Notebook - April-May 1970

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology--University of South Carolina

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A monthly report of news and activities of mutual interest to the individuals and organizations within the framework of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina and for the information of friends and associates of the Institute.

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Again we are combining two issues in one to catch-up on our monthly issues of the NOTEBOOK. It is amazing how we get so far behind in things. We hope the readers won't mind too much and that we can soon get back on a regular once a month schedule.

The excavations at Ninety Six began in May and the first month of work was completed there. Our next effort at the Ninety Six project will be in the fall. We will be in need of laborers for that project in October and November. Anyone wishing to work on this on a full-time basis for approximately two months should apply as soon as possible. Send applications to the Institute.

We had a few minutes exposure on Television on April 1. The "Today in Carolina" show on WIS-TV gave us a nice spot to talk about the archeological work at Trotter's Shoals Reservoir. Dr. Hemmings spoke to the Dreher High School history classes on May 29 on the subject of "General Anthropology". Dr. Hemmings also represented the University of South Carolina at the annual meetings of the Society for American Anthropology in Mexico City on April 29-May 6. He went a day early and stayed a couple of days after the meetings to visit some of the archeological sites and exhibits in and around Mexico City. On April 6 and 7, Stanley South visited with Dr. Joeffre Coe at the University of North Carolina to consult with him on identifications of some of the Indian pottery from the Charles Towne Site (39CH1).

On May 22, Mr. Barney Slawson of the Department of Archives and History, Mr. Janson Cox of the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, and I met with the Executive Directors of the State Regional Planning Council to discuss mutual problems in planning of work on historic and archeological sites and exhibits. These fruitful exchanges between members of the several state agencies are most rewarding to all of us.

Mr. Sammy Lee of Orangeburg took me to visit a most interesting group of sites in southeastern Allendale County on May 29. We recorded three new sites ranging from late Archaic to the middle ceramic period. On April 15 I visited the site of old Pinkneyville in Union County at the invitation of Miss Fannie Lee Sparks and recorded this historic town of the 1790-1800 period. On this trip with several of the people from Union, we visited four other sites in the county as well.

The laboratory staff continues to work on the proper cataloging and filing of the old collections and the processing of new material as it comes into the Institute. Some of the staff seems to be almost constantly busy helping visitors through the laboratory and identifying materials brought in. We are pleased to perform these services for our friends. It is a help to them and a big assistance to us in learning more about materials of the state.

Dr. Robert L. Stephenson
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As a result of the interest generated at the Institute by the numerous baked clay objects from the Charles Towne Site excavations, a meeting was held on April 18 at the home of Mr. Robert S. Lafaye, Jr., beautifully situated on the north shore of Lake Marion. The purpose of the get-together was to look at collections of baked clay objects made through the years by Bob Lafaye, Don Mackintosh and others. Since societies are formed for almost any purpose, this informal meeting quickly assumed the status of the S.P.B.C.O. and was properly christened. Present were Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, Dr. E. Thomas Hemmings, Stanley South, Jewell South and children Robert and Lara, Robert Lafaye, Don Mackintosh, Gene Waddell and Dianne Hastings.

The examination of the baked clay objects from these collections revealed a range of forms with decorative punctations and shapes not noted before in the literature and consequently of considerable interest to these charter members of the Society. Through the generosity of the owners, the collections were borrowed for photographing and measuring at the Institute. The data obtained will be used in a detailed study of baked clay objects (or clay balls) that I will be preparing this summer.

A visit was made to two nearby sites where baked clay objects had been found, affording the members of the group the opportunity for some wading and grubbing up of potsherds from the submerged lakeshore sites. Thom's Creek, Deptford, fabric impressed, and cordmarked sherds were recovered.

Of additional interest to Dr. Hemmings was a collection of fluted points and other early projectile point types. Measurements and notes were taken on these specimens for use in a study that Dr. Hemmings is making of early stone artifacts from South Carolina.

Thus ended the first occasional meeting of the S.P.B.C.O. More will be heard from this society and its activities.

