







































The annual meeting 2025 of the

DEGUWA - German Society for the Promotion of Underwater Archaeology e.V.

IN POSEIDON'S REALM XXX

Shipping | Images

Organizing Institutions

Deutsche Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Unterwasserarchäologie e.V.

Martin von Wagner Museum

Lehrstuhl für Vor- und Frühgeschichtliche Archäologie

der Julius-Maximilian-Universität Würzburg

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7th April – DEGUWA - NAS – Course

Von den Anfängen bis in byzantinische Zeit Frau PD Dr. Bettina Kreuzer

8th April - Excursion: Festung Marienberg / Reception, Guided tour of Würzburg

Field Trip Festung Marienberg - Museum für Franken Benjamin Spies

Reception by the Mayor of the City of Würzburg in the Town Hall / City Tour *Carolin Hager*

9th April - Excursion: Veitshöchheim, Marktbreit, KNAUF-Museum, Wine tasting

Field Trip to Schloss Veitshöchheim, Lunch, City of Marktbreit (Reception by Mrs Judith Roth-Jörg (3rd Mayor)), Visit to the KNAUF-Museum and Wine tasting at the "Wirsching Winery"

Jochen Walk, Volker Schlegelmilch, Markus Mergenthaler, Andrea Wirsching

Photos

Gerda Böhm / Jutta Orgeldinger

Plakat

Christina Kiefer

Acknowledgements

We would like to express our sincere thanks to the Martin von Wagner Museum, the Chair of Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology at the Julius-Maximilian-University Würzburg with its participating offices and museums for their partnership and support and for granting free admission during our conference and to all participating institutions and staff for their willing help and support.

Supported by:



To all participants:

We want to point out that shots and photos will be taken during the whole conference, which are meant exclusively for private, non-commercial use. Your participation is your agreement to this procedure.





NAS - Course as part of the DEGUWA conference IN POSEIDON'S REALM XXX



Monday, 7th April 2025 - 10:00 am - 04:00 pm

NAS - Kurs - Von den Anfängen bis zur byzantinischen Zeit

DIE ANTIKENSAMMLUNG

Die Antikensammlung ist vor allem auf Keramik (1500 v. Chr. – 300 n. Chr.) ausgerichtet, den Schwerpunkt bilden griechische Vasen der Blütezeit (560–300 v. Chr.). Tonfiguren, Gläser und Steinplastik schließen sich an; zu den berühmten Stücken zählen die griechische Schauspielerscherbe und der römische Jahreszeitenaltar. 1989 gelangten 2500 Objekte aus der Privatsammlung Kiseleff in das Museum, die ägyptische Kleinkunst in reicher Auswahl beisteuern und den griechischen Bestand erweitern. Besonders beeindruckend sind die ägyptischen Mumienporträts. Eine Rarität stellen die vielen gut erhaltenen koptischen Stoffe des fünften bis achten Jahrhunderts dar.

Europa auf einem Stier reitend, Halsamphore, Anfang 5. Jh. v. Chr.



Quelle: https://www.martinvonwagner-museum.com/sammlung

Antikensammlung des Martin von Wagner Museums Seminar mit Frau Prof. Dr. Bettina Kreuzer

LOCATION: Antikensammlung des Martin von Wagner Museums

Der Erlös der Einnahmen aus diesem NAS-Kurs kommen dem Spendenaufruf des Martin von Wagner Museums für den Erhalt von Dauerleihgaben der Antikensammlung zugute.

https://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/aktuelles/einblick/single/news/wuerzburgs-antikenschatz-in-gefahr





EXCURSION as part of the DEGUWA conference IN POSEIDON'S REALM XXX



Tuesday, 8th April 2025 - 08:30 am - 12:00 pm

Excursion - Festung Marienberg / Museum für Franken



Photo: https://www.museum-franken.de

- Travel by bus (Würzburger Residenz to Festung Marienberg)
- Guided tour of the castle grounds with explanations of the prehistoric settlement of the mountain
- Guided tour of archaeology (English)
- Guided tour of archaeology (German)

LOCATION: Start – in Front of the Residenz Würzburg – 08:30 am

LIMIT: Maximum number of participants: 45





EXCURSION as part of the DEGUWA conference IN POSEIDON'S REALM XXX



Tuesday, 8th April 2025 - 02:00 pm - 04:00 pm

Reception by the Mayor of Würzburg Guided tour of the city







Photo: © Congress-Tourismus-Würzburg, Fotograf A. Bestle



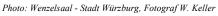




Photo: © Congress-Tourismus-Würzburg, Fotograf A. Bestle

- Reception in the town hall at the historic "Wenzelsaal"
- Guided tour of the city of Würzburg (English)
- Guided tour of the city of Würzburg (German)

LOCATION: Start – in Front of the Town Hall Würzburg – 02:00 pm





EXCURSION as part of the DEGUWA conference IN POSEIDON'S REALM XXX



Wednesday, 9th April 2025 - 08:30 am - 07:00 pm

Excursion - Schloss Veitshöchheim City of Marktbreit / Visit to the KNAUF-Museum Wine tasting at the "Hans Wirsching" winery



Photo: Bayerische Schlösserverwaltung - Schloss Veitshöchheim



Photo: https://www.knauf-museum.de



Photo: https://www.fraenkisches-weinland.de/orte/marktbreit



- Travel by bus (Würzburg Residenz)
- Guided tour of Veitshöchheim Castle
- Lunch together (lunch is included, drinks are to be paid separately)
- Guided tour of the town of Marktbreit with reception by the mayor
- Guided tour of the Knauf Museum (relief collection)
- Wine tasting at the "Hans Wirsching" winery

LOCATION: Start – in Front of the Residenz Würzburg – 08:30 am

LIMIT: Maximum number of participants: 45





Würzburg Residence and Court Garden as part of the DEGUWA conference IN POSEIDON'S REALM XXX



Friday, 11th April 2025 - 02:00 pm - 04:00 pm

Guided tour of the Würzburg Residence and Court Garden









Sourse: https://www.schloesser.bayern.de

• Guided tour of the residence in Würzburg (German / English)

LOCATION: Start – in Front of the Residenz Würzburg / Frankonia Brunnen – 01:45 pm LIMIT: Maximum number of participants: 4 Groups of 25 Persons





Exhibition as part of the DEGUWA conference IN POSEIDON'S REALM XXX



Friday, 11th April 2025 - 06:00 pm - 09:00 pm

Presentation of the ship model exhibition



Photo: Martin von Wagner Museum der Universität Würzburg

- Baucis Stefan Achterberg, 2015
- **De Meern 1** Daniel Usher, 2014
- **Diere** Michael Bormann, 2006
- Kykladen-Schiff Thomas Guttandin, 2008
- Laurons II Ronald Bockius / Peter Werther, 1998/99
- Minerva Tritonia Stefan Achterberg, 2017/18
- Minoisches Schiff B Thomas Guttandin, 2008
- Ostia/Kopenhagen Ronald Bockius / Peter Werther, 2001/02
- Philemon Stefan Achterberg, 2015
- Portiței A Max Fiederling / Thomas Simeth, 2022
- Schiff des Königs Sahure Michael Bormann, 2008
- Thera-Schiff 3 Thomas Guttandin, 2002
- Tiber Ronald Bockius / Peter Werther, 1996





Baucis - Stefan Achterberg, 2015

Baucis

Modell

Stefan Achterberg, 2015 (LVR-Archäologischer Park Xanten) 1:10

Eiche (Rumpf), Weißtanne (Deckel), Lärche (Spanten), Messing (Nägel), Kupfer (Lukenbänder)



Testfahrt von Philemon und Baucis (Zwammerdam 3 und 5) auf der Xantener Südsee im Jahr 2016; Bildnachweis: D. Schmitz, LVR-7MR

Original

Schiffswrack Zwammerdam 5

Lebendfischbehälter/Bünn (sekundär verwendeter Einbaum) Fundort: Auxiliarkastell Nigrum Pullum, Zwammerdam/NL (1973)

Standort: Museumpark Archeon, Alphen aan den Rijn/NL Maßangaben (rekonstruiert): L. 5,4 m, B. 0,76 m, H. 0,46 m Eiche (Rumpf), Weißtanne (Setzborde), Eisen (Nägel) ca. 100–300 n. Chr.

Erläuterungen

Wie alle Modelle aus der Inklusiven Holzwerkstatt des LVR-Archäologischen Parks Xanten entstand auch der Lebendfischbehälter Baucis parallel zu einem schwimmfähigen Nachbau in Originalgröße. Bei der Testfahrt auf einem Xantener Freizeitsee im Jahr 2016 füllte sich der mit Löchern durchbohrte Fischtank binnen weniger Minuten bis kurz unter Deck mit Wasser. Dennoch blieb das Boot schwimmfähig. Als "Anhänger" des erweiterten Einbaums Philemon konnte Baucis problemlos gezogen sowie am Ufer befestigt werden.

Sowohl dem Nachbau in Originalgröße als auch dem Modell von Stefan Achterberg liegen Rekonstruktionszeichnungen bzw. Baupläne von Jaap Morel und Kees Sars zugrunde. Wie bei Philemon bestand auch bei Baucis der erste Schritt in der Anfertigung eines Rohlings für den Rumpf. Nachdem Boden und Bordwände ihre originalgetreue Form erhalten hatten, höhlte der Modellbauer den inneren Teil des Rumpfes mit dem Hohlstecheisen aus. Anschließend nahm Achterberg die zahlreichen Bohrungen in der Rumpfwand in Angriff. Dank solcher Spüllöcher konnten die antiken Fischer ihren Fang lebend transportieren. Denkbar ist etwa das Mitführen von Rotaugen oder Schleien, für die in der Neuzeit ähnliche Fangtechniken belegt und die durch Speiseabfälle in römischen Standorten am Niederrhein nachgewiesen sind.

Im nächsten Schritt verschloss Achterberg das Heck mit einem angenagelten Spiegelbrett. Dicht daneben setzte er zwei Spanten ein, die dem hinteren Teil des Rumpfes Stabilität verleihen, und befestigte diese mit Nägeln. Etwa auf der Hälfte des Rumpfes fügte er wie beim Original ein Schott ein. Diese Trennwand teilt den Behälter in zwei Teile.

Schließlich wurden je zwei Paar horizontaler Streben von Bordwand zu Bordwand eingeklinkt. Auf ihnen ruhen die langen Deckplatten, die mit Nägeln am Rumpf befestigt sind. Ausgespart sind dabei die beiden Luken zum Einsetzen und Entnehmen des Fangs. Die komplexe Verschlusstechnik der Scharnierkappen imitierte Achterberg bei seinem Modell mit schmalen Kupferbändern.





De Meern 1 - Daniel Usher, 2014

De Meern 1



Bild links: Schiffswrack in Fundlage 1997 (https://erfgoed.utrecht. nl/test/romeinse-schip-de-meern-1) Bild rechts: Präsentation im Museum (Foto: D. Usher)

Model

Daniel Usher, 2014 1:22,5; L. 130 cm, B. 30 cm (Rah), H. 45 cm Eiche, Eisen

Original

Schiffswrack De Meern 1

Prahm/Plattbodenschiff, Transportschiff für Fluss-Schifffahrt Fundort: Auxiliarkastell Op de Hoge Woerd, Utrecht – Vleuten-De Meern/NL (1997)

Standort: Museum "Castellum Hoge Woerd"

Maßangaben: L. 25 m, B. 2,5 m

Eiche (Rumpf)

Bald nach 148 n. Chr. +/- 6 Jahre (Fälldatum), Reparaturen nach 157 und 164 n. Chr.; ca. 50–60 Jahre in Verwendung

Erläuterungen

Die Grundlage für den Bau des Modells bildet der Wrackplan aus der Publikation "Esther Jansma, Jaap-M. A. W. Morel: Een Romeinse Rijnaak, gevonden in Utrecht-De Meern. Resultaten van het onderzoek noor de platbodem. De Meern I" (Amersfoort 2007).

Die konstruktiven Besonderheiten der Aufbauten (Kajüte, Steuerruderanlage) standen hierbei im Fokus. Verschiedene Fragestellungen hierzu, vor allem in Bezug auf Rekonstruktion, Konstruktion und Funktion, bilden hierzu den Gegenstand.

Sie weichen von der bisherigen Rekonstruktion dieser Bauteile leicht ab. Anhaltspunkte hierfür bildet eine genaue Studie des detaillierten Wrackplans mit der Fundlage der einzelnen Bauteile und ihrer jeweiligen Merkmale.

Der Rumpf des Modells wurde zudem gemäß dem Original aus Eichenholz gefertigt. Der Innenraum der "Kajüte" wird samt Innenausstattung dargestellt. Zudem sollen Frachtelemente und zwei Figuren dem Betrachter ein möglichst lebendiges Bild vermitteln.

Die besondere Herausforderung beim Bau des Rumpfes lag zum einen in der Verwendung von Eichenholz in diesem verhältnismäßig kleinen Maßstab als auch in der Konstruktionsweise eines Plattbodenschiffs nach gallorömischer Bauart. Im Detail bedeutete das z.B., dass relativ aufwendige Spannrahmen eingesetzt werden mussten, um die einzelnen Rumpfteile miteinander zu verbinden.



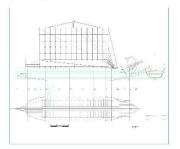


Diere - Michael Bormann, 2006

Diere

201

Modell
Michael Bormann, 2006
1:36; L. ca. 70 cm
Birnbaumholz, Buchsbaum, Ebenholz, Leinen



Vorbild

Attisch-schwarzfigurige Schale mit Darstellung einer Begegnung zwischen Handels- und Militärschiff auf der Außenseite Fundort: Vulci (Etrurien)

Standort: London, British Museum Inv.-Nr. 1867,0508.963 H. 8,89 cm, Dm. 20,32 cm

um 520 v. Chr.

Interpretation. Kriegsschiff, 2 x 25 in zwel Reihen (Diere) versetzt übereinander angeordnete Ruderer, mit Rahsegel und Rammsporn



Erläuterungen

Das Modell zeigt die Rekonstruktion einer Diere, ein von 50 Ruderern angektiebenes Schiff. Die Ruderer saßen in einer Reihe (1
Rang) in Längsrichtung des Schiffes, hintereinander, aufgeteilt auf
zwei Ebenen. Die Diere stellt eine Weiterentwicklung der Monere
dar, die ebenfalls mit einem Rang belegt war; im Gegensatz zur
Diere jedoch nur auf einer Ebene. Durch die Verteilung der Ruderer
auf zwei Ebenen verkürzte sich die Länge des Schiffes um ca. ein
Drittel, so dass sie bei gleicher Ruderschlagkraft eine höhere Geschwindigkeit erreichten. Dazu kam eine bessere Manövrier- und
Wendefähigkeit des Schiffes.

