

Things You Need to Know:

- 2010 Quarter 3 Reports Due October 10, 2010
- Archaeology Field Day October 9, 2010
- SDAMP Talk at Charleston County Library October 6, 2010

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"Helping to preserve and protect South Carolina's maritime heritage through research, education, and public outreach."

2010 Underwater Archaeology Course

By Ashley Deming

On Saturday, September 25th, seven students gathered in a classroom at the Fort Johnson Marine Resource Center in Charleston. These students came from Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina to learn about underwater archaeology. The students spent the morning in the classroom listening to lectures about the types of underwater sites in South Carolina as well as the theory surrounding the recording of underwater sites. With a small amount of practice in the classroom, all seven students headed

outside to practice their newfound knowledge on a mock shipwreck site set up outside the SDAMP trailer. This included understanding baselines, measuring offsets, attempting triangulation, and discovering that planning frames are not as easy as they look.

Students divided into buddy pairs (and one buddy trio) to attempt to record the site. Each team worked on all of the five separate stations. Stations consisted of a mock wreck, two planning frames, an artifact scatter, and an anchor site. They measured and drew every

component of the site on a labeled sketch. The teams had to orient themselves on the site and then relate each station to the site as a whole.

Once each team had visited each station, we all headed back to the classroom to draw up our measurements in a scaled drawing. Teams quickly realized what measurements they were missing and just how important clear, legible handwriting really is. Overall, the students did an incredible job with their first stab at archaeological recording.

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FTC Student Ray Phillips practicing planning frames



FTC Student David Young practicing scaled drawing

Field Course (continued from page 1)

On Sunday, everyone headed out to a training pond in Awendaw to take a crack at trying their new skills for the first time underwater. Despite having to huddle under our canopy to escape the lightning and rain for the first half hour, we were all in the water and ready to record by mid-morning. The

underwater site was set up very similar to the mock site the day before. Again, the group broke into buddy pairs and had the chance to measure and draw each site component on their slates. Teams did an excellent job in dealing with the new underwater factor and came up with some very impressive

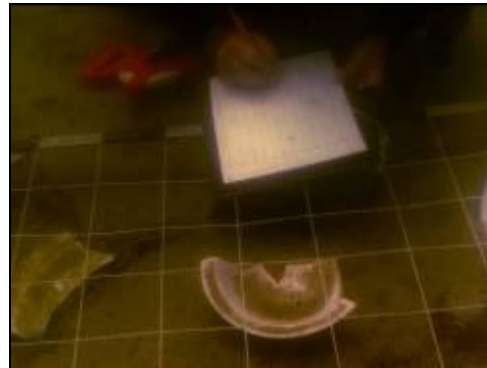
drawings for their first experience. All in all, the course was a great success for SDAMP's trial run of the Underwater Archaeology Field Training Course. We hope to offer another in the spring for those who would like to attend. A big thanks to Lowcountry Scuba for their help and support, to Dr. Scott Harris for

volunteering to help set up on Sunday, and to all of our FTC "guinea pigs".

For more information on SDAMP courses and workshops contact sdamp@sc.edu ■



2010 Field Training Course Students



Drawing from a planning frame

October Quarterly Reports



Quarterly Reports due by October 10, 2010

This is a reminder that your 3rd quarter 2010 reports are due by October 10, 2010. These reports should cover all of the collecting you have done between July 1st and September 30th of this year.

Your *artifact* reports should be sent to:
Artifact Report Forms
PO Box 12448
Charleston, SC 29422

You may also fax forms to: (843) 762-5831

Email forms to us at: sdamp@sc.edu

Or you can submit forms online at: www.cas.sc.edu/sciaa/mrd/sdamp_hdl_eaqrf.html

Your *fossil* report forms should be sent to:

Chief Curator of Natural History
301 Gervais St.
Columbia, SC 29201

Make sure that you file reports with both

agencies even if you have not done any collecting. Just tick the box that reads "No Recoveries Made This Quarter" and send it to the appropriate agency.

If you have any questions regarding reports, please visit our website at:

www.cas.sc.edu/sciaa/mrd/sdamp_hdl_forms.html

Or give us a call at: (843) 762-6105. ■

August Artifact Workshop

On August 7, 2010, SDAMP hosted its second Artifact Identification Workshop at the SCIAA building on the USC campus in Columbia. It was a full class with 15 students. Students were instructed on how to identify and date some common artifacts that they may find in South Carolina waters. Artifacts from all periods were discussed; from Native American pottery and stone tools to 20th century bottles.

