Women and Clemson University: Excellence—Yesterday and Today

Jerome V. Reel

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Women and Clemson University

Excellence—Yesterday and Today

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University Historian

Edited by Dr. Alma Bennett

Clemson University
Digital Press
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Ordinarily, the Contents page of a book will be followed by a List of Illustrations. Because of the great number of photographs and digital images obtained or produced from Clemson University sources, we forego that formality here in preference to crediting an antecedent and important part of the book’s logic. In effect, this book fulfills a promise implied in an article that appeared in a themed issue of *Clemson World* entitled *Welcome Coeds: A Celebration of 50 Years of Clemson Women* 58.1 (Winter 2005), a version of which is archived on the *Clemson World Online* website (http://cworld.clemson.edu). The article is called “Clemson Women, the Early Years,” attributed to “a longer history that sheds light on the female influence during those early years, written by Jerome (Jerry) Reel—historian, professor and a true Clemson treasure.” (See http://cworld.clemson.edu/archive/2005/winter05/features/earlyyears.htm.)

Like that themed issue of *Clemson World*, the undertaking to publish Dr. Reel’s “longer history” under the aegis of the Clemson University Digital Press involved work considerably beyond the original manuscript and the year 1955. Professor Reel and Professor Alma Bennett (our volume editor for the project) and CEDP’s student layout designer Beth Amato Morgan had the salutary examples of Nancy R. Martin, “A Tale of Her Own: Mary Katherine Littlejohn, 1921-2001”; Liz Newall, “In the Game” (on women’s athletic achievements from the 1950s to the present); and a general profile of teaching and research endeavor, entitled “Big Improvements,” by an unsigned staff writer or writers. Newall’s story is especially to be credited as the primary source for content in Chapter 6. *Women and Clemson University: Excellence—Yesterday and Today* hopes to emulate the example of such fine journalism while making no claims to thoroughness or to the last word on the subject. This modest book is more comprehensive than its antecedent, but, taken together, the two publications remember and celebrate the women who have made Clemson a stronger institution of higher learning.

Other recommended reading should include President James F. Barker’s “Clemson Women: Partners in Progress,” linked as the “President’s View” in the themed issue of *Clemson World Online* and excerpted on the back cover of the book. The Center for Electronic and Digital Publishing is grateful for President Barker’s particular interest in and financial support of this project.

—Wayne K. Chapman
It's Time to Tell the Story

by Cathy Sams,
Chief Public Affairs Officer

It's time to tell the story of women at Clemson, maybe way past time. After all, you could say that Clemson owes its origin to a woman. The estate that Thomas Green Clemson bequeathed to South Carolina to found a college came into his possession through his wife, Anna Calhoun. Anna's role extended far beyond her family fortune and Fort Hill. She shared her husband's vision of economic progress through scientific education, and often used her own influence and family contacts to lobby legislators and influential friends to support the idea. Richard Simpson, executor of Clemson's will and member of the school's original Board of Trustees, once wrote that Anna should receive equal recognition with her husband for founding the school—a rare tribute in a day when a woman's opinion was generally not highly regarded or valued.

Perhaps the memory of Anna explains why Thomas Clemson—who otherwise planned the college in great detail, down to naming the first members of the Board of Trustees—never specified who should, and should not, be permitted to study at the institution. Although the school opened its doors as an all-male, all-white, military school, Clemson's will made no reference to race or gender. Because of this pivotal omission, later trustees were not shackled by legally binding documents that barred the admission of non-white students and women.

It's also not an exaggeration to say that Clemson owes its financial survival to women. When the Board of Trustees decided in 1954 to make Clemson a civilian, coeducation college, it was as much a business decision as a pedagogical one (see chapter three). For the most part, a generation of young men who had fought World War II had no desire to attend a military college. Trustees worried that the school was becoming “irrelevant” and would not be financially sustainable unless it opened its doors to the other half of the population.

With a few exceptions among the staff and faculty, women did not arrive in large numbers until that “sea change” took place—more than 60 years after the school opened its doors. Current President James F. Barker has said that each time Clemson has made such a major change, it has emerged as a stronger institution.

Although women were welcomed by most students, faculty and staff, it took time for women to be fully integrated into the life of the campus and to enjoy all the rights and privileges of their male classmates. Early pioneers tell stories of being barred from a class by a faculty member who refused to teach women (and being “rescued” by another faculty member who said he wasn't “afraid of girls”). There was no on-campus housing in those early days, and few gathering spots where coeds felt completely at ease.

But all of that was temporary. Today, Clemson has a woman serving as Provost, the university's chief academic officer; a woman leading the Faculty Senate; and a woman leading the Student Government. Thanks to progressive leaders who ensured that women had full access to faculty and staff positions, and women students to a wide variety of academic majors, student organizations, athletic teams, and opportunities, there are few barriers left to be broken.

Women have changed Clemson, and Clemson women are changing America. And what a story it is!
Beth Kunkel, Faculty Senate President 2006-07, receiving the gavel from Connie Lee, Faculty Senate President 2005-06.
Many people helped with this project. Students Jim Tyrell, Lindsay Tapp, Greg Miller, Brian Parsons, Drew Land, and David Dickerson tracked down elusive enrollment data and researched information in TAPS and The Tiger. Faculty who helped include Liz Newall, E. M. Lander, Don McKale, Timothy Bourret, and George Bennett. Other important help came from the librarians and staff of the Clemson University Libraries’ Special Collections, especially Alan Burns, Jim Cross, Linda Ferry, Shanon Hays, Susan Hiott, Mike Kohl, Carl Redd, Dennis Taylor, and Laurie Varenhorst. The staff in Institutional Research, the Calhoun Honors College, International Affairs, and National Scholars provided data as well. Barbara Rogers and Linda Bridges lent much needed secretarial support. A special thanks to the Communications Center, especially Glenn Spake, Jeff Bennett, and Al Littlejohn, who taped all the interviews. Thanks also go to Bob Becker and Clinton Whitehurst in the Strom Thurmond Institute for conceiving the Through Their Eyes series and to Don McKale for conducting the original interviews. To all those interviewed, grateful thanks for sharing memories by tape and by letters. To Alma Bennett, an English and humanities professor who served as volume editor; Wayne Chapman, the director of the Center of Electronic and Digital Publishing and executive editor of the digital press; Susan Hiott from the Special Collections unit of the Clemson University Libraries; and Beth Amato Morgan, an M.A. in English graduate student who served as editorial assistant, I give big thanks for their work. I appreciate the support that James F. Barker, Clemson’s fourteenth president, and Doris Helms, Clemson’s first woman provost, have given to this project. Finally, to my wife Edmee Franklin Reel for her support of Clemson women students (including nearly forty-three years as a sorority advisor, making countless biscuits, and advocating for her students), and to our children, all Clemson alumni, my love and thanks.

—J. V. Reel, Jr.
May 2006
Chapter 1

Clemson Women
Yesterday
Floride Bonneau Calhoun Calhoun, around the time of her marriage on January 8, 1811, to her first-cousin-once-removed, John C. Calhoun.
The very existence of Clemson University in the twenty-first century and the very foundation of Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina in 1889 were based on the sacrificial works of women and men. But because the school began as a male-only undergraduate student body and continued as such for its first sixty-six years, the role of women in the college’s early years and in years prior to that has been largely ignored.

**Matriarchal Line**

The matriarchal line of the Clemson Family began with Floride Bonneau Colhoun Calhoun, daughter of John Ewing Colhoun and Floride Bonneau Colhoun. The Colhouns owned and developed a large portion of upcountry land in the beginning of the 1790s, and Mrs. Colhoun inherited all of her husband’s property on his death in 1802. Fort Hill (then known as Clergy Hall), which served as the manse for Old Stone Presbyterian Church, stood on 550 acres of land bought from the Colhouns by the Reverend McElhanny. In 1825, after McElhanny was no longer in residence, Clergy Hall came up for sale. Floride Bonneau Colhoun bought the property back and later rented it to her daughter and son-in-law, Floride Bonneau Colhoun Calhoun and John C. Calhoun—cousins who had married in January of 1811.

Floride Calhoun gave birth to four children before the age of twenty-five: Andrew Pickens, Floride Pure, Jane, and Anna Maria. In 1817, John C. Calhoun began his national political career as secretary of war. The couple relocated to Washington, where Floride played the part of an excellent hostess and leading lady in Washington society. While in Washington, Floride gave birth to six more children: Elizabeth, Patrick, John Jr., Martha Cornelia, James Edward, and William Lowndes.

By the time of Mrs. Colhoun’s death in 1836, John C. and Floride Calhoun were living at Clergy Hall, which they renamed Fort Hill. When John C. Calhoun died in 1850, his wife soon
[Top] Anna Maria Calhoun Clemson (Mrs. Thomas Green Clemson), c. 1847. [Right] Clergy Hall (later Fort Hill), 1815.
became the sole owner of Fort Hill House and 500 acres of land.

In the South Carolina of the early nineteenth century, the husband controlled all property—whether his own or his spouse’s. Through his marriage, John C. Calhoun came into possession (but not sole ownership) of Fort Hill in 1836. He added some 800 acres to the estate. Upon his death in 1850, this property passed back into partial possession of his widow, who bought the children’s shares. When Floride Calhoun put the property up for sale, her eldest son, Andrew Pickens Calhoun, purchased it. Because Andrew had little money, Mrs. Calhoun held the mortgage for the entire estate in addition to the mortgage for Mi Casa, a town home in Pendleton some three miles to the southeast, where she preferred to live. Andrew died in 1865, with the mortgage unredeemed and his wealth nonexistent (apart from some Confederate treasury notes). In fact, all his livestock, crops, and equipment were sold or bought by Mrs. Calhoun to pay his debts. Mrs. Calhoun used the mortgage to take back possession of the farm. Probably Thomas Green Clemson, her son-in-law, helped pay the legal fees, but that was all of his money that he contributed to Fort Hill at that time. The suit was still not settled.

When Floride Bonneau Calhoun died in July of 1866, her daughter Anna Maria Calhoun Clemson and granddaughter Floride Elizabeth Clemson Lee each inherited a portion of the Fort Hill property. By this time, all of Anna Maria’s other siblings were deceased.

Anna Maria, the wife of Thomas Green Clemson, had borne four children: an infant female who died at three weeks of age; an unmarried son, John Calhoun Clemson; a daughter, Floride Elizabeth, named for her two grandmothers; and another daughter, Cornelia. All predeceased Anna Maria. Her daughter, Floride Elizabeth, had married a New Yorker, Gideon Lee, Jr., on August 1, 1869, and with him had a daughter, Floride Isabella. When Anna Maria and Gideon Lee, Jr. (Anna Maria’s son-in-law and Floride Isabella’s father and guardian) divided the property in November 1873, Floride Isabella received 288 acres, and Anna Maria received 814 acres and the house and outbuildings. In her own will, Anna Maria designated her share of Fort Hill to her husband, Thomas Green Clemson. She died in 1875. Thus it was through a succession of the Colhoun-Calhoun-Clemson women that Fort Hill came into Mr. Clemson’s possession.

Since 1866, the Clemsons had wanted the state of South Carolina to create a scientific institution designed to teach agriculture and engineering, among other subjects. Their initial efforts failed, even though they received the backing of the Pendleton Farmers’ Society and many of the statewide farmers’ associations and secured the offer of land for the school from Anna’s uncle. Twenty years later, on November 6, 1886, Clemson signed his will deeding Fort Hill to the state if the state would build the hoped-for school within three years.
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Thomas Clemson at Fort Hill, c. 1876.

First students at Clemson College, 1893.
The will was not immediately accepted. A legal battle with Gideon Lee, Jr., over the inheritance of his daughter and over public opposition to the concept of the college caused delays. Finally, the property, with the governor’s signature on the legislative “Act of Acceptance,” went to the state of South Carolina for the establishment of the scientific college on November 27, 1889—now referred to as Acceptance Day. It is remarkable that the will itself does not speak to or limit enrollment on the basis of gender, race, or place of origin.

The Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina was to be governed by thirteen persons, seven of whom were trustees for life (the original seven named in Thomas Green Clemson’s will) and, were the state to accept the gift, six legislatively elected trustees. The trustees determined that the school would be for men only, but they knew women were needed at the college. Consequently, when the Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina opened in 1893, two women were on the staff: one, Mrs. John F. Calhoun, to serve as “matron of the Barracks,” and the other, Mrs. J. A. Fitzgerald, as “matron of the Infirmary.”

**Women in the Community**

Before tracing the women who first served as Clemson’s staff and faculty, it is important to remember that women of the community have played important roles in the life of the school. From the start, four very different activities are instructive. First, the opening of their homes to the cadets was, and remains, a characteristic. Many women played their role through their churches. An example is when Mrs. Sydney Crouch, wife of the Presbyterian minister, provided coffee and toast every Sunday morning and every Wednesday evening for the young men who came to Sunday School and Wednesday night meetings of the student association. This kindness was replicated many times over in the community.

Second, when the college began to have big weekends, usually associated with a schoolwide dance, the cadets approached the faculty and community families, asking that their dates be housed and fed in the homes. Most agreed. Of course, there were rules of behavior and curfews that the students agreed to follow. Girls from other towns or from one of the women’s colleges—such as Columbia College, a Methodist school in the center of the state; Winthrop College, South Carolina’s public school for women; Converse College, a Christian school; or Brenau College in Georgia—would arrive on Friday afternoon and stay with families, usually until after Sunday dinner.

Third, in 1916, Mrs. Lula Riggs, wife of the president, invited the wives of the faculty and staff to form the Woman’s Club. While that effort did not last, Mrs. Margaret Poole, wife of the president at that time, revived the Woman’s Club on February 11, 1947, to include faculty and staff wives, alumni women, or wives and daughters of alumni. Its purpose was to endow a scholarship for undergraduates, as well as to promote social activities. The club had a variety of “interest groups” for those interested in participating in book clubs, bridge, cooking, hiking, antique hunting, and other activities in one area or another.

Fourth, in one grave emergency, the local women served as caregivers. In the great influenza epidemic that swept across the world and campus in 1918, women of the town served as medical attendants when the textile building (now Godfrey Hall) was converted into an infirmary. Few died in Clemson. Among those few were a student; Professor W. W. Routten, head of the woodshop division; the infant daughter of Professor W. W. Klugh; and Mrs. Ben Robertson, wife of a Clemson faculty member and mother of Ben Robertson, one of Clemson’s outstanding journalists and authors. Some four-hundred students were sent home from October 8 through November 9, 1918, as a precautionary measure.
WOMEN AND CLEMSON UNIVERSITY
WOMEN AND CLEMSON UNIVERSITY

Clemson College Library, c. 1905. Most likely the woman at the desk is Susan Hall Sloan. From 1893 to 1927, the college library was located in the Main Building, now called Tillman Hall.

Library employees, c. 1940. From 1927 to 1966, the college library was located in the building now called Sikes Hall.
Chapter 2

Clemson Women Staff and Faculty
THE EVOLVING LIBRARY STAFF

Not long after Clemson’s founding, the college president also hired a woman secretary and another clerk, Miss A. Lesesne Lewis, who looked after the small library. In fact, it would be the library that first hired a woman to its professional staff. In 1903, the trustees wanted a trained librarian to oversee the growing collection. President Patrick Mell undertook the task, contacting a number of land-grant college presidents for nominations. The Nebraska College president made a nomination, and, after a great deal of correspondence, Mell hired the young woman. He informed the Board, which then indicated that it wanted a male librarian. The Board’s reaction to Mell’s selection of the Nebraska woman as librarian suggests that the place of origin may have been more of a stumbling block than her gender. Whatever the case, the contract was nullified, and Mell had the burden of informing the young woman. The existing secretary, Susan Hall Sloan, who began service in 1902, continued as the librarian until she resigned on December 9, 1905.