THE HOLiDAY INN ROCK SHELTER (31CD11)

Second Season

by Wade Carpenter
Gary Coleman
Fred Irman
Gene Johnson

(Editor's Note: During the "Interim Period" (the month between fall and spring semesters) at Wofford College, Dr. John Harrington, of the geology department of Wofford College, had four students pursue the small excavation project at this site that was begun in the 1969 Interim Period.)
The results of the first season's work were reported by the students in the NOTEBOOK, Vol. I, No. 4. The following is the result of the second season's work. These projects are carried out under Dr. Harrington's direction with consultation from the Institute Staff.

On January 8, 1970, the second season of excavations was begun on the Holiday Inn Site by the writers, as a continuation of the excavations undertaken in January 1969, under the supervision of Dr. John W. Harrington. Both season's work were projects of the Wofford College 'Interim Period' program (Bozard el. al., 1969: 9-12).

The Holiday Inn Site (31CD11) is located on the southwest bank of the Broad River in Cleveland County, North Carolina, approximately a mile north of the South Carolina line. It is a small, gneissic rock overhang formed by erosion of the Broad River. The overhang covers about 45 square yards.

The site, lying in the floodplain of the Broad River, had been flooded since last year's work and there were signs of visitation during the past year. The first day was devoted to clearing the area of fill-in and flood deposition and reestablishing the grid system. Recent charcoal was found around the stump area (fig. 1) but operations were hampered by the intense cold. On the first two days, the wind pushed the temperatures well below zero and perhaps the second day's work can best be summarized by the following entry in the daily record:

Nothing accomplished. Ground frozen solid; neither axe nor pick could dent it. Arrived at 10:45, left at 12:15. Gave up due to the extreme cold, but mainly due to the impregnability of the ground and fear of breaking more instruments. We have already broken both of our large shovels. Will resume work Monday, January 12, conditions permitting.

It was January 13 before we could return. On that date, and for several days thereafter, we found materials dating from the Archaic Period to modern times in various areas of last year's fill and in our new excavations (specimens A to E). January 19 was a very productive day (specimen F to J). January 20 was a day of particularly bad working conditions due to heavy rain mixed with snow that made the site a mire, impossible in some areas to search carefully. However, the X 1'-4' area was still reasonably dry and produced specimens K to M. January 21 was frozen. The ground, the day, and the archeologists all shared the same fate and little was accomplished. The only workable area, X 1'-4', produced nothing below the 2' level. On January 26 the 30' level began producing numerous quartz flakes and rocks (collectively numbered specimen N) in the X 0'-2', Y 0'-2' area. We apparently had run into an Archaic chipping station. Along with the chips were two point "blanks" (specimen O). On January 27 we found two projectile points (specimens P and Q) and on January 28 scattered flakes and charcoal were found at a depth of 37" in the area of X 7', Y 32'. These specimens are listed below by coordinates and depth.
Excluding the obviously 20th Century glass, nails, and coin, there were 5 projectile points, 9 potsherds plus a group of 40 potsherds, a soapstone sherd, two "blanks" and numerous flakes found in the excavations. The projectile points are identified as: 1 Guilford Point at a depth of 30", dated at around 4000 B.C. by Coe (Coe 1964); 1 Morrow Mt. Point at a depth of 29", dated at around 4000 B.C. by Coe; 1 Halifax Point at a depth of 18", dated by Coe at around 3000 B.C.; 1 Unidentified quartz point at a depth of 17"; and 1 Yadkin Point at a depth of 12", dated by Coe at around A.D. 500. This appears to be a proper depth-age relationship in view of Coe's dating of these point types. There seemed to be no significant horizontal relationship except that all of the points came from the western third of the shelter area.

The pottery is more difficult to identify. Two sherds are cordmarked, at depths of 12" and 16"; one sherd is fabric impressed, at a depth of 27"; the others are plain, grit and/or sand tempered beige or reddish sherds found at depths of 7" to 18". As with the points, the horizontal distribution appears...
to represent no particular pattern. At best, one may say that the single fabric impressed sherd is deeper, and probably older, than the rest and that the group of 40 sherds that appear to be parts of a single bowl were found directly above the Yadkin Point and are obviously younger than that point.

The soapstone bowl fragment is a small sherd 8.0 cm. x 6.8 cm., is of an unusually even thickness of 1.2 cm., and has manufacturing scars over the surface. It is a fragment of a well-made, large bowl.

