IPR XX
Poster Presentations

Bajtler, Marta

Underwater finds from Risan, Montenegro. Season 2011

In the years 2003-2011 in the area of Risan Bay, on which is situated the town of Risan (gr. Rhizon, lac. Risinium) in modern Montenegro, was conducted by the Center for Research on the Antiquity of Southeastern Europe, University of Warsaw underwater archaeological prospection. During several seasons of research have been raised from the bottom single artifacts. The great majority of them were different types of amphorae, mostly MGS V, MGS VI and Lamboglia 2, dating from the fourth century B.C.

As part of this study will be presented preliminary analysis of objects lifted during 2011 season. From area 'R' and 'S' comes 13 fragments of amphorae, 2 Gnathia bowls, lid and amphorae stopper. One of amphorae hold a stamp for which known is an analogy from Croatia. It will be the first study of these artifacts.

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The shipwreck on the bank of the Padus Vetus river and a plausible dock beetween early empire and late antiquity

In the sixth century. A.D. the church of Santa Maria in Padovetere, close to Comacchio, was set close to the bank of a bend of an old branch of the river Po, by that time almost dried up. The excavation carried out in the autumn of 2014, as a result of the data collected in 2008, led to unearth the remains of a boat, made of elm wood for the planking and oak for the frames, approximately 15 mt long, with a flat bottom that reaches the maximum width of 3 mt and a flank reaching 1.5 mt. It is a sutilis navis, ie, a vessel whose wooden planks have been sewn together with ropes, after a widespread technique that started in the 2nd century b.C. and persisted in the north-Adriatic area until the 6th-7th century. A.D. The ship was found lying on the northern bank of the river, apparently abandoned in ancient times and with no cargo. The debris drift from the river covered it completely, leaving visible only the upper part of the side, which was destroyed in a short time.

In the layers that covered the boat were found numerous fragments of amphorae dating from the 5th and 6th centuries AD, which made it clear that the boat was abandoned on the river bank not later than in the 5th century AD, when the church and the necropolis still did not exist. In the same layers of the amphorae a portion of another vessel was brought to light; the type is called “monoxyle" or "canoe", formed with a single oak trunk. Numerous monoxyles have been identified throughout the Po delta and two examples, between 12 and 14 mt of length, are on display at the National Archaeological Museum of Ferrara. These vessels were definitely used for inland navigation along rivers and canals. All these finds support the hypothesis that the site was inhabited even before the setting of the church and used as a river port, considering also the presence at a short distance of a brick building, often identified with a lighthouse for river navigation, along the ancient Fossa Augusta.

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Enzmann, Jonas

Aktuelle Forschungen der AMLA

Die 1997 gegründete Arbeitsgruppe für maritime und limnische Archäologie (AMLA) der Christian-Albrechts Universität zu Kiel besteht aus geprüften europäischen Forschungstauchern. Überwiegend handelt es sich bei den Mitgliedern um Archäologen aber auch verwandte Wissenschaften, wie die Biologie und Geologie sind vertreten, sodass interdisziplinäre Forschungsansätze Teil des Konzepts der AMLA sind.

Primäres Ziel der AMLA ist es, die maritime bzw. limnische Kulturlandschaft zu erforschen und der Öffentlichkeit zugänglich zu machen. In den letzten zwei Jahren absolvierten einige Mitglieder ihren Abschluss in der Archäologie mit unterwasserarchäologischen Projekten.

Diese und weitere Tätigkeiten der AMLA sollen in diesem Poster vorgestellt werden.