Students had the opportunity to work with actual artifacts in hands-on practical sessions. These sessions included historic ceramics and bottles as well as Native American pottery and projectile points.

It was a long day, but everyone came away from it with a much better knowledge and appreciation of South Carolina's cultural material.

SDAMP hopes to offer another Artifact

Identification Workshop in the winter or early spring of 2011.

To learn more about artifact identification or if you are interested in attending a SDAMP workshop, please email us at: sdamp@sc.edu or give us a call at: 843-762-6105 ■



SDAMP Artifact Identification Workshop



Upcoming Events

Above and Below: The Maritime Archaeology of South Carolina Shipwreck Sites
SDAMP will be giving a free public presentation at the Charleston County Library about the history and archaeology surrounding a variety of SC vessels. Some of these vessels include Revolutionary War gunboats, plantation vessels, and Civil War shipwrecks such as the *Hunley*.

Where: Charleston County Library
Date: October 6, 2010
Time: 6:30-7:30pm
Cost: Free

Archaeology Field Day
All of October is Archaeology Month in SC. There are things going on all over the state where you can get

involved. This year, the kickoff event will be at Charles Town Landing in Charleston. Along with various other organizations, SDAMP will be there to feature maritime archaeology. There will be tons of exhibits and hands-on activities for the whole family. For more information on Archaeology Field Day and the events during Archaeology Month, visit:

www.cas.sc.edu/sciaa/archmonth2010.html

Where: Charles Town Landing, Charleston, SC
Date: October 9, 2010
Time: 10am-4pm

Georgetown Wooden Boat Show
Georgetown, SC will host its 21st annual wooden boat show on

October 16th. This year's show will feature wooden boat exhibits, a boatbuilding competition, kid's model boatbuilding, boat raffles, maritime arts & crafts, food and music. These events will take place on the waterfront and in Historic Downtown Georgetown. Money raised through sales and donations will help fund the development of the Harbor Historical Association's maritime museum.

Carl Naylor will be attending to feature his book *The Day the Johnboat Went Up the Mountain*. Ashley Deming will be there working at the Mackinaw Watercraft LLC booth. Although SDAMP will not be there in an official capacity, both Carl and

Ashley will be happy to speak to visitors about the program and maritime archaeology. Come visit us!

Where: Georgetown, SC
Date: October 16, 2010
Time: 11am-6pm
Cost: Free

SHA
The 2011 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference is just around the corner. The theme this year is "Boundaries and Crossroads in Action: Global Perspectives in Historical Archaeology." This is a great opportunity to rub elbows with some of the most renowned archaeologists in the world. For more information on the conference visit: www.sha.org/about/conferences/2011.cfm ■

Topper Site Lecture October 7, 2010

Join Dr. Albert Goodyear of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (USC Columbia) as he discusses his findings from the Topper Site located on the Savannah River in Allendale County, South Carolina. In addition to

evidence of the Clovis peoples, he has unearthed artifacts challenging previous theories on prehistoric colonization of the Americas. Dr. Goodyear's lecture is entitled, "*Searching for Early Humans at the Topper Site, Allendale County, SC.*"

The lecture will take place at the College of Charleston.

Date: October 7, 2010

Time: 7:30pm

Where: New Sciences Center Auditorium, Rm. 129, 202 Calhoun St., across from Addlestone Library

Cost: Free ■



Dr. Albert Goodyear

SDAMP News

It is important to us that our Hobby Divers are aware of the education and outreach we do throughout the year. We hope to keep you updated on all that we are involved in so that you too will get involved.

SDAMP has joined [Facebook!](#) Be sure to look us up and get the latest info on what SDAMP is up to. We love to hear from our hobby divers and friends, so leave us a message on our wall.

Our website has been updated again with the latest versions of our forms. Please use these forms, as many of the old forms are very much out of date.

July

- On July 1st the entire Maritime Research Division was CPR and First Aid certified for diving emergencies.
- The MRD spent 3 weeks in the Great Pee

Dee River searching for the third cannon off of the CSS *Pee Dee*. The cannon remains elusive.