Early in the excavations we noticed the depositional bedding planes in a three dimensional slope, dropping toward the river at about 10 degrees down the Y axis and at varying angles (mean: 15 degrees) down the X axis. Depth was judged in consideration of these slopes in order to maintain chronological levels throughout the site.

Charcoal was found dispersed in the soil throughout the upper levels and several recent firepits were found. Of particular interest is the area in which the E artifacts were found. From the discovery of the Halifax Point above and among the various potsherds of later origin, and from the richer, darker soil in this area, it seems apparent that the area of X 4'-6', Y 9'-33' at depths of 16'-27', is a rubbish heap. The area around X 1'-28', Y 1'-30' at depths of 30'-38' seems to be an Archaic chipping station. This area was beneath the large rock that was apparently a part of a major cave-in that covered most of the site. Below this layer of rock, the Guilford and Morrow Mt. Points were found (4000 B.C.), whereas the top of the rock supported the rubbish heap with the Halifax Point (3000 B.C.) in it. This suggests that between 4000 B.C. and 3000 B.C. there was a major fall of the ceiling, changing the slope of the bedding planes of deposition, thereafter, to the present angle. Due to lack of time, we were forced to end this year's excavation before extensive investigation of the layers beneath the rock could be made.

These excavations suggest that the Holiday Inn Rock Shelter has been occupied from at least the Middle Archaic Period to well within the Christian era. Although the findings are few, and chronologically scattered, they represent a cross section of aboriginal development through a long time period. Further excavations may be expected to yield material dating to an earlier period and to bolster the suggestions of periods already represented.
Figure 1.
Figure 2.
OPENING OF THE CHARLES TOWNE SITE

by Robert L. Stephenson

The colonists arrived on the South Carolina shore in the spring of 1670 and, in April, established the first permanent English Colony in South Carolina along the banks of what is now the Ashley River. Three hundred years later, on April 5, 1970 the people of South Carolina celebrated that early historical event, on the site of that same colonial settlement. April 5 was the scheduled opening date of the South Carolina Tricentennial Year and celebrations are scheduled for the coming months throughout the state. Each county has a Tricentennial Week and the three centers of Charleston, Columbia, and Greenville will be continuous attractions. Music, dramas, pageants and exhibits will be featured all year. For example, the musical "Porgy and Bess," the setting of which is in Charleston, will play its first Charleston performances in June. In all, some ten million dollars will have been spent for the Tricentennial Year, a tremendous tribute to the state and a tremendous job for the Tricentennial Commission that is putting it on.

The opening celebration went very well. On Saturday, April 4, a magnificent parade and air show drew over a quarter of a million spectators and had some truly beautiful floats. That evening, a black tie banquet at the municipal auditorium in Charleston was a grand affair attended by almost 300 people including the governors, or their representatives, from each of the 13 original states.

On Sunday afternoon, the formal dedication took place at the actual site of the original colony on Albemarle Point. The old plantation, so lovingly cared for for almost a lifetime by Mrs. Joseph A. Waring, was a veritable fairyland with lawns, gardens, herons, ponds, Spanish moss, and even a pair of alligators, among the multitudes of azaleas and other flowering shrubs. As one turns off the crowded, noisy Highway 171 from the midst of a bustling, modern city to enter the gates of this wonderland he feels he has been suddenly thrust into some ethereal place that isn't quite real but is delightfully relaxing. The impressive gates and sentry house were not quite completed but were in use.

A short drive through the Spanish moss to the parking lot brings one but a few steps from the four, low attractive buildings of the visitor's center, one of which was temporarily open for use as a gift shop. The animal forest was not finished nor open. Another short walk along a partly finished brick path leads one past the half finished skeleton of the huge pavilion that stands atop the obliterated site of the early 17th Century Indian Ceremonial Center. Another hundred yards down the brick path is the early 19th Century ruin of the Horry-Lucas Plantation house attractively landscaped as a completed exhibit showing the outlines of the house foundation.