Unable to find a male librarian, Richard Wright Simpson, president of the Board of Trustees, asked the Board to hire Katharine B. Trescot, a South Carolinian and daughter of a Clemson supporter. So the first woman professional joined the staff on December 18, 1905. It is doubtful that the cadets made a distinction among the women who were clerical staff, matrons, and professionals. Whatever the case, the students called Katharine Trescot “the goddess of wisdom.”

After she retired in 1925, Trescot was replaced by Marguerite Verity Doggett who would stay until 1932, when Cornelia A. Graham took up the post. Graham was the only professional woman in the college, the sole teaching faculty woman having resigned in 1930. Graham would be alone until 1943 when Elizabeth Epting joined the faculty as an instructor in French and English. (Elizabeth was the wife of Carl Lafayette Epting, professor of history and political science.) Graham retired in 1953, and Mr. J. W. G. Gourlay from Canada took her place.

Before World War II ended, several women were employed for the library. Single women, mainly on the library staff, roomed in the Clemson Hotel, a large L-shaped wooden structure standing close by what is now the Clemson House. Ernest “Whitey” Lander, at the time a young faculty member in social sciences, called the hotel a “matrimony factory,” due to the number of bachelors who found future brides there. Whitey met Sara “Tish” Shirley there in 1946, and they were married in 1947. Tish Lander was a Clemson College librarian. With only two men working at the library, the majority of its staff were women.

Today, some fifty years later, with the library now in the Robert Muldrow Cooper building, the Special Collections and university archives in the Strom Thurmond Institute, and the Gunnin Library in the Rudolph Lee Architecture complex, the collection has grown to well over 1.5 million titles. The staff is now composed of seventy-two persons, of whom fifty-eight are women. Forty-seven of these women are Caucasian, and eleven are African American. The Libraries also have sixty-five support staff of whom nearly fifty are women. In the long-standing tradition of Clemson’s library, they ably serve the faculty and students.
Clemson’s Women Faculty

The first woman faculty member, Mary Hart Evans, was appointed Assistant Professor of Botany in 1918. She later married Professor William Aull. In the same year, Rosamund Walcott came to Clemson from Cornell to replace her brother who left to go to war. She taught architecture, but soon went into private practice. Mabel Stehle of Columbus, Ohio, and a graduate of Ohio State University, joined the faculty to teach entomology and French. Several years later, Cleo Dobson Aull was appointed as an instructor of French, and in 1925, Sue M. Fitzpatrick was hired to teach mathematics.

As had been the case in the 1920s, the women who joined the faculty in the 1950s were wives of men employed at Clemson. Patricia Kneas Hill, for example, was the wife of Henry Hill, a staff member in the college business office. Hill had received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Vassar and her master’s in European history from the University of Pennsylvania. First a member of the English department and then the Social Sciences department at Clemson, she taught the European and United States history surveys, courses taken by most of the students who considered her to be thorough. Hill continued her studies in the late 1960s, receiving her Ph.D. in Tudor and Stuart history from the University of Georgia. A strong scholar who wrote several well-regarded books on younger members of the English and Scottish royal and noble families, Hill was promoted to professor of history and taught upper division and graduate courses in British history.

Ruby Davis, who joined the faculty one year after Hill, was also in the Social Sciences department. Her husband, Cecil, was a faculty member in the College of Industrial Management and Textile Science. Davis received both her bachelor’s and master’s degrees in United States history from the University of Georgia. Like Hill, she taught the United States and European surveys. She was a fine teacher and beloved by her students. Susan Brown, another 1950s female instructor in social sciences, was
Women and Clemson University

a lawyer with her Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Georgia. Brown taught economics and business law and commuted daily from Anderson, her hometown. Sue Dunkle became a Mathematical Sciences faculty member in the late 1950s. She earned her Bachelor’s degree from Southwest Louisiana Institute, and she held master’s degrees from the University of Texas and Columbia University. Virginia Cole Skelton was the first woman to graduate, having taken all her course work at Clemson. As soon as she graduated, she was hired as a chemistry instructor. These ten women, representing some two percent of the faculty, were the real beginning at Clemson of instruction by women faculty.

Among the earliest of these faculty to hold a Ph.D. upon arrival was Harriett R. W. Holman, a professor of English, from Anderson, South Carolina. Her education included a B.A. from Winthrop, an M.A. from Michigan, a Ph.D. from Duke, and further study, in 1955, at Oxford University. Having come to Clemson from Erskine College in 1960, Holman was well published, with five books on Southern literary figures, fourteen articles, and many entries in encyclopedias and bibliographies. At about the same time, May Spencer Ringold, an historian, joined the faculty. Promoted to professor of Southern history in 1962, she worked to build the college library and published widely. In an important 1983 milestone, Elizabeth Galloway, College of Education, was chosen as Clemson’s first female Alumni Distinguished Professor. Three years later, Carol Bleser, a highly regarded Southern historian, was brought to Clemson from Colgate as the Katherine and Calhoun Lemon Professor of History, the first woman titled professor. A graduate of Converse College, Bleser had earned a doctorate from Columbia University. Her publications averaged a book a

Harriet R. W. Holman

Carol Bleser

Elizabeth Galloway

In 1958, the Department of Mathematics included [left to right] Louise G. Fulmer, Sara G. Loy, and Sue K. Dunkle.
year, and in 1988, to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the wedding of Anna Maria Calhoun and Thomas Green Clemson, Bleser organized a brilliant symposium on Southern women prior to the American Civil War, the papers of which were published by Oxford University Press as *In Joy and In Sorrow*. Eighth Clemson President, Robert Cook Edwards, and his wife, Louise, gave the financial support for the conference. Leading scholars throughout the world assembled on the Fort Hill grounds for the event.

**Widening Faculty Fields of Expertise**

Several factors led to the increase of Clemson University’s women faculty and its prestige. In 1964 the institution’s purpose changed from a technological college to a broad-based, state-assisted university. Part of that change led to the growing number of women faculty and students in English, History, and Horticulture. Soon, the same was true for the faculties of the new majors traditionally open to women: education (with kindergarten, elementary, and secondary teaching emphases), medical technology, and nursing. The first associate degree in nursing was in 1965, and the bachelor’s program was added in 1968 with the first degree granted in 1972. By 1975, the master’s degree in nursing was added. Medical technology, also attractive to women, was added in May of 1964.

In addition, women were encouraged to enter the fields of mathematics, biological sciences, and engineering. However recent national statistics on persons receiving the doctoral degree indicate that, even though women received 45.3% of those degrees awarded in 2004, only 17.6% were in engineering, while 26.4% were in physical sciences, 35.9% in business, 49.4% were in the life sciences, 51.8% in humanities, 55.1% in social sciences, and 65.7% in education. The availability of women faculty in scientific and technological fields has been one of several factors contributing to the challenges in broadening the diversity of the professorate.

**Faculty, Staff, and College Facts**

By 1958, the number of women faculty had grown to eight, and by 1963, it had doubled to seventeen, about three percent of the total faculty. A great change had become apparent by 1974 when 105 women formed twelve percent of Clemson's faculty. This growth was in response to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, an increased availability, and heightened recruiting of female faculty. Just about two decades later, in 1996, Clemson University had 303 women faculty members, representing twenty-two percent of the total. By 2005, women constituted thirty-one percent of the 1,258 persons who held faculty rank. Nationwide, by comparison, women constituted thirty-seven percent of postsecondary institutions’ faculties.

To clarify the recent percentages given above, it may be helpful to review Clemson University’s 2005 faculty and staff by its colleges and large administrative blocks. For example, as mentioned earlier, the Clemson Libraries’ total staff includes seventy-two people, fifty-eight of whom are women. On the other hand, the on- and off-campus divisions’ staff of the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Life Sciences number 200 men and fifty-three women. The College of Architecture, Arts, and Humanities has 158 men and 121 women among its 279 faculty. It also employs eleven men and forty-one women on its staff. In the College of Business and Behavioral Science, forty-six of its 168 faculty members are women, while its staff consists of nine men and thirty-nine women. Engineering and Sciences is made up of eighty-three women and 305 men. Only nine women in this college are full professors while 117 full professors are men. It should be noted that the staff in this college includes a professional staff of 114 women and eighty-three men. Clemson’s fifth college, Health, Education, and Human Development, has a majority of women faculty: ninety-
three women and sixty-two men. This college employs eighty-seven women and thirty-three men on its staff.

Within Academic Affairs, Computing and Information Technology includes eighty-nine women and 104 men scattered through the main campus and at the Clemson Research Park on Wild Hog Road. In addition, the university’s academic administration employs seven women and seven men at the faculty level and ninety-one women and nine men on the staff.

**Distinguished Women Faculty**

An interesting way to track the recognition of Clemson’s women faculty is through the history of their leadership in the Faculty Senate. For example, it was not until 1971 that Corrine Sawyer, Professor of English, was elected President of the Faculty Senate. A highly regarded teacher and author of numerous scholarly papers and a series of mystery novels, Sawyer became Director of the Honors Council and chair of the University Scholarship and Awards Committee in 1972. She held those posts until 1982 when, with colleague Robert Snelsire, Professor of Engineering, Sawyer expanded Snelsire’s Engineering minority recruitment program to the entire campus. Holley Ulbrich, Alumni Distinguished Professor of Economics, was the next woman to be elected President of the Faculty Senate in 1983-1984. A Senior Fellow of the Strom Thurmond Institute, Ulbrich is widely known for her work in public policy analysis. In 1998-1999, Patricia (Pat) Smart, Professor of Nursing and Interim Coordinator of Graduate studies, became Faculty Senate President. Most recently she has been a member of the central administration working with the University President’s office and with the Provost. Connie Lee, Professor of Nursing, served as the Faculty Senate President in 2005-2006 and coincidentally was the first non-Caucasian to do so. Succeeding her in 2006-2007 is Mary Elizabeth (Beth) Kunkel, Professor of Food Science and Human Nutrition. This also marks the first time two women have been elected in succession to lead the Faculty Senate.

An equally interesting mini-history of our women faculty’s status can be discovered in prestigious, on- and off-campus recognitions they have received for their research, teaching, service, and leadership. At the university level, for example, the Clemson Alumni Association and the Clemson Class of 1934 sponsor a total of nineteen Alumni Distinguished Professorships. Seven women have been named as Alumni Distinguished Professors: Elizabeth Galloway, Professor of Education, 1983; Holley Ulbrich, Professor of Economics, 1987; E. Cecilia Voelker, Professor of Art and Architecture History, 1989; Helene M. Riley, Professor of German, 1996; Patricia Connor-Greene, Pro-
Only two women faculty have been chosen by the Faculty Senate and the Class of ’39 to receive the prestigious Class of ‘39 Award of Excellence. In fact, in 1989, Dixie Goswami, Professor Emeritus of English and Senior Scholar of the Strom Thurmond Institute, became the first Class of ’39 recipient. Internationally known for directing the program in writing at the Bread Loaf School of English (Middlebury College, Vermont) and for co-directing the Bread Loaf Rural Teacher Network, which has been highly successful throughout the United States and the United Kingdom, Goswami has received a number of national awards and appointments. In 1999, a second outstanding woman on the Clemson faculty received the Class of ‘39 Award for Excellence: Judith Melton, Professor of German and Women’s Studies, who chaired the Department of Languages for nine years and who now serves as Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Director of Human Resources of the College of Architecture, Arts, and Humanities.

It is, of course, impossible to review all of the awards that our women faculty have received from their departments, colleges, and the university, as well as from regional, national, and international organizations. That deluge of recognitions proves that women on our faculty are not only doing exceptional work, but they also are providing exceptional leadership. One obvious example is Lillian “Mickey” Harder, concert pianist and professor of music, who directs the Brooks Center for the Performing Arts, which annually presents forty to forty-five professional musical and theatrical performances. These range from the Shanghai String Quartet to the Chamber Orchestra of St. Martin’s in the Field (London). At the same time some 1,500 Clemson University students perform annually at the Brooks Center. Harder’s manifold contributions have enriched the lives of Clemson’s faculty, staff, and students, as well as the greater community, including 14,000 school children. In recognition of her cultural leadership, Harder has received a number of awards, including the 2002 Elizabeth O’Neill Verner Governor’s Award for Individual Achievement in the Arts.

Other outstanding women on Clemson’s faculty include Patricia (Patti) Connor-Greene, an Alumni Distinguished Professor of Psychology, who in 1998 received the Governor’s Professor of the Year award. In 1999, she received the Governor’s Professor of the Year award and was named the Carnegie Foundation/CASE South Carolina Professor of the Year. Six years later, Karen Burg, Hunter Chair and Professor of Bioengineering, was named a (U.S.) Presidential Scholar for her research in bioengineering. Joining Burg among the ninety-eight scholar researchers (chosen nationwide) were two other Clemson faculty members: Martine LaBarge, Chair and Professor of Bioengineering, and Anthony Guiseppi-Elie, Dow Chemical Professor and Director of the Center for Bioelectronics, Biosensors, and Biochips. Also in 2005, Pamela (Pam) Mack, Professor of History, received the prestigious Joseph H. Hazen Prize in Education, which is an international competition that honors teaching excellence as well as important pedagogical innovations in teaching the history of science.
WOMEN AND CLEMSON UNIVERSITY

President’s Commission on the Status of Women

Clemson University’s women faculty and staff have an important advocate in the President’s Commission on the Status of Women. The “Women’s Commission,” as it is usually called, was established in 1994 by President Max Lennon who charged it with “making a difference, not collecting a lot of information and issuing a report.” Lennon also recognized that “[t]his commission has the opportunity to make a real difference in this institution, comparable to the difference made by individuals who had the vision to bring about peaceful desegregation.” As Carol Bleser, Lemon Professor of History and first chair of the commission, observed, “By creating this commission and giving it the authority of his office, President Lennon is making a statement about the need for changes that will allow Clemson women to become leaders, problem-solvers and innovators.”

From the start, the commission has tackled barriers to equal opportunities for women at Clemson, and it has done so by addressing such issues as salaries; hiring, tenure, promotion, and job classification policies; sexual discrimination and harassment; health benefits; and special training for women with special needs and/or in lower-grade jobs. And the commission has not only carefully monitored Clemson’s women, but also compared their status to that of women in other universities and colleges. For example, in a 2003 study of Clemson as a workplace (which included thirty-five all-public, mostly land-grant universities), Brenda Van Der May noted that Clemson had strong support for the resolution of sexual harassment but needed to address further its work environment for women and tenure delays for them as a group. That study concluded that Clemson is average or slightly below average as a workplace environment. In contrast, a recent international study of workplace teaching and research environments ranked Clemson University first in the United States.

Such studies are important. Equally important are the annual awards with which the President’s Commission honors individuals who have made outstanding contributions to improving the status of Clemson women. Each spring since his inauguration in 2000, President Jim Barker and Marcia Barker have handed out these awards. The categories of the four Outstanding Women awards include academic faculty, classified staff, graduate student, and undergraduate student. More recently the commission has added two awards. To date, the only three recipients of the Distinguished Contributor Award have been Doris K. Helms, Provost and Professor of Biology (2000); Almeda Jacks, Vice President for Student Affairs (2005); and Dr. Thomas M. Keinath, Dean of the College of Engineering and Science (2006). Also in 2006, Kelly Boyd was the first Clemson student to receive the Thea McCrary Student Award for Outstanding Service.

