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The Goody Bag - December 1991

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

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CLAY PIPES
Changes Over The Years Make Them Easily Datable
by Jimmy Moss

The kaolin clay pipe is probably one of the most important artifacts found today that helps date historical sites. This artifact was manufactured, imported, smoked, and thrown away all within one or two years. The shape of the pipe's bowl went through very easily recognizable stages that started before the 1600's and lasted until the late 1800's. Also, the price of pipes was very cheap (selling in 1709 for only two shillings a gross) making it affordable to all.

The use of tobacco was unheard of in Europe until after Columbus found the new world. Columbus observed Indians on some islands smoking tobacco, and explorers later saw Indians smoking tobacco from clay pipes. The Spaniards started cultivating and exporting tobacco from the new world colonies around the end of the 1500's, but the church prohibited the use of tobacco by the Spanish until the late 1800's.

There are many things about the clay pipe that helps to date them. When smoking first came to England the cost of the tobacco was very expensive because it was bought from the Spaniards, therefore the bowls of the pipes were made small. When the English started to grow tobacco in the new world, and export it back to England and the

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SPORT DIVERS PARTICIPATE IN THE WACCAMAW PROJECT
By Hamp Shuping

In late 1990, I reported four wooden barges discovered by sport divers in the Waccamaw River to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA). Several dock structures and some interesting artifacts were also reported. This concentration of material in a localized area resulted in a request to the Underwater Division’s Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program (SDAMP), previously the Hobby Diver Program, to dive and evaluate the sites with divers. Thus, the 1991 Waccamaw-Richmond Hill Area Waterfront Project was initiated.

The project is intended to be a multi-year effort to do historical and archaeological research on the waterfront area of the three plantations - Richmond Hill, Laurel Hill and Wachesaw. The work conducted this season concentrated on recording the largest and most complexly designed barge (dubbed Laurel Hill No. 2). This year’s research was very successful and a great deal of interest was generated among sport diver participants. As a result, the project is scheduled to continue next spring.

Work was conducted by Underwater Division staff and a total of twenty-five volunteer sport divers from across South Carolina (and a few from out of state). All the work was on weekends, which began in May and ended in October. Work boats were provided by both sport divers and SDAMP. All the sport divers paid their own expenses (travel, motels, food, equipment, and air). SDAMP provided professional advice, training, and equipment (such as their water dredge). All artifacts recovered by sport divers were kept by SCIAA for documentation and conservation.

Diving tasks during the project were delegated according to the number of diving volunteers present that day, their diving experience or particular skills, and the work duties that were planned in advance. Lynn Harris from SDAMP and I worked together on a weekly basis to determine work objectives and assignments for divers who indicated that they would be diving on the project the following weekend. There was an average of two SDAMP staff present, most frequently David Beard and Lynn Harris. Usually around eight sport divers were present. The core group was Don Stewart, Steve Kelsay, Daryl Boyd, Butch Lishka, Debbie Lesser, Celinda Marshall, and Richard Burdine. On occasions we also had non-divers such as Dale Anderson and Amy Lewis. All divers and non-divers enthusiastically and efficiently took on any task they were assigned.

This first field season of the Waccamaw Project was a great success in two respects. First, a great deal of knowledge about barge architecture was obtained by the extensive and detailed recording conducted on barge no. 2. Second, a group of sport divers gained a tremendous amount of training and experience in underwater recording techniques. They will all be a valuable asset to the state’s underwater archaeology program in the future. I feel that this project has proven that joint SDAMP/sport diver projects are not only possible, but can produce high quality training programs while carrying out work that is very much needed if South Carolina’s historic underwater past is to be properly preserved. Special thanks to the volunteers who made this project possible.

Left: Architecture of Laurel Hill Barge No. 2
LAUREL HILL BARGE NO. 2: WAS IT THE PLANTATION'S PARTY BOAT?

By Lynn Harris

The Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program's (SDAMP) season of work on the Waccamaw Project (see article on page 2) has ended and we are left with piles of underwater drawings, measurements and observations to answer our questions. Not to forget those fruitful as well as frivolous evenings that were spent at the River City Cafe at Murrells Inlet after the dive discussing and debating each of our pet theories about the site. Do you know, I actually have found several of Hamp's fieldnotes on waterproof paper (probably in case he spilt his drink) labelled “talking afterwards at the Cafe”! Nevertheless, I think this project has led to some very interesting conclusions about the barge we spent so many long underwater hours recording.

