

CLEMSON COLLEGE -- THE GREATEST AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL IN THE SOUTH

CLEMSON COLLEGE AS SEEN PRESIDENT W. M. RIGGS

Articles Reproduced From "The Tiger," In Which He Reviews the History, Explains the Theory and Outlines the Future of the Great Technical College

CLEMSON IN 1891 COLLEGE ORGANIZATION

(Reprinted from "The Tiger," Issue of March 14, 1914.)

Ten years is a long span in the life of an individual, but a very short period in the history of a college.

It is only twenty-five years since the legislature of South Carolina passed the Act of Acceptance which brought Clemson College into being. In that short life Clemson has grown to be a sturdy young giant among colleges. There has been little time for maturing, the first quarter-century has been an age of growth. Necessity, first of all, had to be met, now comes the time for maturing and perfecting. The next decade will see further routine academic necessities provided for, but it will see the stress laid upon the aesthetic and spiritual side of the college and its student life.

The future of Clemson College ten years from now is but the writer's vision of what he thinks should be. It is as much the expression of a hope as a belief, because between him and the fulfillment of his vision lie the vicissitudes of financial support, the unexpected demands that may come upon that support, and a board of trustees, who equally sincere, may differ with the president of the college in his judgment as to what should next be done in the development of the institution.

A period of ten years has been purposely selected so as to avoid making predictions too specific. For obvious reasons, all that is expected to occur in the period of time selected has not been chronicled. Likewise, guesses as to what may happen have been omitted. In most cases the predictions are based on present or discernible necessities that make the things predicted inevitable. To attempt to enumerate minor changes and improvements would be to go unnecessarily into detail, and make this article too long.

Let us first consider the visible changes and additions that a graduate of this year will see when he visits his Alma Mater in 1924.

Between the Textile Department and the store will stand a \$50,000 gymnasium, with an athletic field, large enough to accommodate several regiments, or a half dozen baseball or football teams, stretching to the west towards the beef cattle barn. Forty thousand yards of earth will have been moved to level up the ravine over which the athletic grounds will lie. The hillside opposite the churches will be sloped down to the athletic field and set in grass. The grandstands will be embedded in the hillside behind the Textile building, and the spectators will face toward the Episcopal and Methodist churches.

The present athletic field will be leveled with the earth obtained by removing the segment of the hill on the hotel side of the field, and it will be converted into a formal garden of great beauty. The space below the track will be made up a sunken garden. It will be bounded by a stone wall five or six feet high opposite Robertson's store, with massive columns on each side of the road forming an entrance to the college grounds.

The hill in front of the Textile school will be graded off to supply the earth for the high terrace in front of the gymnasium. This terrace will have steps in front leading down to the cunken garden. The road that now crosses just behind the Textile building will be re-located and will cross just behind the gymnasium. A stone wall will skirt the base of the hotel hill.

Near Barracks No. 3 will stand a \$75,000 Y. M. C. A. building devoted to the religious and social life of the students. The trustee house will be torn down to open up a sunny spot of the mansion from the campus, and to get it out from in front of the Y. M. C. A. buildings and a "John C. Calhoun Library" which will stand between the engineering building and the Mansion.

The Experiment Station greenhouse now in the middle of the campus, will be located in connection with a \$30,000 horticultural building that will occupy the site on which Col. Hardin's horse house stands. This building will accommodate also the forces of the demonstration and extension division.

Between the dairy building and Prof. Furman's residence will be built a \$20,000 farm machinery building. On the lot next to Dr. Redfern's residence, unless the present hospital burns, or is torn down, will be built a modern hospital costing not less than \$15,000.

In the vicinity of the new dairy barn will be built a mule barn and a small poultry plant for teaching purposes.

On the site of the old dairy, back of the chemical laboratories, will be built a concrete pavilion, the lower story of which will be equipped for public comfort. The upper story will be of open construction suitable for open air concerts and performances which will be viewed by spectators seated on the surrounding hillside and looking across a small lake that will lie between the hills and the pavilion. The hills will be graded and set in Bermuda grass.

listing almost weekly the amount of the fertilizer tax, dressing up this news item in such head lines as to create the impression that the sum is huge, and usually closing with the gloomy reflection "all this money goes to Clemson College."

2. The public has made the mistake of regarding as part of the support of the college the income received from the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the support of the S. C. Experiment Station, and also the funds received from the cadets, none of which, except the tuition, goes into the College treasury.

The S. C. Experiment Station is financially a separate institution, and none of the federal funds which come to its support can be used for the college or its public service. The amount received, \$30,000 annually, can be used only for agricultural research work done under the close supervision of the office of Experiment Stations at Washington.

