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*The Goody Bag - August 1994*

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

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She's Back

Lynn Harris Returns From South Africa

Lynn Harris has returned to her duties in South Carolina as head of SDAMP after a year in South Africa with the National Monuments Council (NMC) setting up a sport diver education program and shipwreck database.

During a historic time of landmark changes -- a new government, national anthem, flag and official languages -- preservation professionals and the public in the country became enthusiastically involved in workshops and conferences about preserving their maritime heritage. While this may seem incongruous, it can also be viewed as an appropriate timeframe.

First, all South Africans are trying to re-establish a cultural identity with their past and the British and Dutch settlers have strong maritime historical affiliations. Second, the new government has many civic responsibilities that will come ahead of underwater archaeology for the next several years in a country that is very economically depressed. By training the diving public there is the alternative of privately funded community projects instead of state projects. Third, diving on shipwrecks on the scenic African coast-

C.S.S. Hunley

‘Last’ Search For Submarine Takes Place Off Charleston

By Mark Newell

It is being billed as the last search of its kind — the most technologically advanced hunt ever conducted for the long sought after Confederate States Submarine H.L. Hunley. The search, which took place in the waters off Sullivan’s Island near Charleston in early August, was mounted by a large contingent of supporting organizations under the direction of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology (SCIAA) at the University of South Carolina.

The C.S.S. Hunley became the first submarine in history to sink an enemy vessel in combat. As such it is looked upon as the direct ancestor of today’s modern nuclear attack submarine. The story of the little submarine’s attempts to strike a blow against the Union blockade of Charleston harbor is one of great tragedy and heroism. Three Confederate navy and volunteer crews, one of them including the inventor himself, drowned in the submarine during trials in Charleston harbor in 1863. Then, on the evening of February 17, 1864, a well-practiced crew slipped out of Breach Inlet between Sullivans Island and the Isle of Palms. The crew powered the ship in the outgoing tide with a propellor attached to a hand crank that ran the length of the vessel. They took aim at the U.S.S. Housatonic, a Federal blockade ship that had anchored for the night. The C.S.S. Hunley attached a 90-lb. “torpedo” to the side of the olock-
Specialty Workshops Planned

In an effort to service our sport divers and meet their needs and demands, the Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program (SDAMP) will be offering a series of specialty workshops over the coming months. These workshops will be held both in Columbia and in Charleston on a monthly basis provided we have enough interested pre-registered participants. Other opportunities for further involvement will exist in the form of conferences and lectures around the state which we will advertise through the Goody Bag.

After every Field Training Course offered by the SDAMP we assess survey forms from the participants giving input and ideas about improvements. A frequent comment is that more information and time should be devoted to certain favorite lectures such as ceramics, bottles, ship construction, etc. Well, the Field Training Courses are really introductory courses with a limited amount of time available, so thorough coverage of these topics is not feasible. In these two-day weekend courses the primary objectives are to introduce you to the concepts and principles in underwater archaeology. Special emphasis is placed on the importance of artifact context and practical training in pre-disturbance surveying methods used to map a site. We also discuss our South Carolina legislation, the site file system, and stress how important it is for divers to report sites to us. The other lectures simply give students a brief overview of the types of sites and artifacts we have in our state waters.

To increase your understanding and identification skills (and this is important for improved hobby reports) of artifacts and shipwreck interpretation you need to follow up the field training course by compiling your own reference literature, type collections of artifacts, and participation in projects. We would also like to assist you in this endeavor by offering specialty workshops and fieldwork experiences on a variety of topics. If you have been through a weekend Field Training Course you can also receive a SCIAA logbook and use workshop attendance as credits towards a Course 2 Certification. The workshops will also be open to any other licensed hobby divers or even interested non-divers if there is space available.