Women’s Commission Staff Awards

It is useful to remember that women on the staff have served Clemson’s faculty and students in important ways since 1893. However, only since 1994 have numerous women staff been cited for excellence by the Women’s Commission. The 1994 Outstanding Women Staff Award recipients were Captain Thea McCrary, Clemson University Police Department, and Janie C. Dillon, Assistant to Dean, College of Sciences. The next year’s staff winners were Barbara Kennedy-Dixon, Director, Student-Athlete Enrichment Program, and Jennifer Arblaster, Account Technician Supervisor, in Animal, Dairy and Veterinary Sciences. One woman was chosen in 1996—Dianne Haselton, Computer Programmer III/Data Mgt. Research Analyst, in the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics—while two were honored in 1997: Elsie B. Wilson, Administrative Coordinator, Office of the President, and Johnanna Rice, Custodial Services. The 1998 and 1999 staff award winners were, respectively, Betty L. Newton, Curator II, Department of Geological Sciences, and Valerie R. Ramsey, Fiscal Analyst III, College of HEHD. Two other outstanding staff recipients were Cathy Toth Sturkie, Secretary to the Faculty Senate (2000), and Altheia Lesley Richardson, Director of the
During the following three years, Eartha L. White, Student Services Coordinator, Graduate School (2002); Helena C. Douglas, Executive Director, Office of Off-Campus, Distance, and Continuing Education (2003); and Linda Law, Advisor, General Engineering (2004) received the outstanding staff awards. Most recently honored have been Serita Acker, Coordinator of the Women in Science and Engineering Program (2005), and Kathy Woodard, Director of Planning & Research in the Public Service Alliance and coordinator of the Clemson University Service Alliance (2006).

Women’s Commission Faculty Awards

Since the President’s Commission on the Status of Women was established, thirteen women on Clemson’s faculty have been selected for the Outstanding Academic Faculty Woman Award. Their wide-ranging fields of study and their leadership attest to the status of women on Clemson’s campus. The first six of these scholars and leaders are as follows: Elham B. Makram, Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering (1994); Lillian Utsey “Mickey” Harder, Professor of Music (1995); Uma V. Sridharan, as Professor of Finance (1996); Judith M. Melton, Professor of German and Women’s Studies (1997); Carol K. Bleser, Lemon Distinguished Professor of U.S. History (1998); and Lolly Tai, Professor of Planning and Landscape Architecture (1999). The first winners in the new millenium were Sydney Cross, Professor of Art, College of AAH (2000); Martine LaBerge, Professor of Bioengineering (2001); Patricia A. Zungoli, Professor of Entomology (2002); Karen J. L. Burg, Professor of Bioengineering (2003); Melanie M. Cooper, Professor of Chemistry (2004); Elisa Sparks, Associate Professor of English and Director of Women’s Studies Program (2005); and Julie Eggert, Assistant Professor of Nursing (2006).
WOMEN AND CLEMSON UNIVERSITY
Chapter 3

Clemson Women Students
The entire story of the gradual emergence of women into most aspects of Clemson’s life was a long, slow process. So too was the arrival of women students. The first to attend Clemson as regular semester undergraduates entered in the autumn of 1932. They were not degree seekers. In fact, all were students at other schools. Their fathers were either local merchants or on the faculty at Clemson. Financially strapped because of the Great Depression of 1929-1940, they requested that their daughters be enrolled temporarily at Clemson. Fourteen women were enrolled. Margaret McCollum Lever was one. She remembered, “Since I had always lived in Clemson, it didn’t bother me to go to class with all the boys. I just went to class. I was always used to being here and there usually were not many girls around anywhere. . . . I liked going to class with the boys. Winthrop was like a convent.” President Sikes liked the experiment and wished to extend it, but since the Board of Trustees did not approve of the experiment becoming more permanent, it was not continued.

After World War II, American women wanted to be incorporated into the full life of the nation. World War II had been a proving ground for women to work alongside men. Clemson, led by President R. F. Poole and the U.S. War Department, planned a “Junior Engineering” short training program for women to alleviate the shortage in the engineering profession, but the war ended before it could be initiated. However, the military remained separated into two classes of service: noncombat, mostly women, the clergy, and the medical field; and combat, held by men. Thus for Clemson to accommodate women on an open and regular basis would more than likely require a change in the uniformed military life of the undergraduate students. That change began in the postwar years for veterans who were returning to or beginning their collegiate lives under the aegis of the G.I. Bill of Rights (1943), which provided the additional education for veterans. The G.I. Bill changed American life as surely as did its great predecessor, the Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862. The G.I. Bill also changed Clemson.

After putting years into military service, the last desire of almost any veteran was to slip back into the military life. In addition, many were married men and fathers. The campus was scattered with “temporary” housing for these families. Two hundred of the little four- and five-room houses were called “pre fab,” based on a model type called the “United Kingdom.” Others were temporary cottages and apartments. Many of these dwellings were sited on the western edge of campus that Lehotsky Hall (home of the Department of Forestry, the National Research Parks, and the Department of Tourism and Recreation Management) and the athletic facilities now occupy. A number of brick semi-attached apartments stood in east campus. The Trustees decided to exempt veterans from membership in the corps. The presence of large numbers of noncorps members and the addition of their wives and children led to requests that wives with bachelor’s degrees be allowed to enter the graduate program. Clemson had offered graduate degrees since 1926, primarily in education, but until 1950, the program was for men only. In that year, Lois Virginia Watkins Patrick and Lillian Probst earned M.S. in Education degrees, and a total of five women received Masters in Education degrees before the winter of 1955. One woman, Judith Haullrook, earned her B.A. in Education in 1952.
Four years after World War II ended, the Board of Trustees approved President Franklin Poole’s recommendation that a separate barracks and mess hall be set aside for women attending summer school. Although Poole did not distinguish between graduate or undergraduate students in his decision, this was the beginning of women’s residence on campus. Earlier the same year, again on Poole’s recommendations, graduate student women could enroll in any term while undergraduate women were restricted to the summer. Just three years later, President Poole again recommended that women undergraduates, specifically those who were teachers, be permitted to take courses during the regular term. This helped meet the state’s need to upgrade the educational level and experience of public school teachers. In addition, Clemson increased its course offerings in summer school and increased the number of summer faculty from eight to eighteen. Still, there was no move either to allow women undergraduates to become degree-seekers or to house women on campus other than in the summer.

In fact, the plans for the campus appeared to be going the old way. On June 18, 1948, Poole alerted the Trustees to the possibility of federal student housing legislation called the Lanham Act. Clemson conceived a plan to replace the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century housing with one large residence hall complex. Initially the administration requested permission to issue bonds for two million dollars, but by the time the architects and engineers had completed their work, four million dollars in bonds was needed. Daniel Construction Company won the low bid. Charles Daniel, the chairman of Daniel Construction Company, was a life member of the Board of Trustees, having joined in 1949. He would remain a life member until his death in 1964.

The new residence hall would house over two thousand students. Construction was done by erecting the columns for the nearly quadrangular project, then pouring the floors and roof in concrete on the ground with the sewage and water pipes encased. Jacks were mounted on the columns, and slowly the levels were moved to the correct place and bolted in place. Known as “lift slab” construction, it was a model that was widely heralded in engineering and architectural circles. Clearly fitted out for military men, it featured built-in gun racks and lavatories in every room, and urinals, commodes, and group showers for each hall. Even the halls and stairwells were wider to incorporate military needs. The construction manager, Buck Mickel, who was married to a Daniel daughter, would eventually join the Clemson Board as a life member (1975). One large mess hall, sufficient for the entire...
corps of cadets to dine together, was situated at one side of the quadrangle, which itself formed a drill field. At that point, women were not in the picture, at least not in housing.

**Crisis + Women = Solution**

As the World War II veterans graduated, their places were not immediately filled. From a high of 3,360 students in 1949, enrollment dropped steadily. In the fall of 1954, the student population had decreased to 2,690. Enrollment in agriculture and textiles fell even more.

The Trustees observed that Clemson was in danger of becoming irrelevant. They hired a management firm, Cresap, McCormick, and Padget, to study the school and help plan for the future. Based on the firm’s suggestions and on President Poole’s recommendation, the Trustees determined that “effective at the beginning of the second semester” in Spring of 1955, the college was authorized to admit women students residing at their homes (parental, marital, or personal dwellings). Mandatory four-year military life was replaced by ROTC, a required two years for non-veteran males. At the same time, a Bachelor of Arts degree was authorized, and the Graduate School was begun.

When the spring semester opened in January 1955, eleven young women of some 2,690 undergraduate students enrolled. Six of the eleven—Ann Bell, Yolanda Bolton, Rachel Cole, Elizabeth Ann Keith, Margaret Marie Snider, and Patsy Ann Wertz—were transfer students with varying amounts of credit to apply toward a Clemson degree.

Margaret Marie Snider transferred from Anderson College from which she had received a two-year certificate in 1949. She commuted to Clemson by hitchhiking daily with her brother. Snider remembered, “When we [coeds] got there, they [male students] had a big sign out front. They had cut out big letters, and it said, ‘Welcome Coeds.’ When I went into class, the boys all stood up and clapped.” Snider also commented that cost was a major factor. She could not afford to go away to school if it required room and board. Acquiring a degree in chemistry in June 1957 made Snider the first regular female baccalaureate graduate. South Carolina Senator Strom Thurmond wrote her a congratulatory letter. She married and went to work for Owens-Corning Fiberglass in Anderson. One of her fond memories was being asked back to campus as grand marshall of Clemson University’s First Friday parade in the early 1990s.

More women joined the student body of 3,006 in the summer and fall of 1955. The majority were local women because of the nonexistent housing. Their memories of their acceptance varied. Some women, particularly those who were married, such as Virginia Cole Skelton, met no difficulties from male students, who wavered between passionate acceptance and aloof disinterest. In fact, any marked hostility came from a few cadets and faculty members. Beverly Jackson Duvall Ward, a Clemson local with deep ties to the College, transferred in from Winthrop. Her father and her
brother graduated from Clemson, her mother was a secretary in mathematical sciences, and her aunt was the president’s secretary. She remembered, “Obviously, I was often the only woman in many of my classes. There was a lot of hostility toward the women from some of the cadets. . . . Even the professors sometimes made us feel uncomfortable by remarking that they couldn’t continue to tell off-color jokes now that there were women in the class.”

But most faculty were helpful, anxious
for the women to succeed. Hugh Macaulay, Alumni Professor of Economics Emeritus, concluded that the slow, gradual approach was successful. Whatever the case, the male students generally ignored the women students during the first years.48

Mary Ellen Summey Warner transferred from Anderson College in the summer of 1956. An arts and sciences major, she had completed most of the groundwork at Anderson with the exception of a basic mathematics course. She enrolled in the course at Clemson, but when she arrived to take it, she recalled, “The professor informed me that I was in the wrong class. I said, ‘Sir, my card has your name and room number.’ He said, ‘I don’t care what it says, I’m not having a girl in my class.’ Professor Stanley was watching the whole scene. He came over and said, ‘Come to my class. I teach the same course at the same time, and I am not afraid of girls.’” 49

She also recalled, “I had to take Professor Waite’s sexuality course, which was known to be very specific. . . . I was the only coed in a class of about fifty. The first day of class, he made the statement, ‘Gentlemen, I am sure you realize we have a coed in our class. I will not change a word of my lecture, but there will not be one joke made at her expense. Do we understand each other, gentlemen?’” They understood.50

Not only was there reticence on the part of some students and faculty, but also the public harbored some citizens who opposed the women students. South Carolina Representative Don Richardson (Georgetown), a graduate of the University of Virginia, introduced a bill in the State Legislature to bar women from the freshman and sophomore years at Clemson and at the University of South Carolina. Richardson was quoted as saying, “The amount of money we are spending on education and what we are getting for it is ridiculous.” The Tiger countered that “Clemson offered
degrees in twenty different fields not offered by any other college in South Carolina.” Richardson’s bill failed.51

**Student Dining**

Still, dining remained an issue for women students. Because they felt unwelcome in the canteen, the coeds sought other places to eat. The college dining hall offered family-style meals. Hamburgers were available at Dan’s, a sandwich, coffee, and plated-dinner restaurant on the old Greenville Highway. The third place was Mrs. Ellie Newman’s boarding house. Mrs. Newman served her meals on Spode china and used linen tablecloths to cater to single faculty and coeds.52

![The 1959 Homecoming celebration included four Clemson students: Wanda Crawford (6th from right), Barbara Dillard (center), Lynn DuBose (4th from left), and Shirley Chatlin (not pictured).](image)

**Miss Clemson Pageant**

Particularly rankling was a custom that the Clemson Homecoming queen and court were from other colleges and universities. Dean Susan Delony helped to shape the Miss Clemson pageant, which began in 1963 and was open only to Clemson women students. Sara Ann Newton Ballentine was the first Miss Clemson.

![Sara Ann Newton Ballentine, Miss Clemson, 1963.](image)

**Women’s Residence Halls**

The first women’s residence was built and opened in the fall of 1963. By this time, all the men who had begun as four-year cadets were gone. The building of a women’s residence hall ended isolation from campus and gave permanence to the decision. Knowing the idea faced opposition from some political leaders, President Robert C. Edwards visited with the president of Winthrop College, the state’s all-women’s college, and got support for the residence hall. Clemson women finally had a place of their own to study, to live, to play bridge, and to talk—a major stride toward full acceptance. In fact, the years from 1955 to 1967 were full of firsts in Clemson’s student life.
First Women African American Students

In the autumn of 1963, Clemson’s first African American woman student, Lucinda Brawley, enrolled as a mathematics major. She caught the attention of Clemson’s first African American student, Harvey Gantt, who had been admitted in the spring of that year. They married, and she finished her degree at the University of North Carolina in Charlotte. By 1965, three more African American women, Dorothy Ashford, Delores Kimes Barton, and Laverne Williams White, enrolled. All three finished their degrees in 1969, Ashford in French, Barton in mathematics, and White in education-history. White would return to receive a Master’s in Education. These African American women pioneers experienced a definite sense of loneliness and isolation on Clemson’s campus both because of gender and because of race. The black communities in Clemson, through the agency of their churches, were the major supports for these three as they had been for Harvey Gantt.

Women’s Social Rules

In the midst of social changes, Clemson women faced a number of restrictions. There were, for example, issues of dress (or the lack thereof, in some cases). In 1967, a married woman student was disciplined for wearing an extremely short skirt. The student took the issue to the student courts where, in October 1967 a decision was rendered by the student high court that all women students, married or not, must abide by the university’s promulgated dress code. Incidentally, some dress regulations were directed toward male students. The aggrieved student asked the American Civil Liberties Union to intervene, which they did. The civil courts held eventually for the student, and, in spite of efforts to find middle ground, the University had to abandon dress codes in 1970.

Still at issue were other aspects of the student codes, specifically as they dealt with strict residence hall hours for women and minor rules for men. Underlying much of this was the swelling worldwide student protest against the United States’ military involvement in Vietnam. In 1968, President Edwards issued a statement that guaranteed the right of a student to dissent, but remained firm that the school would not tolerate behaviors that did not respect the rights of others. In August of 1970, the Faculty Senate endorsed Edwards’s statement. By October of 1971, the Student Government proposed that residence hall occupants have the right to set their own rules within the framework of the civil law codes. All students would have the right of open inquiry. And disciplinary files were to be separated from academic files, the former transitory and the latter permanent. The Student Government proposal was accepted October 1, 1971, and the scope of the deans of men and of women changed dramatically.

But the new decade brought new social challenges. Among them was a student craze for “streaking” nude across campuses in the night. The fad, although late in coming to Clemson, was met with great enthusiasm. The dean of women was “amused” by the fad. Debbie Brockman DuBose remembered leaning out of the Smith Residence Hall watching the male streakers run past.
Debbie Graham Dunning, director of editorial services, was a student during the panty raids. Later, in her professional capacity, she helped produce a fund-raising brochure on the twenty-fifth anniversary of streaking at Clemson. The cover was a picture of the streakers with strategically placed “flowers” covering up revealing points. When the brochure reached one home, the wife immediately recognized her husband. She set the piece down on the kitchen table, and when her children came home from school, they also knew which one was their father. When her husband returned from work, he also recognized himself.58 With that event, the last vestige of the university’s acting “in loco parentis” was swept off the regulations page. Almost all nonacademic rules except those enshrined in state and federal law were gone.
A DORMITORY FOR WOMEN
AT CLEMSON COLLEGE

Women students, for the first time since Clemson College became co-educational in 1955, will enjoy on-campus accommodations in 1963-64.