The total received from the cadets per session for uniforms, board, laundry, heat, light, water, medical incidental and breakage fees, using the figures of 1912-13, is \$165,981.67. The receipts for tuition were \$25,576.60 for the same year.

Only the last item of tuition, paid by comparatively few cadets, is used for the college. The money received under the other items is held in trust for the students, and administered for their benefit. The college does not use or make one cent of these interests. If there are any such balances at the end of the session, they are continued into the next college year, or used to make improvements in the facilities for serving the cadets.

3. While many know how much the college receives, few take the trouble to inquire how it is spent. A large expenditure is not necessarily an unwise expenditure, and a simple presentation of the facts in the case is usually sufficient to convince any unprejudiced mind. However, it is difficult to get these details before the public because the facts regarding the expenditures cannot be so briefly stated as can the income.

It is with the desire of giving information both to the students and to the public, that I have prepared the chart that accompanies this article and which is so simple as to need no explanation. It represents the probable income and expenditure of the college for the present fiscal year, as passed by the board at the last July meeting.

To build a college and a city, as well as to operate a college with an enrollment of 446 the first session, was the task that confronted the trustees and officers of this institution at its beginning twenty-one years ago.

Without being a burden upon the State Treasury, the college has gone forward building its plant as fast as money could be spared from operating expenses. For the first ten years the fertilizer tax averaged \$17,867.33; for the second ten years, \$122,341.96; and for the past five years, \$235,551.26. With this support, how much less than many people have supposed, the college has grown into a plant valued at over one and a third million dollars, and a total enrollment during the twenty-one sessions of its educational history, of 12,387.

During the last five years the college has halted in the accomplishment of its plant in order to carry its benefits to that large number who could not come to the college. How large is now the expenditure for Public Service, (over \$119,000.00), the diagram clearly shows.

Unless the revenues of the college increase, so large an expenditure for Public Service cannot likely be continued. It has been the policy of the college to teach the people of the need of certain work by doing it for them, convinced that when the college was no longer able to carry the financial burden, the people through the legislature would provide the necessary funds. The work of tick eradication is a good illustration of this policy. The work as inaugurated on a small scale, met with little help or sympathy, and much opposition, from the people of the counties in which it was begun, now the people are demanding that the legislature appropriate \$30,000 to carry on the work at a more rapid rate than is possible with the funds at the disposal of the college. The Lever Bill now assured of passage by congress, will in the same way come to the aid of the Demonstration Work. The people have been taught the value of this work, and they will demand of their legislature the appropriation necessary to claim the benefits of this great piece of constructive legislation.

Clemson College has no policies to play, except the policies of efficient service to the people of the state. The best service can be rendered only to a people in sympathy with the work and purposes of the institution. That sympathy must come by making contacts of the people and giving them information in regard to their agricultural college, an agricultural college whose unique boast is that 85 per cent, of its students are the sons of men who are now or have been farmers.

Whenever the president devises a new system, this should be turned over to others to operate, he turns his attention to something else. The directors, who in turn are held responsible for the success of their respective departments, are given a voice in the selection of their division heads, and the division heads a voice in the selection of their assistants. The directors of departments should not be so laden down with routine work as to have no time to plan for growth and acceleration for the various divisions of the college. The division of a department is the unit. The plans of the division come to the president through the directors of the departments. The board in dealing with the departments does so through the president, and the president in dealing with the divisions does so through the directors. This is the official method of handling all business.

INVESTIGATE COAL STRIKE Joint Resolution Introduced in Congress By Rep. Keating.

Washington, June 8.—A joint resolution authorizing President Wilson to appoint a commission of five persons 'distinguished in experience, discretion and integrity and free from any interest in the controversy' to settle the Colorado coal strike, was introduced today by Representative Keating and an identical measure was introduced by Senator Owen. They propose a report to congress from the commission by December next. The president is said to favor the resolution.

ANDERSON MEN AT CLEMSON 1893-1914

Anderson county has given more men to Clemson than any other county in the state. The following is a complete list of the men from this county who have attended the institution:

- Matriculantes. Acker, E. H. Jr. Acker, H. Anderson, J. W. Arnold, F. T. Aull, W. H. Aull, J. A. Austin, W. J. Austin, J. R. Ballentine, C. H. Ballentine, S. C. Balefine, E. H. Balley, R. M. Barton, F. M. Barton, J. E. Jr. Barnes, J. F. Beard, H. P. Beard, J. E. Beard, J. C. Belcher, R. E., Jr. Bell, E. P. Bolt, R. A. Boggs, W. B. Boggs, D. W. Bolt, J. T. Bolt, L. B. Bolt, I. P. Bolt, F. Bond, E. R. Bosworth, H. L. Bowden, V. G. Breazeale, B. S. Breazeale, B. B. Breazeale, F. T. Breazeale, J. A. Brock, F. W. Brown, C. K. Brown, J. E. Browne, S. M. Brown, E. B. Brown, E. B. Brown, C. A. Bruce, L. O. Bruce, E. P. Bruce, C. A. Burris, E. O. Burris, W. H. Burris, F. J. Burris, O. G. Burris, F. E. Bussey, G. W. Carpenter, L. F. Cason, R. F. Chapman, R. C. Chapman, T. D. Chambles, D. F. Chambles, J. R. Clardy, W. R. Clinkscates, S. K. Clinkscates, W. C. Cobb, W. W. Cooley, W. G. Cox, F. D. Crawford, F. Crawford, W. H. G. Crayton, S. M. Crayton, B. S. Crenshaw, W. M. Cromer, B. A. Cromer, C. N. Cromer, E. Cromer, C. W. Crowther, K. D. Cumplings, L. C. Dean, L. E. Dean, W. A. Drake, J. B. Drake, J. W. Duckworth, J. W. Duckett, J. B. Earle, P. E. Elgin, J. W. Epling, H. O. Erwin, E. E. Erwin, A. G. Erwin, R. G. Erwin, W. G. Erwin, R. C. Fant, C. W. Fant, M. Farmer, J. E. Farmer, J. L. Felton, N. A. Freeman, T. I. Fretwell, J. J. Fretwell, L. M. Gable, L. E. Gaines, R. H. Gaines, M. M. Gant, J. W., Jr. Garrison, E. W. Garrison, T. E. George, J. M. George, B. Gilmore, E. O. Gilmer, J. G. Glenn, W. K. Glenn, A. B. Glenn, W. B. Glenn, J. J. Goodwin, W. D. Gossett, B. B. Gossett, J. P. Gossett, C. Y. Groon, W. F. Green, L. P. Grubbs, M. W. Hamlin, A. E. Hamlin, H. C. Hammond W. Hancock, R. W. Harris, L. L. Harris, J. J. Harper, S. D. Horton, E. H. Hogg, W. T. Holland, J. J. Holliday, E. L. Holliday, W. L. Holliday, J. W. Hunter, J. D. Hunter, M. N. Hunter, B. G. Hunter, M. C. Hunt, W. C.

SHORT HISTORY OF FORT HILL

The Ancient Home of the Calhouns—Now the Seat of Clemson College

The estate upon which Clemson College is built was known as the "Fort Hill Place."

In order to understand clearly the following historical outline, one should read first Col. Simpson's biographical sketch of Mr. Calhoun appearing in this issue of The Tiger. From this sketch it will be remembered that long before the war Mr. Calhoun had married Senator Calhoun's oldest daughter, Anna Maria. Two children resulted from this marriage, a daughter, Florida, who became Mrs. Gideon Lee, of New York, and a son, John Calhoun Calhoun, who after serving as a lieutenant in the Confederate army during the war, was killed in a collision on the Blue Ridge Railroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Lee had one child, a daughter, Florida Isabelle, who married her cousin, Mr. Andrew Calhoun, now of Greenville.

With this preliminary statement in regard to Mr. Calhoun's family and immediate descendants, let us turn to a consideration of the Fort Hill estate. This estate is said to have been given to Senator John C. Calhoun by his wife's brothers. In 1854 Mr. Calhoun having died in 1850, Mrs. Calhoun sold the property and negroes to her son, Andrew P. Calhoun, taking in part payment his bond and mortgage for \$40,200. When she died in 1866, this debt not having been paid, she willed three-fourths of it to her daughter, Mrs. Clemson, and one-fourth to her granddaughter, Mrs. Gideon Lee of New York. Referring to her legacy to Mrs. Clemson, Mrs. Calhoun in her will uses these words: "to dispose of this bequest of three-fourths of said bond and mortgage debt, as she pleases."

These words are very significant in light of other events to be described. Shortly after her mother's death, Mrs. Clemson after much costly litigation which had begun in 1856, foreclosed the mortgage against her brother, Andrew P. Calhoun. The place was put up at public auction in Walthalla January 1st, 1872, and was bid in by Mr. Clemson acting as trustee for his wife and daughter. The price paid was \$15,000. The war had freed the slaves and this figure was considered a fair valuation for property in that day. In certain court records it is stated that Mr. Clemson paid out of his private funds \$5,964.43 to satisfy legal costs and other obligations upon the estate which for so long had been in litigation.

In November 1873 a division of the estate was made between Mrs. Clemson and her granddaughter, Miss Florida Isabelle Lee, whose mother had died in 1872. Miss Lee's fourth was inherited by the college for \$10,000.