Die Modellrekonstruktion erfolgte in seiner Typologie und dem äußeren Erscheinungsbild nach Darstellungen auf schwarz- und roftgurigen Vasen. Hauptaugenmerk galt dabe einer schwarzfigurigen Schale aus dem Britischen Museum. Ergänzt wurde die Rekonstruktion aus Erkenntnissen archäologischer Funde. Der Bau erfolgte in Schalenbauweise, bei der die Planken vom Kiel aufwärts gesetzt wurden. Die Planken waren durch Nut und Feder verbunden und durch einen zusätzlichen Holznagel gesichert. Der Rumpf schloss mit dem Dollbord ab. Zur Stabilität des Schiffes wurden im Inneren Querhölzer in Form von Spanten eingesetzt. Die Ruderer saßen versetzt übereinander, auf der oberen Ebene die

Die Ruderer saßen versetzt übereinander, auf der oberen Ebene die Thraniten (Irhränion – Bänkchen; die Thraniten hatten die schwerste Arbeit, erhielten aber auch den größten Lohn) und auf der unteren Ebene die Thalamiten (Ithálamos – Brautgemach; die Thalamiten säßen gut geschützt im Rumpf des Bootes und hatten den geringsten Aufwand). Ihre Ruder (auch Riemen genannt) hatten zur Sicherung eines einheitlichen Ruderschlages gleiche Länge. Sie unterschieden sich, durch die unterschiedlichen Eintauchwinkel in der Fläche des Ruderblattes. Am Bug des Modellnachbaus befindet sich auf Höhe der Wasserlinie ein schlanker Eberkorf, er wird in der Literatur oft als Waffe zum Rammen gegnerischer Schiffe beschrieben. Weiterhin wurden Bogenschützen auf dem Kampfideck im Bugbereich eingesetzt. Der Modellnachbau zeigt das Schiff in Fahrt unter Segel, die Ruder sind eingezogen.

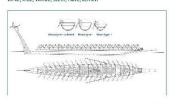




Kykladen-Schiff - Thomas Guttandin, 2008

Kykladen-Schiff

Modell Thomas Guttandin, 2006 1:10; L. 195, B. 20, H. 38 cm Birke, Eibe, Weide, Stein, Hanf, Leinen







Vorbilder

Tonmodell eines Schiffes mit zwei Sitzbänken Fundort: Palaikastro (Ostkreta), Beigabe aus Ossuarium in Grab-

Standort: Arch. Mus. Heraklion Inv.-Nr. 3911 L. 19,5 cm, B. 4,3 cm; Maßverhältnis: 4.5:1

L. 19,5 cm, 8. 4,3 cm, Malsvernaltinis: 4,5:1 Frühmlingisch ilt. 2400–2200 v. Chr. 2. Kykladenpfanne' aus Ton mit Ritzzeichnung Fundort: Chalandriani (Syros), Belgabe aus Nekropole Grab 174 Standort: Athen, Nationalmuseum Inv.-Nr. 4974 L. 28,2 cm, Dm. 20,1 cm Frühkykladisch: 2700–2200 v. Chr.

Interpretation: "Typ Syros", Ruderboot für ca. 42 Ruderer

Erläuterungen

Den Anstoß ein Kyldadenschiff zu rekonstruieren erhielt ich 2002
auf einem Symposium in Griechenland. Dort wurde eine interprelation vorgestellt und diskutiert, bei der das schmale Ende der
Boote mit hoch aufragender Finne als big identifiziert wurde. Die
vorgeschlagen Rekonstruktion auf im Gegensatz zu meinem Erfahrungen mit offenen Kanus in Wildwasser und hohen Weilen.
Aus meiner Sicht hätten soche Boote im Weilengang sofort Wasser übergenommen und wären nicht mehr schwimmfähig.
Daher begann ich über indigene größe Einbäume zu forschen und
die Ergebnisse auf die bronzecitlichen Boote der Ägäs zu übertagen. Am Modell wollte ich alle notwendigen Schritte zum Bau ei-

nes Kykladenschiffs nachvollziehen. Der Modelibau der Pirage mit aufgesetzter Planke im Maßstab 1.10 entstand 2004 weitgehend ohne eine Planzeichnung, er glich eher der Arbeit eines Bildhauers. Aus dem Stamm einer frisch gefällten Birke entstand der Rumpf, den ich getzu nidigener Vorbliete zuerst außen formte, danach aushöhlte, dämpfte und schließlich spreizte. Um die Größenverhältnisse dorzwetellen, habe ich das Boot mit einer Besatzung aus Figuren im 30-Druck ausgestattet. Erst danach übertrug ich das Modell in ein CAD-Programm und setzte es in einer Simulation verschiedenen Mellengängen aus. Her zeigte sich, dass solchen Booten Gefahr im schmalen Heck durch überlaufende Wellen drohte. Ein wichtiges Indiz doffur, dass das schmale Ende des Bootes das Heck bilden müsste. Heck bilden müsste.

Heck bilden müsste. Während eines Kongresses auf Zypern stellte ich 2005 meine Ar-beit vor. Meine Rekonstruktion basiert auf ethnologischen und physikalischen Grundlagen und erntelte bei der Fraktion der "ho-hen Heck-Befürworter" Zustimmung. Die "Gemeinde" der Schiffs-historiker ist bei der Frage, wo sich bei den Kykladen-Schiffen Bug und Heck befinden, bis heute gespalten.





Laurons II - Ronald Bockius / Peter Werther, 1998/99

Laurons II

Modell Ronald Bockius, RGZM (Rekonstruktion, Linienpläne, Modellbau-

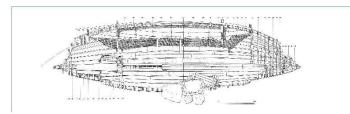
management) Peter Werther, RGZM (Modellbauwerkstatt), 1998/1999 Feet werrier, un (Modellaudwerkstatt, 1994/1994) Standort: EEZA Mainz, vormals RGZM, Inv. Kople_ 42553 1:10; Li₀, 167,5 cm, B_{-max} 53 cm, H_{-mitschifts} 23,5 cm; 10,66 kg Eiche, Pinie (Kiefer), Hanf, Leinen, Blei- und Eisenbeschläge, Eisen-

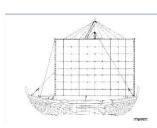
Original Schiffswrack Laurons 2

Schiffsward: Laurons 2
Gedeckter Fachtsgeler mit Rahtakelung in mediterraner Kraweel-bauwelse, rundspantlig, Doppelspitzgatt-Form (kanuartig)
Fundort: Anse de Laurons, Martigues, Bouches-du-Rhône (1978)
Standort: Awase Zeim de Martigues
Maßangaben: L. ca. 16,8 m, B.-max. ca. 5.3 m, H.-matschiffs 2,35 m, übrige Maße algorithmisch rekonstruiert; Verdrängung (leer):
ca. 1,3,2 t
Ende 3. Jh, n, Chr.

Die Rekonstruktion des leer rund 13,5 t verdrängenden Fahrzeugs beruht wesentlich auf der schiffsarchäologisch-geometrischen Aus-wertung des spätrömischen Wracks 2 aus der Bucht von Laurons. wertung des spätömischen Wracks 2 aus der Bucht von Laurons. Grundlage der formal-dimensionalen Erganzung vom Rumpf war ern die publizierten Spant-, Kiel- und teilerhaltenen Stevenkontu-ren, die im Rahmen einer klassischen Dreitafelprojektion algorith-misch vervollständigt und ud schiffsgeometrische Stichhaltigkeit der Linien untersucht wurden. Lieferte der außenordentlich güns-tig erhaltene Schiffskörper (75% lateral, inkl. Kiel und Stevensanläu-fel) hinreichende Daten zu Baumuster (Nut-Feder-Verfahren) und Ausstattung (u. a. Kielschweln mit Mastspur, Wegerung, Nieder-

gangsverbau, Pumpensumpf, Seitenruder, Auslegerkonstruktion, geschlossenes Deck mit Ouervergurtungen, Ladeluke, Schanzkleid mit Steckschott), stützt sich die Rekonstruktion nicht oder unvollmit Steckschott), stützt sich die Rekonstruktion nicht oder unvoll-ständig erhaltener Elemente auf stöffliche (diverse Riggtielle) und ikonographische Sekundarquellen, wobei der Dimensionierung der Takelage berechnete schiffsphysikalische Parameter (Schiffs-gewicht/Verdrängung, Hauptspantform und -breite) einschließ-lich Indikatoren empirischer Rahsegelpraxis (Rahlänge und Segel-format) zugrunde liegen. Das Modell erfüllt schwerpunktweise die methodologischen Anforderungen einer Rekonstruktion, ent-spricht in geringerem Maße einer begründeten Replik.





Literatur R. Bockius, Boote und Schiffe zur Römerzeit zwischen Tiber und R. Bockius, Boote und Schiffe zur Römerzeit zwischen Tiber und Rhein (Rekonstruktionsmodelle aus dem Forschungsbereich Antike Schifffahrt, RGZM Mainz, im Maßatab 1:10), in: H.-P. Kuhnen (Hrisg.), Abgetaucht, aufgetaucht. Flußfundstücke. Aus der Geschichte. Mit Ihrer Geschichte (Trier 2001) 124–123 Abb. 5–9; Bockius, Model reconstructions and replicas – Ships and Boats in the Museum of Ancient Navigation, Mainz, and their museological purpose, in: M.-J. Springmann – H. Wernicke (Hrsg.), Historical boat and ship replicas. Conference-proceedings on the scientific perspectives and the limits of boat and ship replicas, Torgelow 2007 (Friedland/Mecklenburg 2008) 92 f.





Minerva Tritonia - Stefan Achterberg, 2017/18

Minerva Tritonia

Stefan Achterberg, 2017/18 (LVR-Archäologischer Park Xanten) 1:10

Eiche, Lärche (Mast, Rah, Teile der Innenauskleidung), Messing (Nägel), Leinen (Segel)



Testfahrt des Lastenseglers Minerva Tritonia (Mainz 3) auf der Xan-tener Südsee im Jahr 2018; Bildnachweis: D. Schmitz, LVR-ZMB

Original
Schiffswrack Mainz 3 / Typ B
Lastensegler für die Rheinschifffahrt, hoheitliches Reisemittel
oder Artillierletäger
Fundort: Mainz, Löhrstraße (1983)

Standort: LEIZA — Museum für Antike Schifffahrt Mainz Maßangaben (rekonstruiert): L.18 m, B. 3,8 m, H. 1,3 m (Bordca. 250-300 n. Chr.

Schiffsgeometrischer Rekonstruktionsentwurf auf der Basis aus-gewählter Spantkurven, photogrammetrisch basierte Querschnitte

und Abwicklung der Außenhaut; Quelle: R. Bockius, Die spätrömi-schen Schiffswracks aus Mainz (Mainz 2006) Beilage 6

Erläuterungen Im Jahr 2013 wurde im LVR-Archäologischen Park in Xanten das inklusive Schiffsbauprojekt ins Leben gerufen. Es verband die wis-senschaftlich fundlerte Rekonstruktion römischer Rheinschiffe vor publikum mit der Ausbildung von jungen Menschen mit Einschrän-kungen, Für die sechs originalgetreuen und schwimmfähigen Nachbauten arbeitete Projektietterin Dr. Gabriele Schmidikuber mit renommierten Schiffsarchäologen sowie dem Schiffsbaumeis-

Als kleine "Schwesterschiffe" zu den großen Nachbauten fertigte Als kleine "Schwesterschilft" zu den größen Nachbauten terrigte Stefan Achterberg, Geselle in der Inklusiven Hölwerkstatt, mit großer Akribie detailgetreue Modelle an. Größtes Schiff der Xante-ner Hötte ist die Minerva Tiftonia, Grundlage ist der Rekonstrukti-onsentwurf von Dr. Ronald Bocklus, Die Gestaltung der vereireter Vor- und Achtersteven sowie des Mastes basiert auf Zeichnungen von Dr. Jaap Morel.

Der erste Schritt bestand für Modellbauer Achterberg darin, Kiel und Steven in Form auszuarbeiten. Wie das originale Schiff ent-stand auch das Modell mithilfe von Schablonen, sog. Mallen, die vorübergehend auf dem Kiel aufgesetzt wurden. Aus ihnen ergibt sich die Krümmung der Bordwände und die Rumpfform. Im An-schluss widmete sich der Modellbauer der kraweel beplankten

Außenhaut. Dazu schnitt er die Planken aus, hobelte sie auf die Pausenhaut. Dazz schmitt et die Franken aus, noberte Sie auf die passende Säkke und fixierte sie an den Mallen. Zum Biegen der Planken nutzte Achterberg einen Heißluftfön und Wasser. An ver-schiedenen Stellen wurden Z-schäftungen in den Plankengängen eingebracht, die im galler-ömischen Schiffsbau üblich und beim Original belegt sind.

Im nächsten Schritt wurden die Mallen nach und nach durch ministretischen Worden und weiter instatt unter mehrteilige Spanten ersetzt. Darauf folgte der innenausbau. Dazu setzte Achterberg das massive Mastpant ein und ging dann zur Auskleidung des innenraums über. Schließlich wurde der Mast aufgerichtet und das handgenähte Segei gesetzt.

Besonders bervorzubeben sind nicht nur die über 3000 Nägel, die Besonders hervorzuheben sind nicht nur die über 3000 Nägel, die den Schiffsköper zusammenhalten, sondern etwa aucht die hand-geschnitzte, frei ergänzte Figur der Minerva am Vordersteven. Dass die Göttin auch als Beschützerin der Flussschifffahrt vererht wur-de, zeigen zwei römische Balkenkopfbeschläge mit Minervabüste aus dem Rhein bei Xanten.





Minoisches Schiff A - Thomas Guttandin, 2008

Minoisches Schiff A

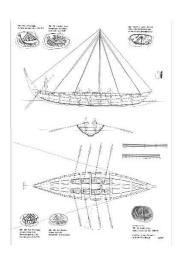
Modell
Thomas Guttandin, 2008
1:10; L. 122, B. 25, H. 73 cm

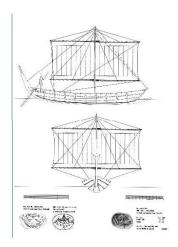
Vorbild

Siegel aus Mallia (Kreta) Standort: Oxford, Ashmo Inv.-Nr. 1938.761 1,7 cm x 1,1 cm



Erläuterungen
Mit dem Kysladen- und dem Thera-Schiff hatte ich Rekonstruktionen für den Beginn und das Ende der ägäischen Bronzezeit erstellt.
Wie waren diese beiden Bautraditionen, die mehr als tausen
Jahre auseinanderliegen, zu verbinden? Die Abbildungen mittelminoischer Schiffe mit hiren kildfroststen blieben mit lange ein
Rätsel, bis ich 2006 auf einer Reise nach Westafrika am Strand von
Gambla Boote liegen sah, die den Bootsdarstellungen auf mittelminoischen Siegen glichen. Um zusätlichen Raum zu gewinnen,
werden die Einbäume mit Planken erhöht und im Lauf der Zeit





durch weitere Plankengänge immer höher und größer. Da nur der nutzbare Raum vergrößert wird, bleibt der Kielfortsatz in Bug und Heck als "Sporn" erhalten. Auch in den maritimen Kulturen Neu-Guineas und auf den Salomonen frand ich diese Form der Schiffe. Mit diesem Ansatz untersuchte ich Siegel mit ägälischen Schiffsdar-Mit diesem Ansatz untersuchte ich Siegel mit ägäischen Schiffsdarstellungen und stellte fest, dass relativ gerade Kiebverlängerungen ättere Schiffe und Darstellungen mit gebogenen Kielen jüngere Schiffe darstellten. Damit war klar, dass es zwel Rekonstruktionen sein würden. Ein älteres Modell mit geradem Kiel und drei Plankengängen auf jeder Seite und ein jüngeres mit gebogenem Kielörd-satz und vier Plankengängen je Seite. Hier nutzte ich von Anfang an ein CAD-Porgamm, mit dessen Hilfe ich die Rümpfe konstrucherte. Aus diesen digitalen Modellen extrahierte ich Abwicklungen der Plankengänge, übertrug sie auf Holz und nähte diese nach antiken vorbildern zusammen. Durch diese Technik regibt sich eine extrem haltbare Verbindung. Nach Einsetzen der Duchten wurde der Rumpf breiter, der Kiel rund und die ganze Konstruktion stelf. Ein sirfklanischer Bootsbauer erklärte mir, dass diese Baustufe als nischer Bootsbauer erklärte mir, dass diese Baustufe als das "Öffnen des Rumpfs" bezeichnet wird. Passender lässt es sich

das "Offnen des Rumpfs" bezeichnet wird. Passender lässt es sich nicht beschreiben.
Im Meineren Modell ist anhand der Maßstab-Figuren zu sehen, wie die schweren Ankersteine an Bord gehievt werden konnten. Im größeren Modell zeigen die Figuren, dass Rudern keinen Spaß bereite muss. 2008 präsentierte ich die beiden Schiffe auf Symposien, und meine Arbeit erhielt positive Bestätigung.





