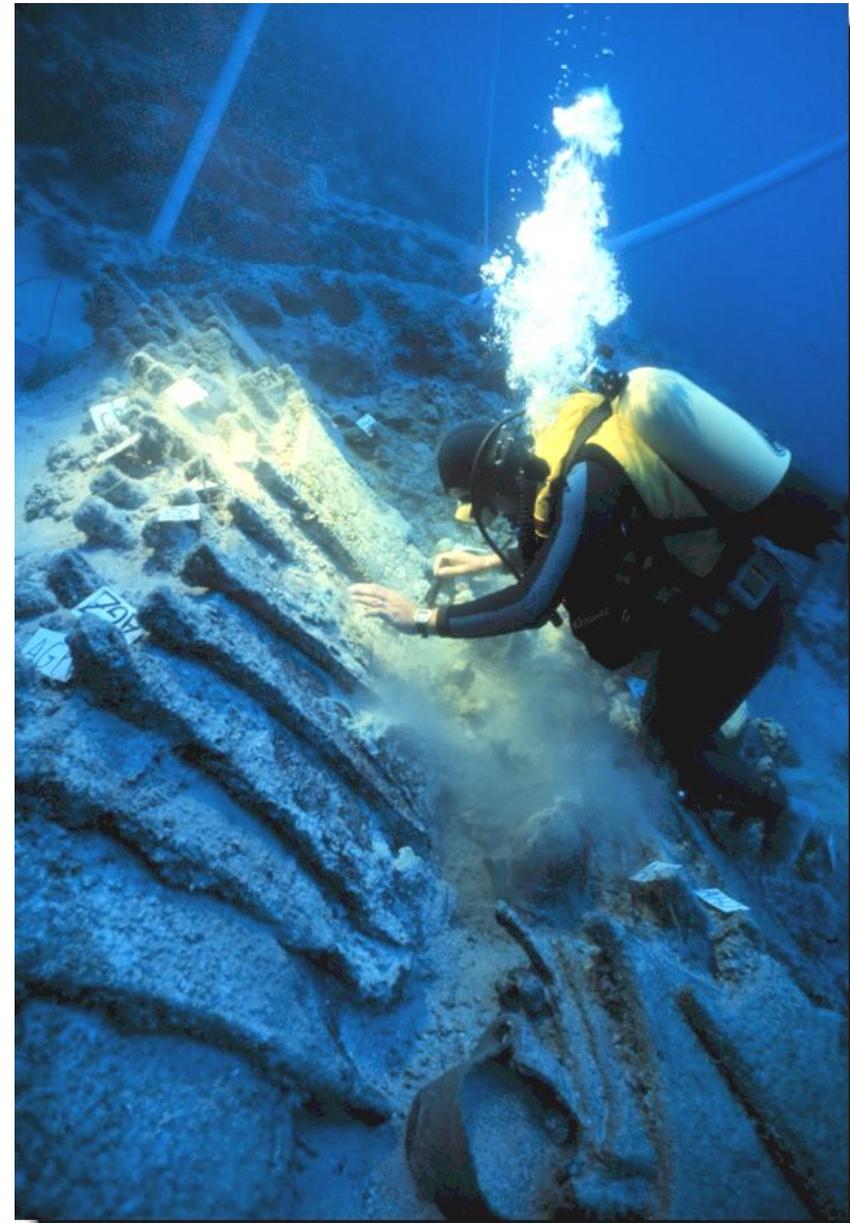


ARCH 0678

Underwater in the Mediterranean:
An Introduction to Maritime Archaeology
Prof. Christoph Bachhuber



Admit it, your romantic imagination has been stirred by the title of this course



...and your spirit of adventure too



...but what is Maritime Archaeology (in the Mediterranean)?



Some of my involvement in the field (training)