From here one sees the excavated and restored moat around the 1670 settlement with palisade posts in place along a portion of the crest of the inner embankment of the moat. A short walk through the opening between the palisade posts brings the visitor to the large and impressive restored earth-
Fig. 3. View looking N.W. showing restored moat, parapet and redoubt at Charles Towne Site (38CH1). Redoubt is in center behind man with papers in his hand. Restorations were made, after excavation, on exact original locations. In background is part of the crowd assembling for opening ceremonies on April 5, 1970.
works. Here, near the end of Albemarle Point, the seven foot deep moat that served as the major defense of the settlement was archeologically found, excavated, and restored along with the seven foot high parapet behind it with its 10 gun ports. In front of the moat is the 60 foot diameter redoubt that was archeologically found, excavated and restored to the condition in which it probably was a decade or so after abandonment. Altogether a most impressive exhibit and the only fully completed unit of the Charles Towne Tricentennial Center. Beyond these fortifications, the partly finished replica of a 17th Century ketch lay tied up in Old Town Creek.

The dedication ceremonies were attended by an estimated 5,000 people and were held against the backdrop of the restored fortification earthworks. Governor McNair and other dignitaries spoke briefly. The featured speaker was Astronaut "Pete" Conrad who spoke on the usefulness of the Space Program and its need for continued funding. As the program came to a close a light rain began to fall. The Charles Towne Tricentennial Center had been officially opened.

SOUTHERN ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

In April 1966, the Southern Anthropological Society was formed in New Orleans with 40 charter members. The purpose was to foster all aspects of anthropology on a broad regional basis. The Society is abundantly fulfilling that purpose and is now in its fifth year. The fifth annual meeting was held at the University of Georgia in Athens on April 9-11, 1970. The program consisted of a series of symposia covering a broad range of anthropological subjects. Participants represented the general field of anthropology from some 20 states. Subjects of these symposia were:

(1) Contemporary Studies of Racial Islands.
(2) State Support for Archeology.
(3) Studies in Social and Cultural Anthropology.
(4) Culture Change.
(5) Red, White, and Black: Symposium on Indians in the Old South.
(6) Adaptation and Learning in Non-Human Primates.
(7) Recent Trends in American Culture.
(8) Southeastern Indian Languages.
(9) American Sub-Cultures.
(10) Culture Change in Contemporary Africa.
(11) Teaching Anthropology Outside the Major Universities.
(12) Archeology and Prehistory.
(13) Anthropological Theory.

The Institute was represented in the Symposium on State Support for Anthropology of which Dr. Charles R. McJimsey of the University of Arkansas was Chairman. Participants were Hester A. Davis, University of Arkansas; Richard A. Marshall, Mississippi State University; Charles H. Fairbanks, University of Florida; and Robert L. Stephenson, University of South Carolina.
UNDERWATER SALVAGE MEETING

On May 20 a most fruitful meeting was held in Charleston, at the home of Mr. John Thomson, to discuss the ramifications of the Uniform Rules and Regulations that govern the state underwater salvage law. Janson Cox from the State Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism and Barney Slawson from the State Department of Archives and History joined me in meeting with seventeen of the divers in the state who are potential applicants for permits or licenses. We discussed in detail all points of the rules and the law, heard some good suggestions for changes and in general I believe had a substantial meeting of minds on the overall purpose and philosophy of the rules.

The suggested changes have now been made. When we obtain legal concurrence from the Attorney General's office we will be ready to work within the framework of these rules and regulations.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The April and May meetings of the Society were held on regular schedule on the third Friday evening of each month at 8:30 at the Columbia Science Museum and were well attended. Mr. Gene Waddell, Director of the Florence Museum, was the guest speaker at the April meeting. He talked about the various types of South Carolina pottery and illustrated the talk with overhead projections. Gene has worked with these pottery types for several years and we all learned much from the discussion.

The guest speaker at the May meeting was Dr. Joseph R. Caldwell, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Georgia. He discussed the fundamental meaning of archeology and its application to the peoples of past times. It was a sort of philosophy of archeology giving the group some insights into why we are doing archeology and what we learn about people from the scraps of stone and pottery that we excavate.