A modern four-story structure, with wall-to-wall carpeting throughout and a roof-top sun deck, will house 144 students in 72 rooms—24 each on the second, third and fourth floors. Rooms are arranged in suites of six, accommodating 12 students.

Each suite provides a study, a bath, and washing and drying facilities. Each room contains two closets, two chests of drawers with wall-hung mirrors, single beds, individual study desks. Draperies are to be provided by occupants.

Each resident floor provides study rooms at each end of the dormitory; clothes and luggage storage rooms; shampoo sinks and hair dryers; ironing and drying facilities; and telephone services. An elevator serves all floors and an inter-com system is available to all rooms.

The first floor is designed for group living. It includes a spacious lounge, with fireplace and kitchenette; a recreation room, with kitchenette; a laundry room, with coin-operated washers and dryers, and an apartment for the resident counselor.

Women students will dine with men students in the college dining hall of the Student Center. They will also have access to the college laundry.

WOMEN’S RESIDENCE HALL

RESERVATIONS

Rooms are rented on a semester basis, $110 per semester, one half required in advance. This advance fee should be mailed to the Accounting Office, Clemson College, with the application form for room assignment.

The room application card will be mailed to the candidate with the letter of acceptance to the college. Room reservation will be made only for accepted applicants.

A student assigned a room may cancel her reservation and obtain refund of her advance payment by notifying the Dormitory Office before August 15 (fall semester) or February 1 (spring semester). One a room is occupied the student is obligated for the half-semester rent.

Women’s Dormitory #1 (later Mauldin Hall), 1964.
10. **Vacation Periods.**—For official holidays which occur during the course of a semester, the University reserves the right to close certain dormitories and to require students remaining on campus to move to another dormitory or to a specified hall for the holiday period. For the period between semesters the University reserves the right to completely close the dormitories.

20. **Visitors.**—Occupants of any dormitory room having one or more pernights guests will be held responsible for the action of their guest (or guests) during the guest's stay in the dormitory.

21. **Waste Disposition.**—All waste paper and other trash will be deposited in the waste baskets provided in each room and on each hall and will not be swept into the hallways.

## SECTION IV

### WOMEN STUDENT REGULATIONS

#### CLASS PRIVILEGES

Each girl shall be held responsible for knowing her class privileges.

**Freshman**

1. All first semester freshmen have 8:45 p.m. permission Monday through Thursday nights, 11:30 p.m. permission on Friday night, 12:00 midnight permission on Saturday night, and 11:00 p.m. permission on Sunday night.

2. When freshmen have a 2.0 average the preceding semester, they have second semester freshmen privileges, 11:00 p.m. permission Monday through Thursday nights, 11:30 p.m. permission on Friday night, 12:00 midnight permission on Saturday night, and 11:00 p.m. permission on Sunday night.

**Sophomore**

1. Sophomores have 11:00 p.m. permission Sunday through Thursday nights and 12:00 midnight permission on Friday and Saturday nights.

2. Sophomores not having a 2.0 average the preceding semester are reduced to 9:30 p.m. permission Monday through Thursday nights, 11:30 p.m. permission on Friday night, and 12:00 midnight permission on Saturday night, 11:00 p.m. permission on Sunday night and are considered as being on deferred privileges.

**Junior**

1. Juniors have 11:00 p.m. permission Sunday through Thursday nights and 12:30 a.m. permission on Friday and Saturday nights.

2. Juniors not having a 2.0 average the preceding semester are reduced to 10:30 p.m. permission on Monday through Thursday nights, 12:00 midnight permission on Friday and Saturday nights, 11:00 p.m. permission on Sunday night and are considered as being on deferred privileges.

**Senior**

1. Seniors have 11:00 p.m. permission Sunday through Thursday nights, 12:30 a.m. permission on Friday night and 1:00 a.m. permission on Saturday night.

**Transfer**

1. Transfer students will all be considered as having a 2.0 average.

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**Graduate**

1. Graduate students living in the dormitory may have senior privileges.

2. Graduate students are expected to abide by all rules and regulations for women residents.

**GENERAL DORMITORY RULES**

1. **General Quiet Hours** are in effect at all times.

2. **Strict Quiet Hours** are in effect from 9:00 p.m. until 8:00 a.m.

3. A study or do not disturb sign on a door must be honored.

4. Monday through Friday beds must be made by 10:00 a.m.

5. Regular inspection of rooms will be on Wednesday.

6. Radios and record players are not to be played loudly at any time of the day or night. After 7:00 p.m. they must not be played loud enough to be heard outside of the room in which they are being played. Pianos must not be played after 9:30 p.m.

**IN-AND-OUT-CARDS**

1. On leaving the dormitory at any time after 7:00 p.m., a student must sign her in-and-out card. Even though she has signed a late permission slip or an out-of-town slip, she still must sign the in-and-out card. If a girl fails to sign out before leaving the dormitory, she must call the dormitory before 8:30 p.m. to avoid penalty.

2. When the time of her permission has expired, each girl must leave her date immediately and sign her own in-and-out card accurately.

3. For her own protection, a student specifies her destination, or the name of her date, when signing out on her in-and-out card.

4. If a girl has signed out for a time other than her regular permission, there is no penalty if she does not return by the specified time, but does by her regular permission.

5. A girl should sign or have someone else sign her in-and-out card if she will be in the Health Service after her permission.

**CLOSING TIME**

1. The dormitory closes at 11:30 p.m. every night except on Friday night when it closes at 12:30 a.m. and Saturday night when it closes at 1:00 a.m.

2. If a student finds it impossible to return to her dormitory by the time of her permission, she must telephone her head resident or a house officer immediately. All lateness will be reported to and handled by House Council.

3. When coming in late, a student must sign in the late book immediately.

4. There is no penalty for being late until the student has accumulated ten minutes. The first ten minutes accumulated will constitute a week-night restriction. After the first ten minutes, latenesses exceeding five minutes will constitute consecutive restrictions continuing through the weekend. Three latenesses will

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Pages 11-12 of the Student Regulations Booklet detail women's curfew regulations for the school year, 1966-67.
constitute two week-night restrictions in addition to the regular penalty.

5. If the night watchman allows a student to enter a dormitory after hours, she must register with him.

6. Students are not to open any outside doors except the front door after 7:30 p.m. The dormitory desk girls shall be responsible for locking the outside doors (except the front door and sun decks) at 7:30 p.m.

OUT-OF-TOWN PERMISSION

1. Women students must have permission from their parents or guardians before they can go out of Clemson to spend the night. Sophomores, juniors, and seniors may get one blanket permission to go out of town which will cover all cases except:
   a. Staying in hotels
   b. Attending houseparties.
   c. Visiting in the homes of young men
   d. Going to the beach
   e. Going anywhere other than home between semesters and on holidays, for which special permission must be secured. Freshmen may get one permission which will allow them to go home any weekend they wish. To go anywhere else to spend the night, they must have special permission from home. All permissions must be sent directly to the Head Resident or to the Dean of Women. Permission sent to students will not be accepted.

2. Whenever leaving Clemson, a woman student must sign out on her in-and-out card giving her destination.
   a. If the distance is over 50 miles but less than 50 miles, she must fill out an out-of-town permission slip.
   b. If the distance is over 50 miles, she must fill out an out-of-town permission and have it approved.

3. Any time a women student plans to be out of the dormitory overnight, she must fill out an out-of-town permission slip and have it approved.

4. Any girl wishing to leave Clemson before Friday or Saturday night must secure permission from home before leaving.

5. Each girl is responsible for seeing that her permission slip is approved before she leaves the dormitory.

6. Students are not given permission to stay in hotels unless they are properly chaperoned.

7. Houseparties require a special permission from home and should be mailed directly to the Dean of Women or Head Resident.

8. To go to the lake at any time, a student must sign her in-and-out card, indicating her destination.

9. Girls finding it impossible to return to Clemson from out of town by their permission must call the Dean of Women or Head Resident themselves or have their parents call. Their permission expires. Girls must have left in ample time to reach Clemson by their permission.

10. As soon as a girl arrives in Clemson she is under the jurisdiction of the university and must report to her dormitory immediately.

11. Students must not leave or return to Clemson if they will be traveling after their permission or before 6:00 a.m. except in special cases and then only by permission from the Dean of Women.

LATE PERMISSION

1. Late permission may be granted for formal dances, concerts, plays, and other campus activities which have been approved by the Dean of Women. Special late permission can be obtained from the Dean of Women for special out-of-town events.

2. The procedure for obtaining late permission is as follows:
   a. Sign a late permission slip
   b. Have it approved by the Head Resident or Dean of Women.
   c. Sign her in-and-out card
   d. Not leave the dormitory before time to attend the event if it is past her regular permission.
   e. Attend the event and return to her dormitory by the time of her late permission. If a "when-over" permission is granted, the student must return to her dormitory immediately after the event.

3. If a student finds it impossible to attend an event for which she was given late permission, she must return to her dormitory at the hour allowed by her regular permission, and indicate on her late permission slip that she did not attend the event.

4. Late permission will not be granted to students on deferred privileges during the week except for the Lecture and Concert Series and for one basketball game a week.

MEN CALLERS

1. Men calling at the dormitory must enter and leave the building by the front doors.

2. Men callers are not allowed in the dormitory after 11:00 p.m. except on Friday and Saturday nights. On Friday night they may stay until 1:00 a.m. and on Saturday night they may stay until 1:00 a.m. if they are dating girls who regularly have those permissions.

3. Girls on late permission may allow their dates to enter the dormitory if their late permission is not over, and if the dormitory has not closed for those on regular permission (i.e., regular closing hours). This rule does not apply to those on "when-over" permission.

4. Men are not allowed in the dormitory before 10:00 a.m. except on Saturdays and Sundays when they may come in after 8:00 a.m.

5. Men, including the members of students' families, are not allowed in any of the corridors or bedrooms unless special permission has been obtained from the Head Resident or the dormitory president.

OVERNIGHT GUESTS

1. Students may have guests in the dormitory only on Friday and Saturday nights.

2. No one is allowed to stay in the dormitory as a guest unless the student she is visiting is present to act as hostess.

3. Overnight guests must sign in the guest book in the presence of or with the written consent of their hostess, and pay their respects to the Head Resident some time during their visit. They must arrive and sign in the guest book by 11:00 p.m. if they are from out of town.

Pages 13-14 of the Student Regulations Booklet detail women's permissions and social regulations for the school year, 1966-67.
4. Off-campus guests are required to obey all college rules and to observe the class privileges of their hostess.

5. Students are responsible for their guests’ observance of dormitory regulations from the time they sign in until they sign out. Out-of-town guests must sign in immediately upon their arrival on campus. Students will be penalized for any violations of rules by their guests.

SPENDING THE NIGHT IN TOWN
1. Dormitory students may not spend the night in Clemson or neighboring communities on a night when they are to attend a dance for which late permission is given unless their homes are in Clemson or in the neighboring community.

2. A girl spending the night in the Infirmary must sign her in-and-out card or have some one else sign it for her.

3. For women students to receive permission to spend the night in Clemson, a written invitation should be mailed or delivered by their hostess directly to the Head Resident.

TELEPHONES
1. Students should remember to be courteous when using the telephone. Early morning calls which disturb the Head Resident and dormitory occupants must be avoided.

2. Students may not make or receive calls after 12:30 a.m. No calls may be received on extension phones after 11:00 p.m. on Sunday through Thursday and 12:30 a.m. on Friday and Saturday. If a call is received at 11:00 p.m., students may talk the allotted ten minutes.

3. Excluding long-distance calls, telephone calls must be limited to ten minutes.

4. If the telephone should ring after 12:30 a.m. only the Head Resident or house council shall answer it. Only in case of emergency will a girl be called to the phone after 12:30 a.m.

DRESS
1. Appropriate dress must be worn in the classroom. (No extremely short, tight, or low-cut dresses.)

2. Girls may not wear their hair rolled up out of the dormitory or in the front lounge.

3. Sports attire (Bermuda shorts, pedal pushers, slacks, etc.) may be worn:
   a. When participating actively in sports events
   b. When traveling to and from Clemson in automobiles
   c. To and from the lake when properly signed out
   d. To the drive-in theatre
   e. At the request of the professor to laboratory classes and on field trips
   f. In dormitory areas which are not public
   g. When studying at night in approved classroom buildings
   h. At registered social events for which appropriate sports attire has been approved.
   i. To tennis, track, baseball, and intramural events.

j. To the canteen after 7:00 p.m. except on dance weekends

k. To work in Taps, Tiger, WSFB, and Chronicle offices after 7:00 p.m. and on Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

4. Girls may not wear bedroom shoes or appear barefoot in public areas of the dormitory.

5. Rain coats must be worn over bathing suits when in public areas of the dormitory and when going to and from the lake.

GENERAL CONDUCT
1. No refreshments are allowed in the front lounge at any time.

2. A Clemson woman is expected to conduct herself as a lady at all times.

APARTMENTS
1. A woman student may visit in a man’s apartment or house provided:
   a. The apartment or house has a living room which is entirely separate from the sleeping area.
   b. She has special permission from her parents.
   c. She signs out on her in-and-out card, giving the name of her date, the name of the person renting the apartment or house, and the address of the apartment or house. (More than one line may be used for this.)
   d. There are at least two couples present in the apartment or house at all times.

2. There can be no overnight visits in men’s apartments or houses.

STUDENT REGULATIONS
Women students will be held responsible for knowing and abiding by other regulations in this handbook that apply to them.

SECTION VI
SERVICES

1. Announcements—Requests for announcements over the public address system in the dining hall during meal hours shall be submitted through the office of the Residence Hall Manager.

2. Fire Regulations—In case of fire all students will immediately vacate their rooms. The general fire alarm is a sounding of sirens in the residence halls and a large siren at the Power Plant. The sirens are tested every Saturday at 1 p.m. Fire drills will be announced. Any person discovering a fire in any campus building or office will notify the Fire Station and the Residence Hall Office by the most expeditious means, giving the location of the fire and the name of the person reporting the fire. Fire Station number is Ext. 314 or 654-3177. The Residence Hall Office number is Ext. 208 and 211.

3. Health Service—
   a. Infirmary Clinic hours are 8-11:30 a.m. and 2-4:30 p.m. weekdays; 8-11:30 a.m. Saturdays. No regular clinic hours are observed on Sundays and holidays. Emergencies will be treated anytime.
WOMEN AND CLEMSON UNIVERSITY
Phyllis O’Dell, Tiger Marching Band Majorette, 1957.
Chapter 4

Clemson Women in Organizations
CHEERLEADING

Initially, all intercollegiate sports at Clemson were for men until 1975, all marching band members at Clemson were men, and most of the student societies were for men. But slowly the women became involved in student life. Among the earliest nonacademic areas to accept women was the cheerleading squad. In the autumn of 1955, women in their newly designed uniforms cheered the Tigers from the sidelines at the Clemson football games.

Clemson Bands

A year passed and another first occurred. In 1956, the Tiger Marching Band, which allowed no women instrumentalists, added popular majorettes, Phyllis O’Dell, who arrived first, and Carolyn Willis. (Carolyn Willis Creel later became the first alumna to receive the Distinguished Service Award from the Alumni Association.)
Willis was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Willis of Chesterfield. Her father had spent thirty-seven years as a member of the Clemson Extension Service. Carolyn was Majorette Queen of America in 1955 and Miss Majorette of America in 1956. Because neither Clemson nor the University of South Carolina had a twirling scholarship, she resigned herself to going out of state until she received an unexpected call from Clemson’s head football coach, Frank Howard: “Coach Howard called to offer me a football scholarship if I would agree to become the featured twirler for the Tiger Band. . . . I signed the paperwork and was thrilled at the notion of being a second-generation Clemson Tiger.”

Clemson students also were excited. Jack Schaffer and Ray Wactor wrote in *The Tiger*: “When the school officials learned that the Chesterfield majorette was mildly interested in Clemson, they lost no time and spared no energy in showing her that she was more than welcome. They knew that the enrollment of such a public figure would break the ice of ‘Clemson for men’ and firmly establish the coeducational system. Willis chose Clemson over eight other schools including conference rival, Wake Forest University.”

