

ODDS & ENDS, NO. 36

In March of 1858 York County's Commissioners of Public Buildings met on the matter of whether or not to purchase a stove for heating the Court House. The Court House building had never been heated and some objected to the expense and some feared the building might burn down. They said that the town's only fire engine would not be able to subdue a fire in so large a building.

The editor of the Yorkville Enquirer pointed out that times were changing. He wrote that now York county had "a temperate Judge and a temperate bar." It seems that formerly the judge, attorneys and jurors had kept warm "in the shape of flasks of alcohol."

Further, the editor thought if the stove made the courtroom so comfortable it encouraged long speeches ("learned arguments"), then the rules could be changed. It would be a matter of timing the "learned arguments" and if an attorney exceeded that time then he could be taxed so much per minute to furnish anthracite.

The cost of the largest stove available was only \$20. No one, the editor thought, should suffer both long speeches and cold feet.

—Any agency funded by the state is required to turn in an annual report. So it was in 1914 that Winthrop College president D. B. Johnson addressed his report to J. E. Swearinger, Superintendent of Education.

Every aspect of college life was reported on, including the "Farm and Grounds." That year the 144-acre College Farm reported a profit of \$2,657.32. Not only did the farm provide the milk and vegetables for the campus dining room but Johnson could report that besides 86 tested milk cows, the college had fattened 197 head of beef cattle. There was a poultry plant stocked with over 400 chickens. Johnson had a want list. He hoped to farm more acres and build a much-needed mule barn.

The report boasts of the national reputation Winthrop had established as early as 1914, only 19 years after it became a 4-year institution. A report made by a Middle West expert on Normal Schools (teacher training institutions) stated that Winthrop ranked 4th in the nation, topped only by such schools in Illinois, Iowa and Colorado. Even more interesting was that all of the top 3 Normal College had student bodies over 2,000 students, while Winthrop had only 816.

President Johnson proudly wrote that his graduates were automatically granted permanent teaching certificates in the states of Texas, Minnesota and California.

—Catawba Indian pottery, arrowheads and tools are in museums over the world. One of the finest early collections dates back to 1852 when Mr. Scroope Diaz, of the East Indian Civil Service visited this area. He later presented his valuable collection to the Royal Museum in London.

William Richardson Davie, Jr. wrote in 1892 that the finest private collection of Catawba relics "in the south, if not in America, is that of Dr. [S. E.] Babcock of Chester, S. C., who has many thousands of most rare specimens . . .

In March of 1888 York County Commissioners of Public Buildings set on
a number of men to go to purchase a stove for heating the Court House
The Court House building had never been heated and some objected to the
expense and some feared the building might burn down. They said that the
only way the engine would not be able to explode a fire in so large a building.
The editor of the Yorkville Enterprise pointed out that there were charging
He wrote that now York County had "a temperance judge and a temperance
seems that formerly the judge and jury had kept warm "in the shade
of banks of alcohol."

Further, the editor thought if the stove made the courtroom so comfortable
it encouraged long speeches ("learned arguments"), then the rules could be
changed. It would be a matter of giving the "learned arguments" and if an
attorney exceeded that time then he could be taxed so much per minute to
finish speeches.

The cost of the stove stove was only \$20. No one, the editor
thought, should suffer from cold and wet feet.
—Any agency funded by the state is required to turn in an annual report. So it
was in 1914 that Winthrop College president G. B. Johnson addressed his report
to the Swedish Board of Education.

Every aspect of college life was reported on, including the "Farm and
Garden". That year the Farm and Garden reported a profit of \$2,527.82.
Not only do the farm provide the milk and vegetables for the campus dining room
but Johnson could not resist that the 86 tested milk cows, the college had
failed 107 head of beef cattle. There was a poultry plant stocked with over 400
chickens. Johnson had a wall for the board to farm more acres and build a
milk-barn.

The report also of the school expansion Winthrop had established as
only as 1914, only 19 years after it became a 4-year institution. A report made
by a Middle West expert on Normal Schools (teacher training institutions) stated
it at Winthrop ranked 4th in the nation, topped only by such schools in Illinois,
Iowa and Colorado. Even more interesting was that all of the top 8 Normal
Colleges had student bodies over 2,000 students, while Winthrop had only 1,600.
President Johnson proudly noted that his graduates were automatically
granted permanent teaching certificates in the states of Texas, Minnesota and
California.

—Gustave Indian pottery, arrowheads and tools are in museums over the world.
One of the first early collections dates back to 1885 when Mr. George Davis of
the East Indian Civil Service visited the area. He later presented his valuable
collection to the Royal Museum in London.

William Richardson Davis wrote in 1885 that the first private
collection of Gustave Indian in the world was in America, is that of Dr. J. E.
Bancroft of Chicago. Dr. Bancroft was the first to purchase of most rare specimens.

. " Davie said that Dr. Babcock had numerous tempting offers but refused to part with his "Treasure."

Davie wrote of many relics —beads, hatchets, mortars, pestles, etc.— that were found by field hands plowing opposite the Catawba river's Fudge's Island Mound. "Some of these were given by Judge Witherspoon to Dr. J. Marion Sims, of New York, who was a native of Lancaster, and others were sent to South Carolina College Museum" (now USC).

South Carolina's exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893 contained a large collection of Catawba relics.

Most of the sites were situated along the Catawba river which turned up the artifacts when floods swept down, especially in the years before the damming of the river. There were a few "inland" sites, notably a large one in Ebenezer uncovered in the 1920s.