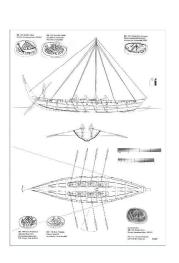
Minoisches Schiff B - Thomas Guttandin, 2008

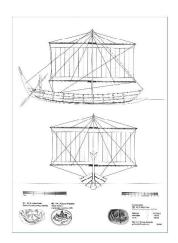
Minoisches Schiff B

Modell
Thomas Guttandin, 2008
1:10; L. 160, B. 36, H. 98 cm
Sibirische Lärche, Kiefer, Kirsche, Eibe, Speckstein, Leinen

Vorbild
Siegel mit unbekanntem Fundort
Standort: Haifa Maritime Museum
Mittelminoisch: 1900–1700 v. Chr.
Interpretation:
Ruderboot für 2 x 4 Ruderer, Handelsschiff

Eräuterungen s. "Minoisches Schiff A"









Ostia/Kopenhagen - Ronald Bockius / Peter Werther, 2001/02

Ostia/Kopenhagen

management) Peter Werther, RGZM (Modellbauwerkstatt), 2001/2002 1:10: Lua 151 cm, B_{max} 46 cm, FL_{mittod}eff, 26 cm; 7.5 kg Eiche, Kiefer, Hanf, Leinen, Blei- und Eisenbeschläge



Varibidi Sarkophag-Relief mit der Garstellung von drei Segelschiffen, Sarkophag-Relief mit der Garstellung von drei Segelschiffen, Herbregsbalude und Leuchtharm Fundort (1612): 1895 von Carl Jacoben aus der Villa Borghese in Komerworden Standorts Kopenhagen, Ny Carloberg Glyptotek Inv.-Nv. 1299 (Doppie im KOZDM) B. 1, 28 m. 7, 05,5 m. N. 0,52 m. Spätera - J. In. C. L. (1822) Spätera - J. In. C. L. (1822) Spätera - J. In. C. L. (1822) Spätera - J. (1822) Spätera - J. (1822) Herbreg Green (

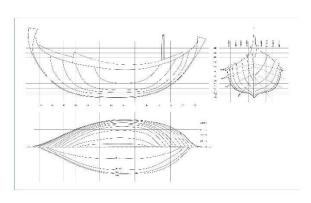
Uheratur

8. Bodius, Wodel reconstructions and replicas — Sripa and Boats

8. Bodius, Wodel reconstructions and replicas — Sripa and Boats

in the Museum of Ancient Navigation, Mainz, and their museulogical purpose, In: M-J. Springmann — H. Wernicke (Hrsg.), Historical boat and ship replicas. Conference proceedings on the scientific perspectives and the inimit of boat and ship replicas, Torgobu

2007 (Freedland/Mackierburg 2008) 92 f. Abb. 2.







Philemon - Stefan Achterberg, 2015

Philemon





Bild 1: Testfahrt des erweiterten Einbaums Philemon (Zwammerdam 3) auf der Xantener Südsee im Jahr 2016; Bildnachweis: D. Schmitz, LVR-ZMB. Bild 2: Die Originalwracks Zwammerdam 3 und 5 während ihrer Aufbewahrung im Scheepsarcheologischen Depot in Lelystad (NL) vor ihrer Überführung in den Museumspark Archeon; Bildnachweis: Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed (RCE)

Modell

Stefan Achterberg, 2015 (LVR-Archäologischer Park Xanten) 1:10

Eiche (Rumpf), Weißtanne (Setzborde), Lärche (Spanten, Mast, Spriet), Messing (Nägel), Leinen (Segel)

Original

Schiffswrack Zwammerdam 3

Erweiterter Einbaum, Fischerei- und Jagdboot, Kleintransporter für Fracht und Personen, Begleitboot größerer Schiffe Fundort: Auxiliarkastell Nigrum Pullum, Zwammerdam/NL (1973) Standort: Museumpark Archeon, Alphen aan den Rijn/NL: L. 10,66 m, R. 1,40 m

Eiche (Rumpf), Weißtanne (Setzborde), Eisen (Nägel) ca. 100–300 n. Chr.

Erläuterungen

Wie bei allen Modellen aus der Inklusiven Holzwerkstatt des LVR-Archäologischen Parks Xanten existiert auch von dem erweiterten Einbaum aus Zwammerdam ein Nachbau in Originalgröße. Das großformatige Schwesterschiff wurde 2016 erfolgreich auf einem Freizeitsee bei Xanten getestet. Zwei erfahrene Paddler erreichten dort im stehenden Gewässer Geschwindigkeiten von 8 km/h.

Sowohl dem Nachbau in Originalgröße als auch dem Modell von Stefan Achterberg liegen Rekonstruktionszeichnungen bzw. Bauplä-

ne von Jaap Morel und Kees Sars zugrunde. Bei der Anfertigung des Modells bestand der erste Schritt darin, aus einem Brett einen Rohling zu hobeln. Nachdern Achterberg den Boden und die Bordwände des Rumpfes in Form gebracht hatte, höhlte er die trogartige Innenseite mit einem Hohlstecheisen aus.

Dann brachte der Modellbauer mit Leim und Nägeln ein Bugholz als vordere Rumpfverlängerung an. Wie beim Originalfund weist dieses mittig ein Loch auf. Eine Stange konnte durch diese Öffnung hindurch zwecks Verankerung ins Flussbett gestoßen werden Als Pendant ergänzte Achterberg gemäß den Bauplänen auch am Heck ein separat gearbeitetes Holz, das sich beim Originalwrack nicht erhalten hat. Anschließend setzte der Modellbauer auf den Eichenrumpf beidereits eine Erhöhungsplanke aus Weißtanne auf. Provisorisch mit Zwingen zusammengehalten erfolgte die Befestigung der Setzborde in Klinkertechnik. Dazu passte Achterberg die Spanten an, die fortan mit zahlreichen Nägeln Rumpf und Bordwand zusammenhielten. Es folgte das Einsetzen von Mastbank und Mast sowie das Anbringen des Segels. Leinöl und China-Öl schützen die Außenhaut des Schiffes.

Über die Art der Besegelung gibt das Wrack selbst keine Auskunft. Die Maße des Segels folgen daher aerodynamischen Erwägungen. Im Rahmen eines Forschungsprojektes haben Spezialistinnen im LVR-Archäologischen Park Xanten ein authentisches Segel für den E-1-Nachbau von Zwammerdam 3 angefertigt. Das handgenähte Leinensegel des Modells stellt eine vereinfachte Variante jenes Segels dar.



Portiței A - Max Fiederling / Thomas Simeth, 2022



Portiței A

Modell
Max Fiederling/Thomas Simeth, 2022

Polylactide (PLA), ABS-Kunsstoff, Holz, Hanf, Leinen

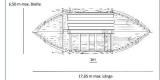
3D-Modell der Fundstelle Portiței A 2016: 1:42; Polylactide (PLA),

Original
Schiffswarck Gura Portiţel A (Rumānien, Schwarzmeerküste)
Römischer Leergutfrachter
Fundort: Argamum, Gura Portiţe/RO (2016)
Maßangaben: L17, B. 6, 5 m
Jpanten: Hnile (Hnils pinea); Deckstutzbalken bugselts: Esche

spartiers in ine (influs pimea); Decistutzoalisen dugsetts : sone (fraxinus excelsior); Anneebloto des Mastballense: Siche (fra-xinus excelsior, ornus oder angustifolia); Zapten: Hopfenbuche (Ostrya carpinifolia); Mastballen und -leisten, Federn der Nut-Fe-der-Verbindungen, Schwalbenschwanzklammer: Eiche (Quercus); Mast und Mastspur, Wegerung, Kombüse: Weißtanne (Abies alba); Außenverschalung; Kiferf (Pinus sylvestris) um 150 n. Chr., Havarie 175–180 n. Chr.

Längs (mit Segel) und von oben Schiffswrack zu erhalten. Da sich die Sichtverhältnisse z.T. unter

Schmiswards: Zu ernatten, Da sich die Sichtwernatinsse 2.1, unter 1. m bewegten und starke Strämungen die Arbeiten erschwerten, verlegte man zuerst eine Basislinie, welche vom Bug bis zum Heck verlief. Angegliedert an diese Linie wurde die gesamte Eläche des Wracks in insgesamt zwölf Quadranten à 2,5 m x 2,5 m eingeteilt und diese mithilfe von gelben Expandern abgesteckt. Diesee ru-dimentare Messraster erleichterte die strukturelle Abfilmung der Gesamtfläche unter Wasser, sorgte für Orientierung und unter

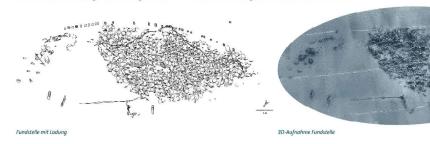


stütze die Software Agisoft Metashape später bei der Verknüpfung der Bildpunkte. Zur Abfilmung wurde eine GoPro HD Hero 3 Video-kamera mit einem Unterwassergehäuse (60 m) verwendet, deren hochauflösenden Videos von 4K/12fps anschließend in Einzelbilder (frames) verarbeitet wurden. Es wurden 12 x 500 Aufnahmen, also insgesamt cs. 6000, für die Erstellung des finalen 30-Modells genutzt. Dieses diente als Crundlage für technische Pläne und Re-konstruktionsvorschläge. Des Weiteren fand das Modell Verwen

Das Modell eines Rekonstruktionsvorschlages zum Wrack Portiței Das Modell eines Rekonstruktionsvorschlages zum Wrack Portijel Aim Maßtab J. 165 basiert auf den währen die Ausgrabungen 2017/2018 angefertigten technischen Plänen; ebenso auf den vorangegangenen Prospektionen der Fundstelle während der Entdeckung 2016, angefertigt von M. Fiederling, Zur Ergänzung der aufgehenden Konstruktionsdetalls des Schiffles wurden Vergleichsbeispiele aus der römischen Kaiserzeit herangezogen; soz. B. das Wrack MAP 1 aus Eulgarien sowie der Befund von Laurons II an der südframzösischen Küste und der Nachbau eines römischen Handelsfrachters "Bissula" der Universität Trier. Th. Simeth erstellte auf der Crund leine der behörbe in Bekonstruktivensverschlän avven. delsfrachters "Bissula" der Universität Frier. Th. Simeth erstellte auf der Grundlage der technischen Rekenstruktionsvorschläge vom M. Einderling mehrere Madelle mittels der Software Rlender Das vorliegende Modell stellt einem dieser Rekonstruktionsvorschläge im verkleinerten Maßstab das "Cer Egnänzung des 2D-Puncks wurden Teile der Takelage sowie maßstabsgestreue Exemplare der geladenen Amphoren zur Ansicht und einige Becastrungsmitglieder hinzugefügt. Der Name "Istros", zu lesen am Bug des Schiffes, ist frei erfunden und bezieht sich lediglich auf den gleichnamigen Flussgott des Unterlaufs der Donau und somit auf die Umgebung des Fundplatees.

Das Modell der Fundstelle zeigt den exakten Zustand der Fundstelle am Tag der Entdeckung, dem 23. März 2016. M. Fiederling fertigte unter Wasser ein erstes 3D-Modell mittels Structure from Motion (SfM) an, um einen ersten Überblick über das neuentdeckte

dung in einer musealen Konzeption, zu sehen im Römermuseum Augsburg (Zeughaus) 2022, wo es u.a. Teil einer begleitenden App der Ausstellung war. Diese wurde von Felix Moser konzipiert, zu-sammen mit begleitenden AR-Elementen (Augmented Reality), und ist nach wie vor als Info-App zum Forschungsprojekt (drei-sprachig) frei verfügbar (Appstorei Istros).







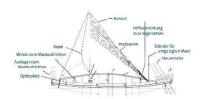


Schiff des Königs Sahure – Michael Bormann, 2008

Schiff des Königs Sahure

Modell Michael Bormann, 2008

nucnaet Bormann, 2008 1:36; L. ca. 50 cm Birnbaum-, Buchsbaum- und Ebenholz (Rumpf), Leinen (Segel), Baumwollgarn, Alabaster (Opfergefäße)





Relief mit der Darstellung der Rückkehr einer See-Expedition aus

Reiter IIII. der Josaschung von Syrien Fundort: Totentempel der Pyramide des Sahu-re in Abusir Standort: Berlin, Ägyptlisches Museum Imv-Nr. 21833 Darstellung: L. 1,05 m; Originalschiff: L. ca. 1.6 m (ca. 30 ägypti-sche Königsellen) um 2480 v. Chr. (Reglerungszeit des Sahure: co. 2490–2475 v. Chr.) Interpretation: Ruderboot mit Segel (Mast zum Klappen), Trans-portschiff für Seefahrt ("Byblos-Schiff")

Erläuterungen

Das Modell seigt die Rekonstruktion eines seefahrenden Bootes
nach einem Relief aus dem Totentempel des Königs Sahu-re. Es
hatte eine Länge von ca. 16 m und eine Besatzung von ca. 22 bis
25 Mann. Die Schiffe der geschilderten Expedition führen wahrschenlich vom Mit über das Mittemeer nach Byblos. Byblos lig in
der ästlichen Levante und war im Altertum ein sehr bedeutender
liesenbangelt seit. Maken zu wie der Stitzben Alteitengen Sichen Umschlagplatz für Waren aus den östlichen Mittelmeerländern

und dem Örient.

Das Modell gibt die ägyptische Bauweise während der Zeit des Alten Reiches wieder. Die Planken sind durch Nut und Zapfen miteinander verbunden und mit durchgezogenen Tauen gesichert. In dem obersten Plankengang sind zur Schliffschitung queverelaufende Decksbalken eingebunden. Fuhr das Schiff auf einem offenen Gewässer, übten die Wellenbewegungen starke Kräfte auf den Rumpf aus, die bis zum Schiffbruch führen konnten. Durch ein vom Jug zum Heck verlaufendes Steckau wurde der Rumpf stabilisiert und in Form gehalten. Einmalig sind die auf den Reliefs dargestellten Einrichtungen zum Aufrichten des Mastes. Es war üblich, auf dem Nil stromaufwärte.