Willis, like all other coeds, was unable to live on campus due to the absence of women’s residence halls. Consequently, she roomed at Mrs. Ellie Newman’s boarding house with roommate Barbara Dillard (now Dr. Barbara D. Rogers), a cheerleader who, according to Willis, was brilliant in all subjects, even physics.

A later majorette, Margaret Kirkland Worsham, a student from 1967 to 1971, remembers that the majorettes had uniforms that were covered by long capes. The women were escorted to the sideline by male members of the band who held the capes as the women ran out from under them onto the field. When the show was over, the majorettes returned to the sidelines and were given back their capes. All very proper. She also remembered that the majorettes traveled on Bus No. 1 to away games. That bus had the chaperones on it. When, in her senior year, she attempted to board Bus No. 4, the male bandsmen insisted that she return to No. 1 because it would be inappropriate for her to ride on a men’s bus.
BREAKING THE TIGER BAND BARRIER

Tiger Band, so named first in 1955, remained an all-male instrumental group until 1970. Prior to that, the only women involved were majorettes. Of course, contingents of the band made up the ROTC Corps band for parade days. Anne Barnes Maury, a freshman in 1970, remembers that she fell in love with Clemson while visiting the campus as a young girl. She also loved music, particularly her trumpet. After Clemson accepted her, one of her friends commented that the Clemson band was all male. When Barnes contacted the school, she was told that in spite of its male tradition, the band would open its auditions to all students regardless of gender. Barnes auditioned and was accepted into the band along with seven other women. Their band’s uniforms with their British men’s regimentals basis posed a new challenge. Measurements were taken and the uniforms ordered. Men’s uniforms arrived and were fitted, up to the tall beaver fur hats, called “busbies.” When the women’s uniforms finally arrived, some of the busbies did not fit and, in Barnes’ case, hers was broken. To get the broken hat to sit securely required stuffing it with towels.63

The Concert Band had women as members from the mid 1950s. The Pep and Jazz bands were begun after women matriculated in 1955, and women were included from the beginning.

Women Between and After Classes

At first, the women were not comfortable going to the “canteen” in the Student Union, so they congregated in the nearby ladies’ lounge. When Becky Epting saw the overcrowding in the lounge, she went upstairs to Dean of Students Walter Cox’s office and brought him downstairs to see. Immediately he had the visitors’ lounge on the Loggia designated for women. It was a much larger place.64 Some women went home between classes;65 others were involved in the all-day bridge games in the lounge.66 Some number of the new women met their future husbands. Camellia S. Greene, one of the first women to be TAPS junior staff members, met her husband-to-be in the summer of 1955, and married him one year later. In that first year, she was invited along with ten other girls to form the women’s Glee Club, an activity she enjoyed.67

“Dance weekends were wonderful,” Beverly Jackson Duvall Ward remembered. “I actually started going to them when I was fourteen years old, as did all the local high school girls. (I don’t think that was a good idea, but it was the town custom then.) During the 1950s, all the big bands were playing the college dance circuit, so we heard Tommy and Jimmy Dorsey, Gene Krupa, Harry James, etc. The dance weekends were special. There was an informal dance on Friday night (short
Margaret Snider playing cards in the loggia of the Student Union (Johnstone Hall), c. 1956.

Becky Epting, other coeds, and some of the men enjoying the loggia of the Student Union (Johnstone Hall), c. 1956.

dresses) and a formal dance on Saturday night with long dresses (hoop skirts, wasp waists and all). The man always brought his date a corsage and treated her to the best dinner and parties available. For that, we had to travel to Anderson, Greenville, or Walhalla because there simply wasn’t a restaurant in Clemson.”

Jacqueline Bruorton transferred from Limestone College and recalled, “Registration and fee payment were manual with course cards, one for each course.” One of her memories was the Co-ed Club, which by 1957 had become Theta Tau Kappa with Sherry Holleman as its first president. Bruorton was married to a member of the football team. She recalled, “Football weekends were always fun. Family and friends would join us for the weekend. . . . My husband was a member of the first ACC championship team. . . . Coach Howard allowed the wives of married football players to accompany the team to Maryland and to the Orange Bowl. What a great time we had!”

**Other Memories and Activities**

But memories are larger than opposition, football, dance weekends, or even classes. Mary Bell Chou, a faculty daughter, remembers the beauty of the campus. “It was a beautiful place of old red brick buildings, green grass, and large, lovely hardwood trees. The grass was mowed by teams of matched black mules, which pulled the mowers . . . . There were fewer cars on campus in ’57. Most students did not own a car. Primarily, it was the faculty who had vehicles; so finding a parking space was not a problem. All the massive row-upon-row of parking spaces one sees today were grass or pasture or something prettier than asphalt.”

She went on to say, “The Town of Clemson was miniscule. It consisted of one block of buildings along Main Street. Judge Keller’s and Dan’s (best hamburgers in the state) were two of the stores in the block.” And there were two grocery stores, the Dixie Store in the first block and Bogg’s General Store in Calhoun. Like so many of the early coeds, Chou has fond memories of her professors, mostly men who “deserve recognition.” Marshall Bell, a mathematics professor, had “the rare ability to make any math easy to understand. . . . Would that there were more math teachers of his ilk.” Milner “Twig” Wilson, an English teacher, “could make the Greeks come alive and be relevant. His nickname was from his love of day lilies.” Another English teacher, Hugh Watson, usually prim, one day “when he thought the class was not understanding the rhythm of a particular poem, he jumped up on his desk and tap danced it out.” Coburn Gum, another English professor, was fluent in
seven languages, and, when annoyed, he “would write witty verses in Latin and put them up on campus.”

**STUDENT GOVERNMENT**

In 1956, women were elected as class officers for the first time. Margaret Bregger became treasurer of the freshman class and Elizabeth Booker, the secretary. Student government also attracted women. Besides Booker and Bregger, C. M. Beckley was a member of the Council of Club Presidents by virtue of her office in the Co-Ed Club, which changed its name in 1958 to Theta Tau Kappa. In 1956, Nancy Bonnette was secretary of the freshman class, and Becky Epting chaired the Elections Committee for Student Government. Epting noted that a small group of senior men really encouraged the women to become involved, and paved the way for the women. In 1964, women were elected as first-year senators in the Student Government; a year later, women were elected as first-year sophomore senators. Junior senators included women in 1967, and women were named to various senate committees. The first women chosen as officers in Student Government and former men’s clubs would often fill the position of “secretary.” That would change during the 1970s and 1980s, when women ran for the position of student body president. While none won that post in the 1970s, Patricia Warren was elected as
Co-Ed Club

A campus constantly growing sees many additions in the course of a year. One of these additions is the newly formed and growing organization known as the Co-Ed Club. This new addition to Clemson felt that they, too, wanted to help in every way possible to increase the progress of the school. They, the co-eds, decided to unite together in fellowship in order that they might encourage the further development of co-education at Clemson and at the same time contribute to the betterment of Clemson College.

They felt that they, working together instead of as individuals, could accomplish something for the good of the school. The co-eds, although in the minority, feel that they can play an important part in the development and progress of Clemson College.
Theta Tau Kappa

The Co-Ed Club was organized to bring the women students of Clemson into an organization so that they might participate more actively and effectively in student affairs. The club strives to encourage enrollment of women at the college and to promote among women students those qualities characteristic of the best type of mature person.
Women and Clemson University

President of the Student Senate in 1976. She was very active in all aspects of student life, including Student Government and the Presbyterian Student Association. In the early 1980s, Beth English was chosen to serve as Student Government vice president. There would be several other women vice presidents in the 1980s. The first woman to serve as president of the student body was Tracy Malcolm, who assumed the position when the elected male president resigned in February of 1990. Rita Bolt was the first woman elected as Student Government president in 2000-2001. She later earned her law degree at Harvard University. Katy Bayless was the second women elected as Student Government president in 2005-2006.

President’s Cabinet and Executive Council, 1984-85, included [front row, left to right] Beth English (Student Body Vice-President), Lesli Allen (Student Body Secretary), Robin Faulkner (President’s Executive Assistant), Deena Morgan (Organizations Chairperson), Carolann McVey (WSBF: Executive Council Representative), and Cathi DuRant (Attorney General).

Religious Groups

A number of female students also were involved in the campus religious clubs such as the Baptist Student Union, the Newman Society (Catholic), the Canterbury Association (Episcopal),
the Methodist student group and the Presbyterian Student Association. These groups were among
the first of the campus groups to welcome the women.

Wesley Foundation, 1957-58.

**TAPS**

Women, such as L. L. Snipes, in 1957, had begun to be seen as TAPS junior staffers. By 1963, Linda Beckham was elected the “sweetheart” of the TAPS senior staff. The following year Nina Ross would be chosen as the TAPS “sweetheart.” By 1965, Jan Hicks, Kathi Frese, and Nancy Miller were on the TAPS junior staff. The next year Nancy Miller was “organizations co-editor” for TAPS, and four more women joined the junior staff. In 1967, Miller smoothly transitioned to editor-in-chief. She credited Dean of Women Susan Delony for working to get women involved in campus activities. Miller remembered, “I became friends with a number of the 1964 TAPS staff on the first day of school my freshman year. . . . My role evolved from being just one of a number of girls who were encouraged by Dean Susan Delony to attend the 1964 fall junior staff drop-in. We were well aware that the male-dominated organizations such as TAPS and the Central Dance Association had never had a female on staff. The senior staffers could not have been more professional, and I think of it every time I see heart surgeon Dr. Ed Lominack’s name in the Greenville News. I can just imagine the grief those campus leaders took from their friends in allowing women to become part of their suite of officers.” As had happened for the previous six years, TAPS was rated “All-American” by the Associated Collegiate Press on Nancy’s watch. While the years would vary, the same steady emergence of women leaders in communications was evident. In 1967, women continued to be evident in the TAPS junior staff as well.

**Coed Staff in Student Media**

The first coed joined The Tiger staff in 1958. In 1967, Laura Pratt joined The Tiger staff, and in 1973 Nancy Jacobs became the first woman editor of The Tiger. Cathy Wallenburg was a Chronicle photographer,
and Cathy Moss, Judith Norville, and Sarah Thomas were part of radio station WSBF’s junior staff. Also, Linda Thomas announced for the student radio station, WSBF, in 1964.

**SORORITIES**

As a part of its military tradition, Clemson, for its first seventy years, did not have fraternities or sororities. But in 1959, the Board of Trustees, on the recommendation of Walter Cox and President Edwards, approved the development of local Greek letter groups. Seven men’s groups came into existence almost immediately. Two women’s sororities also came into existence. One of these, Chi Chi Chi, would later change its name to Delta Theta Chi, and the other was Omicron Zeta Tau, both founded in late 1959-1960. In April of 1963, a third group, Sigma Beta Chi, was formed. The origins of the groups were interesting and instructive. Almost all of Chi Chi Chi’s members were local women students, while OZT was predominantly commuter students, and Sigma Beta Chi was built around a group of seven students, most of whom boarded at Mrs. Ellie Newman’s large white house, which sat off campus directly across from the old baseball diamond.

In 1969, the three local sororities (and nine fraternities) requested the opportunity of joining the existing national fraternities. Dean Delony was determined that these locals would affiliate with national organizations that had strong national reputations as well as strong reputations in the Southeast. After meeting with a number of groups, the local sororities chose to affiliate with Chi Omega.
Tri Chi Holds Bluebonnet Dance

Tri Chi, one of the first sororities formed on the Clemson campus, was founded to bring the women students in an atmosphere so that they could participate more actively and effectively in student affairs. The society encourages increased enrollment of women students, brings the women students closer together through social functions and services, and improves the social life of the campus.

Members of the Tri Chi are chosen from Clemson students who meet certain requirements. The requirements include high morals, a pleasing personality, outstanding character, and the ability to work well with others. They wear a bluebonnet, a symbol of purity and beauty, and are known for their hospitality and warm welcome to visitors. They are an active sorority and participate in many activities, both social and service-oriented.

President Robert C. Edwards and coeds.
Sigma Beta Chi is Formally Accepted as Third Sorority

Sigma Beta Chi is a newly organized sorority which exists “to promote fellowship and sisterhood among Clemson women working for the betterment of Clemson College.” Sigma Beta Chi shows primary interest in their fellow Clemson co-eds who show a love for their school, an aptitude in their studies, and the capability of leadership. In the selection of pledges, the sisters of Sigma Beta Chi seek to uphold their sorority personality—maintaining the highest moral code and possessing a congenial personality.

This year, the first for Sigma Beta Chi, has been one primarily devoted to the tremendous task of organization. The sisters have worked together planning parties and other social affairs, as well as constructive community service projects. The major project which occupied the sisters of Sigma Beta Chi during the Christmas holidays was to join with the fraternities on campus in the distribution of Christmas cheer to homeless and poverty-stricken children.

Organized in April 1963, Sigma Beta Chi realizes that friendship is the basis upon which sorority life is based and that the closest friends in college are sorority sisters. The sorority unites a group who share common ideals and standards and who seek to enrich each other’s life and college life through friendship and service.

Sigma Beta Chi sisters enjoy a few minutes of TV after their meeting.
Women and Clemson University

(Sigma Beta Chi), Delta Delta Delta (Delta Theta Chi) and Kappa Kappa Gamma (Omicron Zeta Tau). Delony kept the groups in the existing dormitories rather than attempting to build sorority houses, which sat well with the nonaffiliated women. But the use of some lounges in the residence halls as sorority parlors did stir up a bit of ill will. Notwithstanding, by 1970 the number of women and the complexity of their activities were such that another professional, Cathy Ann Campbell (now Turner) also from Auburn, joined Dean of Women, Susan Delony. At the same time, the sororities continued to prosper. Kappa Alpha Theta was the fourth to be added, and Alpha Delta Pi, Alpha Kappa Alpha and Pi Beta Phi followed it.80

At that time, there were four sororities that traditionally had had white membership. Two sororities were added, one traditionally white and the other traditionally African American. By 2004, the total had grown to fourteen: ten one-time affiliated and four with the National Pan Hellenic Council (NPHC). This growth was, in many ways, a result of the professional leadership of Delony, Turner, Jacks, and Smith. By 2004-2005, the NPC group included Alpha Chi Omega, Alpha Delta Pi, Chi Omega, Delta Delta Delta, Delta Zeta, Gamma Phi Beta, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Delta, Kappa Kappa Gamma, and Zeta Tau Alpha. The NPHC group includes Alpha Kappa Alpha, Zeta Phi Beta, Delta Sigma Theta, and Sigma Gamma Rho.81
**WOMEN’S MILITARY TRADITION**

As women slowly broadened their opportunities at Clemson, they also began making a place for themselves in Clemson’s vaunted military tradition. Angel Flight became the female counterpart to the Arnold Air Society (1963). The Light Brigade served likewise for the Army ROTC (1964), and Capers was the response to Pershing Rifles (1968). By the 1970s women were emerging as military leaders. In 1974, Kathy Morris of Lutherville, MD, was the first Clemson woman to be commissioned a second lieutenant by the Air Force ROTC.
**At the Pentagon**

**Stacy L. Yike ’89**

Mechanical engineering alumna Stacy Yike, a major in the U.S. Air Force, packed in a variety of experiences at Clemson. As a freshman she was a member of the Air Force ROTC, Arnold Air Society and The Tiger staff. By her senior year, she added Tiger Band and what she calls the “best seats in the house for Clemson football.”

Yike came to Clemson on an AFROTC scholarship. Upon graduation she was commissioned into the U.S. Air Force as a second lieutenant. She began her career in satellite systems, working on a wide range of space programs. She earned a master’s in aero engineering from California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.

Next she served in the National Reconnaissance Office in several leadership roles. She also received a master’s in strategic intelligence from Joint Military Intelligence College of the Defense Intelligence Agency. She studied international relations in Portugal and was later an Air Staff congressional liaison.