August

- SDAMP held an Artifact Identification Workshop for 15 students in Columbia (see page 3 for details).
- SDAMP made a site assessment visit with two hobby divers to a historic canoe on the Cooper.
- SDAMP was joined by two volunteers Dennis Coco and Don Clark to assess the Cooper River Heritage Trail on August 17th.
- On August 18th SDAMP took two East Carolina University instructors on a site recon to the Pimlico and Strawberry wreck sites on the Cooper River.
- Dr. Scott Harris, geology professor at the College of Charleston, took SDAMP out to conduct a side scan sonar survey of the

Cooper River Heritage Trail sites on August 19th.

September

- SDAMP attended the monthly Charleston Dive Club meeting to talk about the Field Training Course opportunity.
- SDAMP gave two talks to the East Carolina University maritime archaeology field school students at Rice Hope Plantation on the 14th of September.
- Carl Naylor of SDAMP joined MRD on the Pee Dee River for two days to document two cannons.
- SDAMP held the Underwater Archaeology Field Training Course on the 25th and 26th of September (see page 1-2 for details).
- MRD continued a remote sensing survey in Charleston Harbor from September 27th through October 1st.

October

- SDAMP presented

information on the program to 35 members of the Low Country Metal Detector Club in Summerville on October 2nd.

Upcoming...

November

- SDAMP will be giving a talk to the Bottom Time Scuba dive club in Florence on November 2nd.
- SDAMP will be joining MRD for a field project November 8-12.

December

- Ashley Deming will be talking about underwater archaeology at Archaeology Night at a local Columbia elementary school on December 6th.

SDAMP Office Closed

The SDAMP office will be closed:
November 8-12
Dec. 20-Jan. 2 ■

Upcoming Field Schedule

The MRD (Maritime Research Division including SDAMP) field season is drawing to a close.

October

MRD will be continuing the remote sensing survey in Charleston Harbor for the American Battlefield Protection Program October 11-15. The SDAMP office will be open during this

period.

November

MRD will be in Beaufort from November 8-12 for a remote sensing project on the *USS George Washington*. The SDAMP office will be closed during that week. SDAMP will be removing the buoys from the Cooper River Heritage Trail sites sometime in early

November. We may need a volunteer or two for this project, so watch out for emails regarding this opportunity.

If you are interested in more information about MRD projects visit:

www.cas.sc.edu/sciaa/mrd/resprojs.html ■



**Archaeologists
at lunch**

Field Work

Search for the *USS George Washington*

By James Spirek

Since implementing the Port Royal Sound Survey in 1998, we have searched for the remains of the Army gunboat, *USS George Washington*, sunk by Confederate artillery in 1863 on Whale Branch River. In the late 1930s, crabbers found a bronze howitzer reportedly from the gunboat, which was shortly removed to the Beaufort Museum where the weapon is still on display. A researcher in the 1980s attempted to locate the gunboat with a magnetometer where the howitzer was found, but detected no evidence of the gunboat. In preparing our search, we used published accounts of

the incident and post-sinking activities to guide our survey coverage. According to the transcribed and published accounts in the Official Records of the Navy, several days after the gunboat's sinking, a Navy gunboat towed the wreck to a different position in the river to ease salvage operations of the gunboat by an Army unit.

Using our remote-sensing ensemble, we created a primary survey block at the proposed historical location of the shipwreck. We then expanded the search block East and West to encompass the area between the Highway 21 bridge to Brickyard

Creek to account for the reported post-wrecking movement of the wreck. One of the surprising finds from these survey blocks was the sheer number of magnetic anomalies in a waterway of limited commercial navigation. We believe, based on sonar records, that the vast majority of these anomalies most likely represent the accumulation over the years of crab traps that have lost their buoys, with some possibly related to the phosphate industry active in the late 1800s. At the proposed historical and original location of the shipwreck, a number of large magnetic anomalies were detected. Probing with

a 20-foot hydraulic probe failed to make contact with the sources of several selected anomalies

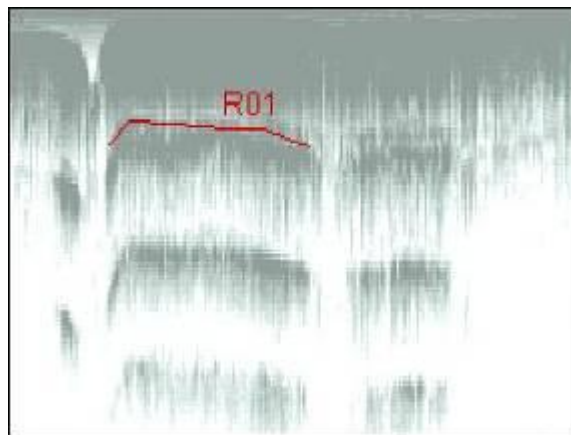
In an effort to gather more historical information about the incidents surrounding the sinking of the gunboat and to help pinpoint its resting place, we contracted with an historical researcher to copy the pages of the *E.B. Hale's* logbook, the Navy gunboat that had supposedly towed the *Washington* to another location, at the National Archives in Washington DC. He successfully copied the pages of the book and sent them to us. Reading the logbook, we were

