

Things You Need to Know:

- 2011 Quarter 1 Reports Due April 10, 2011
- NEW E-Form Available Online
- Allendale Project Sign-Up
- Artifact Identification Workshop June 11, 2011

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

NEW! E-Artifact Report Submission System

By SDAMP

We are very excited to announce that the new and improved artifact online submission form will be available April 11, 2011, to accept submissions of your artifact reports! Yes, we will allow you 1 day extra to report. The new form will allow you to enter your information similar to the way you have always done and then submit your report directly to us. In the new system, you will be able to upload pictures and files directly with your report, edit your reports, view your submitted reports, update your contact information, and most importantly, you will have confirmation that your report was submitted! The site is located at the same web address as before (information on page 2), but it will look a little different (Don't worry! We are here to help walk you through the new process should you have any trouble). You will receive an email with instructions on how you can log in to the new system. Your username is your

Hobby License number. Once logged in you will need to change your password to a secure one of your choice. Once you have completed this, you will be able to submit your reports.

We understand that a new system can be daunting. This system should be easier to use and allow you much more access to your submitted information. The online submission system was created to make the whole reporting process as easy for you as possible. We hope that you will want to report your finds to us.

However, if this technology stuff is a little too discouraging for you, you may always submit your reports the old-fashioned ways (i.e. mail, fax, email, hand delivery, carrier pigeon, etc.). You can download our PDF Artifact Report Form at: www.cas.sc.edu/sciaa/mrd/sdamp_hdl_forms.html.

As it is a new system, there are bound to be some technological glitches

when it starts out. If you encounter any trouble, please contact us and let us know. Additionally, there are some aspects of the system that are still under construction, so bear with us. We will keep working at it until it is what you, the hobby licensee, need. We hope that all our licensees will choose to use this system. We will have to work together to make sure this system is the best it can be.

The online submission system is just the beginning of the virtual updates SDAMP will be undertaking this year. We will also be remodeling our website with many exciting new features. We hope to have a calendar of events, links to forms, picture gallery, an archive of articles and newsletters, and a forum (we want to hear your thoughts about the program!). If you have an idea about what you would like to see on our website, email us and let us know at sdamp@sc.edu. ■

April Quarterly Reports



Quarterly Reports due by April 10, 2011

This is a reminder that your 1st quarter 2011 reports are due by April 10, 2011. These reports should cover all of the collecting you have done between January 1st and March 31st of this year.

All report forms can be found on our website at:

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

Please use the newest versions of the forms. We will no longer be accepting outdated versions.

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 (April 11, 2011) 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. ■

March Artifact Identification Workshop

On March 19, SDAMP held its first Artifact Identification Workshop of the year. The workshop was located at the Fort Johnson Marine Resource Center in Charleston. Ten students participated in this workshop and learned about artifacts

ranging from Early American spear points to glass bottles of the 20th century. It was a full day with a lot of information to process, but the students did an incredible job! Their knowledge of the day was tested in the favorite activity of this

group, speed dating. SDAMP workshops consist of a mixture of lectures and hands-on sessions designed to give students the most information possible for field identification. If you want to learn more about SDAMP speed

dating and our Artifact Workshops, contact Ashley Deming at deming@sc.edu. Information on our upcoming June workshop in Columbia can be found on page 4. ■

March 2011 Artifact Identification Workshop Students



Upcoming Events

Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology
ASSC (Archaeology Society of South Carolina) will be sponsoring its annual conference on April 9, 2011, from 9am-4pm. This year's theme is *Archaeology of the Pee Dee Region*. SDAMP will be presenting about the Sport Diver Program. The conference will take place on USC's campus in Columbia. For more information on the conference and ASSC, visit their website at: www.assc.net

CRMHT Buoys
SDAMP will be redeploying the Cooper River Maritime Heritage Trail site buoys on April 12, 2011. It's time to

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.

Remember that SDAMP is on [Facebook!](#) Leave a message on our wall!

January

- On January 19th SDAMP talked to around 100 students at James Island Middle School about underwater archaeology and SCUBA diving.
- A Revolutionary War

get back in the water!

Allendale Project
SDAMP will be heading back to Allendale the first two weeks of May to continue working with Dr. Al Goodyear at the Topper site. We will be using volunteers for this project. If you are interested in volunteering, please read the article on page 5 for information.