Yike now works for the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the Pentagon as a political military planner. Her role is to maintain bilateral military relationships with several European allies.

*From Clemson World, Winter 2005.*

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**Keith P. ’96 and Zoraya Rolón ’95, M ’00 Rockew**

Civil engineer graduates Keith and Zoraya Rockow are stationed at Misawa Air Base, Japan, where Keith, a captain in the U.S. Air Force, flies F-16s. The couple is pictured on the runway during his squadron’s Family Day event.

*From Clemson World, Spring 2003.*
WOMEN AND CLEMSON UNIVERSITY
Margaret Marie Snider, Chemistry major and first Clemson woman graduate.
Chapter 5

Clemson Women and Excellence in Academics
Women Raise the Academic Bar

In addition to the emergence of women in student government and the campus media, women succeeded in academics at Clemson. President Emeritus Walter T. Cox, Dean of Students in 1955, was pleased by the competition the women offered the men in the classroom. Their attention to their studies, their diligence, and their brightness elevated the classes.82

Data on gender academics were first calculated in 1973 when the men’s grade point ratio was 2.41 and the women’s was 2.69. Between 1973 and 2004, the all-male grade point ratio never surpassed that of the women. By 2004, the all-male grade point ratio was 2.78 and the all-female was 3.09. Even by 1965, however, it was clear that Clemson University’s women students were academic pace setters. Of the 134 women in the student body, fifty had grade averages above 3.0. Those who did were also campus leaders. The Tiger reported, “Ande Mitchell of Columbia, South Carolina (3.81) is Miss Clemson University and a cheerleader. Mary Trout of Coral Gables, Florida (3.62) served as secretary of the freshman class and a member of the school’s Mixed Chorus; Jane Amick of Orangeburg, South Carolina (3.41) was the piano accompanist for the Glee Club and Mixed Chorus and became an active member of the radio staff.”83

Most women at first pursued degrees in education, liberal arts, horticulture, and later medical technology and nursing. Slowly their options opened up. In 1967, the first engineering graduates were Martha Jean Robinson (B.S. Mechanical Engineering), Mary Bell Trout (B.S. Civil Engineering), and Ayse Nurseli Cezayirlioglu (M.S. Civil Engineering). The Tiger noted that half of the Ande Mitchell, 1968.
The first women to receive engineering degrees at Clemson, 1967. Martha Jean Robinson [right] earned a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering, and Ayse Nurseli Cezayirlioglu [left] earned an M.S. in Civil Engineering.
fifty women who were honors students in 1965 earned their grades in arts and sciences. The remaining half were scattered through such curricula as architecture, metallurgical engineering, medical technology, electrical engineering, mathematics, physics, and horticulture. In 1970, Georgia Keenan, Silvia Gilbert, and Fran Oakley graduated in electrical engineering. All three received honors for their work. In 1980, Clemson’s then College of Engineering sponsored a summer program to stimulate female interest in engineering. Twenty-eight women from Anderson, Oconee, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg, and Cherokee counties took part in the first program. Nonetheless, in 1980, only twelve women of the 185 engineering students graduated. That year, there were 257 women and 2,197 men in the Clemson engineering program. By 2005, the College of Engineering and Science enrolled 3,817 undergraduates of whom 914 are women. Of those students, 552 women are in engineering.

Special Opportunities

The academic excellence of the woman, both undergraduate and graduate students, has continued unabated. In the autumn of 2005, a new class of National Scholars arrived at Clemson from various regions. Six were male and seven were female. These seven women were Achieng Adongo, from Orangeburg, an Engineering major; Kristina Catani, from Sewell, New Jersey, a Business major; Suzanne Sawicki, from Tallahassee, Florida, an Engineering major; Lesli Kiedrowski, from Sheboygen, Wisconsin, a Genetics major; Laura Kulikowski, from Laurys Station, Pennsylvania, a
Veterinary Science major; and Lori Pindar, from Sumter, majoring in Communications. They joined a group of twenty-two men and nineteen women who proved that these young people, among America’s brightest, are also campus leaders. At this time, of the eight women National Scholars who had previously graduated, three of them (Ashley Dahl, Ashley Neal, and Clarice Seifert) are in the medical field, studying at the University of Alabama-Birmingham, Yale University, and Medical University of South Carolina respectively. The quality of the women who are National Scholars is exceptional. From all of them we can expect exceptional achievement around the nation and the world.

The same is true for the Clemson women who, over the years, have made up nearly half of Clemson University’s Calhoun Honors College. In 2005, for instance, 194 freshmen women began their studies in Honors. They were joined by a slightly smaller group of men. Since the program began in 1962, it has helped attract many women to campus, which in turn has enhanced Clemson’s intellectual environment. Proof of that campus-wide enhancement can be readily found in these young women’s honors theses. A typical, recent sampling of their completed theses includes: “The

A third program in which women have achieved high goals is Cooperative Education. “Coop” students, as they are called, are recruited by businesses, engineering firms, and industry from all over the country. They spend the summer after their freshmen year at work on site, return to school for the fall of the sophomore year, are at work in that spring semester, in school the next summer, and at work the next fall. A remarkable representative of these students is industrial engineering major Kerry McGuire who, during the second of her three co-op stints at NASA’s Johnson Space Center in the summer of 2004, received NASA’s Co-op Special Achievement Award. Others serve as student teachers, student nurses, and Parks, Recreation, and Tourism interns. These fields enroll many more women than men. In addition, women and men in the Language and International Trade program spend at least one summer either working or studying in a country where their language predominates.

Academic and Leadership Societies

The ultimate academic society for junior and senior undergraduates was Phi Kappa Phi, which historically counted women as many of its members. The first Clemson women were tapped for membership in 1957. It, however, was an exception. Dean Delony led the movement to add Alpha Lambda Delta, a scholastic honorary for first-year women, and Mortar Board, a leadership honorary for junior and senior women. Women began to gain in position on campus, much of it due to Dean Delony’s leadership. Beginning in the mid-1970s and into the early 1980s, other leading honor societies at Clemson—such as Omicron Delta Kappa leadership honor society, Blue Key International Honor Society, and Golden Key Honor Society—began to elect women into membership as well as leadership roles. Since then, chapters of many more honors and leadership societies, as well as service societies, have been established for Clemson men and women.
WOMEN'S STUDIES

For the past twenty years, the Women's Studies Program has been an important catalyst for change and awareness at Clemson University and in the greater community. It was begun in the summer of 1986, when Judith Melton (Professor of Languages) and Judith Stanton (Assoc. Professor of English) received a curriculum development grant from the Ford Foundation through the Duke-North Carolina Women's Research Center. Like the field itself, Clemson's women's studies program, directed by Judith Melton until 2004, focuses on the role of women in all facets of human endeavor. Specifically, it examines women's lives and accomplishments in the contexts of history, sociology, psychology, medicine, economics, law, politics, as well as in the arts, music, and literature.

The first Women's Studies course at Clemson was team-taught by Melton and Stanton in the fall of 1987. The next semester, the women's studies minor was developed and accepted by college and university curriculum committees. The minor includes two core courses. All other courses are drawn from different departments. As a result, Clemson students (women and men) have the opportunity to study a wide range of issues in courses led by faculty from many different departments. Some examples: Gender Communications (Department of Communication Studies); Feminist Literary Criticism and Women's Literature (Department of English); Women in Antiquity and American Women's History (Department of History); Sex Roles (Department of Sociology); and Women and Psychology (Department of Psychology). In the spring of 1996, the program celebrated its tenth anniversary with panels by current students and Clemson alumnae, as well as a keynote address by Eleanor Baum, Dean of Engineering, at Cooper Union. Eight years later, Elisa Kay Sparks, an Associate Professor of English who had been teaching the core courses since 1990, succeeded Melton as the director of the women's studies program.

The program sponsors and co-sponsors speakers, forums, performances, and events on campus and in the community. Outstanding past speakers, for example, include Shari Benstock, whose lecture at Clemson turned into the ground-breaking book *Women of the Left Bank*; Sarah Weddington, one of the lawyers who argued *Roe v. Wade*; Sandra Gilbert, who first presented *The Norton Anthology of Literature by Women* at Clemson; and Alex Sanger, grandson of Margaret Sanger, who introduced his new book, *Beyond Choice*, at Clemson. The Women's Studies committee also awards an annual prize for the best undergraduate research project on a topic related to women's issues. Recently, the committee inaugurated a Graduate Student Research Forum with monetary prizes for first- and second-place presentations.

WOMEN'S COMMISSION STUDENT AWARDS

The President's Commission on the Status of Women also honors graduate and undergraduate students who have made outstanding contributions. The first graduate student award, which

2006 Women's Commission Award winners: Courtney DeBruin [left] and Kelly Boyd [right].
in 1994 helped mark the 40th anniversary of the arrival of women students at Clemson, went to Deborah Valerie Pence in Mechanical Engineering. Since then the graduate student recipients have included Betsy K. Gerwig, Agricultural Engineering (1996); Amy Donahue, Counseling and Educational Leadership in Student Affairs (1997); Amy Liann Johnson in Physics and Astronomy (1998); Sheri Wimberley, History (1999); Brett Lamb, English (2001); Tatyana Sergeyavna Vshivkova, Entomology (2002); Maria Anderson Whitehead, Forest Resources (2003); Keisha Walters, Chemical Engineering (2004); and Renee Keydoszins, Environmental Science (2005).

Undergraduate student recipients have been Catherine Reith Evans, Secondary Education and English (1994); Megan Noreen McEnery, Education (1996); Sybil Virginia Metz, Communication Studies and Psychology (1997); Laurie S. Reid, Entomology (1998); Kendra Worley, Communication Studies (1999); Rita Bolt, Political Science and Communication Studies (2000); Brittania Jennings, Microbiology and Molecular Medicine (2001); Marija Zoric, Economics (2003); Meredith Russell, Physics (2004); Stephanie Hequembourg, Mechanical Engineering (2005); and Courtney H. DeBruin, molecular biology (2006). Also in 2006, Kelly Boyd was the first Clemson student to receive the Women's Commission newest award, the Thea McCrary Student Award for Outstanding Service.

**Student Norris Medal Winners**

One of the two most venerable and coveted awards in the Student Body is the Norris Medal. Established in the will of original life trustee D. K. Norris, the Norris Medal is given annually to the graduating senior whom the faculty selects as the most outstanding senior. In 1970 Martenza L. Jones of Columbia became the first woman student to be awarded the honor. Five years later, Nancy Ellen Jacobs, editor of the Tiger, received the medal. The next two winners were Patricia L. Warren (1977) and Verna Gardner (1978). Several years later (1985), Harriet Allison Smith was chosen. The following year, Lisa Schwartz received the medal at her graduation. The medal winners in 1987, 1988, and 1989, were, respectively, Tallulah Fellers, Mary Elizabeth Poole and Tracy Tran Malcolm. The 1992 winner was Aletha Orfanedes of Greer. She was followed by Catherine Evans (1994), Kristin Anna Henderson (1995), and Leighanne De Marzo (1997). To date, the most recent women students to have received the award are Rita K. Bolt (2002), Kaycee Fulton (2004).
WOMEN AND CLEMSON UNIVERSITY
Women and Clemson University

Mary Kennerty, Basketball, 1975
Linda Edwards White, Volleyball, 1986
Susie Lueck, Rowing, 1998

Three of the first coaches of Lady Tigers’ Athletics.
Chapter 6

Clemson Women and Excellence in Athletics
Title IX came in the early 1970s. As part of the 1972 congressional reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, women’s collegiate sports became a required part of the overall sports programs for co-educational institutions receiving federal funds. Varsity athletics for Clemson women began in 1975. Women’s sports here grew to include swimming (1975), basketball (1975), tennis (1976), volleyball (1977), track and field (1978), soccer (1994), and rowing (1998).

Clemson Women’s Swimming

According to Liz Newell, “Clemson women swimmers competed in their first official meet in 1975.” Clemson scored its first top-20 NCAA finish in the 1982 women’s swimming meet. Cappy Craig Waters (1982) became Clemson’s first female NCAA All-American. Another Clemson grad, Michelle Richardson, won silver in the 1984 Summer Olympics. In 1987, the Lady Tigers swim team won the ACC championship and finished in the top five at the NCAA meet. Mitzi Kremer won an individual national championship. She won bronze the next year in the 1988 Summer Olympics and was an NCAA champion again in 1989. A sixteen-time All-American, Kremer was the first female swimmer to be inducted into the Clemson Athletic Hall of Fame.

In 1999, swimmer Jennifer Mihalik “set new records . . . at the ACC championships. She and . . . Ginny Kirouac (2002) were named Academic All-Americans.” Kirouac became a 2000 GTE Academic All-American, and Jenna Burtch (2003) was named a Verizon Academic All-American. The Clemson women’s swimming and diving team was proclaimed the “2003 Academic All-America team by the College Swimming Coaches Association of America.”

Clemson Women’s Basketball

The Lady Tigers basketball team, coached by Mary C. Kennerty (1973, M 1977), played its first game in 1975. Annie Tribble took over as head basketball coach the next year. In 1981, the Lady Tigers basketball team won the regular ACC season and scored its first top-twenty ranking in the final AP poll. In 1982, Clemson played in the first women’s NCAA basketball tournament, and Barbara Kennedy-Dixon (1985, M 1992) filled the record book. Kennedy-Dixon led the nation in scoring that 1981-1982 season and was named a first-team All-American by Kodak, the Women’s Basketball Coaches Association, and Basketball Weekly. She is still the ACC’s career-scoring and rebounding leader. Kennedy-Dixon was later inducted into the South
In 1991, the Lady Tigers were ranked eighth in the final women’s basketball *USA Today* poll. Early in the next season, Shandy Bryan (1994, M 1995) was named National Player of the Week by *Sports Illustrated*. The Lady Tigers won their first ACC basketball championship in 1996, and in 1999, they won their second. Amy Geren (1999) not only won the national women’s three-point shooting contest, but she also beat out the men’s three-point champion in the ESPN “Battle of the Sexes.” Itoro Umoh-Coleman (2000) played in the 1999 Pan-American games and in the 2004 Summer Olympics as captain for the Nigerian team. She is now an assistant coach with the Lady Tigers.

According to Liz Newall, “[i]n the early 2000s, basketball Lady Tigers continued to attract national attention. Erin Batth (’01) was drafted by the WNBA in 2001.” Chrissy Floyd (2003) was named All-American three seasons and 2003 Female Co-Amateur Athlete of the Year by the South Carolina Athletic Hall of Fame. She, too, was drafted by the WNBA.
Clemson Women’s Tennis

The Lady Tigers took up rackets in their first tennis match in 1976. Susan Hill Whitson (1981) earned ACC Player of the Year four times in a row—a feat that still stands in ACC women’s tennis. The three-time All-American was later inducted into Clemson’s Athletic Hall of Fame.

In the 1982 inaugural NCAA women’s tennis tournament, Jane Forman was named an All-American. According to Newall, Clemson’s Gigi Fernandez, a finalist in the women’s singles tournament, “went on to win gold medals in doubles competition in both the 1992 and 1996 Summer Olympics. Fernandez is a world-class professional tennis player, one of the best doubles players ever. She won seventeen Grand Slam doubles championships and was ranked in the top thirty in singles for most of her career. The women’s tennis team ranked twelfth in the 1993 final ITA poll. The team had five All-Americans with majors ranging from language and international trade to microbiology.”

