's home) first. A balance room, an advanced laboratory, and an office existed also on the main floor. The second floor had five rooms.

Mechanical Hall lay at the south end of the main knob of the large ridge. The school finished it last among the three classroom buildings, in part because of the money flow, which dictated a staggered start. Further, while the shops, which formed wings of the mechanical building, would be needed early, formal instruction was not planned until the second year. The mechanical building had a three-story main unit (including dormers) made of plastered brick, several prominent towers, and a slate roof. Three wings, one of two stories and two of one story each, stretched east and south. One wing was for forge and foundry, the second for woodworking, and the third for the electrical laboratory. Here the newly recruited professor of mechanics, S. Tompkins, taught after the opening year. Williams Welch taught drawing; W. M. Yager, mechanical drawing; and R. T. V. Bowman, forge and foundry works. In addition, several tutors and two foremen worked on the mechanics staff.

The three-story barracks was sited on the west side of the Main Building. The rapid westerly fall of the terrain disguised its bulk, but the ground floor contained the mess hall and the upper two stories the sleeping space. Each of 160 bedrooms was equipped with three iron single cots, mattresses, a table, chairs, wardrobes, and a mirror. The bathrooms, containing flush toilets, bathtubs, and sinks, were attached on the west side of the building. As in the other main buildings, steam heat, electric lights, and cold spring water ran through these barracks.52

Mrs. John F. Calhoun served as the mistress of the barracks. Her husband, John Francis Calhoun, was the bursar of the mess hall. John Francis (August 29, 1831–November 13, 1897), the grandnephew of John C. Calhoun, had been hired for $600 and his wife, Rebecca Noble Calhoun (a distant cousin of her husband), for $200. They also received board and “a house on the grounds free of rent.” Shortly thereafter, the trustees raised their salaries to $900 and $300, respectively. At that point, the last four of their eleven children still lived at home, and their seventh child, daughter Rebecca, had married Frank S. Shiver, one of the chemists in the fertilizer laboratory.53 Calhoun supervised a small staff of cooks, all of whom were African Americans. Most of the cooking staff lived in
campus-owned wooden cottages located in the western valley (now Death Valley) that lay north of the Calhoun family cemetery.

A wooden infirmary building sat on the southeastern side of the major cluster of buildings, sufficiently removed both for quiet and sanitation. The physician, Alexander May Redfern (early Clemson records spell his last name “Redfearn”), born on March 21, 1862, in Anson, North Carolina, received his early education in North Carolina and Chesterfield, South Carolina. For a short time, he studied at Furman and then at Wake Forest College, from which he graduated in 1884. Then he enrolled at the Long Island College Hospital. Graduating valedictorian, he continued studying in the New York Graduate Hospital and then in the Tulane University of Louisiana Polyclinic. After a period of practice in Chesterfield County, he joined Clemson as the college physician. His wife, Annie Strayhorn Redfern, and their two small daughters accompanied him. Redfern’s father, David Townley Redfearn, a Confederate veteran and a farmer, had served in the S.C. House from 1874 through 1880 and then the senate from 1882 to 1885 and 1890 to 1893. Coincidentally, D. T. Redfearn was elected a legislative trustee on March 4, 1891, and served until his death on June 11, 1902.

By mid-1892, some unhappiness had emerged in several powerful quarters over the school’s delayed opening. On June 3, 1892, Governor Tillman, as a life trustee, moved that Strode’s salary as president cease being paid on July 1, 1892, and not be reinstated until the college opened or until the board asked him to resume the post. The motion passed. Tillman knew better than most that Strode’s 1891 request to the legislature for supplemental funding had been denied despite Tillman’s support. Orr, perhaps attempting to avoid this unpleasantness, had offered a substitute motion that delayed the salary suspension until October 1, 1892. It had been defeated. Regardless, and in spite of what appeared to be a halt in the payment of his salary, Strode’s correspondence, particularly with those seeking information about the college or asking for admission, did not lessen.

