Clemson University’s first official coat of arms and flag were designed for the Centennial Celebration by Connie Floyd (Clemson MFA 1977) in collaboration with Jerry Reel, a Medievalist and the chairman of the Centennial Committee. Stylized symbols represent the university’s missions of teaching (books), research (calipers), and service (wheat grain); its fierce loyalty (tiger’s face); and its statewide campus. The school’s traditional colors also represent the state’s distinct soil regions. The flag, derived from the coat of arms, flew for the first time at flag-raising ceremonies to kick off the Centennial on Founder’s Day, April 6, 1988.
3. The North Green, a gift from the Class of 1960, features a terraced green that steps down from the Carillon Garden toward the Outdoor Theater, reflection pond, and Cooper Library. The project highlights major transitions that took place during the late 1950s and early 1960s and was given in honor of President R. C. Edwards.

4. The Harris A. Smith Building, which contains the Sonoco Institute for Packaging Design and Graphics, stands in its almost California modification of the Lee style of old red brick and limestone trim. The building and institute are the results of gifts from Harris Smith and Sonoco Products Company.

5. A brick rotunda, the gift of the Class of 1957, ornaments the wooded President’s Park south of Sikes Hall and provides a place for contemplation and reflection.

6. The Clemson Alumni Center, funded by alumni gifts, was erected on the site of the campus home of Joe Sherman, Clemson’s first press officer and first permanent secretary of the Alumni Association. It adjoins the Class of 1944 Visitors Center.
7. The Robert Howell Brooks Center for the Performing Arts, made possible by gifts from Robert Brooks (Clemson 1960) and the family of Wofford (Clemson 1944) and Louise Camp, includes the Camp Performing Arts Pavilion to the left (north), the band suite in the center, and the Brooks Theatre to the right.

8 & 9. Above: When this roof is first seen, some viewers think they see sails while others are sure it’s the Denver Airport. No—it’s Lee III, an extension on the Rudolph Lee Hall Complex for architecture and related fields. Characterized as “the building that teaches,” it has achieved LEED gold standards and is one of the most energy-efficient academic buildings in the U.S. It is the southernmost building in the complex. Right: Lee I (northernmost) is best characterized by the international style courtyard dedicated to the memory of Architecture Dean Harlan McClure.
10. The Hendrix Student Center, named for the family of Leon J. (Bill) Hendrix, a 1963 Clemson alumnus and life member and president of the Board of Trustees, serves as the hub of student life on east campus. The center houses a theater, dining and meeting facilities, and the '55 Exchange ice cream emporium, a gift of the Class of 1955.

11. The handsome bracketed and limestone-trimmed Class of 1956 Academic Success Center, housing the program endowed by class member Dr. Theodore G. Westmoreland, sets a new standard in the old Lee style for a special teaching and learning center dedicated to the needs of undergraduates.

12. The Thurmond Center, headquarters for the Strom Thurmond Institute of Government and Public Affairs, is called by the students the “Aztec Temple.” The center also houses the Special Collections unit of the Clemson University Libraries, which includes the papers and memorabilia of S.C. Senator J. Strom Thurmond (Clemson 1923), the University Archives, and the Office of the University Historian.
13. Affectionately called “Old Green Tom,” the seated statue of Thomas Green Clemson cast by student Abe Davidson was the result of a $10,000 drive led by the Blue Key Society’s Clemson Chapter. Most Clemson student organizations in existence in the 1940s contributed to this monument to Pater Universitatis. The bronze was cast in the late 1960s.

14. Perhaps Clemson’s most beloved person, Walter T. Cox, longtime dean of students, was honored by the student body with a statue in Cox Plaza, between Tillman Hall and Brown University Union. Seated upon a bench, “Dean Cox” appears ready to hear the problems of any student.
15. The Military Heritage Plaza, overlooking Bowman Field, commemorates a Clemson cadet’s passage from student to military leader and displays sixty-four medals representing those earned by Clemson military. Gifts from a number of classes and alumni of the Senior Platoon made the plaza possible.

16. A happy college student and a combat-worn veteran sit back-to-back in front of Mell Hall, the former U.S. Post Office where cadets received their call to bear arms in defense of this country. The Class of 1944 commissioned “And Then There Was War” in memory of classmates who fell and in honor of those who survived.
17 & 18. Across Williamson Road from Memorial Stadium, Memorial Park (above) pays tribute to Clemson alumni and friends who have served the state and nation from a multitude of professions. A walkway in the park leads to a reflection point overlooking the Scroll of Honor (right), which features a memorial barrow onto which are inscribed on stones names of Clemson alumni who have died in military service. Both are projects of the Clemson Corps.

19. The shaded glade in the S.C. Botanical Garden features the starting point in a pre-1955 cadet’s Clemson career. In plaques mounted on the ramparts of the terrace are scenes from the cadet’s day, while enshrined in the center in the cupola is the old guardhouse bell that marked the hours of the day. The Cadet Life Garden is a gift from the friends and families of the Class of 1939.
22. The Class of 1939 Bell Monument showcases the 1905 bell, removed from Tillman Tower to make space for the Clemson Memorial Carillon. The names of the winners of the Class of 1939 Faculty Award are inscribed on the monument, which stands at the entry into the Carillon Garden, a gift of the Class of 1943.