When we initially selected barge no. 2 as our site for the season, we were totally oblivious to the amount of confusing complexity in the design. The fact that the numerous timbers had become disarticulated (loose), the port and starboard sides were not symetrically built, the sediment from the river bank had pushed in one side and the visibility was generally near zero made the diving and understanding of the site a real challenge. We tried to make tasks as simple as possible and to orient divers with familiar “feeling” features like the knees. The strength of the current was unpredictable and this frequently made taking long measurements or setting floats difficult. However, by the end of the season I think we had all these tasks down to a fine art.

The more we learned about the barge the more interesting it became. We knew from the start this barge had rather unique construction features compared to others we had recorded in South Carolina. It was an extremely large barge with an overall length of 17 meters and a beam of 4.75 meters. The hull sides were each composed of a chine log built up with strakes (planks). A chine log is a log which has been carved out to form the side of hull where the bottom of the vessel starts to change from a horizontal floor to an upright side. The chine is the angle or corner at which this change occurs. Interestingly, the sides consisted of a different number of planks of uneven sizes. This is unusual in boat building practice where the sides are generally symmetrical. Ship-like features such as small framing members, knees (lodging and standard knees) and ceiling planking were also suprise to us. Like most other barges this one had a number of keelsons - in this case four keelsons which were each made up of three scarped sections. The ends of the keelsons were tenoned into mortises cut into the ends of the vessel and through a midship thwart. A sister keelson paralleled one of the central keelsons on the bow side of a midship thwart. Another small thwart piece connected these two keelsons. Thole holes for a sweep suggest that one end could be the stern. On the aft side of the central thwart there were large sections of ceiling (floor) planking. On the forward side, loose planking lay scattered around. There also appears to have been planking covering the frames which is now missing. Fastenings attaching the larger components like keel­ sons, frames and chine logs were treenails. Cut nails were used to fasten the planking.

The craftsmanship and extremes used to enforce the structural strength in this large vessel such as using chine logs, knees and framing, features not usually associated with barge architecture, as well as the presence of ceiling planking, led to a number of possible conclusions about the function of the vessel. One explanation is that it was the plantation barge used for longer upstream and downstream river trips, for example to Georgetown, carrying heavier than usual loads of agricultural produce which had to be kept dry (like rice)- hence the use of ceiling planking covering the bilge. Alternatively, it may have been the “high status” barge on the plantation that was used by the planters and their families to visit other plantations for social occasions (party time!) or Georgetown for shopping excursions. Ceiling planking would certainly help make these trips more comfortable and the ship-like construction might be ornamental. A third possibility is that the builder of the barge had past experience as a shipwright and simply made the barge using boatbuilding techniques. The presence of cut nails used to fasten planking, treenails with metal wedges and ceramic sherds in the dredge spoil date the wreck to the late 1700's and 1800's. Artifacts found in the vicinity of the barge all date to the 1800's. This date range suggests that the barge was in operation during the hey-day of the rice plantation.

Next year's work on the other three barges located in close proximity to no. 2, which are all far less complex than this one, could yield some information about the complement of barges used on a plantation site. We already know that each one is different. Will these other vessels yield more information about the different activities that took place on the waterfront? Will they tell us more about the people who built them and what techniques they used? We hope this pilot project will be the start of many more and look forward to working with all of you again. Thank you sport divers for your assistance and perseverance. Thanks for all those donuts and cherry cokes, Don. The ants on the pontoon boat are also going on a diet this winter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

December 7 is when all Waccamaw Projects participants will meet at SCIAA headquarters in Columbia (1321 Pendleton Street) to transcribe fieldnotes and design a T-shirt.

On March 28, 1992 all participants are cordially invited to the Archaeological Society of South Carolina meeting and banquet in Columbia when certificates will be awarded.
Architectural Components of Laurel Hill Barge No. 2

Lodging Knee and Carved Chine Shelf

Keelson and Header Log Attachment

Midship Section Showing Thwart and Standard Knee

Header Log and Port Side
SOUTH CAROLINA'S DISPENSARY ERA
A TIME OF RIOTS, SHOOTING AND LOTS OF DRINKING
By Carleton Allen Naylor

The era of the South Carolina Dispensary, from 1893 until 1907, represents a fascinating period in South Carolina history; a period when the state monopolized the distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages, a period of intense public interest in and demand for total prohibition, and also a period full of riots, shootings, graft and corruption, not to mention a lot of liquor consumption.