Then unexpectedly in late November 1892, Strode tendered—and the trustees accepted—his resignation as president, as of December 31, 1892, although not his professorship of mathematics. Robert S. Lambert, in his study of Strode’s presidency, noted several possibilities for Strode’s decision. One possibility centered on the division of the board between those who supported Tillman and
The campus as it would have appeared in 1893, with the exception of the hotel, added in 1894, and the additions of 1895 and 1896, faintly penciled in by the draftsman, Thomas Grayson Poats, early Clemson professor of mathematics and civil engineering. Taken from the 1896 Catalogue of the Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina.
those who favored the more moderate posture of Orr (or perhaps Simpson). Other signs of such a rift existed, particularly in the correspondence of Strode in the early autumn of 1892, when he offered to mediate between Tillman and Orr. Or perhaps Strode’s illness led eventually to the insistence of trustees that he resign completely on January 22, 1896.57

Another possibility is that Strode diverted his interest from the presidential duties. Unknown until recently, Strode had involved himself in a land business that could have conflicted with the interests of the college. But, in fact, the business, Cold Springs, a large holding that lay north of Fort Hill, had been purchased by the Calhoun Land Company, the officers of which included David Blassingame Sloan of the Calhoun community and Nelson Poe of Greenville. D. B. Sloan and P. H. E. Sloan were first cousins once removed. Strode served as president of the company, and the son of P. H. E. Sloan, the Clemson board’s secretary-treasurer, was to be the land company’s secretary-treasurer. Within a year, Strode became disgusted with what he took to be stalling by Poe, and he had turned to Orr for advice. Whether Strode’s resignation resulted from his growing interest in land cannot be confirmed. However, he had involved the Clemson board through young Sloan himself.58

While Mr. Clemson may have thought of Fort Hill as an Eden-like paradise, his will provided the pollen that would attract many bees in the hopes of making golden honey. Part of the attraction was the patronage that the college afforded. Simpson, the real leader in the founding movement,59 certainly looked after his own. P. H. E. Sloan, the father of Simpson’s son-in-law, served as the paid secretary-treasurer of Clemson’s Board of Trustees. And the Board of Trustees had selected Simpson’s wife’s relative, Capt. Ernest A. Garlington,60 as the college’s first commandant. Only a military assignment kept him from accepting the offer.

In 1892, the legislature, even while the issue of Strode emerged in public, strengthened the role of Clemson’s trustees. First, it described the municipal jurisdiction of the trustees as a swath of land whose radius of five miles was to be circumscribed from the Main Building.61 Then, to enforce the trustees’ rules, the legislature granted them authority “to license or prohibit the sale of goods, wares and merchandise of any kind whatever on the grounds belonging to said College, as are not repugnant to the laws of the State; and also to appoint peace officers or policemen, who may arrest at any time any and all parties guilty of disorderly conduct or of any violations of the laws of the State and carry them before the nearest Trial Justice for trial.”62

At the same session, the state created the nearby town of Calhoun, whose boundary limits formed a circle with the radius of one-half mile “from the depot of the Air Line Railroad Company….” Perhaps in deference to the college, “the sale of spirituous, malt or intoxicating liquors” was prohibited within the corporate limits of the town.63
The young Calhoun community readied itself for its new role as one of two entranceways to the new college. At the rail depot, James Carey served as the postal official. Incoming mail arrived by train, just as bags of outgoing mail were handed up to the clerk on the postal car. A college employee carried the mail back and forth to the Fort Hill campus post office, which had been established in 1892. Jeptha P. Smith served as the Fort Hill postmaster. In addition to the mail arriving from the Calhoun post office, he received from the Pendleton post office mail coming from the east via the Blue Ridge road. Both lines were vital to the growth and health of the college. The Blue Ridge granted access to the Midlands and much of the Lowcountry, while the Southern line provided entrance for much of the Upstate, North Carolina, Virginia, and points further north. Over the years, these gave Clemson geographic diversity.

The Pendleton rail station did not expect an increase in boarding and exiting passengers because the college instructed cadets to disembark at Cherry’s Crossing. However, the Calhoun Station expected and got potential cadets bounding off their trains. And on the campus, not every building was quite finished, nor were the odd piles of bricks and other building materials cleared away. However, the ninety-year-old manse and its grounds had been fitted out to return to the teaching, research, and contemplation with which it had begun.