(Continued on page 6)

Search for the USS *George Washington* (Continued from page 5)

fortunate to have a detailed description of the gunboat's activities on the day in question. We discovered that the gunboat never towed the vessel, but did come close the wreck and fired a few shots at the enemy battery that had sunk the vessel. We still have to get the original letter, but believe that the compilers of the ORN had simply misread the word "toward" and instead wrote "towed". A simple clerical error—but one with profound effects when attempting to find a gunboat in a fairly large area. This

essentially meant that the remains of the vessel should be at its historical resting place. Meantime, we had conducted some sub-bottom profiling work at this area and located two acoustic anomalies several feet below the sediment. One is associated with a large magnetic anomaly suggestive of a shipwreck, while the other is not. Later this fall, we intend to use hydraulic probes at these two locations in an attempt to find the final resting place of the USS *George Washington*. ■



Sub-bottom profiler image of the USS *George Washington*

The Archaeology of Naval Operations at Charleston Harbor, 1861-1865

By James Spirek

In 2008, the Maritime Research Division was awarded an American Battlefield Protection Program grant administered by the National Park Service to study the naval battlefield of Charleston Harbor. Through archaeological remains and historical research, the project aims to identify the boundary, and the various core and defining features, of the battlefield, namely the wrecks of ironclads and blockade runners, now-submerged land batteries, and obstructions. To accomplish the goals of defining the battlefield boundary, the accurate positioning and extent of the associated

features required the use of Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) and a variety of non-disturbance remote sensing technologies. One problem noted in past surveys in the Charleston area, and throughout the state, is the location of known and documented sites oftentimes is located hundreds of yards away from their recorded locations. Therefore, a key goal of this project is to precisely re-locate previously documented sites using DGPS, as well as to determine the scope and extent of the wreckage using a variety of appropriate electronic devices. Research and field

operations undertaken to identify these known and potential features from both sides of the conflict will develop a more complete understanding of the battlefield that will aid in the interpretation and preservation of these Civil War resources.

A number of battlefield features both on land and underwater have been examined using remote sensing equipment and visual inspection. Several land features were documented including the reported remains of the "Devil", a torpedo raft used by the USS *Weehawken* during the ill-fated 7 April 1863 Federal attack on Fort

Sumter, the now-naturalized site of the "Swamp Angel" battery used to launch projectiles into Charleston, and the remains of several blockade runners now inland on Sullivan's Island and Isle of Palms. Marine magnetic and acoustic survey occurred in several areas in attempts to locate the 1st and 2nd Stone Fleets sunk off Charleston to obstruct the main channels into the harbor, remnants of now-submerged batteries including Battery Wagner, and inner harbor obstructions including frame torpedoes and row pilings. Some of

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Charleston Harbor (Continued from page 6)

the electronic data is still undergoing post-processing and analysis to determine whether for example, we have pinpointed the location of the two Stone Fleets.

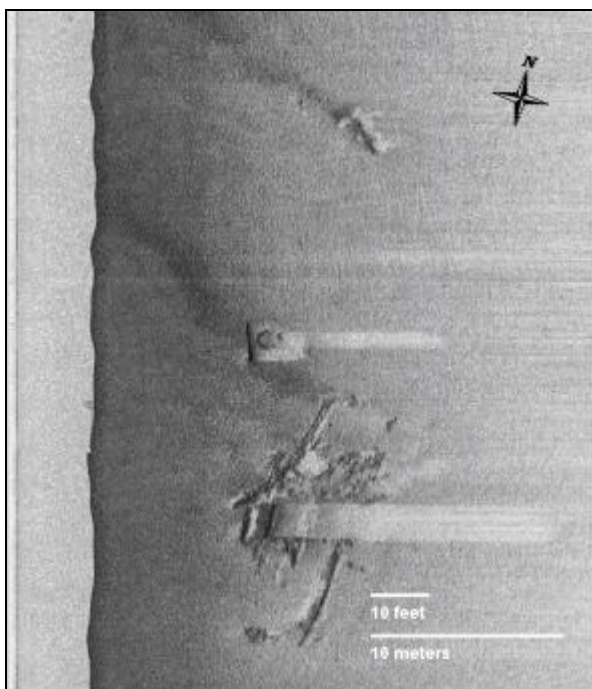
We also dove on several wreck sites, namely the USS *Patapsco*, and the blockade runners *Mary Bowers/Georgiana* and *Constance*. Sunk in January 1864 during torpedo-sweeping operations by a torpedo (mine), USS *Patapsco*, rests between Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie in about 30 ft. of water. The remains consist of the lower hull of the vessel that has been substantially destroyed through post-war salvage activities. A week of diving on the