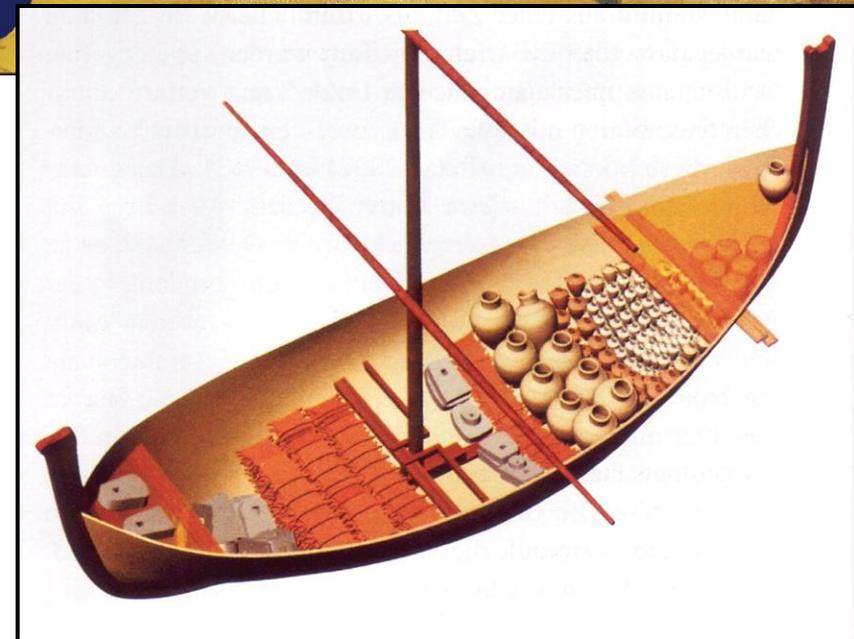


Institute of Nautical Archaeology
and the Nautical Archaeology
Program at Texas A&M University



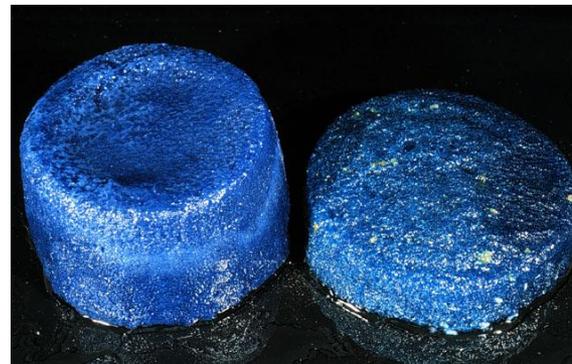
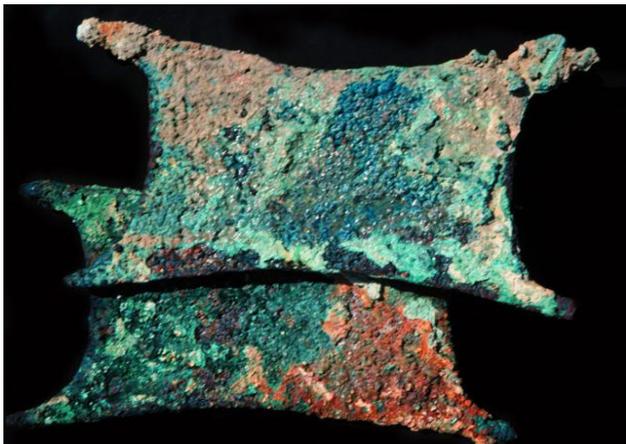
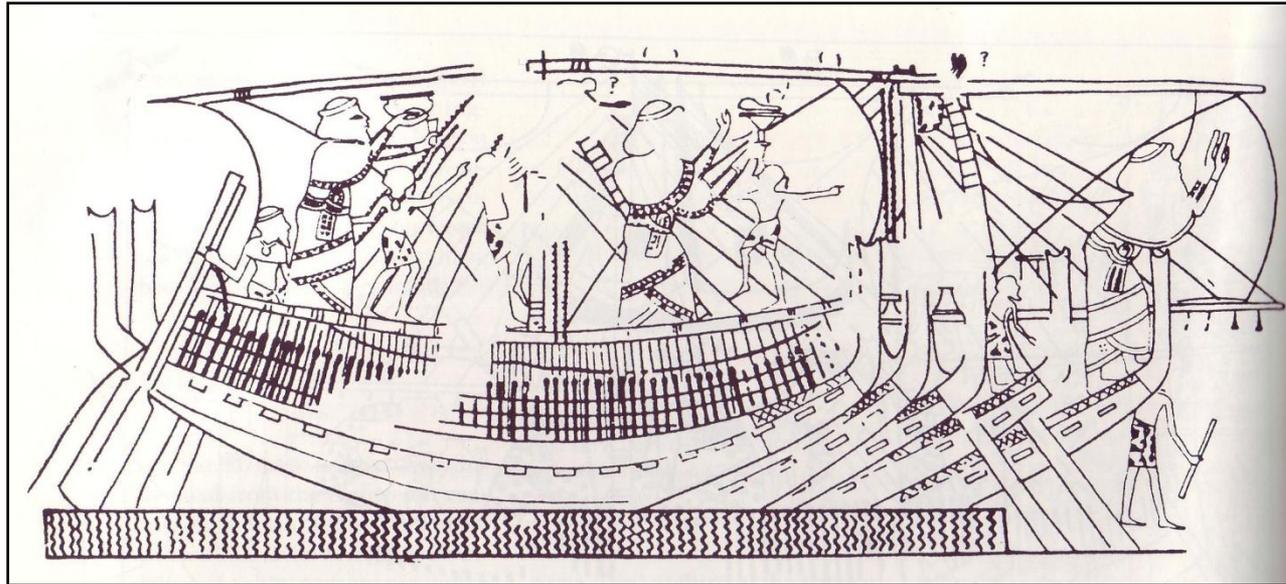
It started with this man: George Bass,
the 'founding father' of underwater and
maritime archaeology

