

late 1800s, when major changes in the design of the stern occurred as the result of the advent of iron-hulled ships.

A classic anecdote about the lively nature of life at sea revolves around a particular activity that occurred in the quarter gallery of a certain ship:

Stories...have been handed down and one such, its ingredients undeniably basic, concerns a seaman on board a sailing passenger vessel who, during a long voyage, was one day over the side, painting the ship's hull. His work took him to the vicinity of the quarter gallery and he became aware not only that it was occupied, but also that the occupant was female. Whatever urge it was that made him dab upwards with his brush, indeed whether he thought to claim it as an accident, cannot be known, but the result was an outraged passenger's complaint to the captain. The undiscipline was, of course, punished and the offence logged. The wording of the entry in the ship's log, was the cause of no small cogitation, but the final version was in its way a masterpiece "...that he did paint an uncaulked seam" (Munday 1978:133).

End Notes

1 This depiction may be consulted in a number of readily available works, including Howard (1979:8). The original is in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

2 Reproductions of this painting are published in McKee (1972:240-241, fig. 8) and Howard (1979:44, fig. 52) to name only two of many sources.

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Future Plans for Sport Diver Management in South Carolina

Introduction

The Division of Underwater Archaeology at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA), University of South Carolina, is currently develop-

ing an active education program for sport divers. Although sport divers have played a prominent role in state archaeology projects since the 1970s, for example participation in the excavation and recovery of the Browns ferry vessel, training has never been available to them on a formal basis. By the end of 1990, SCIAA plans to have distributed a wide range of educational literature to dive stores and clubs, set-up exhibits, encouraged divers to contribute articles to local amateur archaeology newsletters and popular sport diver publications, run field schools and created a state park on an underwater site.

The Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program

These activities are being coordinated through the Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program, previously known as the Hobby Diver Program established by Alan Albright in 1973. The original goal of this program was to increase personal contact between professional archaeologists and sport divers. Staff from the Division of Underwater Archaeology gave presentations at dive clubs, visited sites and identified artifacts that were reported by divers to SCIAA. Divers were also licensed by the state to collect artifacts and fossils in return for submitting monthly reports listing the types, quantities and locations of items recovered. Essentially, the ideology behind this licensing system was that it was unrealistic to believe that the state could ever effectively enforce restrictive legislation on underwater sites. The alternative was to know what and where divers were collecting.

Hobby Divers (a title implying small-scale, recreational surface collecting as diving hobby) were also regarded as potential source of archaeological information that would make a real and significant contribution to the history and pre-history of South Carolina. Although SCIAA currently receives as many as 600 hobby diver reports per month, the major problem with most of this information is that divers are unable to identify artifacts, or even provide adequate descriptions that would enable archaeologists to identify their finds. Furthermore, documentation of locations of sites and the context of artifacts is usually vague. To make this licensing system work, the state needs to provide some form of basic archaeological training and education. This is the new focus of the Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program.

Education: Literature and Exhibits

Educational literature in the form of graphic hand-outs of artifact types commonly found in South Carolina waters have already been compiled and distributed around dive clubs and stores in the state. These hand-outs depict general trends in artifact evolution, impart information about artifact recording procedures, and give divers some idea of the kinds of artifacts likely to be found at specific types of sites. Ideally, we would like divers to be able to identify artifacts, provide an approximate date range and recognize different types of sites. In addition to these hand-outs, a manual due to be published shortly, will familiarize sport divers in South Carolina with archaeological concepts and the objectives of the Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program. It will also describe and explain simple and affordable ways to record the locations of sites and artifacts, basic conservation techniques, and provide detailed information on artifact identification. Lists of references for further reading and names of people with specialty interests to contact are also included.

An educational exhibit case of an interchangeable range of artifacts donated by sport divers for will be set up on the premises of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Another mobile display case will be used for temporary exhibits at locations such as dive stores, boat shows, local museums, historical or archaeological society meetings, banks, malls, libraries, schools and various popular South Carolina cultural festivals. Displays will be accompanied with packages of educational literature as well as posters and pamphlets. Hopefully, access to all this information will upgrade the quality of divers reporting skills. Rather than having a state license to "collect", we envisage sport divers of the future conducting preliminary site surveys and controlled surface sampling of an amateur standard that will, at the very least, be of some value to professionals as data base for cultural resource management.