Charleston Museum's Pirate Day!
The Charleston Museum will be hosting Pirate Day on May 21st from 10am-12pm as a family event at the museum. Along with many other activities, SDAMP will be there with a display featuring the archaeology of pirates. For more

cannonball was donated to us by a hobby diver (story on page 8).

February

- Conservation began on the donated cannonball.

March

- SDAMP presented about the program to the Charleston Dive Club.
- SDAMP's Carl Naylor assisted the USC geology department in deploying underwater equipment off Georgetown.
- On March 19th SDAMP held an Artifact Identification Workshop for 10 students.
- SDAMP staff and

information, contact the Charleston Museum at: (843) 722-2996.

Wing Night!

SDAMP will be attending Wing Night on May 25th at 6:30pm at Wild Wing's Café in Mt. Pleasant. This is an event organized by hobby divers to get to know other hobby divers. Bring friends and family for a night of crazy dive stories and fun!

Artifact Identification Workshop

SDAMP will be offering another Artifact Identification Workshop on June 11, 2011. Please see following page for details. The June 11th workshop will take place in Columbia

volunteer Perry Hackleman conducted a shipwreck survey on the beach in Hilton Head on March 29th.

Upcoming...

April

- ASSC Conference April 9th. See website for more details www.assc.net
- Redeploying Cooper River Heritage Trail buoys on April 12th.
- SDAMP will give a presentation about the program to CUDA, the dive club at Coastal Carolina University.

May

- Allendale Project. See page 4 for details.
- Visit SDAMP at Pirate

at the SCIAA building on USC's campus.

Field Training Course: Part I

SDAMP hopes to offer its second Underwater Archaeology Field Training Course in July 2011. This is a 2-day course that features both lectures and hands-on activities (above and below water) to further your understanding of maritime archaeology.

There will be many more events throughout the year. Please continue to read the *Quarterly Reporter*, emails, and our website for information about upcoming events and volunteering opportunities. ■

Day at the Charleston Museum on May 21st.

- Come eat some wings and have a blast at Wing Night May 25th at Wild Wing's Café in Mount Pleasant at 6:30pm.

June

- Artifact Identification Workshop. See page 4 for details.

July

- Field Training Course Part I- July 23-24. Contact Ashley Deming for more information.

Much more to come throughout the year! ■

June Artifact Identification Workshop

Our artifact workshops feature a mixture of lectures and hands-on activities designed to help you identify some of the types of artifacts you collect from South Carolina waters. We hope to help you better understand and identify artifacts so that you can love your collection even more and report your finds more accurately to us.

Our workshop focuses on how to identify and date artifacts using a diagnostic approach to

field identification. This is something that everyone can do. With some simple descriptions, artifacts can be identified in a manner useful to both hobby divers and archaeologists.

Historic and prehistoric ceramics, bottles, Native American stone tools, and much more will be covered. You will get the opportunity to work with real archaeological material. Please note that we will not be covering any

paleontological material (fossils: i.e. shark teeth and bone). The details about the workshop are below.

Artifact Identification Workshop

June 11, 2011
9am-5pm
1321 Pendleton St
Columbia, SC
Cost: \$30 (make checks payable to USC)

If you are interested in attending, please email me (deming@sc.edu) immediately and I will reserve you a seat. I

MUST have your check by 5/26/2011, or you will lose your spot. There are only 15 spots available so sign up now!■



Instructor Carl Naylor with workshop students

Volunteer Opportunity- The Allendale Project

SDAMP is looking for Hobby Diver volunteers for the Allendale Project this year in May. Since 1985, SCIAA has conducted an archaeological project at a prehistoric site in Allendale County. Excavations at the Topper Site have revealed that ancient humans were present 16,000 or more years ago, two to three thousand years earlier than previously believed.

Using mostly volunteers, Dr. Albert Goodyear, archaeologist for SCIAA, has excavated a large amount of the Topper Site and uncovered many prehistoric artifacts including some that date back to pre-Clovis times.

Each year

SDAMP joins the excavation for 2 weeks to carry out underwater archaeology in the Smith Lake Creek that runs along the Allendale Chert Quarry. SDAMP volunteers get the opportunity to dredge, screen, man equipment, and monitor artifact recovery. This year the Allendale Project will run from the 2nd-6th, and the 9th-13th of May.