Some of my involvement in the field (research and fieldwork)



Extensive research on the Late Bronze Age Uluburun shipwreck (sunk ca. 1320 BCE)

'And now my brother is going to see the things that I have dispatched to my brother. Thus I will dispatch to my brother [gifts].'
(Moran 1992, *Amarna Letters* 24 III 61-3.)

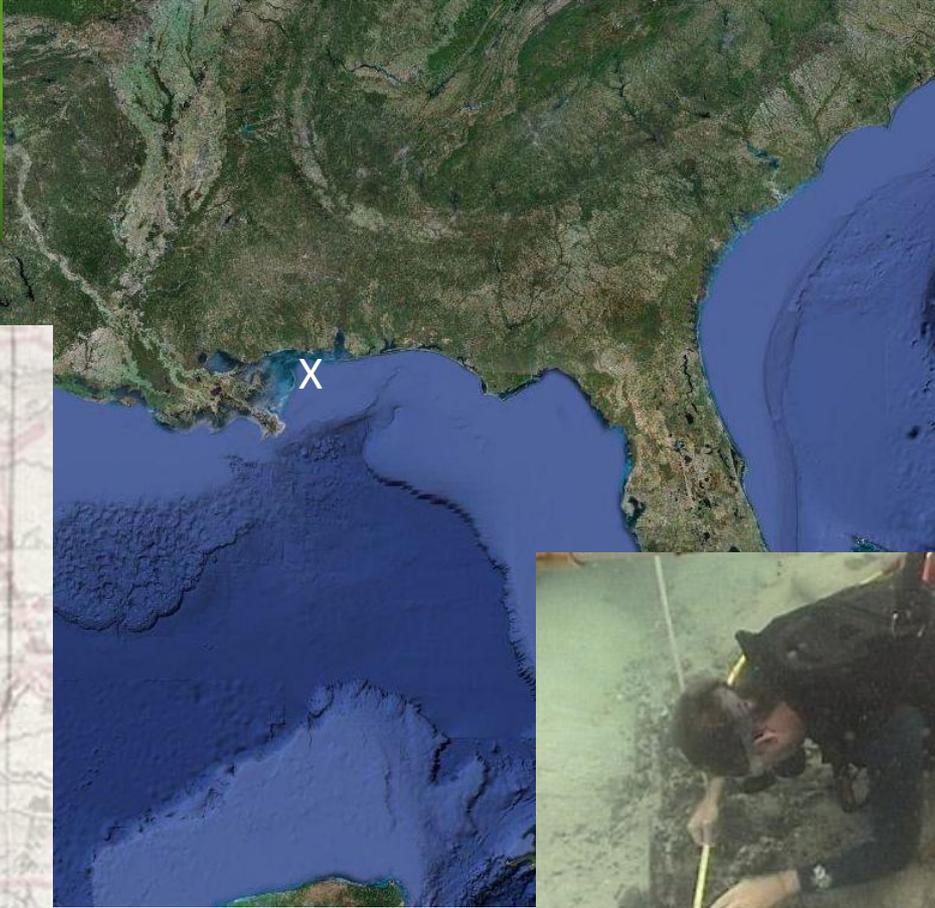
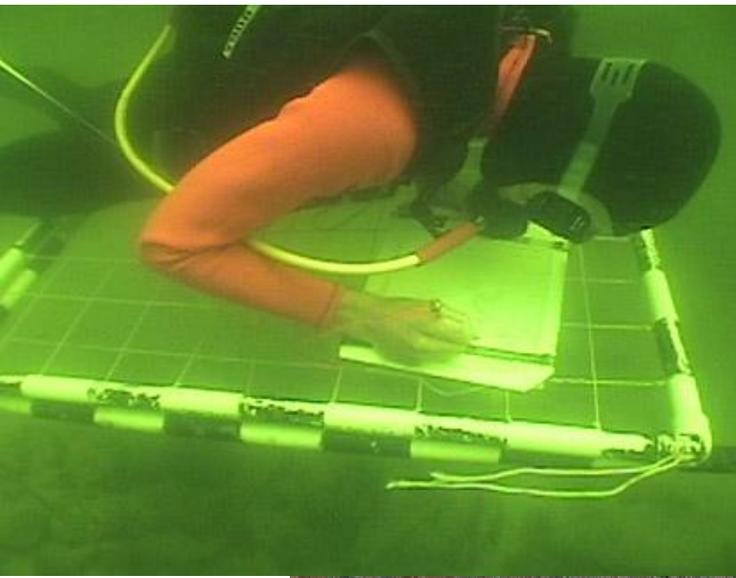