Aufrichten des Mastes. Es war üblich, auf dem Nil stromaufwärts Aufrichten des Mastes. Ls war ublich, auf dem Nil stomautwarts mit der Unterstützung des naheuz ständig wehenden Windes zu segeln und stromabwärts zu rudern, was stets mit umgelegtem Mast erfolgte. Es zind jedoch keine Hilfsvorrichtungen auf Nilschiffen zum Aufrichten und Umlegen des Mastes bekannt. Das führte zu der Annahme, dass auch während der Fahrt auf dem Mittelmeer unter bestimmten Bedingungen der Mast umgelegt

bzw. aufgerichtet wurde. Zum Aufrichten befanden sich im hintebzw. aufgerichtet wurde. Zum Aufrichten befanden sich im hinte-ren flugbereich jeweils auf der Backbord- und der Steuerbordseite ein großer Ring zur Führung des Mastes und dawe eine Art Winde und Umlenkeinrichtung, Vor dem Heck war eine Art Ablage ange-bracht, die dem Mast auf einen Winkel über dem Totpunkt hielt, so dass der Mast problemios über Umlenkeinrichtungen mittels einer Winde aufgerichtet werden konnte. Desweiteren befand sich im hinteren Mittschiff eine weitere Winde zum Setzen des Segels. Am Bus war ein Platz für Erfulle Handlurgen wonserben das het. Am Bug war ein Platz für rituelle Handlungen vorgesehen, das be-legen die dargestellten Opfergefäße.



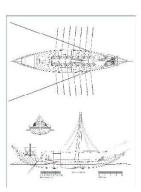




Thera-Schiff 3 - Thomas Guttandin, 2002

Thera-Schiff 3







Historougen

Als ich 1299 zum erstem Meil dem Inserveceritischen Schaffsfrise von Aktrobit auf "There aus, passte für mich nichts zusammen, was ich und mit eine Austeinsten Frührung is Bestotsauer und Patielle von Holtzbanden in Sanntes Greiße gepaddelte und gesegete Schrift eine "Spere" im Heit. Almein Reuignet war gewertzt, und so besogte ich mir Verdiffertill ichungen über die Theira schrift. Es war extertibili, Asse auch heinfalen bie Soldwart inforouszenschen im verhriften Stere der Wurtere, schwarmme". Als Produkt-Designet werkeltlich, als eine Archadenungen him zu überprüffen. Die Figenomie und Konstruttlich der Schrift ertande dehen für mich im Vordergund.

Von mindschen Schriften gibe seine annabelgeichen Fundt, die als abs für Behanstrutüblinen dienen können. Dahle vor auf er Fried die Wichtiges Quale. Goffder ertenschoderungen voren die unklanden er Geffenen Hährisse und interpetation unbekannter Bustelle auf den schriften. Mit dem unschehnbarte gewährere Schrift flich im Frie börnnie ist die jeweligen Goffden der Schrift definitieren. Ist folgten Überlegungen und Recherchen zu Funktionen einzelner zu Freiktionen einzelner

Bautelle, die schließlich in detaillierte Zeichnungen mündeten. Mit einem COD Programm sehamstudste ist 1,2001 die Raunyfgsometrie und bautei innerhalb eines Jähres das hier ausgestellen bei Konstrukführentodell.
Der vergleichtweise gemöße Maßstabe erfordert konstrukführe Detail Gestampten wie bei men Original. Am Modell verlate ich biesprüßen, ob miene zeichreinschen Bekanstruktionen stemmig waren. Während dieser Zeit war ich mit derkraitigen und klistoristem ungene Detailtragen in Kontakt und wurde 2002 eingesiden, auf einem Kongresk in Gricherbeilund meine Arbeits vorzudellen. Diese Zeit auf der Insel Hydra mit vielen Archändiagen und Historistern, die Ich bei eine und und historisten die ehn bei eine und erüch bei eine Under ühr erächteil namlen, werden sich ein und erüch her Arbeiten handen, war sehr inspirierend. Meine Rekonstruktion des Thera-Schiffs erhielt große Anerkennung.

deren maritime Bauwerhe wie Häfen und Kommunilationsmittel Hemstelve L Diese Teile und Nobaldung est leiteten De Diemen is Panagiotopudes und Dr. Hermann Pilag gemeinsam mit Stu-denten der Palluttil, sowie der Architekt und Studiplaner Gerhard Nach in Rahmen des DEUNA Kongresses 2013 wurde die Aus-ställing in Heidelberg gelöffent und des Begleitbuch präsertiert. Seitzlem wurde die Ausstellung in mehreran Museen in Deutsch-land und auf Keine presigt auf Filakung der nEPE/IAM und der Universität Würzburg sind meine Modelle hier ausgestellt.

Antrieb für meine Arbeiten waren das lören von Bilteeln um an-tike Schiffsdarstellungen und die damit verbundene Kommunita-tion und Auseirandersetzungen mit Fachleteren aus der ganzen welt. Auf den Kongersese konnte man sich begegene, kennenle-nen und diskutieren. Für diese Erfahungen blin ich dankbar. Und besonders den Oppnisationen der Kongerse von TROPE und OT-GUWA, die den Rahmen solcher Begegnungen schaffen.





Victoria – Klaus Plonus – 2009-2017

Victoria

Klaus Plonus, 2009-2017 Klaus Plonus, 2009–2017 (seit 2020 im LWL-Römermuseum Haltern am See) 1:20; L. 80 cm, B. 13,87 cm, Tiefgang 2,5 cm Buche (Kiel und Spanten), Ahorn (Planken)

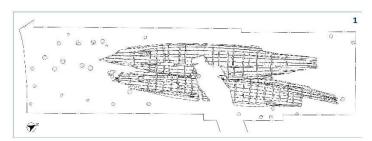
Original
Schiffswracks I und II von Oberstimm (Markt Manching)
Militärschiffe für Patroullien, Gefechte und Geleitschutz von
Frachten (Ruderboote mit Segeln, nach mediterraner Vorbildern)
Fundort: Reiterkohortenkastell Oberstimm (Teil der claudischen
Befestigungslinie entlang der Donau). Anleger 45 m vor W-Seite
des Fömischen Willtärlagers an altem Nebenfluss (Brautlach) der
Donau (1986, 1994)

des römischen Milltattagers an artem reusentnuss (erlaussuch von Donau (1986: 1994)

Standort: kelten römer museum manching, Manching (seit 2006; zuvor Restaurierung im RCZM Mainz)

Maßnagnaben (erhalten): 1 15,2 m (Work!), R mittschiff; 2,7 m (Wrack II); Leergewicht: ca. 2,2 t Eiche (Skelett), Kiefer (Planken), Esche (Dollpflock), Buche, Erle, Abborn (Escharuncestiffe):

Ahorn (Sicherungsstifte) 92–104 n. Chr. (Nutzung bis ca. 118 n. Chr.)



1: Befundzeichnung nach Bockius 2002, Abb. 4 2: Bootswracks von Oberstimm, krm manching (

Eräuterungen Das Modell entstand unter dem Eindruck des 1:1-Nachbaus, der an-Das Modell entstand unter dem Eindruck des 1:1-Nachbaus, der an-lässlich der Ausstellung, Imperium- Konflikt – Mythos. 2000 Jahre Varusschlacht" 2009 (WVI-Römermuseum Haltern, Museum und Park Kalkriese, Lippisches Landesmuseum Detmold), 2007–2008 in Hamburg gefertigt worden und bei verschiedenen öffentlichen An-lässen zu Wasser präsentiert worden war, so auch in Köln. Klaus Plonus konnte dort einige Grundmaße nehmen, im Übrigen hat er sich an den Angaben aus R. Aßkamp – C. Schafer, Projekt Ro-merschiff. Nachbau und Erprobung für die Ausstellung >Imperium Konflikf Mythe. 2000 lahre Vanscehlacht, Lahmung 2000, und R. Bocklus, Die römerzeitlichen Schiffsfunde von Oberstimm (Bayern), Bockus, Die romerzeitunen schriftstunde von Oberstimm (Bayern), Mainz 2002, ortentiert. Das Material für die Spanten wurde bei Spa-zlergängen in der Eiftel gesammelt. Den Abschluss der Arbeiten bil-dete die Behandlung mit Holzöl. Das Modell wurde auf der Jahres-tagung des Arbeitskreises Historischer Schiffbou v. 4.0021 in Speyer erstmals öffentlich präsentiert. Auf der Webseite des Vereins ist eine Bilderstrecke zum Bau der Victoria' zu sehen. Ein zweiter Nachbau (Wrack II) im Originalmaßstab wurde 2016– 2017 unter der Leitung des Althistorikers Boris Dreyer anlässlich des 275. Jubiläumsjahrs der Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürmberg in 2018 angefertigt. Auch der Bau dieses Bootes, das im Juli 2018 von der Donaulände in ingolstadt in mehreren Etappen eine Reise bis nach Tulcea an der Donaumündung im Schwarzen Meer antrals is umfassend dokumentiert: B. Dreyer (Finsg.). Die Fri-deridana Alexandria Navis (Fa.N.). Ein Römerboot auf dem Prüf-stand – Bau und Test für Wissenschaft und Öffentlichkeit, Darm-stadt 2022. Das Akronym ist als Anspielung auf die Gaudi (fun), die alle Ruderer bei diesem Abenteuer hatten, zu verstehen.







Tiber - Ronald Bockius / Peter Werther, 1996

Tiber

Model

Ronald Bockius, RGZM (Rekonstruktionsentwurf, Planzeichnung, Modellbaumanagment), Peter Werther, RGZM (Modellbauwerkstatt) 1996

1:10; L. $_{\ddot{u}a}$ 134 cm, B. $_{max}$ 39,5 cm, H. $_{Bug}$ 12 cm Eiche, Kiefer, Hanf

Vorbild



Plinthenrelief der Statue des Flussgottes Tiber, auf rechter Schmalseite

Fundort: Rom, Marsfeld (1512)

Standort: Paris, Louvre Inv.-Nr. MR 356 / N 817 / Ma 593 (seit 1804)

Maßangaben: B. 3,17 m, T. 1,31 m, H. 2,22 m Datierung: spätflavisch bis 1. H. 2. Jh. n. Chr.

Interpretation: Offenes getreideltes Plattbodenschiff mediterraner Kraweelbauweise mit offenem Rampenbug, Spiegelheck und monoxylen Elementen; Schwerguttransport zwischen Ostia und Rom Rekonstruktion: L._{üa} ca. 13,4 m; B. (max.) ca. 4,0 m; Verdrängung (leer): ca. 4,5 t

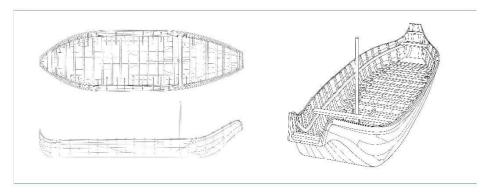
Erläuterungen

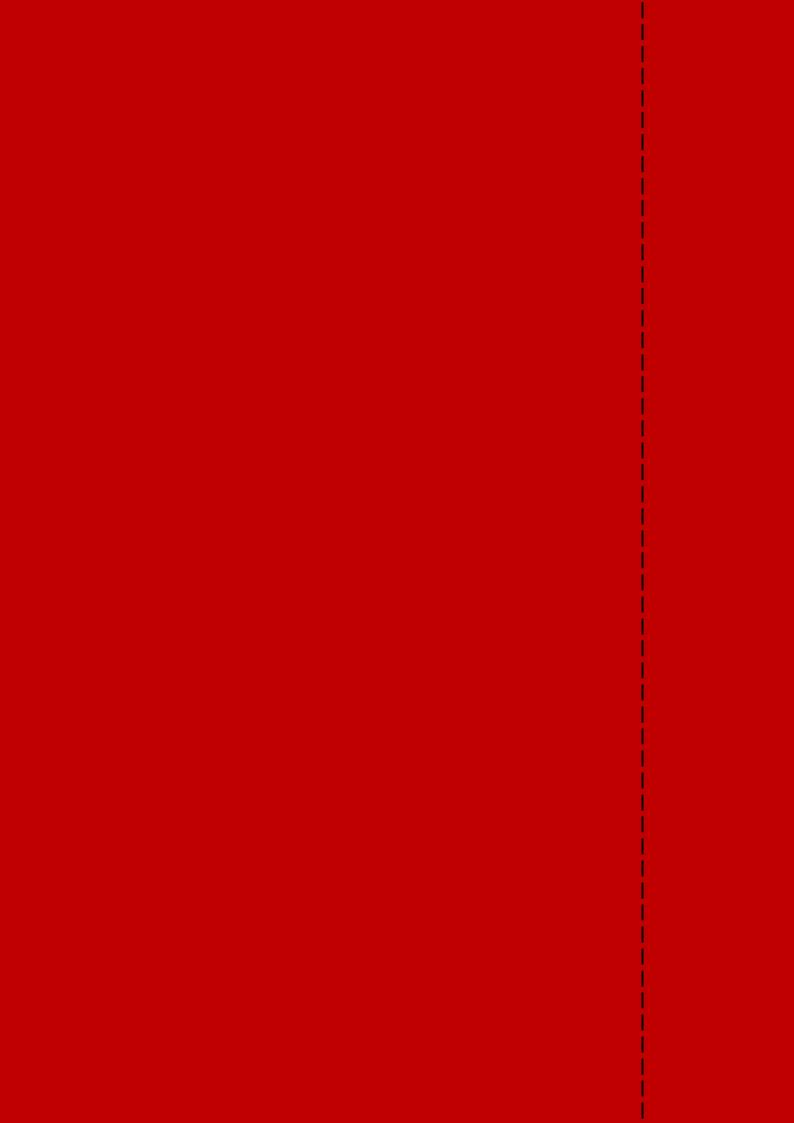
Begründete Replik, schwerpunktweise auf ikonographischer Basis, unter Heranziehung archäologischer (originaler Steuerriemen aus Bevaix/CH; Würdigung provinzialrömischer Plattbodenfahrzeuge Mittel- und Südosteuropas) und anderer Bildquellen. Herleitung der ungefähren Abmessungen unter Würdigung der Bildproportionen

(Seitenhöhe-Längen-Index nach geschätztem Freibord). Nicht uneingeschränkt plangerechte Umsetzung durch Modellbau.

Literatur

R. Bockius, Boote und Schiffe zur Römerzeit zwischen Tiber und Rhein (Rekonstruktionsmodelle aus dem Forschungsbereich Antike Schiffahrt, RGZM Mainz, im Maßstab 1:10), in: H.-P. Kuhnen (Hrsg.), Abgetaucht, aufgetaucht. Flußfundstücke. Aus der Geschichte. Mit ihrer Geschichte (Trier 2001) 142–144 Abb. 26–28.











Program

with the topic

Shipping | Images

Martin von Wagner Museum

for the annual meeting 2025 of the

DEGUWA - German Society for the Promotion of Underwater Archaeology e.V.