Here is a list of forthcoming 1994 workshops and lectures that will be counted towards a Course 2:

- **September 17:** 1:00 - 5:30 p.m.: Charleston Maritime Festival - Series of Lectures on Archaeology Projects on South Carolina Watercraft. Venue: Charleston Maritime Festival. Series of Specialty Workshops.
- **September 24:** Identifying, Drawing, and Photographing Historic Ceramics. Venue: Charleston Underwater Archaeology Field Office, Fort Johnson, James Island. Contact Lynn Harris at (803) 762-6105 to register for this workshop. Cost will be $10.
- **October 15:** 8:30 -12 a.m.: Identifying, Drawing, Drinking from (oops!) and Photographing Historic Bottles. Venue: Charleston Underwater Archaeology Field Office, Fort Johnson, James Island. Contact Lynn Harris at (803) 762-6105 to register for this workshop. Cost will be $10.
- **November 12:** Fossil Lecture by Smithsonian Institute staff. Venue: South Carolina State Museum, Columbia.

For more information about these programs, or if you have ideas for future workshops, contact Lynn Harris at (803) 762-6105.
Artist Rendering of the C.S.S. Hunley's Attack on the U.S.S. Housatonic

C.S.S. Hunley

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Breath Inlet. The metal had been identified years earlier as the engine of a modern vessel.

The first scientific search for the submarine was conducted in 1981 by SCIAA in conjunction with the National Underwater Marine Agency — the organization created by "Raise the Titanic" author Clive Cussler. The "last" search for the C.S.S. Hunley will be conducted by the same two agencies.

"We are calling this the last search because it will be so thorough and so technologically supported that we will either find the vessel — or show that it no longer exists in any identifiable form," said Mark Newell, SCIAA's principal investigator for the project. Newell, who has been researching the C.S.S. Hunley since 1969, was successful in convincing Clive Cussler to fund and lead a return mission to the waters off Sullivan's Island.

"This time we will be using more advanced electronics and some new equipment," said Clive Cussler. "This will include side scan sonar, a proton magnetometer and a sub bottom profiler. These will be coupled with a Global Satellite Positioning system which will enable us to locate "targets", determine their size and depth and then record their position to within three feet."

The project is being supported by The Sons of Confederate Veterans and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Both organizations will supply divers trained during the past year by Newell for the excavation work required to identify the targets found by Cussler. The University of Georgia at Athens has also made sub bottom profile expert Irvin Garrison available for the project.

Local support has also been provided by Tom and Sally Robinson, owners of Charleston Scuba, a dive store which provided air for the divers and a support vessel for the diving operations.

Sport divers Hamp Shuping, Jimmy Moss, Nick Nicholls, and Doug Boehme will also work on the project, having completed Underwater Archaeology Field Training courses. SCIAA staff will include Lynn Harris, on her first major dive since returning from South Africa, Bill Barr, Joe Beatty, and Carl Naylor.

Other agencies providing support and advice include the National Park Service, The United States Navy, The General Services Administration and South Carolina's Department of Archives & History. A 30-minute documentary of the search project will be produced by Newell in co-operation with the Land's End Group, a television production company, with a grant from the Santee Cooper Public Service Authority.

The results of the search will not be announced until they have been reviewed by a national advisory committee of experts. They will determine what actions will be taken in the event that the "last" search for the Hunley reveals the final resting place of one of the most innovative weapons of naval warfare invented by the Confederacy.
Part 1

S.C.'s Artificial Reefs

By Mel Bell

Marine artificial reefs were first used by coastal South Carolina anglers as fishery enhancement devices as early as the late 1830s.

In an attempt to deal with declining catches of sheepshead in estuarine waters, fishermen submerged simple wooden structures near the banks of tidal creeks and rivers to provide hard substrate for the attachment of barnacles (a common food item of sheepshead).

Their efforts soon resulted in increased numbers of barnacles and improved catches of sheepshead around the structures. Despite this relatively early success in using man-made structures to improve fishing, it was not until more than 100 years later that further artificial reef construction efforts were documented in South Carolina.

In the early 1960s, coinciding with a rise in popularity of saltwater sport fishing, interest and enthusiasm for man-made reefs in coastal South Carolina waters were once again generated among local anglers. Sport fishing clubs and other saltwater anglers began building simple reefs in nearshore waters with available scrap materials, including automobile tires, school buses, and washing machines. Many of these efforts were limited in scale and often short-term in duration due to the quality and quantity of materials utilized or the inability to keep sites marked for continued use.