“Women’s tennis, coached by Nancy Harris, began the new millennium with three players winning the 2000 ACC Flight championships.” Cynthia Clausen “was named a 2000 National Scholar Athlete All-American.” In 2002 and 2003, the team was back with the top-20 ranking and an ITA All-Academic team with six individual National Scholar Athletes. “In 2004, Julie Coin was named ACC Women’s Tennis Player of the Year and All-American. The 2004 Lady Tigers tennis team won the ACC championship . . . [in] both the regular season and the tournament. They reached the NCAA’s ‘final four’ and made Clemson history by becoming the first of Clemson women’s athletic teams to do so.”
Clemson Women’s Volleyball

According to Liz Newall, “[i]n 1986, Linda Edwards White (M ’88) became Clemson’s first full-time volleyball coach and, later, the first woman in athletic administration. Today, she is a senior women’s administrator for Clemson Athletics.” Volleyball players Denise Murphy Stadelmeir (1987) and Chris Sherman Mullens (1988) were Clemson’s first two Academic All-Americans on the same team.

In 1993, Jolene Jordan Hoover (M ’97) became head volleyball coach. Clemson volleyball won its first ACC tournament championship in 1997 and the ACC regular season championship in 1999. Their ninety-one percent winning record was the top winning percentage for any Clemson sport in the 1990s. “Cindy Stern Demartino (’00) became the ACC’s first AVAC All-American in 1999. After graduation she competed in the U.S. Professional Volleyball League.”

In 2001, Jodi Steffes (2002) became the first Tiger volleyball player to earn all-region honors four times. She is now an assistant volleyball coach at Clemson. “Marija Zoric was named to the 2002 Verizon Academic All-District III team. She also received Clemson’s 2003 Outstanding Woman Award in the undergraduate student category and the Susan Delony Student Academic Achievement Award.”
Clemson Women’s Track and Field


The 1991, Clemson women’s track team won its first ACC outdoor championship, and seven Lady Tigers finished with All-American honors, including Kim Graham (1993). After graduation, Graham continued competing as a world-class athlete. She became a 1996 Summer Olympics gold medalist, a 1995 World Outdoor Championships gold medalist, a 1998 U.S. Outdoor champion, a 1999 U.S. Indoor runner-up and a 1997 World Outdoor silver medalist. Graham was inducted into the Clemson Hall of Fame in 1998. In 1992, the Lady Tigers also won their first ACC indoor track championship. Seven years later, they won the ACC outdoor championship.

“Women’s track began in 2000 with two women students, both All-Americans, representing Clemson and their individual countries in the Summer Olympics,” says Newall. Michelle Burgher (2001) won the silver medal for Jamaica, and Cydonie Mothersill competed for the Cayman Islands. Mothersill also was an indoor national champion in 2001. That same year, “Lady Tigers finished third at the NCAA indoor championships, under head coach Marcia Fletcher Noad” (1990, M 1992). Clemson women also won a national relay title at the 2001 NCAA outdoor championships. The next year, Jamaine Morton (2002), a “six-time All-American, won the 2002 NCAA championship in the hammer throw. She became Clemson’s first individual outdoor national champion in women’s track and field and the ACC’s first national champion in a throwing event. . . . Gisele Oliveira was named to the U.S. Track and Field Coaches Association 2002 All-Academic team. The next year Oliveira became the first jumper in Lady Tiger history to earn All-American honors in the long jump and triple jump in the same year,” Newall writes.
Women's Track Team, 1999

Tina Krebs
Cydonie Mothersill
Jamine Morton,
six-time All-American

Michelle Burgher
Coach Marcia Fletcher Noad, 2000
Gisele Oliveira
Clemson began its women’s soccer program in 1994. “Coached by Tracey Leone, a former U.S. National player, the team quickly reached national standings.” Newall reports, “Sara Burkett became Clemson’s first women’s soccer All-American. Clemson women’s soccer finished the decade as sixth in the nation, and goalkeeper Katie Carson [2002] . . . was No. 1 in the nation for most solo shutouts in 1999.” Newall continues, “[t]he Clemson women’s soccer team won the 2000 ACC regular season and finished fifth in the nation. They reached the NCAA Tournament’s ‘final eight,’ and Lindsay Browne [2002] was named Soccer America’s 2000 Women’s Freshman Player of the Year.” Twin teammates Julie (2002) and Nancy (2003) Augustyniak “were both named All-Americans in 2000. They were drafted by the Women’s United Soccer Association (WUSA),” with Amy Gray, Beth Keller, and Lindsay Massengale. “In 2002, Deliah Arrington was named a National Soccer Coaches Association of America All-American, the first Clemson women’s player to receive this award. She and Heather Beem were drafted by the WUSA.”
Clemson Women’s Rowing

In 1998, Clemson added women’s rowing and hired Susie Lueck, West Coast Conference Coach of the Year, to coach the rowing team. In 2001, Lucy Doolittle became Clemson’s first rowing All-American. Katherine Sloan and Lauren Henne were Clemson’s first women to receive Collegiate Rowing Coaches Association National Scholar-Athlete awards. During 2003 and 2004, seven Clemson rowers were named National Scholar Athletes.

Clemson Women Coaches and Staff

As soon as varsity athletics began for its women students in 1975, Clemson University began to hire women coaches and staff. Currently, for example, the head coach and five of the six assistant coaches in basketball are women. One of the three women’s cross-country team coaches are women. All three rowing coaches are women. Two of the three women’s soccer coaches are women; one woman is a coach of men’s swimming; and two of the three women’s tennis coaches are women. In all, Clemson’s Athletic Department employs fifty-nine women out of a total staff of 161.
WOMEN AND CLEMSON UNIVERSITY
Susan Delony, Dean of Women
Chapter 7

Clemson Women and Excellence in Administration
Although Mrs. Margaret Bradley Poole, widow of President Poole, served as a special counselor to Clemson women from 1958 until her death, the first woman appointed to Clemson’s administration was the Dean of Women Susan Delony, a native of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and a graduate of Auburn University. After she finished at Auburn, she taught fourth grade for one year, and then she enrolled in studies at Cornell University, from which she received her Master of Science degree. Thereafter, she served as a counselor at the Women’s College of North Carolina (now UNC-Greensboro), then in Montana for two years. She studied for her Ph.D. at Florida State but accepted the post of assistant dean of women back at Auburn and did not finish the doctorate.

Meanwhile, Walter T. Cox, Vice President for Student Affairs at Clemson, was looking for a dean of women. Clemson had opened its doors to women in 1955 and eight years later was preparing to open its first women’s residence hall, a step not widely accepted in South Carolina. Cox turned to his long-time friend Katherine Cater, Dean of Women at Auburn, for suggestions. Cox took Cater’s advice and offered Delony the post. She accepted and came to Clemson in the summer of 1963.

At that time, Clemson enrolled approximately 4,700 men and 114 women, and almost all students lived on the campus. The new women’s residence hall was built on the eastern side of the campus, away from the mainstream and from the men’s residence halls. Mrs. Mary Hood became the principal residence adviser, and, as more halls were erected, Mrs. Lucille Corley and, later, Mrs. Mary Richardson joined her.

While there were other women on the faculty and the staff, Delony was the most highly placed administrator, and, as she remembered, frequently the only woman in a gathering, whether it was social or professional. At Clemson, she was faced with no tradition of coeducational life. Her first chore was to recommend to Walter Cox and, through him, to President Robert Cook Edwards, and, in some instances, to the Board of Trustees, regulations for women at Clemson. In a rural set-
ting with a society not yet wracked by student revolts, rules were felt to be necessary for reasons of safety and modesty. As demonstrated by the 1966-67 Women Student Regulations (on pages 29-31), the rules were strict with early curfews for women but with an understanding, academic flexibility. For example, architecture projects almost necessitated exceptions to the curfew hours but with an understanding that, in their temporal liberty, the young women were restricted to the design studios. These regulations, nonetheless, rankled some of the students who observed that men were relatively unregulated. Delony had to build the women’s social structure almost from the ground up. She changed the Miss Clemson pageant to include only Clemson women. Also, Dean Delony led the movement to add Alpha Lambda Delta, a scholastic honorary for first-year women, and Mortar Board, a leadership honorary for junior and senior women. Women students began to gain in position on campus, much of it due to Delony’s leadership.

Dean Delony found acceptance into the community life. She lived off campus and, given her outgoing personality, enjoyed the company of Tonky and Bob Burley (he was a physician), Doris and Charles Littlejohn (she was a school teacher and he the head of Chemical Engineering), Olivia and Charlie McGee (she a very talented painter and he a faculty member in the English Department), Bob Moorman (a specialist in engineering mechanics) and his sister Betty (in the Business Office), Tish and Whitey Lander (she was a librarian and he Alumni Professor of History), and Irene and Morris Cox (he was the head of the English Department). The scope of their activities proved to be strong support for Dean Delony.
WOMEN AND CLEMSON UNIVERSITY

Geraldine Labecki, Dean of Nursing and Clemson’s first woman collegiate dean

Almeda Rogers Jacks, Vice President of Student Affairs, 1992-2006.

Joy Schuler Smith, Associate Vice President for Student Affairs and Dean of Women, 1996–.
MORE AND MORE ADMINISTRATORS

In 1965, two years after Delony came to Clemson, Geraldine Labecki became Clemson’s first woman collegiate dean. Having come to Clemson from Vanderbilt University, Labecki’s first objective as Dean of Nursing was to create the new nursing curriculum. A strong seeker of support, Labecki also garnered much of the money to build the Nursing building from the National Institutes of Health. Labecki retired and was followed by Mary Lohr in 1981. In turn, when Lohr retired, her place was filled by Opal Hipps. The first woman to serve as a Clemson University Vice President was Almeda Rogers Jacks, who was appointed as the vice president for student affairs, succeeding Nick Lomax, the second student affairs vice president who had succeeded Walter T. Cox, Jr. Originally from Clinton, South Carolina, Jacks earned her bachelor’s and master’s degrees at Clemson. She began her career in the Housing Office.

Jacks first came to Clemson in 1963 to watch her brother Phil play football. She returned in 1970 as a first-year student. Clemson was attempting to end the “rat season,” one of the carry-overs from the all-male student body. Males no longer had to have their heads shaved, and females no longer had to wear the “rat ribbon.” Jacks was one who continued to wear the ribbon. Her cousin Jackie Sullivan Robbins had been part of the first group of coeds to live in a residence hall.

By the time Almeda Jacks arrived in 1970, Mauldin Hall had been converted into an athletic dormitory, and women were housed in the newer facilities on the East Campus circular drive. Barnett was her hall, for which Associate Dean of Undergraduate Studies George Carter and his wife, Marty Carter, were later the house parents. Jacks and, indeed, her entire floor had decided not to complete sorority rush. In its place, many of the women who were not involved in a sorority usually enjoyed the same rounds of activities. Sporting events, football in particular, were significant. Concerts had taken the place of dances as major on-campus attractions. Among the rock groups playing at Clemson were Steppenwolf, Three Dog Night, and Chicago. Dances generally continued to be sponsored by individual social organizations.

The 1970s were also the peak of the anti-Vietnam War demonstrations. While a number of colleges and universities across the nation were shut down, others found presidents’ offices “occupied,” ROTC programs attacked, buildings burned, and (at Kent State University) students killed by National Guardsmen. The experience at Clemson was different. While there were peace vigils, the rare efforts to occupy buildings were thwarted by the administration. The biggest single event was the November 1970 appearance on campus of the actress Jane Fonda, whose speech packed the Outdoor Theater.

Two years after Jacks became a student, Joy Schuler Smith enrolled. She had a longtime Clemson legacy from her grandparents, who lived in town and were active in tennis at Clemson. Smith remembers a dramatic turn at Clemson when the University Union was founded in 1975. Large parties with bands and beer became popular. Thousands of students would attend the annual spring Bengal Ball, held across Lake Hartwell at the YMCA beach.

Smith, after receiving a master’s degree in post-secondary counseling and guidance in 1977, returned to Clemson University in the Office of Student Affairs. She later earned a Ph.D. from the University of South Carolina in 1991, the year she was appointed Associate Vice-President for Student Affairs. Five years later, she was also named Dean of Students. At first, Smith found her skills tested in sev-
eral ways. Stress among students was one main issue, generally revealing itself through self-directed hostile behavior, heavy drinking and, occasionally, attempted but rarely achieved suicide. Smith noted that the students of 2005 usually do not react to pressure and depression in such destructive fashions, perhaps because the Clemson staff are aware of such problems and are good at intervening. She also noted that electronic mail allows the student to contact counselors more quickly and somewhat anonymously.

Another prominent post, that of Alumni Association Executive Director, was held by Debbie DuBose from 1988 to 2003. Her service was quickly sought by the committee in planning Clemson University’s centennial in 1989 and by the fund-raising effort that ran simultaneously with the centennial celebration. DuBose commented that the wife of one alumnus wrote to say that hers should be a man’s job. But after a few years, the woman wrote again to say that she had been wrong.91

Institutional Advancement, in which the Alumni Association is supported, elected Catherine (Cathy) Sams as its Chief Public Affairs Officer in 1993. The previous year, Sams, who came to Clemson in 1981 as an associate editor in the Department of News Services, had earned an M.A. degree in English. Nine years later, she proudly enrolled her son in the second class of Clemson’s National Scholars. As her Foreword (vii) to this book reflects, Sams has served Clemson with wisdom and commitment.

Early in the presidency of James F. Barker, Provost Steffen H. Rogers resigned to accept the presidency of Bucknell University. Barker immediately appointed Doris R. (Dori) Helms, a professor of biology, as the first woman to serve as acting provost on June 1, 2000. During two searches that lasted until February 7, 2002, she made many innovative changes in academic affairs, and the faculty search committees came to the opinion that Helms was the right person for the job. On February 8, 2002, she became the provost. Dr. Helms, whose undergraduate degree was from Bucknell University and who earned her Ph.D. from the University of Georgia, is deeply interested in the undergraduate and graduate learning experience and has brought considerable authority to the task of strengthening this cornerstone of the Clemson experience.

Provost Helms, like President Barker, is a visionary who, from the start, planned to steer Clemson into national prominence as a premier undergraduate and graduate research university. Barker
has set the goals, and Helms has developed the road map. Against a background of diminishing state support, the faculty and staff, led by Barker and Helms, have brought the quality of Clemson’s freshman class to the standards of the twenty best American public universities. Other indicators of quality, such as freshman-to-sophomore retention, also compare with those standards.

In 2000, a year after he became Clemson’s president, Jim Barker named Janice (Jan) Cervelli Schach as the Dean of Architecture, Arts and Humanities. A Professor of Landscape Architecture, Schach came to Clemson from the University of Kentucky, where she had been serving as the Associate Dean of Undergraduate Studies. At Clemson, her responsibilities have included ten academic departments, seven academic centers, and two in-state and eight off-campus study abroad opportunities. In addition, she has directed the initiative to establish the Clemson University Restoration Institute at Clemson and Charleston.

When Schach arrived at Clemson, Bonnie Holaday was already in her second year as Dean of the Graduate School, Associate Vice Provost for Research, and Professor of Nursing—a position she held until 2004. Having received her M.N. degree from UCLA and her D.N.S. degree from the University of California–San Francisco, Holaday had come to Clemson from Wichita State University where she served as Assistant Dean and later Interim Dean of the College of Health Professions. In 2004, Holaday became a Professor of Family and Neighborhood Life.
Also in 2004, Janice (Jan) W. Murdoch, Professor of Psychology, became Clemson University’s Dean of Undergraduate Studies, an appointment that following her service as Associate Dean of the College of Business and Behavioral Science from 1999 to 2004. Prior to joining Clemson’s faculty in 1986, Murdoch earned her B.A. and M.A. in Psychology degrees from Wake Forest University, where she was named to Phi Beta Kappa. Then she received her Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology from Vanderbilt University. Now, after her first two years as the dean of the undergraduate studies, Murdoch’s ability to strengthen students’ intellectual experiences is already proven.

Besides these three academic deans, Clemson has chosen a number of gifted women for associate and assistant dean positions. These include Judith (Judy) Melton, Professor of German and Women’s Studies, whom the College of Architecture, Arts and Humanities appointed in 2004 as its Senior Associate Dean of Academic Affairs and Director of Human Resources. Her preparation for this position includes the following combination of degrees and experience: B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees in German from Louisiana State University; twenty-four years of teaching at Clemson; nine years as chair of the Department of Languages; eighteen years as coordinator of Women’s Studies; and two years as a College of AAH associate dean.