Conference program

| Thursday, 10 th April 2025 | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Welcome | speeches / Keynote speeches | |
| Academic | c Part: Lectures – I | |
| Venue: | Long Hall - Museum of Antiquities (3rd upper floor) | |
| Time: | 08:30 am | |
| | Welcome Speeches | |
| | Chair: Winfried Held | |
| | Topic: Iconography / Images | |
| | Braun, Graham and Barnes, Caroline | |
| | The Kition Ship Graffiti: New Additions and New Considerations for Form, Function, and Chronology | |
| | Nuttall, Christopher | |
| | 'Descending into the Maelstrom'. Seafaring Iconography in Early Cycladic 'Frying Pans' from Chalandriani (Greece) | |
| | Belov, Alexander | |
| | Sailing through millennia with ancient Egyptian rig | |
| | Discussion | |
| | 10:30 am – Coffee break | |
| | Ivrou, Vasiliki et al. | |
| | A fragmentary ship representation from the Euboean colony of Dikaia in Chalkidiki and the classical northwestern Aegean maritime network | |
| | Morozova, Yana | |
| | Images of ancient boats and ships from the Northern Black Sea Region | |
| | Schneider, Silvia | |
| | Krieg, Sieg und Ritual. Tropaia: Ephemere Siegesmale als Motive der Münzprägung in der griechischen Klassik und dem Hellenismus | |
| | Discussion | |

Lunch break



Cultural and scientific supporting program

| Guided tour of the Collection of Classical Antiquities / Paintings of the Martin von Wagner Museum | | |
|---|--|--|
| Venue: | Long Hall - Museum of Antiquities (3rd upper floor) | |
| Time: | 02:00 pm – duration 1,5 h (4 Groups in German / English) | |

| Opening of Poster Exhibition followed by a reception | | | |
|--|----------------------|--|--|
| Venue: Long Hall - Museum of Antiquities (3 rd upper floor) | | | |
| Time: | 06:00 pm – 10:00 pm | | |
| Vegan dis | Vegan dishes desired | | |



Conference program

| Friday, | 11 th April 2025 | |
|---------|---|--|
| Academi | c Part: Lectures – II | |
| Venue: | Long Hall - Museum of Antiquities (3rd upper floor) | |
| Time: | 09:00 am | |
| | Chair: Jochen Griesbach | |
| | Topic: Continued Iconography / Images | |
| | Averdung, Denise and Usher, Daniel | |
| | Ships far from the water - depictions of ships from Hesse | |
| | Daňová, Miroslava et al. | |
| | Depictions of ships on monuments from the territory of present-day Slovakia | |
| | Friedman, Zaraza | |
| | A Notebook on Vessel Types Plying the Nile Delta as Illustrated in the Palestrina Mosaic | |
| | Discussion | |
| | 10:30 am – Coffee break | |
| | Reinard, Patrick | |
| | Die Graffitozeichnung der 'Europa': Neue Untersuchungen in der Casa della Nave Europa in Pompeji | |
| | Robinson, Damian | |
| | Images of small boats with transoms and J3, a small boat from the Portus Magnus in Alexandria | |
| | Wintjes, Jorit | |
| | Schrödingers Türme? Zu einem Standardausrüstungselement römischer Kriegsschiffe, das keines war | |
| | Discussion | |

Lunch break



Cultural and scientific supporting program

| Guided tour of the Würzburg Residence | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Venue: Ma | Venue: Main entrance in front of the residence | | |
| Time: | 02:00 pm – duration 1,5 h (4 Groups in German / English) max. 25 Persons / Group | | |

| An anima | tion for ship visualization / digital reconstruction | |
|---|---|--|
| Jones, Tob | у | |
| The Newpo | ort Ship ion for ship visualization / digital reconstruction | |
| The Newport Ship animations will cover the harvesting of timber, the building of the ship, the launching, the fitting out, and will depict a typical voyage and the ship's arrival in Newport at the end of its life. | | |
| Venue: | Long Hall - Museum of Antiquities (3 rd upper floor) | |
| Time: | 05:30 pm – 06:00 pm | |

| Presentation of the ship model exhibition | | |
|---|---|--|
| Venue: | Long Hall - Museum of Antiquities (3 rd upper floor) (at the End of the Conference - Room) | |
| Time: | 06:00 pm – 09:00 pm | |



Conference program

| Saturday | y, 12 th April 2025 | |
|----------|---|--|
| Academic | Part: Lectures – III | |
| Venue: | Long Hall - Museum of Antiquities (3 rd upper floor) | |
| Time: | 09:00 am | |
| | Chair: Stefan Feuser | |
| | Topic: Continued Iconography / Images | |
| | Miholjek, Igor et al. | |
| | "Polače Harbour" Report of the 2 nd Excavation Season in 2024 | |
| | Kojadinović, Petar and Mrđić, Nemanja | |
| | Mapping the Depths: Sonar Prospection of the Trajan's Pontoon Bridge at Lederata (the Danube Limes) | |
| | Dellaporta, Katerina | |
| | Sailing to Byzantium & other Harbours Shipping Images from the Byzantine and Christian Museum and other collections | |
| | Discussion | |
| | 10:30 am – Coffee break | |
| | Valentyrova, Kateryna and Khvan, Sherii | |
| | Ships and Shipping in the Images of the Radziwill Chronicle | |
| | Tymoshenko, Mariia | |
| | Depicting a Ship. An Example of Medieval Graffiti from the 13 th Century Shipwreck (Crimea, Ukraine) | |
| | Celebic, Jelena | |
| | Ships of the early modern Bay of Kotor: figural representations and archival data | |
| | Discussion | |

Lunch break



Conference program

| Saturda | y, 12 th April 2025 | |
|----------|---|--|
| Academic | c Part: Lectures – IV | |
| Venue: | Long Hall - Museum of Antiquities (3rd upper floor) | |
| Time: | 02:00 pm | |
| | Chair: Ronald Bockius | |
| | Topic: Seafaring / Navigation | |
| | Sciancalepore, Antonia | |
| | Notes on navigation in the Bronze Age: the boats from the pile dwelling Molina di Ledro (Trento - Italy) | |
| | Fantalkin, Alexander | |
| | Hecataeus of Miletus Fragment 310: A Display of Collective Greek Identities in Egypt or a Navigational Manual? | |
| | Schäfer, Christoph | |
| | Sailing trials with the Roman Merchant Ship 'Bissula' in the Mediterranean | |
| | Discussion | |
| | 03:30 pm – Coffee break | |
| | Topic: Wreck / Site | |
| | Özdaş, Harun; Kızıldağ, Nilhan and Held, Winfried | |
| | The Minoan settlement on Yeşilada at the Karian Chersonesos | |
| | Capulli, Massimo and Sgroi, Fabrizio | |
| | A new Greek shipwreck from Kaukana Project (Sicily) | |
| | Discussion | |
| | | |



Conference program / Cultural and scientific supporting program

| Public fes | stive lecture with reception | |
|------------|--|--|
| Venue: | Neubaukirche - Domerschulstraße 16, 97070 Würzburg (an approx. 10-minute walk) | |
| Time: | 06:00 pm Introduktion: Stefan Feuser Griesbach, Jochen | |
| | Ships in the imagery of objects from the Würzburg Collection of Classical Antiquities | |

| Evening Ba | anquet | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Venue: | Picture Gallery - Martin von Wagner Museum (2 nd floor) | |
| Time: | Evening 07:30 pm – 10:00 pm | |
| Vegan dishes desired | | |



Conference program

| Sunday, | Sunday, 13 th April 2025 | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Academic Part: Lectures – V | | | | |
| Venue: | Long Hall - Museum of Antiquities (3 rd upper floor) | | | |
| Time: | 09:00 am | | | |
| | Chair: Frank Falkenstein | | | |
| | Topic: Methodology | | | |
| | Vyacheslav Gerasimov | | | |
| | Underwater archaeological research in the sunken part of ancient polis Olbia | | | |
| | Kamarinou, Dimitra and Govotsos, Chistos | | | |
| | Exploring Methodological Approaches in Reconstructing a Mycenaean Eikosoros (20-Oared Ship) | | | |
| | Wagner, Heiko | | | |
| | Sails at the horizon - the amphibious part of the Alpine Campaign 15 BC | | | |
| | Discussion | | | |
| | 10:30 am – Coffee break | | | |
| | Baumer, Lorenz | | | |
| | New marbles from Antikythera. Reflections on the Cargo of the Ship on the Basis of Recent Findings | | | |
| | Simossi, Angeliki | | | |
| | New discoveries from the Antikythera shipwreck: Twelve Years of Underwater Archaeological Research, 2012-2024 | | | |
| | Opaid, Andrei et al. | | | |
| | Tracking Roman Seaborn Trade in the 3 rd Century: The Knidos I Shipwreck | | | |
| | Discussion | | | |

Lunch break



Conference program

Sunday, 13th April 2025

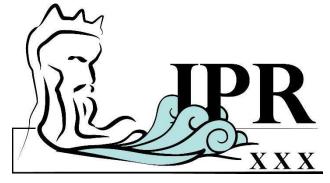
| Academic Part: Lectures – VI | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| Venue: | Long Hall - Museum of Antiquities (3 rd upper floor) | |
| Time: | 02:00 pm | |
| | Chair: Christoph Schäfer | |
| | Topic: Continued Wreck / Site | |
| | Grossmann, Eva | |
| | Stone Anchors and Sounding Leads from Apollonia | |
| | Helfman, Nathan and Cvikel, Deborah | |
| | Sailing Through Time: Reconstructing the Ma'agan Mikhael B Shipwreck | |
| | Leidwanger, Justin | |
| | Shipping Architecture for the Late Antique Church: the Marzamemi 2 Wreck Revisited | |
| | Discussion | |
| | 03:30 pm – Coffee break | |
| | Kakhidze, Emzar and Zoidze, Teona | |
| | Results of shipwreck remains analysis from Natanebi sea area, eastern Black Sea | |
| | Vrachionidou, Stavroula and Tourtas, Alexandros | |
| | Merchant ship, battleship or lair of pirates? The discovery of a post-medieval ship at Chalkidiki, N. Greece | |
| | Final discussion | |
| | End of Conference (expected 05:00 pm) | |

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at any time. We reserve the right of changes.

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D-91088 Bubenreuth

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http://www.deguwa.org





IN POSEIDON'S REICH XXX

Shipping | Images

Martin von Wagner Museum

from 8th to 13th April 2025 at Würzburg, Germany

Lectures

Averdung, Denis and Usher, Daniel Ships far from the water - depictions of ships from Hesse

Baumer, Lorenz

New marbles from Antikythera. Reflections on the Cargo of the Ship on the Basis of Recent Findings

Belov, Alexander

Sailing through millennia with ancient Egyptian rig

Braun, Graham and Barnes, Caroline

The Kition Ship Graffiti: New Additions and

New Considerations for Form, Function, and Chronology

Capulli, Massimo and Sgroi, Fabrizio

A new Greek shipwreck from Kaukana Project (Sicily)

Čelebić, Jelena

Ships of the early modern Bay of Kotor: figural representations and archival data

Daňová, Miroslava

Depictions of ships on monuments from the territory of present-day Slovakia

Delaporta, Katerina

SAILING TO BYZANTIUM & OTHER HARBOURS Shipping Images from the Byzantine and Christian Museum and other collections

Fantalkin, Alexander

Hecataeus of Miletus Fragment 310: A Display of Collective Greek Identities in Egypt or a Navigational Manual?

Farulová, Pavlína and Daňová, Miroslava Funerary stele with the image of ship FELIX ITALA

Friedman, Zaraza

A Notebook on Vessel Types Plying the Nile Delta as Illustrated in the Palestrina Mosaic

Gerasimov, Vyacheslav

Underwater archaeological research in the sunken part of ancient polis Olbia

Griesbach, Jochen

Ships in the imagery of objects from the Würzburg Collection of Classical Antiquities

Grossmann, Eva

Stone Anchors and Sounding Leads from Apollonia

Goldammer, Luisa; Goldammer, Martin and von Tresckow, Philip The forgotten three-masted sailing shipwreck off Fehmarn Public Science in the Baltic Sea

Helfman, Nathan and Cvikel, Deborah
Sailing Through Time:
Reconstructing the Ma'agan Mikhael B Shipwreck

Ivrou, Vasiliki et al.

A fragmentary ship representation from the Euboean colony of Dikaia in Chalkidiki and the classical northwestern Aegean maritime network

Kakhidze, Emzar and Teona Zoidze

Results of shipwreck remains analysis from Natanebi sea area, eastern Black Sea

Kamarinou, Dimitra and Govotsos, Chistos **Exploring Methodological Approaches in**

Reconstructing a Mycenaean Eikosoros (20-Oared Ship)

Kojadinović, Petar and Mrđić, Nemanja

Mapping the Depths: Sonar Prospection of the Trajan's Pontoon Bridge at Lederata (the Danube Limes)

Kulagin, Andrii

Integrated use of modern remote sensing methods for archaeological study of water areas. Informativeness, timing, cost-effectiveness 2020

Leidwanger, Justin

Shipping Architecture for the Late Antique Church: the Marzamemi 2 Wreck Revisited

Marnix Jacques Pieters & Jessica Vandevelde 13-17 October 2025, Ostend (Belgium): 8th International Congress for Underwater Archaeology (IKUWA 8). "Telling the Exciting Tales of our Past" Miholjek, Igor et al.

"Polače Harbour"

Report of the 2nd Excavation Season in 2024

Morozova, Yana Images of ancient boats and ships from the Northern Black Sea Region

Mrđić, Nemanja Limes Invisibilis – Invisible Frontier, quest for the Frontier lost in Danube

Nuttall, Christopher "Descending into the Maelstrom" Sea

"Descending into the Maelstrom" Seafaring Iconography in Early Cycladic 'Frying Pans' from Chalandriani (Greece)

Özdaş, Harun et al.

The Minoan settlement on Yeşilada at the Karian Chersonesos

Opait, Andrei et al.

Tracking Roman Seaborn Trade in the 3rd Century: The Knidos I Shipwreck

Prejs, Piotr

Protection of inland national heritage through modern documentation techniques of underwater archaeological sites

Parica, Mate

Project: Undersea Neolithic sites in the Croatian Adriatic

Peukert, Detlef et al.