In 1967, the state of South Carolina became involved in marine artificial reef construction by providing funding for the establishment of several larger and more permanent coastal reefs. For five years, state funds, as well as matching federal funds, were utilized to initiate and continue construction of six permanent nearshore reef sites. In 1973, the state's present Marine Artificial Reef Program was established within the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department's Marine Resources Division.

The primary purpose for the development of marine artificial reefs in South Carolina today is to provide enhanced fishing opportunities for saltwater recreational anglers. Since the majority of the sea floor off the state is flat, featureless, sand bottom with limited fishing potential, artificial reefs are extremely popular among saltwater anglers wishing to improve their fishing success. In recent years, artificial reefs have also become extremely popular among a growing number of recreational divers, many of whom were previously unaware of the diversity and quality of diving opportunities available off South Carolina.

Since the establishment of the Marine Artificial Reef Program, all activities pertaining to siting, permitting, construction, marking, maintenance, and monitoring of marine artificial reefs off South Carolina have been the responsibility of the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department. In 1991, the South Carolina Marine Artificial Reef Management Plan was placed into effect to provide the state with a source of guidelines, policies, procedures, and general standards pertaining to all aspects of marine artificial reef administration, construction, and management.

The South Carolina Marine Artificial Reef Program currently holds permits for 35 reef construction sites, with 15 new reefs planned for development by the year 2000. Artificial reefs are located in estuarine, nearshore, and offshore waters along the entire length of the coast, and are found in waters ranging in depths from 9 to 110 feet. Most reefs are conveniently located near major inlets and range from 2.5 to 32 nautical miles offshore. One site is located in a tidal river and two are adjacent to public fishing piers. Reef sites are chosen based on their accessibility to potential users, water depth, lack of existing productive bottom, and minimal impact on current uses of the bottom or overlying waters.

South Carolina's marine artificial reefs are constructed from a wide range of materials, including various materials of opportunity (scrap) as well as specifically designed manufactured reef structures. Reef permit sizes range from .03 to 1 square mile, with all reefs designed to have multiple structures placed within the permit boundaries. Reef construction sites may contain as many as 20 individual medium to large structures, and four sites have in excess of 100 smaller designed reef habitat structures.

While individual reefs may be constructed of everything from scrap concrete to carefully designed and manufactured steel reef structures, the most commonly utilized material on South Carolina's nearshore and offshore artificial reefs is steel-hulled vessels (more than 100 barges, boats, and ships
The R.V. Dalton becomes part of an artificial reef off Cape Roman near Georgetown on August 13, 1990. (Photo courtesy of the S.C. Department of Natural Resources)

ranging in length from 45 to 460 feet). Most vessels were obtained free of charge, and in some cases prepared and sunk on a reef site at little or no cost to the state. However, with supplies of such suitable vessels and other forms of scrap becoming more limited each year, future reef construction off this state will ultimately depend on the availability of designed reef habitat structures of some type, as well as sufficient funding to allow their large scale use.

In seeking an abundant supply of suitable cost-effective reef structure available for use on a year-round basis, the South Carolina Marine Artificial Reef Program has been evaluating designed reef habitat structures since 1985. Fourteen different designs (consisting of more than 1,000 individual units) have been placed into service on nine different reefs along the coast. During their time in the water each reef unit design has been closely examined and evaluated based on several key criteria, including: practicality, durability, stability, and biological effectiveness. Monitoring of each design has been an on-going process, with some designs doing much better than others.

Despite a lack of public or private involvement in the formal administration and management of the state’s system of artificial reefs, numerous opportunities exist for individual, sport fishing clubs, dive clubs, civic organizations, private companies, and others to take an active role in the planning, funding, development, and maintenance of reefs. A major percentage of all reef construction projects completed off South Carolina has been made possible over the years by donation of materials, services, or funding from a wide variety of non-governmental sources.