A scheme of Governor Ben Tillman, the dispensary system was proposed at a time when prohibition was a major political issue in South Carolina politics. It provided a relatively palatable compromise between the forces of temperance and total freedom, between the “drys” and the “wets.”

Under the system, liquor would still be available but on a vastly limited basis. Instead of being sold and consumed freely in hundreds of saloons, the system as it was proposed would allow only one dispensary in each county with the exception of Charleston and Richland counties. Charleston would be allowed ten and Richland six due to their larger populations. To obtain liquor or beer in a dispensary, a purchaser had to present a written request, giving name, home address, age, the kind and quantities of liquors they wanted, and for whose use the liquor was being bought. Liquor and beer could only be sold in daylight hours, for cash, only one purchase was allowed any one person a day, and it could not be consumed on the premises.

The law went into effect on July 1, 1893. Charleston, perhaps as opposed to the system as it was to prohibition itself, refused to participate. For their obstinace, Gov. Tillman vowed he would make Charleston “the driest place on Earth.” Considering the amount of illegal liquor sales that went on during the dispensary period in Charleston (and elsewhere), Tillman’s threat seems more hopeful than practical. And it was in Charleston that the first arrest for violation of the dispensary law was made.

Opposition to the dispensary law continued until March 1894 when, as John Evans Eubank notes in his book “Ben Tillman’s Baby”:

the smoldering fires of bitterness, ceaselessly fanned by the Conservative press, burst forth in a rage that for a time threatened the state with the conflagration of civil war, and the people of the state were gripped with excitement that has seldom been surpassed in its history. Seldom has feeling run so high or disaster come so near riding in on a gale of fury as during what Tillman called South Carolina’s “Whiskey Rebellion.”

The trouble started when a constable in Darlington, where opposition to the laws was as strong as it was in

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(QUERIES continued from page 1)

re-nourishment. This is all very important information to our office. Thank you very much for your effort, Rod.

Other hobby divers should also note that with the SC Underwater Antiquities Act of 1991, the “finder” of a wreck is considered to be the diver who first cored officially on a site file form (like the one Rod filled in) once the location and information has been verified. If a diver provides all this information in advance, our paperwork process is speeded up considerably. It should also be noted that if another diver wishes to obtain a data recovery license (which replaced the former “salvage license”) on a wreck already reported to SCIAA by someone else, he/she is required to relinquish a 25 percent of his/her share in the division of artifacts to the original finder. For example, if Jane Smith contacted Chris Amer and claimed that she had found a wreck in exactly the location given by Rod in his site form, by law she would have to contact Rod and agree to share 25 per cent with him before SCIAA agreed to give her a data recovery license. The term “share” will be arbitrated by SCIAA on a case by case basis between the divers involved. It may mean a financial share or an artifact share depending primarily on the interest of the finder.

Lock - Steve Kelsay: Steve Kelsay found a lock in the Black River near Georgetown. He included a drawing of the lock in his report which enabled our staff to date this find. Even though the lock was in fairly bad condition, his drawing gave us the basic shape which is usually associated with locks made during the 18th century.

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(DISPENSARY continued from page 5)

Charleston, asked for reinforcements in his efforts to stem illegal liquor sales. Gov. Tillman sent three officers to join the constable and ordered the local sheriff to keep the peace. When this proved ineffective in quelling the growing unrest, the governor called upon the local militia to aid the somewhat reluctant sheriff. Yet, things got progressively worse with citizens opposed to the law and opposed to what they considered Gov. Tillman’s heavy-handed enforcement tactics began to openly carry guns and threaten to shoot the constables. Gov. Tillman responded by calling up the Sumter Militia and sending them to Darlington. He also sent another 18 constables from Charleston to aid in relieving the situation.

The additional constables and troops seemed to stem the uproar. However, while the constables were waiting at the train station to return to Charleston, a large, angry and armed crowd gathered. A fight broke out followed shortly thereafter with shooting. When the smoke cleared two citizens and one constable had been killed, one constable and the chief of police severely wounded, and several other citizens and constables less critically injured. The remaining constables, fearing for their lives, took off on foot to hide in nearby swamps with the mob close on their heels.

In the meantime, Gov. Tillman, having heard the news of the “revolt” in Darlington, called up all companies of the Columbia militia. Without exception the various companies refused to go to Darlington. Luckily, the fleeing constables had successfully eluded their pursuers and as things quieted down further action was avoided.