site with volunteers revealed that a dredge pipe lies amidships and athwart the wreck. The wreck appears to have its bow pointed out towards to the sea, which is the most integral part of the wreck—with extant floor beams and some deck plating, along with hull structure along the port side, and a jumble of unidentified iron components all interspersed with “ghost” crab traps. Aft of the dredge pipe, the wreck disappears into a scatter of various iron components of deck frames, plating, and some pipes. Diving on the superimposed blockade runners *Georgiana/Mary Bowers* wreck site off Sullivan’s

Island revealed the two wrecks form an “X” with the amidships a jumble of iron components, while the fore and aft ends of each wreck still present a coherent shape. Both wrecks, built of iron, are extant to their turn-of-the-bilge, although there are substantial sections of the *Georgiana* hull, as well as boilers from both wrecks, extending several yards into the water column. Several dives on the *Constance* revealed two boilers, the lower smokestack, and various elements of the hull structure. Other dive sites included investigating several rock-laden barges marked as obstructions on nautical charts, as well as one uncharted

and located while searching for the 2nd Stone Fleet. These wrecked barges most likely represent the effects of the 1893 hurricane that struck them while laden with rocks to build the Charleston Harbor jetties.

Currently, we are continuing our remote sensing operations to locate the two Stone Fleets and working on the report. We hope to conclude the project by early next year. I would like to thank the many volunteers that have aided our project, and of course the MRD staff in their efforts to complete the project. ■



Sonogram showing *Constance* wreckage, viewing from south to north, or bottom to top: main portion of wreckage containing a boiler and hull structure; another boiler with steam drum attached; and further away a portion of the ship structure (SCIAA)

Feature Hobby Diver Article

Each quarter we would love to feature one or two articles by you, the hobby diver. Your article can be about an artifact or fossil you found, your collection, your research, your experience with the program, a humorous diving anecdote, or just something interesting that relates to South

Carolina's past. Feel free to include images that can be used with your article.

You should submit your articles to SDAMP for review and editing. Once we have approved your article, we will do our best to get it into the next issue of the *Quarterly Reporter*. If your article

is accepted, we will contact you to let you know.

We want to hear from you, so get writing! Submit your articles to:

deming@sc.edu or canaylor@sc.edu ■



Historic Ceramics

Father and Son Find Historic Dugout Canoe

By Doug Boehme

Sport diver George Pledger and his son, David, were on the Cooper River this summer looking for a good dive site. They noticed something unusual on the bank at low tide. Upon investigating further, they discovered it was the remains of a small historic canoe. They gathered some preliminary data on the canoe and contacted Ashley Deming at SDAMP to see if this vessel had been

reported previously. Ashley researched and found this was a new find. Based on the initial information, she decided that a visit to the site was in order. On August 16th, Ashley Deming and Carl Naylor of SDAMP joined George and David Pledger and Doug Boehme on the Cooper to record the site.

The canoe measured roughly 15 feet long and 2 feet wide. There were four small cross pieces

reinforcing the bottom of the canoe. While the canoe appeared to be in good condition given its age and location, most of the sides of the canoe are gone.

The age of the canoe has not yet been determined, however, the absence of metal fasteners suggests an older date rather than a later one. It is obviously historic rather than prehistoric. Prehistoric canoes typically are made by setting fires in the log, then scraping

the burned areas repeatedly. They also lack reinforcing members and drilled holes. Historic canoes often show evidence of being worked with metal tools on the surface of the wood.