20 & 21. In the 1980s, to commemorate the university’s Centennial, Tiger Brotherhood, led by Tom Skelton (Clemson 1953) and Brian O’Rourke (Clemson 1983), raised the funds to re-site and completely refurbish the original gates, given by the Class of 1928, that guarded the “centrally isolated” Clemson College campus as well as to build three more sets to place at the boundaries of the extended campus (above). The Society of Blue Key, led by National Executive Secretary Chris Sieverdes (pictured at left), raised funds to restore and refurbish the field stone gates guarding the entrance from Pendleton.
23. An oil-on-line mural, “The Performing Arts, Music, Dance, Drama,” by Italian artist Bruno Civitico adorns the lobby of the Brooks Center for the Performing Arts. It was made possible through the Art Partnership Program of the Office of the President (Deno Curris) with funds from the R. C. Edwards Endowment.

24. The steel sculpture on the lawn of Lowry Hall is actually a teaching aid to give civil engineering students a true visual understanding of steel framing and connections. Based upon a design distributed by the AISC, Clemson’s sculpture was donated by the S.C. Steel Corporation and Shirley Iron Works.

25. Situated at a busy pedestrian walkway on the east side of Sirrine Hall, the abstracted, welded steel sculpture entitled “Shift–Ascend,” by art professor Joey Manson, fluctuates between a figure and a microscope.
26. “Six Degrees of Freedom,” a giant unfolding design of aluminum struts in front of the Fluor–Daniel Engineering Innovation Building, continues to challenge the subjects of the Orange Kingdom with “What does it mean?” Created by Florida artist Linda Howard, the sculpture was erected in 1998 during National Engineers Week in honor of members of the Thomas Green Clemson Academy of Engineers and Scientists.

27. Celebrating the curiosity of generations of Clemson students, John Acorn, longtime head of Clemson visual arts, devised a series of 8-foot-long aluminum “paper airplane” sculptures, called “Friday Flyers,” placed around the campus. Students (particularly freshmen) frequently conjecture that the sum of the angles created by the sculpture and the longitude points to hidden treasure.
28. The entranceway to Death Valley’s WestZone, built by contributions from the Tiger faithful, stands true to Clemson’s modern adaptation of “Pop” Lee’s architectural style. The campus dark red brick and cream-colored limestone retain Lee’s fascination with detail work as the limestone bosses carry intaglio Tiger Paws.

29. Doug Kingsmore Stadium, named for the Class of 1954 alumnus and former trustee, is home to the Tiger baseball program. Looking through the portal to the left of the playing field, one sees the new left-field Chapman Grandstands, a gift of Thomas F. Chapman (Clemson 1965).
30. During Homecoming week, student organizations crowd onto Bowman Field to construct displays, many depicting the landmarks and traditions that make Clemson special. These students chose to remember Thomas Green Clemson and President R. C. Edwards, as guardian and guiding spirits over the Tigers.

31. Tiger Brotherhood’s “Littlejohn Tiger,” alumnus Abe Davidson’s last public work for Clemson, guards the coliseum named for J. C. Littlejohn (Clemson 1908), the college’s business manager who arranged for Davidson to pay his tuition by casting the Thomas Green Clemson statue in front of Tillman Hall.

32. The Tigers enter Valhalla as a release of 300,000-plus orange balloons “rise above” the old east end during Spirit Blitz 1983. The careful observer can spy Tiger Band’s southern flank drawn up in tight formation as the football team storms down “The Hill” to the measured strains of the “Song that Shakes the Southland—Tiger Rag.”
The Carroll A. Campbell Jr. Graduate Engineering Education Center lies like a great uncoiling spring on the vast Clemson University International Center for Automotive Research (CU-ICAR) campus in Greenville.

A center of Clemson’s Upstate public service activity, the T. Ed Garrison Livestock Arena, affectionately known as the “Red Hoof Inn,” is a showplace for livestock shows, rodeos and sales.
35. The Pee Dee Research and Education Center in Florence, the center of South Carolina’s great agricultural basin, appears to stride across the water. When first opened to the public, the engaging structure was dubbed “Chenonceau on the Pee Dee.”

36. The Information Technology Center at the Clemson University Advanced Materials Center in Anderson County supports the university’s research and academic communities and affiliated partners. It was brought about in the late 1980s through the genius, ingenuity, and dogged persistence of then-Computer Center Director Chris Duckenfield.
37. In the Clemson University Advanced Materials Center in Anderson County sits the modern L. G. Rich Laboratory—the center of Clemson's famed environmental engineering and earth sciences program.

38. This modern building demonstrates the way in which architects can create a distinctive monument and still give credit to the environment. It houses the Clemson Institute for Economic and Community Development at the Sandhill Research and Education Center in Columbia.
39. Many’s the Clemson family member who, enthralled by the spectacular sunsets over the campus, has thought, “God has sent us our colors.”