Following the Darlington riot, the dispensary system endured several legal challenges, and by the turn of the century was fairly well established. However, about this time a cancer was beginning to threaten the health of the system. It was a cancer that took many forms, all of which were called corruption. And it didn’t take long for the corruption to reach from bottom to the top of the system, to become part of the system itself, and its various forms included graft, embezzlement, bribery, and pay-offs. The system also had to compete with the illegal liquor business which was condoned on a large scale. It is estimated that there were more than 200 speak-easies, or “blind tigers,” in Charleston alone.

Corruption and the problem of enforcement eroded public support for the system and it was abolished in 1907. However, counties were allowed to establish their own dispensaries and many did. By 1915, 15 counties were operating their own dispensaries and were making substantial profits from them.

These local dispensaries proved no less full of corruption than did the state system and as cries for prohibition increased in South Carolina, as well as the rest of the nation, the South Carolina legislature called for a popular referendum on prohibition. The referendum passed and state-wide prohibition took effect January 1, 1916, more than two years before national prohibition.

What did the South Carolina Dispensary system accomplish? Despite its primary intent of decreasing alcohol consumption in the state (with the implicit benefits of reducing crime, drunkenness, and vice), liquor sales actually increased during the dispensary era. And figures show that drunkenness, crime and lawlessness in general also increased during this time. Some good did result since much of the profits from the liquor sales during the period went into education. But, without a doubt, even more of the profit went into the pockets of the corrupt officials.

Another result of the system was the manufacture of dozens of varieties of distinctly embossed dispensary bottles. These bottles are still around today and are commonly found by sport divers. The South Carolina Dispensary bottles will be the subject of part two of this article.

(QUERIES continued from page 5)

Steve also included some excellent photographs of historic period ceramics found in the Waccamaw River. The photograph shows four sherds (from left to right): a creamware or pearlware handpainted portion of a jug (late 1700’s to early 1800’s), an Ironstone plate base (1800’s), and two delft sherds (1600-1800’s). Notice the archaeological scale in the background. Steve was one of our fieldschool participants and is collecting artifacts to use as a comparative collection to aid his students in identifying their finds.

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Mr. Swagerty wrote in his hobby report, "These pieces were found in July 1991 on the Edisto Island beachfront. There was at the time a washout consisting primarily of oyster shell. Unless the configuration of the beach has changed rather drastically, a midden would generally not lie within the range of high tides, would it? Would you please assist with an identification of the point and the sherds and estimate of the dates of manufacture." Answer: Pre-historic pottery such as the two examples you found are categorized by their surface treatment. The large sherd that you found is called "punctated." These punctations were made with a variety of instruments, including sticks, shells, hollow reeds or fingers. The smaller sherd is "linear punctate," meaning the punctations were made along a line or row in a jabbing or dragging motion. Both of these treatments were purely decorative and date from 1800BC to 500BC.

You're quite right when you conclude that a midden would not be within the tidal zone, however changing ocean levels and continuous erosion make it impossible to say what the middens' relation was to the tideline at any time in the past. Actually the pottery that you found is quite common throughout the coastal plain of South Carolina. The point that you found appears to be crude and/or unfinished. In all probability it dates from the Woodland Period, roughly 500BC to AD1000.

Underwater carving - James Palmer: South Carolina's only underwater sculptor, Jim Palmer, has recently completed a marble bust in the Cooper River. Jim claims that he originally started to sculpt a man's head (no-one in particular!) but when he had finished working, it somehow seemed to look like his dive buddy at the time, Rick Lugo. Extensive video footage and photography were taken of the project and will be aired sometime next year on a Columbia TV channel. We will inform hobby divers of the date, time and channel.

Jim also sent us a map of where the bust is located so the dive community can enjoy it. So, please tell your friends and stop by and dive on it next time you visit the Cooper River.
price of tobacco became cheaper, the bowl of the pipes became larger. Consequently, the shape of the pipe bowl can be dated within ten or twenty years by its size.

By the early 1600's, the clay pipe had become very common. By the latter half of the 1600's the stem had grown to between 11 and 12 inches. By the beginning of the 1700's the length had grown between 13 to 13 1/2 inches. By the beginning of the 1700's some stems were made with enormous lengths of 2 feet or more (termed "churchwarden") while other stems were taken back to a more manageable length of 9 inches or so from heel to mouth.