Desirable objects and materials recovered from the Uluburun shipwreck

Fieldwork on the Camaltı Burnu shipwreck (Byzantine, sunk ca. AD 1200)



Fieldwork on the Santa Rosa Island shipwreck (Spanish Colonial, sunk ca. AD 1730)



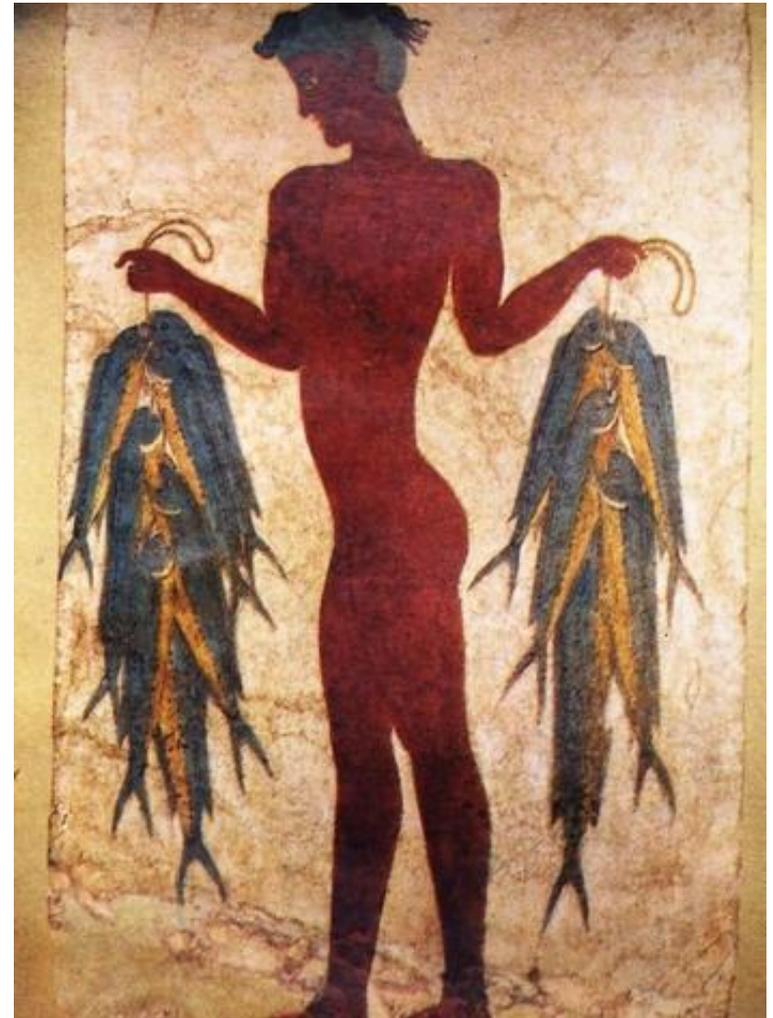
What is Maritime Archaeology (in the Mediterranean)?



Broadly it is archaeology that relates directly to historic and prehistoric interaction with the (Mediterranean) Sea.



Bible History Online



Two Minoan wall frescoes (paintings) from Late Bronze Age Thera (modern Santorini) in the Aegean (ca. 1520 BCE). By this definition, both frescoes fall within the ambit of 'maritime archaeology', but...

We need to narrow the definition (for this course).