Publication

Assistance and advice will be provided by SCIAA to sport divers who are interested in submitting articles to amateur archaeology newsletters as well as of popular national sport diving publications. For example, *Features and Profiles*, The Archaeological Society of South Carolina's monthly newsletter, the pending *Amateur Archaeology Sport Diver Quarterly* newsletter to be edited by the Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program, *Underwater USA*, and *Skindiver Magazine*.

Field Schools

The theoretical component of this educational program will be complemented by an annual field school. Initially, field school applications will be restricted to South Carolina sport diver instructors who will use this training to develop their own amateur underwater archaeology courses through sport diver certifying agencies such as PADI and NAUI. This qualification will eventually become a requirement for any sport diver who wants to obtain a state hobby license. This certification process will additionally provide South Carolina with a pool of trained volunteers to assist with local projects. The field school will also be open to land archaeology and anthropology graduate students with diving certifications who are enrolled at University of South Carolina. This will not be considered a specialized maritime and underwater archaeology program such as those offered through East Carolina University and Texas A & M University. It will simply provide a broader archaeological background for students.

Three shipwreck sites in South Carolina have been selected as possibilities for the 1990 field school. All three sites are located "on land" rather than underwater and will provide a more appropriate initial training ground for students than the majority of underwater sites in South Carolina with conditions such as low visibility, currents, and tides. One of the sites, *Freeda Wyley*, is a late nineteenth-century lumber barkentine located at Myrtle Beach, a popular public recreational area in South Carolina. The South played an important role in lumber trade during this time period (Wood 1981), so in addition to providing a suitable field school training ground, the project might also initiate a new area of research in the state.

The second shipwreck site being considered for a field school is a small fishing vessel dated by means of associated artifacts to the early nineteenth century. The site is located at Hunting Island near Beaufort, South Carolina. The wreckage includes evidence of a "live well" to keep fish alive and fresh while transporting them to market (Baumer 1988:15). No other live-welled fishing boats have been excavated or recorded in North America yet. Fishing activity around the coastal islands of South Carolina represents an extremely important aspect of state's past and present maritime heritage. Consideration is therefore being given to recovering and conserving structural components of this vessel at SCIAA's conservation laboratory.

The third field school possibility is what appears to be a small riverine plantation vessel, approximately thirty feet in length and nine feet in beam, eroding from a mud bank at the edge of the Ashepoo River north of Charleston (Newell 1986). Fragments of pipe bowls and black glass indicate that the site may date to the early eighteenth century. Another important feature noted during the examination of the vessel was the absence of any metal fastenings. When initially examined in 1985 some of the upper strakes of the vessel had eroded away and many loose structural timbers were found nearby. Although the site has been sandbagged and monitored peri-

odically, excavation and thorough documentation is a more feasible management solution.

Underwater State Park

Another recent development associated with South Carolina's 1990 shipwreck site management agenda is the creation of an underwater state park for sport divers on *Lawrence*, a cargo-carrying steamship wrecked in 1899 near Port Royal, Beaufort. The vessel is located approximately two miles offshore on a sandbank and the boilers are visible on the surface. This site has been a subject of a great deal of legal controversy concerning its jurisdiction during the past year and a half. After a series of court cases involving South Carolina and various groups of salvors, the case was finally resolved in December 1989 in favor of the state. *Lawrence* is a very popular sport diving and fishing site and will now be protected by the state for public recreation rather than exclusive commercial salvage operations.

Conclusion

South Carolina has the history, archaeological resources, support of the state and local sport divers to explore the potential of underwater archaeology as a co-operative amateur-professional discipline. It has already been convincingly demonstrated during the past seventeen operative years of our Hobby Diver Program that sport divers discover the majority of sites in the state by virtue of their number and the frequency with which they dive. In order to utilize sport divers as an effective work force and increase their appreciation of South Carolina's underwater heritage, it is essential to edu-

cate them. SCIAA is attempting to combine this objective with the state's research and cultural resource management program.

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