Since 1989, saltwater fishing clubs in the state have become active in the planning, siting, funding, and construction of all newly permitted marine artificial reefs. Several clubs have developed artificial reef fund raising and construction committees, whose members work closely with Marine Artificial Reef Program personnel in the development and maintenance of the reef system. Club members have also proven to be of great value in providing local knowledge needed in the selection of sites for new reefs.

The future of South Carolina’s Marine Artificial Reef Program appears bright at the moment due to a significant increase in funding available for continued management and development activities. Dedication of a share of the annually available revenues generated through the state’s newly adopted saltwater fishing stamp, as well as increasing interest among recreational angling and diving organizations in providing

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Lynn Returns

line is very likely to be an important
drawcard for future tourism, especially
now that the new South Africa is ac-
cepted by the international community.
If these underwater sites are not pre-
served, it will constitute the loss of an
extremely important marketable re-
source which could potentially create
revenue for the new government.

A number of avenues for acheiving
these management goals were explored
while Lynn was in South Africa. Work-
shops and certification courses similar
to those we teach in South Carolina
were offered around the country. A
total of 85 students participated in this
program. Local professionals, archae-
ologists and museum curators, were
involved in these courses as trainee
instructors, who would then continue
offering these courses in the future.
Recreational pre-disturbance projects
were initiated on local shipwreck sites.
In the Cape Town area, divers from the
Institute of Maritime Technology un-
der the direction of Maritime Museum
Curator and Archaeologist Jaco Boshoff
started a pilot community project on a
English East India shipwreck, the
Brunswick (1805). Other divers, be-
longing to the Scylla Diving Club in the
Knysna, are in the process of starting
a shipwreck reserve on the wreck of the
Paquita (1895). The diving club mem-
ers designed and financed signboards
on the nearby jetty telling landlubbers
about the shipwreck and warning divers
that it is against the law to remove
anything from the site. Visiting dive
groups can obtain underwater trail
maps. This is similar to the preserve
system that has been established by the
Florida State Underwater Archaeology
Department on shipwrecks such as the
City of Hawkinsville.

Divers who went through a nautical
archaeology course were encouraged
to submit information on their favorite
shipwreck dive sites to the NMC data-
base. Shipwreck data forms were given
out at diving instructional facilities,
clubs and museums. Unlike South
Carolina's legislation, no artifacts may
be recovered from sites on a casual
recreational basis. Shipwrecks are con-
sidered a source of eco-tourism or un-
derwater maritime museums for the
diving community. The database will be
used by the professionals to assist in
making management decisions about
research priorities, developmental im-
ports and granting commercial salvage
licences. At present there are 2,500
historically known shipwrecks of many
different nationalities wrecked along the
South African coastline. The diving com-
munity will play an important role in
providing physical evidence that can be
matched with the historical records. Re-
ports submitted on the same wreck over
a long time period will also provide
insight into patterns of structural and
environmental change on the site.

Robin Denson has departed for her
home state, Florida, after a year of join-
ing SCIAA as manager of the SDAMP.
She is currently working for the Florida's
Heritage Project. This involves de-
veloping archaeology curriculums for
school children. She is also continuing
to promote and teach NAS (Nautical
Archaeology Society) courses. Robin
can be contacted at 303 Brantley Harbor
Drive, Longwood, Florida, 32779.

What Is It?

Sport Diver Rick Hopf
(hobby license #3118)
sent us these photos of a
stoneware jug he found
recently in the Cooper
River. The jug appears to
be a Bellarmine which is
a type of Rhenish ston-
eware made predominantly
in factories in and around
the Frechen section of
Germany.

According to Ivor
Noel-Hume, a noted au-
thority on historic ceram-
ics, the jugs varied in
capacity from a pint to
about five gallons and
were made from a gray-
bodied stoneware coated
with an iron-oxide slip
that broke into a brown
mottle when fired in a
saltglaze kiln. The earli-
est molded masks ap-
peared in the form of
satyrs, from which the
human face developed
in the mid-sixteenth
century (see inset).