We wish to extend a cordial invitation to all who are interested in any way in the archeology of the state, to join the Society. We are not just having a membership drive to build a big membership. We are trying very hard to involve everyone who collects artifacts, or who wants to better understand the prehistory and history of the state, in this collective effort of learning. We want this to be a "Family Affair" and we especially encourage family memberships. Amateur archeology, whether the family collects artifacts or is only interested in learning about archeology, can be a most rewarding experience to the whole family and a way to bring the family together in a joint project. The publications, the meetings, the informal discussions, the collections that are brought to the meetings, and the various workshops and participation activities that the Society has, and plans to have, are all educational. If your interests are along any of these lines, you will be highly rewarded by joining the Society. A membership blank is printed below. Send membership applications to the Institute.
The archeology of South Carolina represents the great cultural heritage of our state and is an important page in the total history of our country. Through the Archeological Society of South Carolina, amateur and professional alike work together to preserve our proud past. Membership in this organization can result in a better understanding of our cultural heritage and its benefit to future generations of South Carolinians.

The Society is designed to cater to all archeological interests, both historic and prehistoric. And whether you are a collector or not, you are cordially invited to attend Society meetings and to become a member.

MEETINGS. Meetings with guest speakers will be held at 8:30 p.m. on the third Friday of each month at the Columbia Science Museum, 1519 Senate Street, Columbia, South Carolina.

DUES. Membership dues are payable on January 1 of each year. Rates are listed below in the application. Make checks payable to the Society. Dues will include all publications of that particular year, plus voting rights and privileges.


EXCAVATIONS AT NINETY SIX

Mr. Stanley South began excavations at the sites at and around the Revolutionary War town of Ninety Six near Greenwood, South Carolina on May 4 and completed the preliminary month of work there on May 30. This is anticipated to be the beginning of a long term excavation of this important group of sites. There was a sporadic excavation of some of the features here in earlier years by Dr. Edwards, though the notes from this work seem to be missing. The work this May was designed as a test of all areas of the several sites to delimit boundaries, explore locations of fortifications, the town and other features and to provide a basis upon which to plan full scale excavations. The next work is planned for October and November 1970 with further plans for 3 or 4 months of work per year for about 5 additional years. The work will be supported by the Star Fort Historical Commission.

During the excavations in May, with a crew of five, Mr. South found the basic outlines of Gaudye's Trading Post of the 1750's; the 1759 palisade around the post; the fort built by Moultrie in 1761; the palisade around the town of Ninety Six dating from 1780; mapped the Star Fort built by the British in 1780; and explored and mapped the tunnel (or mine) dug by Nathaniel Greene's forces. A third fort, the corners of which were delineated in this month's work is the nearby Fort Holmes of 1780. Williamson's Fort of 1775 presumed to be near Fort Holmes was not located.
A MECHANICAL SIFTING DEVICE

by James L. Michie

In any field of endeavor there is always room for improving methods. Archeology is certainly no exception. Sifting soil for the recovery of archeological material can become a laborious task when the conventional sifting screen is employed. This task can also become expensive when the archeologist has to employ labor. In past years, many attempts have been made to modify the sifting screen and arrange it in the order of a motorized mechanical device. Several of these attempts have been successful and have worked quite well for their application. However, many of these mechanical sifters were complicated and required a great deal of time to set them in position for use. Having studied these sifters, and articles about them, I have become confident that a small, neat, self-contained device could be constructed.

The main considerations in designing this device should be: construction expense, operating expense, building complexity and the event of early fatigue in the mechanics. Perhaps, the last of these considerations is the most important. If the operator experiences early fatigues in the device then it certainly is not practical.

The mechanical sifter described in this paper is the result of the above considerations and I feel that the device is most practical and, so far, trouble free. Several improvements could be made in the mechanics but I feel the added expense would not justify the improvement. One such improvement would be to add ball bearings to the pivot arms, but the expense would be horrible. Another improvement would be to replace the secondary pulleys with chain and sprocket, but this would require a dust cover and constant lubrication. In the field this would not be practical. These appear to be the only alterations that would be useful, but as stated, the expense would not justify the improvement. The machine should give the student of archeology many trouble free hours without modification.

Naturally the machine works very well with sand, and the sand falls through the sifter at a greater rate than one can shovel. In fact, the device can be operated at a minimum speed and still attain excellent results. Clay, of course, poses a different problem. When clay is moist and loosely packed it falls through the screen with little difficulty when the sifting speed is accelerated. However, when the clay becomes dry and hard it is almost impossible to run it through the screen, and the clods should be broken up as they are put on the screen. If one waits long enough the action of the screen will break the clods and finally fall through, but this may take a long time. In all respects the machine is a vast improvement over conventional means and should be included as a part of a large project.
Fig. 2. Photograph of mechanical sifting device in use by the writer.
I have included below a list of items necessary for the construction of the mechanical sifting device (fig. 1 & 2).