SDAMP is looking for 3 volunteers for week 1 and 8 for week 2. We are only accepting volunteers who can commit a full week to the project. Divers will need to bring their own dive gear and SDAMP will provide the tanks. Lunches and dinners are provided, but volunteers will need to supply their own breakfast. Divers can

camp out for free with the rest of the volunteers (you must provide your own camping equipment) or can stay in a motel at their own expense. Dark water experience is preferred and there is a 25-dive minimum requirement. You will be required to complete a dive resume and medical form.

Volunteers are selected on a first come first placed basis with current Hobby Diver licenses given priority.

If you are interested in volunteering, please contact SDAMP for more information.

For more information on the Allendale Project visit: www.allendale-expedition.net ■



2010 Dredgeheads



The Allendale Project

Diver Safety

South Carolina SCUBA Awareness

By The South Carolina Scuba Awareness Program (SCSAP)

OK, the dive season is fast approaching. Time to get out the old checklist! Regulator system serviced? Check. Cylinders full, in hydro, and current on visual inspection? Check. Scuba Tune Up dive/course scheduled? Check. Current Hobby Diver license? Check. Dive flag sorted and ready? Wait a minute...dive flag? Yes!

Many divers in South Carolina often forget or neglect this vital piece of safety equipment, even though there are laws on the books to protect divers related specifically to the use of dive flags.

We've all heard the horror stories of diver down flags being "buzzed" by watercraft. Of course, this poses

major safety concerns, but South Carolina actually does have laws on this matter. In summary, Section 50-21-87 of SC Code of Laws (Title 50 – Fish, Game, & Watercraft Chapter 21 Equipment and Operation of Watercraft) states that the operation of a vessel within fifty feet of a diver down flag is prohibited. Likewise, diving is prohibited within fifty feet of a vessel whose occupants are fishing.

The South Carolina Scuba Awareness Program (SCSAP) is a local non-profit organization founded and operated by South Carolina divers whose goal is three fold. First (and foremost): the

prevention of accidents and possible tragedies between divers and boaters. Second: the promotion of public education concerning SCUBA diver safety and awareness to boaters and divers. Third: the continuing education of SCUBA divers regarding their responsibility to properly display diver down flags in areas frequented by boaters.

SCSAP has printed flyers available for area dive centers, marinas, boat & personal watercraft stores, and other businesses detailing the law and describing their mission. Long term goals are to raise enough money to post permanent signs at boat landings across the state, detailing the law

and further, to increase knowledge of South Carolina's citizens and visitors as it relates to diver safety. SCSAP would like to see SCUBA Diver and Boater Awareness spread throughout our state.

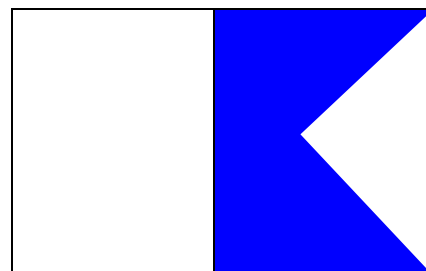
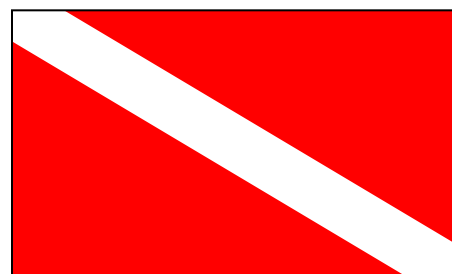
Obviously, there is a lot of water in our state for boaters and divers alike. We all just need to keep safety in mind while we enjoy and explore our waterways! Be aware and share!

For more information visit their website at: <http://scscubaawarenessprogram.org> You can also join the cause on Facebook!

Thanks and Safe Diving!■



(Photo courtesy of SCSAP)



Be Air Aware!

By Dan Orr, President, Divers Alert Network (DAN)

Divers Alert Network's Vision Statement states that DAN is "Striving to make every dive accident and injury-free." DAN is working to achieve its vision through articles in DAN's member magazine, *Alert Diver*, and other magazines; the development of training and educational programs helping divers and healthcare professionals recognize and treat diving injuries, and the collection of accident data. DAN has been a clearinghouse for diving injury and fatality data since 1980. Recently, DAN researchers reviewed its accumulated fatality data and conducted a root cause analysis on nearly 1,000 diving fatalities to determine what circumstances or events turned an otherwise enjoyable diving experience into a fatality.