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Kızıldağ, Nilhan

Submerged remains of ancient Kekova in Antalya, Turkey

Kekova (ancient Dolichiste) in southern Lycia is a well-known ancient settlement which contains a number of submerged remains such as moles, quays, public buildings, sarcophagi, etc. along its extended coast. This coastal settlement, now uninhabited, is situated on an ancient sea trade route. Due to its suitable location as a natural sheltered anchorage on this route, Kekova was used for a long period by merchant ships. Indeed, shipwrecks in the region, which variously dated from the Archaic to Byzantine periods, indicate that Kekova was used as a harbor city for several centuries. The adjacent settlements such as Aperlae, Theimiussa, Simena and Andriake offer important parallels of development. They also have several submerged public buildings and harbor structures, similar to Kekova, dating from the late Roman to early Byzantine period. Major disasters such as earthquakes, plague and Arab invasions in the region probably impacted local communities in the 6th and 7th centuries A.D. However, ongoing significant earthquakes would have had more of an effect on the abandonment of the region. Numerous submerged remains provide considerable evidence of active seismicity in the region. We performed marine archaeological and geophysical surveys on submerged archaeological remains in Kekova and its surrounding area in order to expand our knowledge of Lycian coastal history. We found some evidence from approximately the time of the last use of the harbor structures. Numerous ceramics near the submerged quay, dated to Early Byzantine Period, indicate that the harbor structures must have been used in the late 6th - early 7th century A.D. Thus, we can suggest that the coasts of Kekova have subsided over the last 1400 years, hindering their function, and this may have contributed to the end of maritime activity in the area. A similar subsidence trend is observed in the other coastal settlements on the southern Lycian coast. Considering the combination of earthquakes, plague, Arab invasions, lack of evidence for medieval settlements and the latest ceramic finds, we can conclude that Kekova and nearby Lycian coasts were abandoned in early Byzantine times. We suggest that tectonic movement was a dominant cause for the abandonment of the region.

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Underwater Archaeological Discovery of the Medieval deserted Mill "Werth-Mill" and "Werth-Fording" in the River Lahn at Wetzlar-Garbenheim (Hesse, Germany): Investigation of a Millstone Remainder used more than once and Structures of the Mill House

Özdaş, Harun

Some submerged coastal remains in Caria and Lycia

Radić Rossi, Irena und Siepenkötter, Christa

The Shipwreck of Gnalić;
Sunken history of the Late Renaissance World

The shipwreck near the islet of Gnalić, not far from the coastal town of Biograd na Moru in Central Dalmatia (Croatia), is one of the most significant post-medieval shipwreck sites in the Mediterranean. Built in Venice in 1569 for Benedetto da Lezze, Lazzaro Mocenigo and Piero Basadonna; captured by the famous Ottoman corsair Uluç Ali in 1571 and sold to Odoardo da Gagliano in Pera (Constantinople) in 1581; the ship sunk at Gnalić in early November 1583, loaded with precious cargo shipped from Venice to Constantinople. Thanks to the exceptional preservation of the ship's hull and cargo, and hundreds of documents revealing its exciting story, the interdisciplinary research of the shipwreck offers a unique opportunity to study and illustrate the economic, political, cultural and historical situation in the Late Renaissance in the whole Europe and Mediterranean.

During the two intense research seasons, realized in 2013 and 2014, the collaboration between University of Zadar, Texas A&M University and the German Association for the Promotion of Underwater Archaeology (FUWA) proved to be an extremely efficient solution for realizing the demanding underwater research campaigns.

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From survival to preservation: water management in Veneto

The Veneto is an Italian region particularly rich in waters that has developed and implemented innovative water management measures since prehistory to build towns and use its natural resources. Flooding of rivers in particular has been a recurring scourge throughout its entire history. Some of the water management techniques implemented throughout its history will be assessed in light of the benefits, perceived or real, that were acquired by often monumental works. Venice in particular will be used as case study to discuss the changing reasons for water management, and particularly the preservation of heritage and its peculiar culture.

After managing the rivers for millennia in the last centuries the main threat has been perceived to be coming from the sea, the focus of the most recent very large projects, the murazzi of the Venetian Republic and the Mose of the Italian Republic. The aim is to emphasise the different motivations that have prompted water management in Veneto over millennia and determine whether there was a progressive development that can be traced in its history or it is a recurring fight.

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