This vessel will be added to the State's official archaeology site files. A more detailed study will probably be in its future. This would make a nice project for an enterprising graduate student. ■



Historic canoe on the Cooper



An Oldie but Newbie

By Bill McNutt

The lure of water has always been a strong force in my life, as a young boy I'd settle back into my bath and submerge into the calmness of the water and dream about what it would be like to have gills. Not until 1984 did my childhood dream finally become a reality. I signed up for a Scuba class in, of all places, Omaha, Nebraska. Our open water test took place in a sand pit where visibility was a whopping 2-6 feet, so began my diving career. For the next twelve years I was satisfied with limited visibility fresh water lake diving. In 1996 the opportunity

to move to South Carolina and Saltwater Diving, presented itself. Diving off the coast was another dream come true, finally visibility I'd only seen in dive magazine articles. One of the great things about diving is the friendships you develop with fellow divers. There's nothing better than a day of diving then gathering together and discussing the day's events. It was during one of these sessions that the topic of river diving and artifact hunting was discussed. I'd listen intently to tales of black water diving and 1-2 foot visibility and ask

...why?. Curiosity finally got the best of me and I started my research into river diving, step one a Hobby Diver License. This should be easy I thought, but along with the license comes the opportunity to write quarterly reports on what, where when and how. The where, when and how are the easy part, the problem, what, soon becomes apparent. How can I write a report on what if I don't know what *what* is; now I'm even more confused, what to do now? Step two, sign up for the Artifact Identification Workshop. I recently completed the class and made my first river dive

in the Cooper River and was fortunate in recovering a few items of interest; a piece of Check Stamped Native American Pottery dating approximately 500BC to 1200 AD and a piece of English Green Glass dating pre 1860's. For those of you that haven't taken the class yet, I can only say that if I'd made my dive prior to taking the class I would not have been aware of the importance of the pieces and would probably have discarded them. I guess you really can teach an old diver new tricks.■

A Matter of Comfort

By Gus Dunlap

One of my favorite dives is the Cooper River below Monks Corner S.C. I have been diving there many times with lots of different people. Many people like, enjoy and even love Cooper River diving. I have been diving with people who suit up, say "good luck" and jump in the river, not to be seen again until they surface. I have dove with folks who have a boat person to stay on the boat and use a buddy line to stay in contact with their buddy throughout the dive.

Of course anyone who has been to the river knows that He (The River) is under the

influence of the moon and that He has many different moods. For example, at the same location a diver may experience zero visibility and dead slack water then in a few hours that same diver will encounter eight foot visibility and current so strong that it will pull the mask off his face. Needless to say a diver can encounter every condition in between these two extremes if he or she is so inclined.

Besides His temperament, Old Man River has many faces. Divers can expect to find large expanses of marlstone, clay, gravel, sand and mud. Bottom conditions can change

from six foot sand dunes to fossil beds to bare clay in a couple of feet. Fossils and artifacts can be found from the surface down to fifty or sixty feet deep.

In addition to bottom types, the bottomscape contains clay balls, stumps, logs, log jams, and aquatic weeds. One such weed, hydrilla, much of which is free floating, is most happy when it is wrapped around a divers head, neck and arms. With the flora is the fauna which is composed of fishes, eels, crabs and reptiles, just to name a few.

This being said, one may ask, "Why

would anyone want to dive in the Cooper River?" The obvious answer is Treasure. The river holds wealth beyond our comprehension. He is a time machine containing perfectly preserved cast of the teeth of monsters unknown by men. He is a curator removing from storage a Native American bowl or projectile point to be added to our scant collection. He is a prankster occasionally returning a lost bottle or clay pipe he has had for over a hundred years that looks like someone just dropped it in last month.

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A Matter of Comfort (Continued from page 9)

The treasure drew me, but the River keeps me. At some point the familiarity between the River and me gave way to comfort, and in that comfort I

became a friend of the River. The question is not when, where or how you dive the River but “Did you go?” and if you went “Did you have a good time?” A

comfortable diver is a good diver. The River will accommodate any certified diver who wishes to visit. The key is to dive when, where and how you are most

comfortable, and in so doing you will experience one of the best dives on earth...the Cooper River in South Carolina! ■

The *HL Hunley* Project: Past, Present and Future

By Johanna Rivera

On February 17, 1864, the Confederate submarine *H.L. Hunley* sank off the coast of Charleston, South Carolina. The hand-cranked submarine and its crew vanished that night and remained lost for well over a century. In 1995 the *H.L. Hunley* was discovered, subsequently raised on August 8, 2000, and brought to the Warren Lasch Conservation Center, a laboratory specifically designed to accommodate the excavation and conservation of the submarine and its associated artifacts. This 12-meter-long time capsule from the American Civil War represents a unique find in the fields of maritime archaeology and conservation.