In analyzing these fatalities, DAN

researchers identified different phases in a fatality scenario. The first of which is the Triggering Event. If something unexpected occurs during a dive, experienced divers simply deal with it using their accumulated knowledge and experience and continue the dive. Occasionally, however, something happens that triggers a series of events that, ultimately and unfortunately, results in the diver's death. By definition, a triggering event is the earliest identifiable root cause that transformed an unremarkable dive into an emergency. Identifying these 'triggering events' is essential in order to identify, manage, and avoid them during diving.

In evaluating nearly 1,000 diving fatalities, the most significant triggering event was "Insufficient Gas." Approximately

41% of the divers who died ran out of air! Putting this in context, nearly 400 divers might be alive today had they only correctly managed their breathing gas supply. With the technology that exists, submersible pressure gauges, air/gas integrated dive computers; running out of breathing gas underwater should be the least of your worries. Two divers in a buddy team should be able to communicate effectively during a dive so that they can effectively manage their collective gas supply.

One sure way to reduce diving fatalities is through effective management of your breathing gas supply. In other words, be "Air (or Gas) Aware." You should begin the dive with a full cylinder of breathing gas and end the dive (standing on the boat, dock or shoreline) with breathing gas remaining. Not only must you have sufficient gas to thoroughly enjoy the dive and accomplish your goals, but you should also have sufficient breathing gas remaining to deal with any unforeseen situations or an emergency involving yourself or another diver. Having an



The Divers Alert Network

uninterrupted breathing gas supply from the time you enter the water until you and your diving partner are back onboard your boat, on the dock or on the shore is the only truly safe way to dive. During the dive, just as you periodically let your buddy know you're OK, you should communicate your gas supply and have a pre-determined point where you terminate your dive due to gas supply limitations. Anything short of effective management of your collective breathing gas supply puts you, your diving companion and every diver in the vicinity at risk!

For more information on DAN visit:

www.DAN.org ■



(Photo courtesy of DAN)

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:

sdamp@sc.edu ■



**South Carolina Dispensary
Bottle (1893-1900)**

There's Treasure In Them-Thar-Rivers!

By Ted Churchill, Hobby Diver #4164

What possesses a scuba diver to explore the many rivers of our beautiful state?

Imagine a day trip that will bring you only a few miles by water to the most remote areas of South Carolina, where there is undisturbed wild life, magnificent forests, and bottom time unlike anything you have experienced in the ocean or the fresh water springs you may have been checked out in.

Aside from the scenery topside, there is the allure of finding

treasure. Our rivers were the expressways for most of the development of this state. The early settlers used the river systems to move their produce to export sites. The Native Americans used the waterways to hunt and fish. Present day Carolinians enjoy the rivers for recreation. All these individuals left their presence known by what they lost or discarded in their wake. And, if that isn't enough to get you in the water, let me go back in time when most of South

Carolina was part of the ocean and huge whales, sharks, and other creatures let their presence be known by leaving body parts that over time have fossilized.

On the downside (pun intended), river diving is not for the inexperienced. The currents are swift, visibility is not good, the water is deep in some areas, trees are numerous, and alligators are abundant. You gain confidence and experience by starting slow and staying safe.

Now to balance the downside, imagine a day of diving that costs you only about twenty bucks, plus the allure of finding a huge Megalodon tooth, or the find of a lifetime-- someone's weight belt full of shot or a dive light. Not a bad day of diving.

Aside from the normal gear, there are two items that are mandatory. A small

boat and a diehard dive partner. The boat I have. It's a 16-footer with a 60-horse Yamaha. My dive partner was a gift from God. I met Jay Hubbell while diving at the South Carolina Aquarium. He is a retired Navy Captain Salvage Diver. Not only is he a dive nut; his experience in the water has propelled me far into a diving adventure which was unthinkable when I certified 18 years ago. A dive partner who you trust and out swim is a rare find. Thank you, Jay.