Maritime archaeology is the study of material culture related to the technologies, enterprise, and communities of seafaring and seafarers in the ancient Mediterranean

Maritime archaeology does not equate with underwater archaeology

Byzantine (ca. AD 1100) shipwreck excavations in the middle of Istanbul (Yenikapı), Turkey



And not all underwater archaeology is maritime

Survey (and upcoming excavation) of the Early Bronze Age (ca. 2800 BCE) settlement of Pavlopetri off the southern coast of Greece





Finally, distinguishing 'maritime' archaeology from 'nautical' archaeology



Reconstructing the Roman harbor of Caesarea (on the Israeli coast) falls within the ambit of maritime archaeology (not nautical archaeology)

Ongoing excavations
in the harbor of Alexandria, Egypt
(sunk in an earthquake, ca. 40 BCE)



'Nautical' archaeology is all about the ships (and boats), their cargo and their crew....

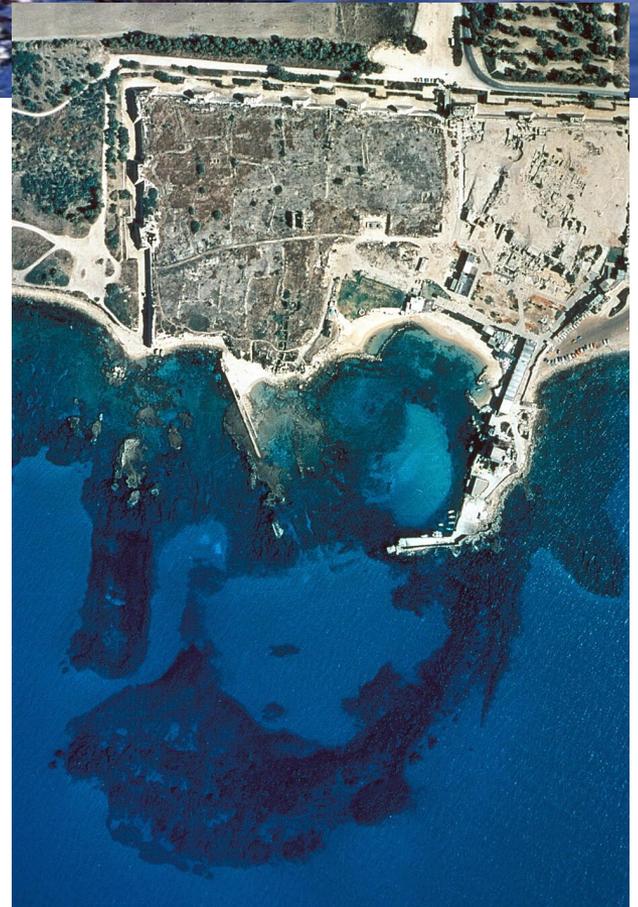
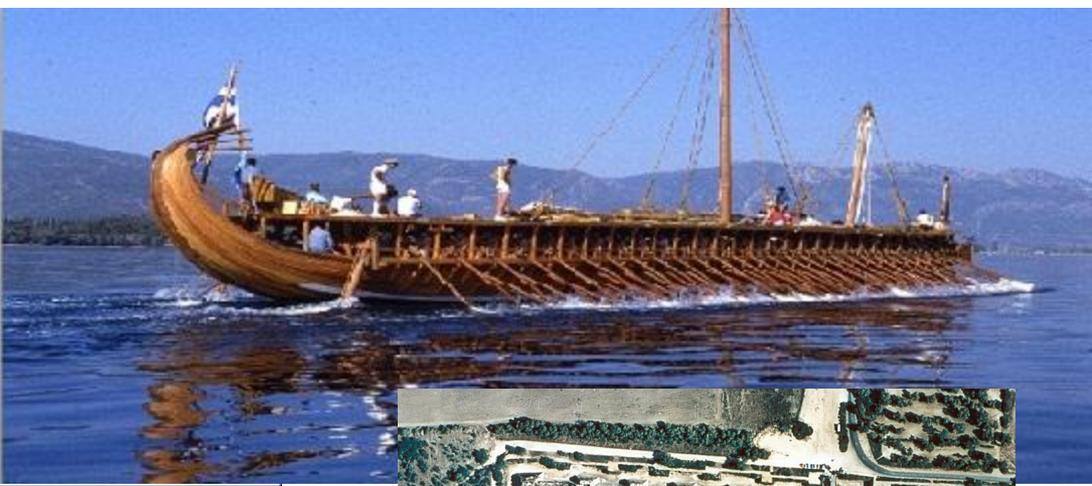


But we are also interested in harbors and ship sheds



A view of the harbor of Carthage (modern Tunisia), ca. 200 BCE

So this is a course on 'maritime' archaeology, to include the ships, their crews, their cargoes, their personal effects, and the places that harbored them



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uV74YGILQ40>