The Lagoon of Marsala in Sicily: A Hub of the Punic Retail and Wholesale Network around 400 BC? – Conclusions at the microeconomic level by Motye's Submarine finds

Reinard, Patrick

Die Graffitozeichnung der "Europa": Neue Untersuchungen in der Casa della Nave Europa in Pompeji

Robinson, Damian

Images of small boats with transoms and J3, a small boat from the Portus Magnus in Alexandria

Schäfer, Christoph

Sailing trials with the Roman Merchant Ship "Bissula" in the Mediterranean

Schneider, Silvia

Krieg, Sieg und Ritual. Tropaia: Ephemere Siegesmale als Motive der Münzprägung in der griechischen Klassik und dem Hellenismus

Sciancalepore, Antonia

Notes on navigation in the Bronze Age: the boats from the pile dwelling Molina di Ledro (Trento - Italy) Simossi, Angeliki

New discoveries from the Antikythera shipwreck: Twelve Years of Underwater Archaeological Research, 2012-2024

Spies, Benjamin

A ship on wheels?! The Urnfield Period Cauldron Wagon from Acholshausen

Tapavički-Ilić, Milica

The travelling route of snake-vessels discovered in Campsa on the Danube

Tymoshenko, Mariia

Depicting a Ship. An Example of Medieval Graffiti from the 13th Century Shipwreck (Crimea, Ukraine)

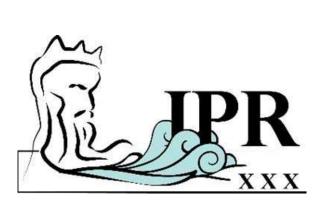
Valentyrova, Kateryna and Khvan, Serhii Ships and Shipping in the Images of the Radziwill Chronicle

Vrachionidou, Stavroula and Tourtas, Alexandros Merchant ship, battleship or lair of pirates? The discovery of a post-medieval ship at Chalkidiki, N. Greece

Wagner, Heiko Sails at the horizon - the amphibious part of the Alpine Campaign 15 BC

Wintjes, Jorit Schrödingers Türme? Zu einem Standardausrüstungselement römischer Kriegsschiffe, das keines war







Abstracts Lectures

Averdung, Denise and Usher, Daniel

Ships far from the water - depictions of ships from Hesse

The federal state of Hesse is bordered and crossed by two large rivers. The Rhine and Main unite at Mainz. In the Roman Empire, bridges crossed the water barriers and a wide variety of watercraft populated the surface. Overall, only a small number of depictions of ships from the Hessian region are known. Nevertheless, a small contribution shall be made here to the diverse impressions of ships from the Roman Empire.

Two depictions of ships are known from the fort of Zugmantel in the form of a fibula and on a coin of Antoninus Pius. Under the present-day town of Echzell there is an Alen fort with the associated extensive vicus. A wall painting depicting a ships stern comes from there and will be examined in more detail here. A golden jewel was found by the prospecter Andy Kleeberg in 2014 in the area of the Florstadt fort - the inlet of a ring shows a detailed depiction of a trireme. In Butzbach, a ship-shaped bronze lamp was found in the immediate vicinity of a Roman sanctuary in 2020. The restoration work on the piece will be presented by Daniel Usher.

Denise Averdung, M.A., Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Hessen Daniel Usher, Restaurator, hessenArchäologie Rheingaustraße 140, D-65203 Wiesbaden



Baumer, Lorenz E.

New marbles from Antikythera. Reflections on the Cargo of the Ship on the Basis of Recent Findings

While most of the sculptures of the cargo of the Antikythera shipwreck were recovered in 1901 without documenting their exact locations, the ongoing underwater excavations of the Antikythera shipwreck have yielded a remarkable number of new marble fragments. The use of advanced technologies has allowed the recovery of important parts of two over life-size sculptures that had been blocked on the seabed by heavy rocks, allowing some of the statues to be completed and precisely located.

They are joined by many smaller marble fragments, some in excellent condition. The careful documentation of the context of each find gives new insights into the organization of the cargo inside the ship. Some of the pieces also raise new questions about the subjects of the sculptures that never reached their final destination. The paper will present some of the most recent findings of marble sculptures and consider them in their context.





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Belov, Alexander

Sailing through millennia with ancient Egyptian rig

While the exact date of the sail's first appearance in the Nile Valley cannot be precisely established, numerous images of ships with probable sail prototypes are found on the vessels of the Gerzeh culture (c. 3600– 3300 BC). Natural conditions on this main country's transport artery were generally favourable to navigation. The Nile's current pulled the boats downstream, while the dominant winds from the north made it possible to use a sail when moving south against the current. Iconography remains the main source of information on ancient Egyptian rigging. Innumerable reliefs and models from temples and tombs make ancient Egypt the culture that preserved probably the richest maritime iconography in the world.

Most of the reliefs are sufficiently detailed to follow the slow but steady development of ancient Egyptian sails and rigging until the end of antiquity. In this work, the author relied on his iconographic database, which includes more than three thousand photos and drawings of the reliefs and models. Some of them will be commented upon in this paper to illustrate the major steps in the development of the rigging. They are accompanied by simplified 3D drawings to visualise the main elements of the rigging. This paper presents for the first time the monograph on the subject, which will be published this year.



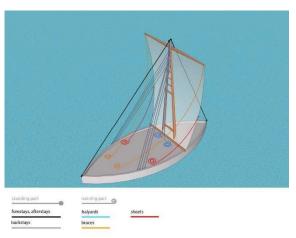


Figure 1. Sailor handling the braces from the roof of the deckhouse. Tomb of Irukaptah (Fifth Dynasty, Saqqara). Photo: Alexander Belov

Figure 2. Schematic representation of the rigging from the Third – Fifth Dynasties (2686–2345 BC). CAD: Alexander Belov

European Institute of Underwater Archaeology (France)



Braun, Graham and Barnes, Caroline

The Kition Ship Graffiti: New Additions and New Considerations for Form, Function, and Chronology

The nineteen ship graffiti etched onto the external face of the Late Bronze Age (LBA) "Temple" complex at Kition Kathari have been well known to the Cypriot and nautical archaeological communities Karageorghis' excavations in the 1960s. During our recent survey of LBA ashlar masonry, however, a new graffito was identified on a later Cypro-Archaic/Classical wall erected some time after the ashlar orthostats containing these graffiti. This paper presents this graffito, which has gone unpublished and possibly unnoticed since Karageorghis' excavations, as well as the high-resolution terrestrial laser scan imagery used to record it. Though faint, the graffito is argued to respond artistically to the rest of the graffiti, especially by utilizing a linear row of dots to represent the line of the sea.

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University of Cincinnati
braungc@mail.uc.edu

Caroline Barnes (University of British Columbia)

This introduces the issue of the date of both those on the LBA orthostats and the one on the later wall – are they all to be dated to the of the Cypro-Archaic/Classical addition, or to the LBA as has been assumed since their excavation? Through a review of the stratigraphic and artistic evidence, we suggest the newly recognized graffito was carved after the wall on which it is set was erected, but its artist was attempting to place their work within an earlier, more extensive scene. This is best illustrated through basic typological differences between the ships themselves, which present enough variation to consider them carved during different periods, or at least by people whose perception of nautical transport vessels differed.



Capulli, Massimo and Sgroi, Fabrizio

A new Greek shipwreck from Kaukana Project (Sicily)

The Kaukana Project is a collaboration between the University of Udine and the Marine Superintendency of the Sicily. The main goal is to revise, catalogue, and study the maritime archaeological land-seascape between the ancient sites of Kamarina and Ispica.

It began in summer 2017 with the excavation of the Punta Secca shipwreck, it continued in 2018 with the survey of the coast and in 2019-2020 with the excavation of the columns shipwreck of Kamarina.

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After a break, the Kaukana Project fieldwork resumed in the 2024 summer with a focused research on the Circe shoal. Indeed during a 2023 brief survey it was possible to identify in this area three sites: a group of four stone anchors, another of three Byzantine anchors (Kapitän type C) and a shipwreck area characterized by the concentration of pottery and a wooden element, which C14 dates to the 6th-5th BC.

The first campaign on this new Greek wreck was carried out in September 2024. This survey allowed us to document an unpublished hull built with the mortise and tenon technique that we would like to present on the occasion of the thirtieth IPR.

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Čelebić, Jelena

Ships of the early modern Bay of Kotor: figural representations and archival data

As a part of my PhD research on the maritime cultural landscape of the Bay of Kotor (Montenegro) in this paper I am focusing on figural representations ships the archival documents. mentions in primarily in the 17th and 18th centuries. My goal is to analyze ship types, their characteristics, and possible peculiar/local features of the ships. One of the best collections of ship representations in the area consists of ex voto silver plates kept in the church Our Lady of the Rocks (Perast). From Perast come also ship drawings from the late 17th cenury. 1 My aim was to relate and compare these figural representations with archival data. In addition to these representations, I present ship graffiti from the church St. Tryphon in Morinj, and Kanli kula fortress in Herceg Novi- the only two known examples of ship graffiti from the Bay of Kotor. In order to find comparanda, I recorded these engravings (made photogrammetry models, and traced the features from the photographs in Rhino software).



Modern replica of Venetian oar, in front of Kotor city walls, September 2024

Considering the development of the maritime trade in the Bay of Kotor between the 15th and the 18th centuries, it is indisputable that ships were of vital importance for this entire region and its hinterland. Starting by known ship rapresentations (*ex voto* plates and drawings) and archival data mentioning ships of the 17th and 18th centuries, I will try to answer a challenging question: can we identify any particular ship type from these ship graffiti?



Tartana Drawing from Nautica from 1698



The Bay of Kotor Panorama view from Njegusi slopes

Jelena Čelebić, PhD candidate Koç University

¹ Zagrebin, V. M. i Levšini, Ž. L. 2015. Nautika, Predavanja Marka Martinovica ruskim mornarima u Perastu 1697-1698.



Daňová, Miroslava

Depictions of ships on monuments from the territory of present-day Slovakia

Rich network of rivers in present day Slovakia is a prerequisite for using rivers as communication routes and an important source of subsistence. Most rivers flow from north to south, from mountains to lowland areas. In the mountainous areas, there are known sources of precious metals and copper and timber resources, which were transported by rivers to other countries. The existence of vessels is a prerequisite for transporting raw materials by river. Only two published vessels are known from the territory of Slovakia so far. From the 3rd century BC comes the part of a vessel from Samorin (Barta et al., 2020, pp. 79-86), and one undated specimen is from Košice - Krásna nad Hornádom (Čaplovič/Gašaj/Olexa 1978, 64).

Despite the absence of actual findings, we have a number of written and iconographic sources that refer us to the existence of different types of ships. Among the oldest sources is the discovery of a clay model of a boat from Kozárovce from a polyculture site (Ivanič 2002, Abb. 7a-7c, 275). The Roman period is currently represented only by the depiction of a ship's bow on a coin (unpublished). Most iconographic sources are known from the medieval and modern periods.

Iconographic sources depicting ships help us own experience or pre-drawings with

to understand the appearance and character of the vessels on the rivers in Slovakia in the past, but also to create a picture of the ideas of past authors about ships as such. By comparing them with similar depictions of ships in the same historical period, we can determine whether the author drew from his

authentic depictions of ships or whether he invented the ship as an art object. In this respect, the comparison and criticism of available sources are used to make a realistic picture of the possible findings of these vessels in Slovak conditions and the credibility of the source's author. However, the iconographic sources include depictions real geographical contexts depictions set in scenes taking place outside Slovakia or scenes entirely created. However, they indicate the quality of execution and the credibility of the author of the iconographic source.

This type of source can be divided into several main groups:

- 1. Relief decoration of ceramic tiles
- 2. Medieval chronicles
- 3. Sacral wall paintings
- 4. Copper plates used in letterpress printing
- 5. Vedutas or large portrait scenes with religious or secular themes
- 6. Map documents

Within the depictions thus obtained, we can identify the types and characters of ships depicted in particular historical periods and artistic styles. With more detailed depictions, we can interpret how the ship was handled and moored in the dock. We can also obtain information about the nature of the cargo or the armament and equipment of the ships. The sum of knowledge obtained in this way may help us identify shipwrecks in Slovakia's river environment or the Carpathian Basin's broader environment. It will also help us, in conjunction with the landscape study, to identify places where such finds might be expected.

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DellaPorta, Katerina P.

Sailing to Byzantium & other harbours Shipping Images from the Byzantine and Christian Museum and other collections

The collections of the Byzantine and Christian Museum include a large number of works, icons, sculptures, metalwork, ceramics, etc., dating from the early Christian era to the modern day and which depict ships.

The iconography of ships in the representations of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art of various periods is included in different contexts, meanings and roles as well as symbolism.

Ships are depicted either as individual representations, or as narrative elements of historical events, in representations of cities with ports or rivers, in separate scenes that narrate the lives of saints, or as a secondary element of a decorative nature in works of wood carving, metalwork, ceramics, etc.

The lecture analyzes the various depictions of ships, the context in which they were created and attempts to highlight the evolution of each representation, their importance and symbolism as well as the place that ships have in religion and society, passing through time from antiquity to Byzantine and post-Byzantine art and in what form these representations have survived until today.



Katerina P. DellaPorta General Director of the Byzantine and Christian Museum Vassilissis Sofias 22, Athens 106 75 - GR



Fantalkin, Alexander

Hecataeus of Miletus Fragment 310: A Display of Collective Greek Identities in Egypt or a Navigational Manual?

This lecture deals with a Fragment 310 (Jacoby) of Hecataeus of Miletus, written in the late sixth or early fifth century BCE. This fragment features a curious list of islands located along the Nile, and bearing Greek names such as Ephesus, Chios, Lesbos, Kypros and Samos. Scholars generally assume this list represents collective Greek emporia established on Egyptian soil, and is thus a reliable testimony for collective Greek identities emerging during the late Archaic period.

After examining the list's composition and the contemporary historical, cultural and archaeological contexts of its place names, I shall offer an alternative interpretation, according to which the list should be considered as a practical navigational mnemonic, naming culturally familiar geographical landmarks to help Greek sailors navigate a complex foreign river passage. The fragment now becomes a valuable historical document reflecting Greek navigational knowledge and practices of the late Archaic period.

Prof. Alexander Fantalkin
Department of Archaeology and Ancient Near Eastern Studies
Tel Aviv University
Israel



Friedman, Zaraza

A Notebook on Vessel Types Plying the Nile Delta as Illustrated in the Palestrina Mosaic

Palestrina, in Lazio, is located about 35 km east of Rome. It was built on the ruins of ancient Praeneste. The large Nilotic landscape depicted in the Palestrina mosaic formed the floor of an apsidal recess, which originally was cut out like a grotto in the rock behind the basilica, built on the north side of Praeneste ancient forum (the length of the grotto base/opening = 6.87m, the depth of the arched apes = 4.35m, and the height of the grotto = 10m). The water that seeped through the cracks of the rock and collected on the floor gave a sparkling effect and brought the entire scene in the mosaic to the realm of the Nile and the Delta during the flood and the flood festivities during this period.

The Nile mosaic of Palestrina was the subject of varied studies. Yet, no proper or detailed study of the types of vessels plying the flooded Nile Delta depicted on the mosaic have been carried out.

These vessels are outstanding visual evidence of their building materials and techniques, propulsion, ethnographic and social context of the Egyptian society at the end of the 2nd century BCE. These vessels may refer to as an actual open book of nautical and maritime archaeology and history. The illustrated vessel in the Palestrina mosaic comprises nine types and varied sizes, and each vessel with its specific propulsion: four papyrus boats, one coracle/hide boat, two types of sailing boats, one large and luxurious cabincarrier/thalamegos and one grand warship/bireme. Though the Palestrina vessels are not depicted at scale, they are quite proportional to the Nilotic scene and the human figures associated with them.

This proposed presentation will discuss in detail the Palestrina vessel and their traditions which complement the archaeological data of excavated vessels and historical references concurrent to the period of the Nile mosaic.

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Gerasimov, Vyacheslav

Underwater archaeological research in the sunken part of ancient polis Olbia

Underwater archaeological research in the sunken part of ancient polis Olbia and its chora, in the waters of the Dnieper-Bugs Liman and the island of Berezan, the Tendrovskaya Spit and the Kinburn Spit. New materials from the research of the International Underwater Archaeological Black Sea Expedition in 2017-2020 will be presented.