Mrs. Clemson died in September 1875, leaving a will in which she bequeathed her property to her husband "absolutely fee simple" and appointing him the executor of the will. At this point let us pause to note Mr. Clemson's interest in agricultural education. He was a member of the new nearly century old "Pendleton Farmers' Society" and in 1868 was elected its president. In 1866 Mr. Clemson was chairman of a committee consisting of himself, Hon. R. E. Simpson and Col. W. A. Hayne, to appeal to their fellow citizens for

"Aid to found an institution for educating our people in the sciences, to the end that our agriculture may be improved, our worn and impoverished soils be recuperated, and the great natural resources of the south developed." The appeal above referred to was written by Mr. W. H. Trescott, and closes with these words:

"Letters and contributions to be directed to the Hon. Thomas G. Clemson, LL. D., chairman of the committee, Pendleton, Anderson district, South Carolina."

gain in the minutes of the same society, of which he was elected president.

- Watkings, R. N. Watkings, D. W. Watkings, T. G. Watkings, H. S. Watson, F. N. Webb, J. N. Witherspoon, J. K. Willford, P. A. Webb, W. W. Whitner, H. E. Whitten, F. W. Willford, P. A. Willford, F. A. Willford, L. M. Whitner, H. E. Whitten, F. W. Willford, R. H. Whitten, E. G. Wright, C. K. Wofford, J. E. Graduates. Aull, W. B. Beaty, W. S. Breazeale, J. F. Browne, D. O. Brown, E. F. Carpenter, W. H. Cromer, B. C. Cunningham, J. G. Jr. Cunningham, F. H. Duckworth, J. C. Douthit, C. Danlap, C. K. Earle, J. C. Fant, A. F. Fant, G. C. Fant, R. W. Freeman, H. A. Garrison, W. D.

dent. In 1868, under date of October 14, 1869, we find the following:

"The president (Mr. Clemson), entertained the society for half an hour on the subject of Scientific Agriculture, and the importance of Scientific Agricultural Education."

Again in 1868 we find Mr. Calhoun active in urging that the land grants of congress amounting to \$180,000 be used to locate in the four quarters of the state. In 1869 he was chairman of a committee to present this request to the state agricultural and mechanical society at its November meeting.

Mr. Calhoun died April 6, 1888, and was buried in the Episcopal graveyard at Pendleton.

In view of his great interest in Agricultural education, it is not surprising to read the following opening declaration in his will:

"I feel a great sympathy for the farmers of this state, and the difficulties with which they have to contend in their efforts to establish the business of agriculture upon the proper basis, and believing that there can be no permanent improvement in agriculture without a knowledge of those sciences which pertain particularly thereto, I have determined to devote the bulk of my property to the establishment of an Agricultural College upon the Fort Hill place . . ."

In the codicil to his will he says: "The desire to establish such a school or college as I have provided for in my said will and testament has existed with me for many years past, and many years ago I determined to devote the bulk of my property to the establishment of an agricultural school or college. To accomplish this purpose, is now the one great desire of my life."

Mr. Calhoun offered his property to the state of South Carolina in the following words:

"I therefore give . . . the aforesaid Fort Hill place where I now reside, formerly the house of my father-in-law, John C. Calhoun, consisting of eight hundred and fourteen acres, more or less, in trust that whenever the State of South Carolina may accept said property as a donation from me, for the purpose of thereupon founding an Agricultural College, in accordance with the views I have herebefore expressed, (of which the Chief Justice of South Carolina shall be Judge), then my executor shall execute a deed of said property to said state and turn over to the same all property hereinafter given as an endowment of said institution, to be held as such by the said state so long as it in good faith devotes said property to the purpose of the donation."

After naming seven men who were to be his representatives in the building and development of the agricultural college he says regarding their tenure and powers:

"The seven trustees appointed by me, shall always have the right, and the power is hereby given them and their successors, which right the legislature shall never take away or abridge, to fill all vacancies which may occur in their number by death, resignation, refusal to act or otherwise. But the legislature may provide as it sees fit for the appointment or election of other six trustees, if it accepts the donation. . . . The name of this institution is to be 'The Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina'."

Thinking that perhaps the state might not care to accept this bequest under the conditions imposed, Mr. Calhoun provides in his will, (Item 3), that if three years have elapsed without the bequest being accepted by the state, and if accepted no practical beginning had been made in three years after his death, then the seven trustees should proceed with the funds available to build an agricultural and mechanical college to be entitled "The Clemson Scientific School or College." Of this school or college he wrote in his will:

"Said school or college shall be for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical classes principally, and shall be free of cost to the pupils, so far as the means derived from the endowment . . ."

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