In 2004, Barbara J. Speziale, Professor of Biological Sciences, was named Associate Dean of Undergraduate Studies. However, she also has continued to serve as Associate Dean of Public Service Activities, Youth Development and Families, a responsibility she began in 2001. In addition, Speziale, whose career has been in environmental research, public/K-12 education, and outreach, has served as the South Carolina State 4-H Leader in 2002-2004; has directed the Howard Hughes Medical Institute South Carolina Life program on the state’s natural history; and currently directs National Science Foundation and HHMI science education and recruitment projects. Speziale, who earned an M.S. in Botany degree from the University of Minnesota-St. Paul, and a Ph.D. in Zoology from Clemson University, joined the Clemson faculty in 1986.

Frankie O. Felder, who was appointed Associate Dean of the Graduate School in 2005, came to Clemson University in 1987, when she was appointed Acting Assistant Dean for International Programs and Services. The following year, she became its Associate Dean and has also served the university in a wide range of posts. Felder, who first completed an M.Ed. in College Student Personnel Administration degree from the University of Vermont, went on to Harvard University, where she earned Ed.M. and Ed.D. degrees in education (administration, planning, and social policy).

Brenda J. Thames has served as the College of Health, Education and Human Development’s Associate Dean for Research and Graduate Programs. An alumna of Mississippi State University,
she subsequently earned an M.Ed. degree in Guidance and Counseling and an Ed.D. degree in vocational and technical education from Clemson University. Presently, as Associate Dean, her primary responsibilities are to help build and sustain a significant research program for her college, to oversee its curricular activities, and to encourage collaborations and innovations in the faculty’s research, teaching, and public service.

Susan F. Barefoot, who was appointed the Chief Operating Officer for the Clemson University Experimental Station in 2003, has continued to serve as Associate Dean for Food Safety and Nutrition since 2001. Her prior positions include School Director for the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Life Sciences and Assistant Director of Research and Cooperative Extension in Applied Science and Agribusiness. Barefoot joined the Clemson faculty in 1984 as an Assistant Professor of Food Science and Microbiology, after earning B.S., M.S. and Ph.D degrees in food sciences (with microbiology specialization) from North Carolina State University. Since then, Barefoot’s expertise in all aspects of microbiological food safety and nutrition (from natural antimicrobials to bioterrorism) has made important contributions throughout the state, region, and nation.

In 2005, the College of Architecture, Arts and Humanities named Stephanie L. Barczewski, Professor of History, as its Associate Dean for Research and Graduate Studies and the Director of Off-Campus Programs. She joined the Clemson faculty in 1996, immediately after completing a Ph.D. degree in history from Yale University. A specialist in modern British cultural history, Barczewski’s most recent book is *Titanic: A Night Remembered*.

Each of these vignettes about Clemson women in key administrative roles is indicative of the high quality and expertise attained by many women, who—as administrators, faculty, staff, and students—have helped to lead and shape this university. Others, outside the university, have helped, as well. In April 1993, the South Carolina General Assembly elected Patricia H. McAbee from Greenwood as the first woman to serve as a Clemson University Trustee. The vice president of Custom Development Solutions in Greenville, she initially filled the vacancy caused by another legislative trustee’s death. However, in 2002, McAbee was re-elected in her own right. Although her current term ends in 2006, her participation on the Board of Trustees will remain an important landmark in Clemson’s history. Equally important, her strong interest in our undergraduate and graduate students, as well as all who serve and support the university, establishes her as a role model for the women who will come after her.

Patricia H. McAbee, Clemson University Trustee.
President Barker and Becky Epting during the February 2005 unveiling of the University’s historical marker celebrating the 50th anniversary of Clemson coeducation. The marker is in memory of Margaret Marie Snider Coker, Clemson’s first woman graduate (from Clemson World, Spring 2005).
Epilogue

Clemson Women
Today
Women and Clemson University

From Clemson World, Fall 2005.

‘Women Change America’

Carolyn Risinger Bolton M ’99

Agricultural and applied economics graduate Carolyn Bolton of Goose Creek received the U.S. Department of Defense’s Women Change America award during the 2005 National Women’s History Month.

The U.S. Coast Guard nominated her for the honor as a math, science and engineering role model for women. At the time, she served as chief of the Natural Resource Damage Division of the National Pollution Funds Center in Arlington, Va.

In August, she became deputy commissioner for the Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM) with the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control in Charleston. She now heads the office that is responsible for preserving sensitive and fragile areas while promoting responsible development in the eight coastal counties of South Carolina.

Earlier in her career, Bolton was a researcher with the Strom Thurmond Institute at Clemson where she focused on coastal zone plantations.

From Clemson World, Spring 2003.

Kristie A. Kenney ’77

Clemson political science graduate Kristie Kenney became the U.S. ambassador to the Republic of Ecuador last fall. A member of the U.S. Foreign Service, she’s also served as senior adviser to the assistant secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs at the U.S. Department of State.

Earlier in her career, she served as executive secretary of the State Department, the first woman to hold that position. She headed a staff responsible for interagency policy coordination and crisis management, working directly for Secretaries of State Colin Powell and Madeleine Albright. She also led the State Department transition team from the Clinton to Bush administrations.

Kenney’s overseas posts include economic counselor at the U.S. Mission in Geneva, economic officer at the U.S. Embassy in Argentina and consular officer at the U.S. Embassy in Jamaica.

Her Washington assignments include director of the State Department Operations Center, a detail to the White House as a member of the National Security Council staff and political-military officer in the Office of NATO Affairs.

From Clemson World, Spring 2003.

Marie Gilliland Wheat ’91

Marie Wheat of Arlington, Va., has been appointed by President George W. Bush as deputy chief of staff for the United States Peace Corps. In her new capacity, she manages the press operation, congressional relations, private sector initiatives, and policy and planning for the agency. Previously she was director of the Peace Corps’ Office of Congressional Relations.

In December, Wheat accompanied the director of the Peace Corps to Armenia and Jordan visiting Peace Corps volunteers at their project sites and meeting government officials who work closely with the country staff at each post. Most notable of these was His Majesty King Abdullah of Jordan, who expressed appreciation for the Peace Corps’ work in Jordan and his desire to reopen the program at the appropriate time.

Before her appointment to the Peace Corps, Wheat served as chief of staff in the office of Congressman Jim DeMint. She has extensive experience in government and on Capitol Hill and has worked as a senior staff member to the Senate Subcommittee on Oversight, the House Budget Committee and the office of Congressman Steve Largent.

Wheat was also a policy analyst at Citizens for a Sound Economy, a seminar coordinator for the Strom Thurmond Institute at Clemson and a White House press intern. She graduated magna cum laude from Clemson with a double major in economics and political science.
Year after year, undergraduate and graduate women from all over the nation and the world come to study at Clemson. Currently representing forty-eight percent of the student body, they are more than competitive in academics, in athletics, in extracurricular activities, and in student government. As graduates, they then follow generations of strong role models. Clemson women, for instance, are a dominant force in early childhood, elementary, and secondary school teaching. Among their strengths are mathematics, history, and sciences. The University, with its aggressive master’s degree programs, learning centers across the state, and vital summer program in Advanced Placement institutes, has supported the elementary, middle, and secondary school systems—not only in South Carolina but also in the Atlantic, southern, and eastern states. The fields of psychology and nursing also have engaged many Clemson women who work to improve people’s lives in highly diverse ways.

Clemson alumnae have long excelled in what was once a man’s world. For example, Virginia Cole Skelton, Carolyn Creel, and Margaret Worsham have all had outstanding careers in real estate and business, as have Delores Kimes Barton with IBM and Georgia A. Callahan, who is ChevronTexaco’s general manager for global policy and strategy for environment. In communications and the media, P. J. Black, Debbie Graham Dunning, and Kim Wilkerson are among the best in their profession. The same is true for Marilyn Walser Thompson, 1974, formerly a Pulitzer Prize-winning editor for the Washington Post and author of The Killer Strain: Anthrax and a Government Exposed, and for Emmy-winning Jane Robelot De Carvalho, 1982, who was Clemson’s first graduate to become a national newscaster and who is now the co-host and media relations director for a broadcast ministry that airs in 191 countries (Clemson World, Winter 2005: 17). Another alumna, Amanda Miller, 1997, is the associate director of public relations for the United Soccer Leagues and coordinator of the twenty-game television package on Fox Sports World (Clemson World, Winter 2005: 36).

Of the women who came to Clemson on ROTC scholarships, a number have gone on to military careers. An outstanding example is mechanical engineering alumna Stacy L. Yike, who is
a major in the U.S. Air Force now working as a political military planner for the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the Pentagon. Two of the many Clemson alumnae in medicine are Lisa Schwartz, a highly regarded oncologist in California, and Ann Gregorie Kulze, 1983, who has a private practice, a corporate wellness consulting firm, and gained a national reputation with her *Dr. Ann's 10-Step Diet* book. In the legal field, Dorothy Ashford served as Senior Legal Counsel to the retirement firm of TIAA-CREF. And Darra Williamson Cothran is an esteemed partner with the Woodward Cothran and Herndon legal firm.

Another of the interesting spheres in which Clemson women are excelling is in international activities. In August of 2005, the U.S. ambassador to Ecuador, Kristie Anne Kenney, 1977, reminded the faculty, staff, and students that, although she counted herself a “middle row” student at Clemson, her teachers’ shoving her to move out on the limb and her great variety of experiences from study to sorority to sports have equipped her very well to talk about agriculture or football (soccer) on her missions. A Clemson alumna of 1975, Elizabeth Perry Gourlay, is serving the U.S. State Department in Bangladesh, while Marie Gilliland Wheat, 1991, is Deputy Chief of Staff for the United States Peace Corps.

Such high achievements and contributions have become hallmarks for the kind of leadership Clemson’s 39,000 alumnae are providing to the state, the nation, and the global community. Moreover, its women graduates and students, like its women faculty and staff, have changed first Clemson Agricultural College and, after July 1964, Clemson University in significant ways. As President Jim Barker has pointed out, “The admission of women into the Clemson family is one of this University’s great success stories. Clemson women have made Clemson strong. Without all that our women faculty, staff, students, and graduates have accomplished and contributed, we can only speculate what Clemson would be today. Certainly every major transition has made Clemson a better, stronger institution, moving it from an all-male, all-white military school to a civilian, coeducational, desegregated research university that we can proudly say is among the nation’s most outstanding public universities.”

All this began with the remarkable vision that is reflected in the will of Thomas Green Clemson and the desires of Anna Maria Calhoun Clemson. And as joint heirs of that vision, Clemson’s women—from its alumnae and students to its faculty, administration, and staff—will continue to honor that legacy with their excellence.
Deep space—Clemson University “physics and astronomy graduate student Abigail Daane got the chance to peer into the Milky Way using Keck One, the world’s largest optical telescope . . . owned and operated by the University of Hawaii, University of California schools and California Institute of Technology” (Clemson World, Fall 2005).
List of Abbreviations

CULA    Clemson University Library Archives.
STI: TTE Strom Thurmond Institute Series: *Through Their Eyes.*

Endnotes

1. Floride Bonneau Calhoun lived from February 15, 1792, until July 25, 1866.
2. John C. Calhoun lived from March 18, 1782, until March 31, 1850.
3. Lander, 12.
4. Lander, 142.
5. Lander, 228.
6. Anna Maria Calhoun Clemson lived from February 13, 1817, until September 22, 1875.
7. Thomas Green Clemson lived from July 1, 1807, until April 6, 1888.
8. John Calhoun Clemson lived from July 17, 1841, until August 10, 1871.
9. Floride Elizabeth Clemson Lee lived from December 29, 1842, until July 23, 1871.
10. Cornelia Clemson lived from October 3, 1855, until December 20, 1858.
11. Floride Isabella Lee lived from May 15, 1870, until June 4, 1935.
15. Letter: Professor Helene Riley to Reel.
17. CULA, 18:12.
18. CULA, 18:3.
21. Interview: Lander with Don McKale. STI: TTE.
22. Schaffer, 77, 79.
23. CULA, Board of Trustees’ Minutes, 1918.
25. Southwest Louisiana University is now the University of Louisiana-Lafayette.
27. CULA, Series 28 Biographical Files.
30. CULA, 11:56.
33. CULA, Board of Trustees’ Minutes, 28 June 1946.
34. CULA, Series 37, Women Students.
35. CULA, Board of Trustees’ Minutes, 16 June 1950.
36. CULA, Board of Trustees’ Minutes, 31 March 1950.
37. CULA, Board of Trustees’ Minutes, 13 October 1953.
38. CULA, Board of Trustees’ Minutes, 18 June 1948.
39. CULA, Board of Trustees’ Minutes, 20 June 1952.
40. CULA, Board of Trustees’ Minutes, 3 March 1954.
41. CULA, Board of Trustees’ Minutes, 25 October 1954.
44. *Greenville News,* 1/10/94.
Announcements 1955–56.

48. Interview: Macaulay with McKale. STI, TTE.
53. CULA, Series 37, Student regulations: 16 October 1970.
54. CULA, Series 37, 19 January 1968.
70. Interview: Macaulay with McKale.
77. CULA, Series 11:122.
78. TAPS 1963.
82. Interview: Cox with Don McKale, 1996. STI, TTE.
83. The Tiger, c. 1965.
84. The Tiger, c. 1965.
85. Greenville News, 21 July 1980, 1B.
86. Registrar’s Office: Grade Point Ratio for 2005 Spring Semester, and University Research Office.
87. Much of the content of this chapter was compiled by Liz Newall, with help and guidance of Clemson Sports Information, 2004, and was first published as “In the Games,” Clemson World, (Winter 2005): 18–23. See Publisher’s Note on p. vi, above.
90. Interview: Worsham to Reel.
91. Interview: Jacks to Reel.
93. Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina became Clemson University on July 1, 1964. The legislative act had been signed by Governor Daniel Russell on March 11, 1964. It then required the agreement of Creighton Lee Calhoun, the only living descendant of Thomas Green Clemson, through Clemson’s daughter, Floride Elizabeth Clemson Lee, the mother of Floride Isabella Lee Calhoun.
94. Clemson World, Winter 2005: 3. See also Publisher’s Note, p. vi (above), and back cover.
About the Author

Jerome V. Reel, Jr., Senior Vice Provost and Professor of History at Clemson University, was born and raised in New Orleans, where he acquired a taste for opera and crayfish. Dr. Reel was educated at Tulane University, the University of Southern Mississippi, and Emory University, from which he earned his Ph.D. in Medieval British History. He has published in the field of parliamentary history in the fourteenth century.

Dr. Reel joined the Clemson faculty in 1963 and has remained an active teacher since that time. In 1992 he was named Senior Vice Provost and, in 2003, University Historian. In that capacity he has directed four inaugurations, the Clemson Centennial, the commemorization of Clemson’s desegregation and served on the committee to plan the 50th anniversary of coeducation at Clemson. His current research emphases are on the history of Clemson University and on music inspired by Arthurian legends.

In other activities, Jerry Reel has been active with Fort Hill Presbyterian Church, serving as elder. In addition, he has been president of the National Opera Association, the Association of University Summer Sessions, and National President of the Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity. On campus, he works with a number of student groups and is an honorary member of Tiger Brotherhood, Blue Key, Golden Key, Omicron Delta Kappa, and the Order of Omega. He is a member of Phi Kappa Phi Scholastic Honorary Fraternity, the Medieval Academy of America, an Honorary Alumnus of Clemson University, and an Honorary Board Member of the Clemson Corps.

His wife, Edmee, holds a Master’s degree from Clemson and all three of his children are Clemson alums as are his two sons-in-law and his daughter-in-law. There are, as well, three granddaughters and three grandsons awaiting their eventual matriculation at Clemson.