Griesbach, Jochen

Schiffe auf Bildträgern in der Würzburger Antikensammlung Ships in the imagery of objects from the Würzburg Collection of Classical Antiquities

Das Martin von Wagner Museum der Universität Würzburg besitzt unter seinen antiken Objekten eine Vielzahl Bildträgern aus unterschiedlichen Kulturen, auf denen Schiffe eine prominente Rolle spielen. Bereits bei einem der frühesten Exponate, einem ägyptischen Schnürösen-Gefäß aus dem späten 4. Jahrtausend v. Chr., liegt die Vermutung nahe, dass es ein technisch weit entwickeltes Ruderboot wiedergibt, das eventuell sogar für militärische Zwecke vorgesehen war. Weitere Schiffsdarstellungen begegnen auf attischer Keramik, griechischen Münzen und römischen Gemmen bzw. Glaspasten. Der Vortrag möchte ausgehend von diesem Material über die Bedeutung der Schiffe als Bildzeichen räsonieren. Denn in vielen Fällen dienen ihre Darstellungen nicht als unverzichtbare Bildelemente zum Verständnis eines Narrativs, sondern übernehmen eher eine symbolhafte Funktion und lassen Botschaften erkennen, die weit über die bloße Wiedergabe von Realien hinausweisen; z. B. dadurch, dass sie aus ihrem gewöhnlichen Ambiente herausgelöst und in einen neuen Kontext gestellt werden. Es gilt also, den antiken Assoziationsraum dieser Bilder abzustecken und möglicherweise auch wiederkehrende semantische Zuspitzungen auszumachen.



Prof. Dr. Jochen Griesbach-Scriba

The Martin von Wagner Museum at the University of Würzburg has a considerable number of ancient objects from different cultures on which ships play a prominent role. Even one of the earliest artefacts, an Egyptian hanging vessel from the late 4th millenium BC, suggests that it represents a technically advanced rowing boat that may have been intended for military purposes. Other depictions of ships can be found on Attic pottery, Greek coins, and Roman gems and glass pastes. Based on this material, the paper would like to reflect on the significance of ships as pictorial symbols. In many cases, their depictions do not serve as indispensable pictorial elements for understanding a narrative, but rather take on a symbolic function and reveal messages that go far beyond the mere reproduction of realities; for example, by removing them from their usual setting and placing them in a new context. It is therefore necessary to define the ancient associative space of these images and possibly also to identify recurring semantic condensations.





Grossmann, Eva

Stone Anchors and Sounding Leads from Apollonia

During our survey at Apollonia, we discovered two harbours dating from the 2nd century AD Byzantine period. One below the Crusader castle and the second, some 200 m to the south, much bigger, serving as an international harbour. The small one did not yield any artifacts, but on the other hand, the big harbour was rich of findings. In this paper we would like to focus mainly on stone anchors and sounding leads.

We discovered a large-scale collection of stone anchors. Most of them were photographed in situ and carefully mapped. The anchors varied in size and shape, mainly with one hole, almost triangular ones.

A relatively small triangular anchor was exposed at a depth of about 1.8 m. Photographs taken upon discovery show a triangular anchor with three holes. In one of the lower holes is a circular wooden block pierced in the middle.

Contrary to assumption that lower holes were crafted to accommodate wooden flakes, the technology evident on the Apollonia anchor is a revelation. The wooden block has been carefully sawn to fit within the aperture. The wood is flashed with the surface of the stone.

Not far from the breakwater, we found three sounding leads of different sizes. Two in the shape of a symmetric bell, with an apex to house the rope. Around its lower part there are holes for pins. As the cavity in its base is intact, we presume they are from the Roman period, because in the later period the cavity was divided to prevent the sticky material to fall out. The third sounding lead is smaller, has the same shape, but the ring handle is flattened and the holes for pins are missing.



Helfman, Nathan and Cvikel, Deborah

Sailing Through Time: Reconstructing the Ma'agan Mikhael B Shipwreck

The Ma'agan Mikhael B shipwreck, located off the coast of Israel, stands as one of the most significant discoveries in contemporary maritime archaeology in the eastern revealed Mediterranean. **Excavations** intricate cross-sections of cultures, socioeconomic indicators. and distinctive maritime architecture from the late Byzantine and early Islamic periods. The diverse cargo uncovered at the site provides compelling evidence of vibrant trade and commerce during a time previously thought to be economically stagnant.

The ship's frame-based structure was remarkably well-preserved, extending intact from stem to stern. Key components included the keel, framing timbers, half-log stringers, mast-step assembly, and two bulkheads. Detailed documentation of the site was achieved through meticulous hand drawings, photography, and photogrammetry, forming the foundation for a comprehensive digital reconstruction.

Utilizing excavation data, iconographic evidence, and relevant documentation, a computer-aided design system was employed to digitally replicate the ship. This digital model also facilitated the testing of various loading amphora cargo scenarios, considering maritime principles of ship stability, accessibility, and commerce. A standard maritime engineering analysis of stability and strength, along with computational fluid dynamics analyses, was conducted on the digital model to assess hull resistance and the efficacy of the ship's lateen sail. The simulations confirmed that the fully merchantman loaded 24-m-long seaworthy and capable of satisfactory speeds over ground.

Nathan Helfman and Deborah Cvikel Leon Recanati Institute for Maritime Studies, University of Haifa, Israel



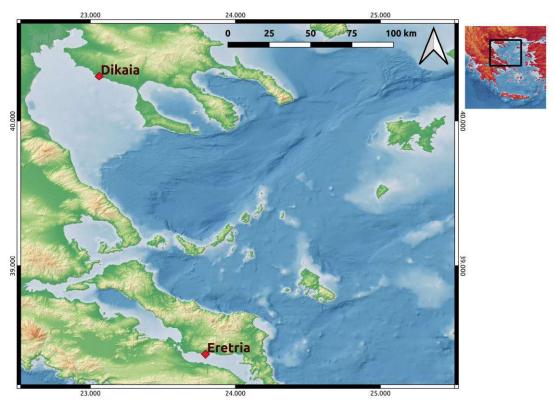
Ivrou, Vasiliki; Chalkioti, Areti; Lykidou, Iro and Giannaros, Nikolaos

A fragmentary ship representation from the Euboean colony of Dikaia in Chalkidiki and the classical northwestern Aegean maritime network

In the last three decates salvage excavations at the coastal town of Nea Kallikrateia on the west side of Chalkidiki led to the identification of the Euboean colony of "Dikaia". The city of Dikaia was established by settlers from the city of Eretria during thw 2nd Greek colonisation movement, probably arount the beginning of the 7th c. BC. The excavations reveal an extencive network of trading relations with coastal towns and islands of the Northern Aegean, as well as Athens and Corinth.

In 2002, sherds of a black painted athenian cylix with a ship representation, identified as a hemiolia by the excavators, have been recorded. This find gave us the inspiration to

discuss issues regarding the boat type of "hemiolia", a type of light vessel often connected to piracy, while the wider context of the find, namely a Euboean colony, prompts us to examine the maritime network connecting Euboea and Chalkidiki. Between these two places we find the island claster of the Northern Sporades, a maritime area with more than 700 medium and small islands and islets, where many shipwrecks have been identified and an area we have been invastigating under a multi-period perspective. Our main topic of focus are the technological features of a particular boat type but also the maritime landscape of the nortwestern Aegean and classical navigation in this maritime region.



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Kakhidze, Emzar and Zoidze, Teona

Results of shipwreck remains analysis from Natanebi sea area, eastern Black Sea

Wooden parts and metal oarlock of ships found together with pottery dated to thesecond half of the late Hellenistic, early Imperial and early Byzantine periods discovered by Turkish late captain Zeki Yıldız in 2012, 10 km off the shore at a depth of about 119 m on eastern Black Sea, at Natanebi sea area, close to Batumi were subject of discussion in recent years.

Naturally, Georgian archaeologists decided that the remains of ships should also be dated to the periods of pottery manufacturing, although Editorial Board of Skyllis redated shipwreck remains to the early modern period. To specify this data, by the decision of the Directorate of the Ajara Museums, some samples of wooden parts were sent for C14 analysis to the Department of Geology, Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory of Lund University, Sweden in 2023.

The response from Lund University confirmed Skyllis Editorial Board assumption - chronology of various details indeed varies since 1680 to 1940 on which we will talk in more detail in the upcoming report.

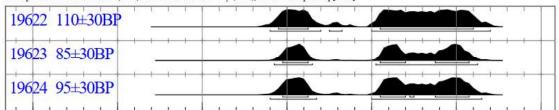








Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2020)OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r.5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]



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Teona Zoidze, Director of the Ajara Museums, Georgia Emzar Kakhidze, Head of the Batumi Archaeological Museum, Georgia



Kamarinou, Dimitra and Govotsos, Chistos

Exploring Methodological Approaches in Reconstructing a Mycenaean *Eikosoros* (20-Oared Ship)

This paper discusses the methodological challenges and insights gained from an interdisciplinary project aimed at reconstructing a Mycenaean eikosoros, a 20-oared ship, using Experimental Archaeology. Central questions included how to correlate diverse data sources while balancing historical accuracy with the practical requirements of building a functional vessel. The study emphasizes interdisciplinary collaboration, bringing together archaeologists, academic shipbuilding experts, and traditional shipbuilders, each contributing essential insights and addressing key research questions.

Since no Mycenaean hull findings are available, the project's methodology centered on a variety of approaches. Critical analysis of written sources - such as the Homeric epics – and examination of Mycenaean ship depictions to infer essential characteristics of the ship. It also integrated knowledge of Mycenaean timber technology with shipbuilding practices from Bronze and post-Bronze Age shipwrecks. Although the available data are not statistically comprehensive, analogies with other Mediterranean maritime cultures offered valuable insights into early shipbuilding techniques. As a result, the project highlighted the intercultural exchange in the Bronze Age Mediterranean and the Mycenaean civilization as a sea trading society*.

These interpretations were tested through technical studies (ship weight, stability, and seaworthiness) and ship simulation programs, that led to the construction of a 2-meter-long full-scale replica of the central section of an eikosoros, complete with a mast and sail. This research model demonstrated that a full-scale reconstruction can provide

a deeper understanding of the ship's design and construction techniques.

The paper highlights both confirmed findings and unresolved questions, underscoring the challenges and benefits of Experimental Archaeology in reconstructing ancient technologies.

* The above archeological research has been awarded by the Academy of Athens in 2006. In 2024 was published in Greek the 2nd edition of the book "Ships on High Seas. Homeric Ships, Difficult Voyages and Nautical Archaeology", by Dr Dimitra Kamarinou, Pedio Editions, 460 pages.





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Leidwanger, Justin

Shipping Architecture for the Late Antique Church: The Marzamemi 2 Wreck Revisited

The so-called "church wreck" at Marzamemi remains a vital source for understanding the shipment in architectural materials for elite patronage during late antiquity. Known for more than a century, this early 6th-century AD wreck off southeast Sicily carried 100 tons of prefabricated architectural elements: columns, capitals and bases, and parts of the distinctive screen and ambo of a church that gave the site its name. Gerhard Kapitän first systematically investigated the site in the 1960s, and excavations resumed between 2013 and 2019. Study continues to this day, with a focus on not only the architecture but the broader shipboard context through which the movement of these expensive materials must be understood. This contribution summarizes recent investigations and the newest post-excavation analytical work, which offer a new interpretation of this important site.

Excavations and 3D modeling have revealed both larger numbers of architectural elements than previously realized and additional decorative components, including orpiment, raw glass, and stone "samples". These materials suggest that the wreck was only one in a series of shipments that would have contributed to one or several large building programs. The finds also open the possibility of an earlier (pre-Justinian) chronology, raising the prospect of patronage not only by the Byzantine Emperor but a local bishop or ruler. Ceramics hint at the crew and a secondary cargo (likely olive oil), alongside scant remains of the ship, offering a window onto the trade in elite building materials that continued to connect the Mediterranean even amid Rome's imperial fragmentation.





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Miholjek, Igor et al.

"Polače Harbour" – Cooperation between the Department for Underwater Archaeology of the Croatian Conservation Institute, the DEGUWA, the Department of Classical Archaeology of Trnava University and the Institute of Archaeology, Slovak Academy of Sciences

Report of the 2nd Excavation Season in 2024

The topic of the lecture is the 2nd campaign of the underwater archaeological excavation "Polače Harbour" at the Island of Mljet, conducted from May 13 to 26, 2024. The cooperation that had begun in 2023 between the Department for Underwater Archaeology of the Croatian Conservation Institute and the DEGUWA, has been expanded by the Department of Classical Archaeology of Trnava University, and the Institute of Archaeology, Slovak Academy of Sciences (IA SAS), both from Slovakia. The lecture provides insight into the ongoing and continuing research, and emphasize the intensity of life, as well as the importance of the Polače Bay in the period of Late Antiquity and the early Byzantine Empire.

During the 2024 campaign, Sector 1 has not been excavated due to the fact that a large part of the sector is now covered by recent construction of the sewage system. In order to confirm the initial interpretations of the 1st campaign, that the operational shore and the pond can be viewed in the same context with the so-called Roman Palace and accompanying buildings, the excavations in Sectors 2 and 3 were continued.







Fig. 2: Aerial photograph of the excavation site.



Morozova, Yana

Images of ancient boats and ships from the Northern Black Sea Region

Back in 1982, the notable book "Seamanship in the Ancient States of the Northern Black Sea Region" was published by B.G. Peters, a pioneering figure in Soviet underwater archaeology.

This comprehensive work aimed to illuminate the complex maritime and naval practices of the ancient states that flourished in the Northern Black Sea region, drawing on archaeological data available at the author's time. One of the research sources was a collection of images of 39 ancient ships found during the excavations in various Northern Black Sea sites. Over the decades since the book's publication the corpus of such images has been enriched with new epigraphy monuments.

The presentation includes both images published by B.G. Peters in Russian and new images of antique boats, ships, and related objects found after the 1980s during excavations of ancient sites in the Northern Black Sea region from the Danube to the Taman Peninsula, which were selected from published contemporary scientific archaeological reports.

Yana Morozova Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine



Nuttall, Christopher

"Descending into the Maelstrom". Seafaring Iconography in Early Cycladic "Frying Pans" from Chalandriani (Greece)

The Early Bronze Age of Greece witnessed the emergence of a distinctive island culture in the Cycladic archipelago of the Aegean Sea. The Early Cycladic people, who thrived in the challenging island environment, developed an extensive contact network (Renfrew 1972; Broodbank 2000) during Early Bronze Age II (c. 2750–2400 BCE). Central to this network were the Early Cycladic mariners themselves, whose use of dug-out canoes and larger longboats is well-documented through iconographic evidence (Wedde 2000). Among their unique material culture are ceramic vessels known as "frying pans", particularly those from the Chalandriani cemetery on Syros, which feature intricate seafaring imagery (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Frying pan with seafaring representation, Chalandriani, Syros. Courtesy of Zde, CC BY-SA 4.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=84 271609

This presentation investigates the social context and significance of this seafaring iconography through a hybrid art-historical and neuroarchaeological approach. By examining the interplay between artist, environment, material culture, and audience, this paper aims to deconstruct the social consumption of these images. The analysis will highlight how depictions of sailing prowess, bravado, and the turbulent Cycladic sea reflect fundamental aspects of Early Cycladic life and identity. Through this exploration, the presentation will offer new insights into the maritime culture of the Early Cycladic people and the symbolic meanings embedded in their artistic expressions.