The length of the stem had no bearing on the size of the bowl, but it did have a bearing on the size of the hole that the stem would have through it. The hole in the stem was made by pushing a wire through the center of the stem while it was still in the mold. When the stem was short, a thick piece of wire was used to make the hole. However, when the stem became longer a thinner wire was used because a thinner wire was less likely to stick through the side of the stem. Therefore, a long stem would have a small hole and short stems would have a larger hole.

In addition to stem holes and pipe bowls for identification pipes can be further identified by the occasionally symbols. In the third quarter of the 1600's marks were less common but reappeared in the last part of the 1600's. At this time the marks were reduced to two initials one on each side of the heel or spur, or sometimes more fully on the back side of the bowl in engraved circles.

In the first part of the 1700's the maker's initials were stamped into the stem, running around the stem as ornamental bands, and also stamped in circles on the top. In the second half of the 1700's and on through the 1800's you could often find Liverpool, Glasgow, and Irish makers marks in rectangles stamped on one side of the stem and that of the town on the other.

Unlike other items the life-span of the clay pipe was short due to extreme fragility. They were also very inexpensive making them as expendable as cigarettes are today. These are the reasons that so many pipes are found in our South Carolina rivers. The types of places where I have generally found pipes or pipe fragments are around ferry landings, plantations, old church sites, or any place where people would congregate in the past.

[Note from the editor: Jimmy Moss attended the 1991 SCIAA Underwater Archaeology Fieldschool. He is an enthusiastic Cooper River diver and is very familiar with sites on the West Branch. Jimmy regularly submits excellent hobby reports which include photographs, drawings and maps. Recently he also discovered a new shipwreck site which we intend to visit in the near future. His current research interest is pipes and he has one of the most extensive pipe collections from the Cooper River of which we are currently aware.]
ARE YOU INTERESTED IN STARTING AN UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY SOCIETY IN SOUTH CAROLINA?

By David Beard

Avocational archaeologists have long played an important role in the field of archaeology. Small budgets and the limited numbers of professionally trained personnel often hamper the ability to properly investigate many important archaeological sites. Sites which are on federal or state lands and which are in danger of being destroyed by development will be investigated with funds paid by the contracting agency, such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. But sites which are on private land or which are being destroyed by natural processes will often go undocumented for lack of the time, money and manpower. Consequently, some very important sites which are in no danger will also go undocumented in any detail for the same reasons.

Archaeological societies provide a mechanism for persons with an interest in archaeology to learn about the discipline, as well as opportunities to participate in field projects. Under the guidance and direction of professional archaeologists society members are trained in the latest field and lab techniques, in artifact identification and cataloguing, and in interpretation of data.

An archaeological society can take several forms from small groups of artifact collectors to large state-wide programs such as in South Carolina, Arkansas and Texas. The latter two states have very large memberships and formal training programs. The Arkansas program is probably the best of these.

The concept is quite simple. Each year the Arkansas Archeological Society holds its annual training dig at an important site. The state Archeological Survey, headquartered at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville and with Station Archeologists at other state universities, provides the professional expertise. New members of the Society start at the bottom. There is a certification program by which members advance in the program by demonstrating various levels of competence in field and lab techniques and data synthesis. In many ways this is similar to the Merit Badges earned by Boy Scouts. The highest level of certification qualifies the member to plan, direct and write up the investigation of a site under the auspices of the Society.

With the large number of divers in South Carolina and the increasing interest among these divers to become involved in archaeological projects, the time may be right to develop a state-wide mechanism for that involvement and training. While SCIAA is currently offering an annual fieldschool, primarily as a means for certifying instructors to offer archaeological diver specialty courses, the purpose of forming an underwater archaeological society would be to expand access to this type of training and to provide a blanket organization under whose auspices this training would be conducted.

I feel that the most logical step would be to make use of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina as a parent organization. An underwater archaeology unit could be formed from members who are divers. Divers interested in such a program would need only to join the Society and find out where their local Chapter meets. One of the main benefits of such a structure is that it would provide opportunities for members to be exposed to all aspects of archaeology—not just underwater subjects.