Immediately after recovery, the *H.L. Hunley* was transported to the Warren Lasch Conservation Center. There it was placed in a large tank filled with refrigerated water and stabilized with an impressed-current protection system.

Before the excavation of the crew compartment began, the laboratory and materials needed for the excavation were prepared in advance, and a protocol developed to document and handle human remains and artifacts. In the years following recovery, a multi-disciplinary team composed of archaeologists, conservators, and forensic anthropologist excavated the interior of the submarine and uncovered the skeletal remains of the eight-man crew along with fragile, waterlogged fragments of their clothing, personal possessions, and miscellaneous boat gear. At the end of 2003, the majority of the excavation concluded, the remains of 8 crew members were buried at Magnolia Cemetery and over 3500 artifacts were excavated along with 9000 kg of sediment.

The archaeological study and conservation of the *Hunley* is still ongoing.

Conservators have stabilized most of the waterlogged organic artifacts and the extensive collection of metal artifacts is under conservation. Scientists are also conducting advanced research in iron corrosion studies, biofouling, and materials science; utilizing a range of new equipment recently acquired by Clemson University. The archeological team has also pioneered a range of new techniques in the documentation and development of the 3D site plan. They have initiated a ground-breaking mapping project, using structured light scanning technology to conduct the high-resolution 3D documentation of the submarine and its artifacts.

The next step for the submarine's hull will be its rotation. Currently the submarine is sitting on a set of slings holding it at a 45 degree angle. The same position as it was found. With the

collaboration of engineers from Clemson and experts in rigging, industrial measurement, and ship repair, a plan has been approved by the Navy to rotate the submarine to an upright position. The truss and sling system will be removed and the vessel will sit on its keel. This event will be the most technical procedure since its raising and it will show us a completely different view of the *Hunley*.

For more information about the conservation and archaeology of the *Hunley*, contact: Johanna Rivera Conservator, Archaeological and Marine Artifacts Warren Lasch Conservator Center. Clemson University Jrd123@clemson.edu ■



(Above) View of the H.L. Hunley under conservation



(Right) H.L. Hunley in its Conservation Tank



Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program

The *Quarterly Reporter* is a quarterly newsletter from the Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program (SDAMP), part of the Maritime Research Division of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

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Letters to the Editors

If you have something that you would like to say about the program or have questions that you think others like yourself would like to have answered, look no further. This section of the newsletter is just for you. Send in your

questions, comments, and concerns and we will post them here. You can also send in comments responding to letters from other hobby divers. Ashley and Carl will respond to your comments and answer your questions

for all to read.

Just like your artifact report forms, you can email, fax, or send your letters to SDAMP. We look forward to hearing from all of you. ■

Notes from the Editor

It seems that many of you are still having trouble with submitting your reports.

Remember that the State Museum recently changed their address to:

301 Gervais St.
Columbia, SC 29201
Your fossil report forms need to be sent to this address and will no longer be received at the old address. Please update your forms accordingly. All new forms with the correct addresses are available on our website. Please use these forms instead of any of the older

versions you may still have.

Also, you still need to file reports even if you have not done any diving or collecting. I realize this seems like a lot to ask, but this is very important to our organization. By filing your no recovery reports, you are letting us know that you have not removed any artifacts or fossils rather than collecting and just not reporting. This is helpful for you when you renew. If you are missing reports from any quarter, we legally cannot renew

your license.

In addition to pertaining to your license, by filing no recovery reports you are helping us determine which licensees are collecting artifacts and fossils and when. This is helpful to us for determining when to offer educational or volunteer opportunities.

If you have any questions or concerns about reporting, please contact our office via phone or email. ■



**Your SDAMP Staff
Ashley Deming
&
Carl Naylor**

Useful Website Information

For more information on

SDAMP: www.cas.sc.edu/sciaa/mrd/sdamp.html

MRD: www.cas.sc.edu/sciaa/mrd/mrd_index.html

SCIAA: www.cas.sc.edu/sciaa

SCIAA publication *Legacy*: www.cas.sc.edu/sciaa/legacy.html