I hope I haven't scared you away from taking the plunge. Jay and I have been going river diving just about every week from April to November for the past eight years. Neither of us has been in danger. Ever. Although you couldn't tell that by the way Jay spins a dive story. We started out

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**Ted Churchill (right) with dive
buddy Jay Hubbell (left)**

Them-Thar-Rivers (continued from page 7)

slow and built experience as we went. You will not score big the first time or the second time out. You will climb back in the boat at the end of the day tired, a better diver, with the desire to do it all again. Once you find your first Megalodon tooth, rare spear point, or Early American pottery, you'll see what I mean. And, if you should find the remains of a plantation vessel, a prehistoric canoe, or even a Revolutionary War gunboat . . .

YOU'LL BE HOOKED.

Of course, as with any activity in life it comes with an admission. The state of South Carolina is about the only state in the union that allows Hobby Divers to find and keep artifacts. The only catch is the state wants to know what you have found and where you have found it. The process of reporting your finds is done through a Hobby Divers License obtained from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology

and Anthropology's Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program (SDAMP). For more information, contact

SDAMP at sdamp@sc.edu or 843-762-6105.

Hope to see you in the river. ■



Ted Churchill (right) with dive buddy Jay Hubbell (left)

From Gunboat to Garbage Can: The Conservation of a Cannonball *Part 1*

By Ashley Deming, Maritime Archaeologist, SDAMP Manager

In November of 2010, hobby diver Jason Thompson contacted us wanting help identifying and information on how to conserve what he thought was a cannonball he had recovered from SC waters. Knowing what we know about how waterlogged metal deteriorates quickly, we told Jason to keep the object in water at all

times so it didn't dry out. We also requested photos of the object so we could better identify it. Once we had the photos, we were positive it was a cannonball. What we didn't know was how old it was. Some of the images showed "nodules" which could have been fuses (see Figure 2). Civil War shot (referred to as 'shells') generally was

hollow and filled with explosive material. To create an explosion the shells had fuses that varied with different shells. If this was the case, Jason had a potentially very unstable artifact in his house. Carl and I decided to visit Jason and get a closer look. We carefully measured and weighed it (5.5" in diameter and ~12 lbs) and took quite a few more pictures. Since this was the first cannonball that SDAMP has dealt with, we decided to get some advice about it from some trusted colleagues and friends. We sent the photos and information out to quite a few people who all agreed that it looked

like a Civil War fused shell, not uncommon for this area. To really be sure, it would have to be x-rayed. All also agreed that this artifact should be treated with caution and handled carefully. We of course passed this information on to Jason with the suggestion that he keep the ball in freshwater out of the way until we could figure out how to get it x-rayed. Our number one priority has and always will be the safety of our hobby divers. We err on the side of caution with objects like this. No artifact is worth serious injury or death.

The problem arose in trying to find somewhere to x-ray the

(Continued on page 9)



Figure 1
Barnacles and iron concretion
(photo courtesy of Jason Thompson)

Cannonball *Part 1* (continued from page 8)

ball. No one wanted to risk taking a “live” ball into their facility to x-ray it. We thought about contacting EOD, but their first instinct is to blow things up not to preserve historical material. At this point, we were not 100% sure it was fused. We didn’t want to risk that and neither did Jason.

As a licensed hobby diver, the cannonball legally belonged to Jason and it was up to him as to how he wanted to

proceed. Jason knew he had found an interesting piece of history and that it needed to be recorded and conserved. SDAMP wanted to be there to help and facilitate in any way we could. After more than a month of worrying if he had an explosive artifact in his house, learning of the immense responsibility it would be caring for this artifact during the long conservation process, and wanting to have the cannonball

conserved correctly, Jason decided he wanted to donate the cannonball to us. We accepted the donation knowing it was in the

best interest of the finder and artifact. Now begins the long conservation process... *Story to be continued in next issue.* ■

Figure 2
Potential fuse
“nodules”
(photo courtesy
of Jason
Thompson)



Conservation Corner

Responsibility in the Recovery of Marine Artifacts Part 2: Iron and Corrosion

By Johanna Rivera, Conservator, HL Hunley Project, Warren Lasch Conservator Center, Clemson University

Iron objects recovered from marine sites are some of the most critical artifacts in need of conservation treatment. Underwater, iron artifacts are found encrusted with thick layers of calcium carbonate, metal corrosion products, sand, and marine life. At the same time, depending of their burial environment, metals can be found saturated with salts. These salts, or chlorides, will react with the oxygen, producing a series of electrochemical reactions which will result in corrosion. In other words, corrosion is the reaction of iron and oxygen in the

presence of water or air moisture. If salt is present, as in the sea or brackish water, it tends to rust more quickly.