1. Screen, 1/4" hardware cloth 30" wide x 5'-0" long
2. Screen carriage, 2 x 4's
3. Pivot Arms, 1/4" x 2" stl. , 12" long
4. Pivot Arm Bolts, 1/2" x 3" long
5. Pivot Arm Washers, 1/2"
6. Carriage, 2 x 4's
7. Mounting Platform 3/4" plywood (exterior grade)
9. Power Plant Pulley, 2" pulley
10. Large Pulley, 12" pulley
11. Reduction Pulley, 2" pulley
12. Main Drive Pulley, 6" pulley
13. Main Shaft Drive Bar, 1/2" x 1" stl. bar, 6" long
14. Main Shaft, 5/8" stl. rod, 18" long
15. Control Clips, 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" x 1 1/8" stl. angle, 1 1/2" long
16. V-Belt #1
17. V-Belt #2
18. Carriage Support, 2 x 4's
19. Carriage Support Bolts, 3/8" x 3 1/2" long
20. Busting Bar, 3/4" x 1 1/2" hardwood, 30" long
21. Bearing Blocks, for 5/8" stl. rod
22. Shafts, 5/8 stl. rod.
23. Reduction Bed 2 x 6' s 14" long

All of the above items may be purchased from a local hardware store with the exception of Item 21. This item, the bearing blocks, must be purchased from an industrial supplier. These are sophisticated items that are designed to absorb extreme loads under a great deal of pressure. This is a very necessary item and cannot be replaced or substituted with other devices.

If further information is desired on this mechanical sifting device, I shall be happy to assist anyone.

MEETINGS IN CAMDEN

A joint meeting of the SIXTH ANNUAL SOUTH CAROLINA LANDMARKS CONFERENCE and the A.A.S.L.H. CONFERENCE OF SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETIES was held in Camden on May 7-9, 1970. These were extremely useful meetings and well attended. The opening was a Get-Acquainted Fish Fry at Boykin's Mill Pond'hosted by the Boykins and enjoyed by all.

The formal sessions began on Friday morning with three concurrent seminars. (1) Recent National Developments: The Revolutionary Bicentennial; Museum Accreditation; and Federal Taxes. This was lead by Dr. William T. Alderson, Jr., Director of the American Association for State and Local History. (2) Museum Accessions. This was lead by Mrs. Jane C. Griffen, Curator of Ceramics and Textiles, Old Sturbridge Village, Mass. (3) National Register of Historic
Places: What's Happening in Washington. This seminar was led by Charles E. Lee, Director, South Carolina Department of Archives and History; Senator Robert Williams, Executive Director, Florida Board of Archives and History; and a panel of Southern States Liaison Officers moderated by Milo Howard, Jr., Alabama Historical Commission.

An informal luncheon was followed by a delightful bus tour to Liberty Hill and various historic homes and localities in the Camden area. At 6:30 a social hour was followed by an enjoyable banquet with a slide-talk presentation of Camden-Kershaw History by Dr. Harvey Teal, President of the Confederation of South Carolina Local Historical Societies.

Saturday morning the group met at the historic courthouse, designed by Robert Mills, for a discussion of Historical Architecture by Henry Boykin, A.I.A., a member of the South Carolina State Board of Review for the National Register of Historic Places, and a briefing on Historic Camden Restoration by William H. Byrnes, Director, Camden District Heritage Foundation.

The tour continued to the archeological excavations of the Camden Revolutionary War fortifications to watch the excavation team under the direction of Robert Strickland at work. I was privileged to be the speaker here and spoke on the Requirements for Exacting Archeology at an Historic Site.

After another enjoyable luncheon the business meeting was held and the sessions adjourned. The two days were highly rewarding and well attended. Mrs. Stephenson and I were especially impressed by the fact that people stayed for all sessions and that there were nearly as many at the last fall of the gavel as there were at any part of the program.