Another option is for a smaller association to be formed for the purpose of learning about underwater archaeology and conducting site surveys and mapping projects. This association would elect its own officers, draft its own by-laws and be responsible for carrying out its own projects. Staff underwater archaeologists from SCIAA could be made available to provide professional expertise in project planning, implementation and reporting. All of this work would, of course, have to comply with the South Carolina Underwater Antiquities Act of 1991. The primary draw-back for this sort of organization is that in the event that it becomes defunct, there is no clear mechanism for data management or collection curation.
Good Morning Divers,

The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in conjunction with the International Diving Educators Association (IDEA) training facility Scuba Center of Inman, has once again accomplished new developments in the education of scuba divers. My congratulations to all those involved in this new program of dual certification (IDEA and SCIAA) in underwater archaeology.

My name is Jan Mallindine and I am a Course Director for IDEA and the main instructor for the Scuba Center of Inman in South Carolina. Lynn Harris, from SCIAA, and I have been working on a joint training program. The program combines the SCIAA Archaeological Fieldschool with additional speciality IDEA training in dive safety procedures for archaeological diving [eg. not getting tied up in tape measures, coordination between buddies during underwater recording in low visibility conditions, safe use of floats to mark sites and artifacts etc. — ed.]. We brought the SCIAA fieldschool to Inman and completed a good deal of this training locally. The SCIAA ship replica, Floatentine, was transported from Columbia and used in our pool - my how that ship travels! We received major news coverage from radio, TV and newspapers interested in this new and innovative training program for divers. Everyone was excited and wondered what this unique training program involved. So many questions were asked during the lecture sessions..... How big was the pre-historic shark that this tooth came from?...... When was this little green bottle made?...... I found this arrowhead, how old is it?...... How many millions of years old did you say this bone was?...... Is this really a mastodon tooth?...... What is this anyway and how can we preserve it ... I found this shipwreck—how can

Steve Lindsay plots an artifact in the portable meter grid square
we date it and record it? The really wonderful part was that SCIAA and the Scuba Center of Inman provided each diver with a way to answer all those questions we have as we paw through our goodie bags after a dive. Haven’t you had the same questions? Why not join the next fieldschool and learn more about the artifacts that you are finding?

Speaking from personal experience, I found this to be a wonderful educational adventure. The first group of divers to receive dual certification from SCIAA and IDEA loved it. They were Catherine Wilcox, Don Hutchins, Donnie Edwards, Stephen Lindsay, Martha Sitton, Roderick O’ Conner and myself. Since our training we have been involved on the Waccamaw barge project using our new found skills. If you want to learn more about your discoveries in South Carolina waters, just call me (Jan) at the Scuba Center of Inman at (803) 472-9477. I can certify IDEA instructors in this new specialty course, and can assist any diver in enrolling in the next SCIAA fieldschool. With this training you will also receive a certificate from SCIAA and be certified as an archaeological sport diver. You can join SCIAA with state projects and dives on archaeological sites and shipwrecks. This is a unique training program offered to sport divers in South Carolina. A showpiece educational program that other states and dive organizations will adopt because of the quality of the training and the value of a trained diver to the state - something that we can be proud of. Thanks again SCIAA for making this possible!

Sincerely,

Jan Mallindine, IDEA #1780CD, SC Hobby Diver # 2500
Editors: Lynn Harris & Carl Naylor
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Page 6: Photo - Steve Kelsay
Page 7: Sherds & Point Drawing - Ray Swagerty
Sculpture Map - Jim Palmer
Page 8: Cooper River Pipes - Jimmy Moss
Page 10: Photo - Kathy Kent
Page 11: Photo - Dan Westergren/The Spartanburg Herald

Briefs

Fieldschool T-shirts Available
T-shirts for the 1991 Underwater Archaeology Fieldschools are available in white, red, yellow, and aqua in large size only. The cost is $9.00 each plus $1.00 for mailing. Fieldschool participants can get their t-shirts by sending the correct amount to the Charleston office.

Weekend Hobby Licenses Now Issued
The Wet Shop in North Charleston is now issuing weekend hobby licenses for $5.00 each. These licenses are only good for a specific weekend and are convenient for visiting divers from out of state. Remember to keep your receipt with you when you go diving with this type of license since this is the only record you will have.

Please Fill In Enclosed Survey Form
Enclosed in this Goody Bag is a questionnaire concerning the formation of an underwater archaeological society in South Carolina. Please take the time to fill it out and return to:
David Beard
Underwater Archaeology Division
SCIAA Field Office
40 Patriots Point Rd.
Mt. Pleasant, S.C. 29464

Happy Christmas and Merry New Year
from the Spartanburg Archaeology Management Program

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