When iron artifacts are removed from their burial environment and exposed to air the corrosion products that initially formed during the oxidization process underwater will transform resulting in layers of scales on the metal surface. These scales tend to expand and as they crack and flake off from the surface fresh iron is exposed, and the corrosion process continues until all of the iron is either consumed or all of the

oxygen and moisture in the system are removed or consumed.

The conservation of artifacts found underwater is time consuming and expensive, however without conservation most of these artifacts would eventually be a total loss, taking with them important archaeological information. Prior to any treatment a critical evaluation must be made of the metal and type of corrosion products. When artifacts are heavily encrusted with concretion the most useful examination technique is x-rays which will help us to

identify the artifact and assess its condition. The use of pneumatic and dental tools, as well as air scribes and chisels, are the most effective tools to remove concretions. In terms of salts removal, a variety of techniques have been used in an attempt to mitigate the negative effects of corrosion:

(Continued on page 10)



Johanna Rivera
Conservator

Iron and Corrosion (continued from page 9)

electrolytic reduction, alkaline sulfite treatment, and diffusion of salts in caustic solutions, among others. It is important to mention that these techniques involve the use of chemicals or electrical currents and

it is only recommended to use in a laboratory setting with trained personnel.

Once the extraction of salts has concluded the artifacts can be rinsed and dried out. For the storage of metals the most

important consideration is to keep them dry and free from dust or any other contaminant.

The corrosion process of iron in underwater environments is generally understood but the reactions are

complex and subject to many variables. Once iron has been removed from the marine site the corrosion process will continue and even accelerate unless precautions are taken. ■



Different stages of corrosion from a recently excavated wrought iron rivet (1) until the total degradation of the iron (4). This corrosion process took only 6 months.
 ©Friends of the Hunley

Hobby Diver of the Quarter

We are starting a new section in the newsletter devoted to the hobby diver who goes above and beyond the call of duty. He/she has submitted excellent reports, been an exceptional volunteer, has gone out of their way to preserve cultural and/or natural heritage in the state, or has been a general inspiration to other licensees, the public, or us.

Each quarter we

will pick a licensee that resembles one or more of these noteworthy traits. Hopefully, it will be you! If you know of someone who fits some or all of these categories and would like to nominate them, please send us a brief email of who and why you think they should be Hobby Diver of the Quarter.

The honor of Hobby Diver of the Quarter for Quarter 1 2011 goes to Bob

Costello #4563. Congratulations, Bob! Bob has a flawless reporting history and always sends us incredibly detailed scientific reports and analyses of his finds. He doesn't skimp on the pretty pictures either! Bob is also working closely with members of the SCIAA staff to record, catalogue, and analyze lithic (stone) materials and artifacts used by Early

Americans.

If you would like to meet Bob and hear about his scientific research, he will be presenting a paper at the annual ASSC Conference April 9, 2011, in Columbia (see page 3 for details).

Congratulation again, Bob! You are truly an inspiration to us all! ■

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

I am sorry to say, that according to our reporting statistics for Quarter 4 2010, we did not increase our reports received as we had hoped. There are still roughly 250 who have not filed a report for Quarter 4 2010 with our office. That is around half of all active hobby licensees. This is a staggering statistic and an unacceptable one. If the lack of reporting continues, we will be forced to come down hard on those who have not filed their reports in a timely manner. If this means we need to revoke

licenses, we will be doing so.

We hope that the new online system and updated website will be easier to use and motivate people to file their reports. Your reports absolutely matter! Even your no recovery reports make a difference.

For those of you who have been filing your reports, our most sincere thanks. Through your support, we are able to keep this program running efficiently and effectively. If you know of someone who has not yet reported, inspire

them to help preserve South Carolina's heritage.

If reports are filed on time, we can spend more time creating new and exciting opportunities in maritime archaeology for our hobby licensees and not chasing people around for overdue reports.

If you are having trouble or have questions about reporting, do not hesitate to contact our office. We are looking forward to your Quarter 1 2011 reports. Get reporting!■



**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