Notes

1. CUL.SC.CUA. S 30 ss I b 2 f 1.
2. Ibid., b 1 f 24.
3. Ibid., f 32.
4. Ibid., b 2 f 14.
6. CUL.SC.CUA. S 30 ss I b 2 f 23.
7. Ibid., b 1 f 34.
8. The conclusion is based on a reading of some of the major studies of higher education institutions in the nation. See, for example, the following authors listed in the Bibliography: Ballard; Dyer, John; Dyer, Thomas; Hollis; Kinnear; and Webb.
10. For one state to tax a product made in another was, A. T. Smythe would argue, a violation of the United States Constitution. The correct term, he claimed, was a “fertilizer inspection fee.”
11. *Acts and Joint Resolutions*, 1890. Resolution 442, 0. 662.
12. CUL.SC.CUA. S 30 v 1, 3.
13. Ibid., 2–4. The earliest minutes of the 1888 meeting and the first 1890 minutes were formally engrossed in ink. Later they were transcribed in type. Both sets are preserved at Clemson in Special Collections and are available. I have used the bound and typed set.
15. CUL.SC. MSS 68 b 18 f 329. This collection of James Littlejohn (Clemson 1908) contains many pieces of Clemson correspondence that are part of the history of Clemson. Littlejohn served as a Clemson instructor, then assistant to presidents Riggs, Earle (acting), and Sikes. Sikes created the business manager’s post for him, a post he held late into the Poole administration. Littlejohn planned to write a history of Clemson Agricultural College. In his office, where Clemson’s files were kept, he and his secretary, Mrs. Ritchie, who was a daughter of the Rev.
Dr. William H. Mills, the first resident Presbyterian minister and an important faculty member, extracted significant correspondence and refilled them with the papers and photographs he considered of historical importance.

17. CUL.SC.CUA. S 30 v 1, 5.
18. Trustees of the Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina, *Report to the General Assembly*, 1890. Bound in *Reports and Resolutions of the General Assembly*. This annual report, required by the Act of Acceptance, will be cited as *Clemson Trustees’ Report to the General Assembly* with the appropriate year.
19. Ibid., 1890.
23. Mississippi State University. University Archives. Stephen Dill Lee Correspondence, May 1890.
25. Lee’s letter declining the offer is filed in CUL.SC.MSS 68, Photographic album, v 1, leaves 2 and 3. The letters are dated June 18 and June 28, 1896.
26. CUL.SC.MSS 68 b 18 f 329.
28. CUL.SC.CUA. S 30 ss ii b 7 f 1.
32. CUL.SC.MSS 68 b 12 f 244.
33. Ibid., b 18 f 329.
34. Ibid.
35. Ibid.
36. Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900; Census Reports v. II Population Part II: Section 11, Tables 95–104 Dwellings and Families at http://www.uscensus100.
40. Hemphill, *Men of Mark*, vol. 4, 35–36; and conversations with Helen Waddell Comer of West Columbia, granddaughter of Brackett. She lent me her collection of Brackett papers, photographs, and memorabilia to be scanned and placed in Clemson University’s Special Collections, for which I am very grateful.
43. CUL.SC.CUA. S 28 f “Duggar.” This series includes a large series of index cards created by A. B. Bryan during his years as editor for the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.
44. Ibid., f “J. F. C. DuPre.”
46. Ibid., 530–533.
47. This was in the 1803 part of Fort Hill, now functioning as the room with the personal artifacts on display.
48. CUL.SC.MSS. 68.
52. *Record of Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina* 1893–1894, 2–4; 25–28. Consultation of the initial prospectus of 1893, the *Trustee Reports* of 1891 and 1892, the *Record*, along with the *Announcements of 1894–1895* and the P. T. Brodie “Map of Part of Clemson College Grounds” form the bases of the descriptions. The reflections are based on my thoughts.
53. CUL.SC.MSS 68 b 1 f 14.
56. CUL.SC.CUA. § 30 Board Minutes v 1, 63.
58. CUL.SC.MSS Poe Papers b 1 ff CLC1 and CLC2. Michael Kohl, the Special Collections librarian, obtained this material and sped its acquisition. He brought the collection to my attention, for which I thank him very much.
59. Certainly this statement can be debated. Tillman would claim the title quite loudly, and he had great partisanship in the persons of his sons. However, it seems to me that Simpson, who also claimed “pride of place” in his private memoirs, is far more involved and in more critical ways. He wrote the will and was, with Clemson, responsible for selecting four of the seven life trustees. He was the executor of the will. And, using his network of legislative colleagues and friends, he guided the acceptance bill through the house and senate, converting Augustine T. Smythe to the college’s side. No doubt, Tillman’s brash oratory kept the agrarian flames bright, but even when he was governor, he was unable to convince the legislators, who were mostly his partisans, to grant the monetary relief Strode requested. Simpson, as a member of the four-trustee executive committee, made most of the building, hiring, and financial decisions that kept the college breathing in its early years.
62. Ibid., no. 37, 88–89.
63. Ibid., no. 252, 343.
64. US Post Office Department, Office of the First Assistant Post Master General, July 19, 1892.