These human faces
were well-molded and
generally wore a pleas-
ingly paternal expression.
These jugs con-
tinued to be made in
the Rhineland and ex-
ported through the first
quarter of the eight-
tenth century, without
the face masks.
S.C. Archaeology Week 1994
Set For September 24 - October 1

By Nena Powell and Cindy Abrams, Coordinators

During September, the South Carolina archaeological community will celebrate a series of statewide events designed to raise public awareness of the state’s multicultural heritage and enlist public support and participation in resource conservation. The Third Annual S.C. Archaeology Week (SCAW), will be held on September 24-October 1, 1994, and will culminate at Santee State Park with the Seventh Annual Archaeology Field Day, sponsored by the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, on October 1. The goal of the professional community of South Carolina is to promote archaeological education statewide in South Carolina.

Our theme this year is the “Impacts and Influences between Early European Explorers and Native Americans of South Carolina.” Programs are being finalized and the Calendar of Events booklet will be mailed out the first part of September.

Show your support in protecting and preserving South Carolina’s archaeological sites and its rich and varied cultural heritage by attending the many programs offered during South Carolina Archaeology Week. We hope that everyone will participate in the annual Kick-Off this year to be held on Monday, September 26. We have decided to hold the opening ceremonies at the South Carolina State Museum this year instead of on the front steps of the capitol, due to the threat of rain during the past two years. The opening ceremonies will begin at 1:00 p.m. in the atrium of the museum with a gubernatorial proclamation and welcome from State Archaeologist Bruce Rippeteau. At 1:30 p.m. a special program will be presented to the general public about the

Reefs

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funding for reef construction, is providing a stable source of financial backing for much of the reef development outlined in the state’s artificial reef management plan. Additional support in the form of Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration grants should also allow many of the management function of the reef program to continue.

As the population of the state continues to grow throughout the remainder of this century and into the next, demand on natural living marine resources will increase as well. Marine resource managers will undoubtedly be challenged by a growing need to effectively manage these resources in the face of increasing competition among potential user groups from all directions. In this light, allowing artificial reef development and management to keep up with rising demand will become even more important in the years to come.

Editor’s Note: Mel Bell is head of S.C.’s Artificial Reef Program. Part 2 will provide more details on the reefs themselves

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Archaeology Week

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first encounters that occurred between the early Spanish explorers and the Native Americans of South Carolina during the mid-1500s. Archaeological exhibits from around the state will be displayed in the atrium of the state museum from Monday, September 26, to Friday, September 30. Other notable programs during the month of September include a New World Food Festival at the Museum of York County, a colonial village excavation at Old Dorchester State Park, an open excavation at a German-Swiss settlement near Aiken, a special lecture of the search for Francis Marion’s camp at The Charleston Museum, an African-American Jubilation Festival in Columbia, and tours and programs at more than 20 state parks.

S.C. Archaeology Week will culminate at Santee State Park for the Seventh Annual Archaeology Field Day on October 1, an annual two-day camping festival sponsored by the Archaeological Society of South Carolina. More than 2,000 persons from across the state are expected to tour the more than 30 exhibits and watch more than 50 demonstrators of Native American and colonial skills. Featured attractions will include atlatl spear throwing, hide tanning, blow guns, Native American dances, stone tool making, firing of Catawba pottery, a New World Food Festival, indigo dying, Lowcountry basket making, storytelling, metal work, stone work, mat weaving, children games, archaeological methods, artifact identification, videos, and re-enactments by The Men of Menendez and the 84th Royal Scottish Highlanders. An auction will raise funds for the Society’s Trust Fund, and a slow-cooked hickory barbecue will feed an expected 350 persons. The day will be topped off with a lecture by Dr. Chester DePratter on “The Native American Perspective of the Arrival of the First European Explorers” at the Santee Indian mound. The evening program will present “The Sounds of South Carolina,” which will highlight various ethnic music indigenous to South Carolina.

For more information and to receive a Calendar of Events booklet, please contact Nena Powell or Cindy Abrams at 803-777-8170.