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Dr. Christopher Nuttall

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PhD in Classical Archaeology and Ancient History



Özdaş, Harun; Kızıldağ, Nilhan and Held, Nilhan

The Minoan settlement on Yeşilada at the Karian Chersonesos

The Turkish-German project "The coasts of the Karian Chersonesos" of Dokuz Eylül University, İzmir, and Philipps-Universität Marburg, led to the discovery of six previously unknown Minoan settlements in the Gulf of Yeşilova on the Bozburun Peninsula in southwestern Turkey.

A recently documented Bronze Age site, Yeşilada, is located on an island, which corresponds to the entrance into the natural harbour of Bozburun town.

From afar well visible is the Byzantine fortification which covers its hilltop and most of the southern slopes. Below the Byzantine fort yet, remains of a Minoan settlement are preserved. This contains a large artificial platform mainly on the northern side of the island which is currently submerged due to sea level changes.

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The platform, like the parallel finding of the settlement of Çamçalık, most probably has been used as a quay for ships during the Bronze age. Above the platform, terraces walls erected from rough boulders create even spaces for buildings which are not preserved – or not visible on the surface.

A nearby shipwreck deposit site, which contains contemporary pottery, can be associated with the harbour installations. The pottery found on the shore, under water and at the wreck site can be dated to the Middle Minoan III to Late Minoan IA period.



Opait, Andrei; Kofahl, Meko; Davis, Dan and Brennan, Michael L.

Tracking Roman Seaborn Trade in the 3rd Century: The Knidos I Shipwreck

The Knidos I shipwreck was located in 2010 by the E/V *Nautilus* expedition as part of a broad program of deep-water exploration of the southeast Aegean. A remote investigation of the site (600 meters depth) revealed a large pile of ballast stones (some shaped) fringed on one side by a wide variety of wares, including amphorae (from Tunisia, Sicily, Cyrenaica, Asia Minor, and Crimea), dishes, cups, jugs, cooking wares, casseroles, jugs, and a chamber pot.

The ceramic assemblage dates to mid-3rd century. The distribution of ballast and ceramics points to a modestly sized ship of about 15 meters length. The widespread distribution of the of the crew's wares, ranging from the northern Adriatic to the northern Black Sea, provides important information about the nature of trade in the Eastern Mediterranean during the 3rd century A.D. This shipwreck epitomizes the vagaries of free trade during a globalized Roman world.



Reinard, Patrick

Die Graffitozeichnung der "Europa": Neue Untersuchungen in der Casa della Nave Europa in Pompeji

In der Bucht von Neapel herrscht seit den frühesten historischen Aufzeichnungen reger Schiffsverkehr. Dies spiegelt sich einerseits in den zahlreichen schriftlichen Ouellen. andererseits aber auch in Darstellungen von Schiffen wider, die in Pompei gefunden wurden. Die detaillierteste und damit interessanteste ikonographische Quelle ist die Graffitozeichnung eines Schiffes, das dank eines Graffitos als "Europa" berühmt geworden ist (Casa della Nave Europa, Regio I,15,3). Es wurde 1957 entdeckt und bald darauf veröffentlicht. Nun, fast 70 Jahre später, hat sich ein transdisziplinäres Team aus Mitgliedern der Fachbereiche Archäologie, Papyrologie und Alte Geschichte der Universität Trier und des Transmare-Instituts Trier, gefördert von der Manfred-und-Christa-May-Stiftung, näher mit der einzigartigen Darstellung beschäftigt.

JProf. Dr. Patrick Reinard Papyrologie / Universität Trier Transmare-Institut reinard@uni-trier.de Mit modernster Ausrüstung hat die interdisziplinäre Feldstudien neue Details zur Schiffausrüstung und -technik sowie zu weiteren lateinischen Graffiti Schiffsdarstellung zutage gefördert; neue Erkenntnisse können u.a. zum dargestellten Kurs der "Europa", ihrem Anker und dessen Verwendung, einer Kline an Deck, weiteren Inschriften, der Ritztechnik im frischen Putz, den Arbeitsaufgaben der Schiffsmannschaft, zur zeitlichen Abfolge und Veränderung der Graffitozeichnung etc. vorgelegt werden. Über den vorläufigen Bericht hinaus werden nach eingehender Prüfung der Infrarot- und RTI-Aufnahmen und komparativer Untersuchungen weitere wichtige Erkenntnisse Diese vorläufigen erwartet. Ergebnisse werden auf der Konferenz mit dem Ziel vorgestellt. sie mit einem breiteren Fachpublikum zu diskutieren.



Robinson, Damian

Images of small boats with transoms and J3, a small boat from the Portus Magnus in Alexandria

Excavations in the Portus Magnus of Alexandria have revealed J3, a 4.5 m long boat with a transom (image 1). Dating from the Roman period, J3 appears to match the contemporary iconographic evidence, which famously includes the Althiburus mosaic in Tunisia (image 2) from which a name, *horeia*, and a function as a fishing boat could be suggested.

A wider examination of the iconography, the literary evidence, and a consideration of the archaeological remains of J3 itself, however, would suggest that a wider range of functions and names can be attributed to such vessels and that not all boats with transoms were *horeia*.

Consequently, this paper will examine the corpus of imagery for such small boats with transoms alongside the archaeological evidence and the digital reconstruction of J3 itself to consider the role that this particular boat played and the reasons why it was found within a commercial harbour in Alexandria.

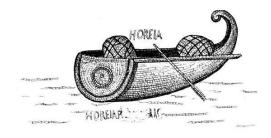


Figure 2: The *horeia* depicted in the mosaic catalogue of ships from Althiburus, Tunisia. Source: Gauckler 1905, 137, Figure 19.¹



Figure 1: Photomosaic of J3. Image C. Gerigk © OCMA/Franck Goddio/Hilti Foundation

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¹ Gauckler, P. 1905 'Un catalogue figuré de la batellerie gréco-romaine. La mosaïque d'Althiburus' Monuments et mémoires de la Fondation Eugène Piot, tome 12, fascicule 1, 1905. 113-154.



Schäfer, Christoph

Sailing trials with the Roman Merchant Ship "Bissula" in the Mediterranean

The Background: fundamental importance of maritime connections as the foundation for the development of complex economic systems is evident. To comprehend the extent of maritime routes, trade organization, and the course of maritime commerce, a detailed analysis of the capacities of sea routes and their associated travel times is required. This necessitates detailed information about the nautical conditions under which merchant ships operated. For this reason, the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft has supported the reconstruction of a Roman merchant ship to explore the performance of such vessels.

The "Bissula" Project: The "Bissula" project is dedicated to the precise reconstruction and study of a Roman merchant ship. The vessel is based on a unique discovery in the Bay of Laurons, between Fos-sur-Mer and Marseille. Several wrecks were found there, one of which was remarkably well-preserved and served as the basis for the reconstruction. Under the direction of boatbuilder Matthias Helterhoff, the construction of the 1:1-scale replica began at the University of Trier in May 2017. Students of history and volunteers were involved in this captivating project. The reconstruction was an interdisciplinary effort combining expertise from the fields of history, engineering and archaeology.

Objectives and Methods: The primary goal of the project is to study the performance of this seaworthy Roman ship to gain insights into ancient maritime trade. Through the detailed reconstruction followed by ship testing, insights will be gained into the nautical capabilities of ancient vessels, their sailing characteristics, and the associated sea routes are to be gained. Modern technologies such as electronic measurement methods are employed. Research Environment and Collaboration: The University of Trier provides an ideal research environment for the "Bissula" project. Intensive work on maritime themes has been ongoing for years within the historical departments. Particularly noteworthy is the close collaboration between the Department of Technology / Mechanical Engineering and Vehicle Technology at Hochschule Trier and the Department of Ancient History at the University. This interdisciplinary cooperation allows the utilization of modern technologies such as 3D printing and virtual simulation models for the reconstruction and analysis of ancient ships. Concerning the archaeological record, the project was supported by the Centre Camille Jullian (Aix-Marseille university/ CNRS), which has already carried out the excavations of Laurons II.

Technical Details of the "Bissula": The "Bissula" is a pure sailing ship, approximately 16 meters long and 5 meters wide, with a mast of around 15 meters in height. Although considered one of the smaller Roman merchant ships, it could carry up to 25 tons of cargo with a weight of about 8 tons. The cargo primarily consisted of amphorae containing wine, oil, foodstuffs, and luxury goods.

Tests, Results and Outlook: Trials were carried out at sea off the French Mediterranean coast with the support of the Nikolaus Koch Foundation in 2023. Here, comprehensive data were collected in a wide range of weather conditions and new experiences were gained.

The knowledge gained will contribute to broadening the understanding of Roman trade and its role in the ancient economy.

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Schneider, Silvia

Krieg, Sieg und Ritual. Tropaia: Ephemere Siegesmale als Motive der Münzprägung in der griechischen Klassik und dem Hellenismus

667 kriegerische Handlungen, auf dem Land und zur See, summiert der englische Autor Montagu zwischen dem 8. Jh. v. Chr. und 31. v. Chr., basierend auf den Berichten von historischen Autoren, auf. Krieg, Sieg und Ritual waren in der Antike fest miteinander verknüpft. Die Riten der Religion beeinflussten die Vorbereitungen des Krieges, die Kriegsführung und ihren Umgang mit Sieg oder Niederlage. Den beistehenden Göttern wurde bei Sieg der zehnte Teil der Beute versprochen. Ist die Schlacht gewonnen, der Krieg (vorerst) beendet und das Schlachtfeld beräumt, helfen Praktiken, Symbole und Objekte dabei, den Sieg und Erfolg zu realisieren und zu transportieren. So sind Weihgeschenke an die unterstützenden Götter in Form von gegnerischen Waffen und Ausrüstungsgegenständen schon seit dem 8. Jh. v. Chr. In Heiligtümern belegt. Neben den Votivgaben setzt sich ab dem 5. Jh. v. Chr. ein neues Militärritual durch: Soldaten errichten direkt am Schlachtfeld ein Siegesmal (Tropaion) aus aufgelesenen gegnerischen Beutewaffen an einem hölzernen Gestell. Neben den Feldschlachten haben Seeschlachten in der antiken Militärpraxis einen großen Anteil. Prinzipiell fiel nach einer Seeschlacht alles an den Sieger, die gegnerischen Schiffe, Besatzung und Bewaffnung, derer man auf See habhaft werden konnte. Gleichsam berichten antike Autoren über das Ritual, gegnerische Schiffsteile nach der Seeschlacht mitzunehmen, da sie als Siegessymbole oder Siegesmale galten.

egesmale galten.

9 Obole, Silber, Antipater, 240-220 v. Chr. Byzantion, Thrakien (Makedonien), Istanbul/Türkei. Foto: Handel/The Coin Cabinet Ltd. (London, UK)

Äquivalent zu den Waffenweihungen fanden auch Weihungen von gegnerischen Schiffsteilen oder gar ganzen Schiffen statt, beispielsweise in Poseidon Heiligtümern in Küstennähe. Aufgrund ihrer Errichtungsart und der Materialität der Beuteobjekte, waren solche Siegesmale (Tropaia) von begrenzter Dauer (ephemer).

Das Ephemere und das Dauerhafte: Mit der Münze, als zirkuläres Bild- und monetäres Zahlungsmedium, wurde ab dem 5. Jh. v. Chr. verstärkt ein weiterer Bildträger genutzt, um Erfolge dauerhaft zu dokumentieren und zu kommunizieren. In meiner breiter Bachelor Arbeit beschäftige ich mich mit der Erfassung unterschiedlicher Tropaia Darstellungen auf Umlaufmünzen aller Nominale. Dabei berücksichtige ich insbesondere Seesiegesdarstellungen, da diese in der aktuellen Forschungsliteratur unter dem Oberbegriff Tropaia stark unterrepräsentiert sind. Dabei soll herausgefunden werden: Was galt als Siegesmal und anhand welcher (Beute) Objekte und Szenen wurde es dem antiken Münzbetrachter präsentiert? Über die Objekte wiederum werden Aussagen und Informationsinhalte transportiert. Da sich als Ergebnis meiner Arbeit prinzipielle gestalterische Zuordnungen und ikonographische Unterschiede bei den Tropaia Darstellungen aufzeigen und gruppieren lassen, wird abschließend ein Ordnungsschema in Form einer Typentabelle vorgelegt.





Tetrachalkon, Bronze, Antiochos VII. Euergetis, 139-138 v. Chr., Antiochia am Orontes -Syrien (Türkei).Foto: © apuking (CC BY-SA) nutzbar



Sciancalepore, Antonia

Notes on navigation in the Bronze Age: the boats from the pile dwelling Molina di Ledro (Trento - Italy)

The pile dwelling Molina di Ledro, one of the most important Bronze Age complexes in northern Italy, it has been explored on several occasions since 1929. The site is located in the homonymous valley at the south-western end of Trentino near Lake Garda. In 1929, works on an electrical system caused the water level of the lake to drop and this brought out a large piling area. In the winter of 1936-1937 other works on the plant caused a new lowering of the lake level and on that occasion the pile dwelling was fully explored: the excavations extended over an area of 4200 square meters, bringing to light about 10,000 piles. Proclaimed a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2011, the pile dwelling has returned a huge complex of finds of different materials: ceramics, bronze and organic material, including an important collection of wooden finds.

This collection must also include artifacts related to navigation in inland waters during the Bronze Age. Of the various monoxyl pirogues found during the research, only one has come down to us and is exibited at the Museum of Molina di Ledro. Here the graphic documentation with photogrammetry of the monoxile is presented. The analysis of the excavation diaries has made it possible to identify the documentation relating to at least two other parts of boats: an upper band of a sewn ship and a probable part of a pirogue's outrigger. Above all, these two elements, experimental replication is planned for the verification of interpretative hypotheses.



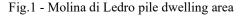




Fig. 2 - Monoxile pirogue exhibited in the Museum of Molina di Ledro

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Simossi, Angeliki

New discoveries from the Antikythera shipwreck: Twelve Years of Underwater Archaeological Research, 2012-2024

The discovery of the Antikythera shipwreck beginning of underwater archaeology in Greece. It was at the beginning of the last century, in 1900, when sponge divers from the island of Symi in the southeastern Aegean, near Rhodes, while working on the surface of the seabed, pointed out a wealth of bronze and marble statues and a rare high-tech instrument, unique for its time. In 1976, a new campaign was launched to uncover the most important shipwreck of all time, initiated by the famous explorer Jacques Yves Cousteau; with the help and the supervision of the Greek Archaeological Service, he returned to explore the wreck with significant results.

In 2012 and until today, the underwater exploration of the wreck continues within the framework of a systematic research project named "Return to Antikythera". Important mobile artifacts and a part of the ship's hull continue to be discovered. In recent years, new diving techniques have been applied and the new scientific data keep the scientific and timeless value of the wreck in the news. The presentation will reveal new discoveries of Antikythera shipwreck that are unfolding year by year.





Dr. Angeliki Simossi Director Emeritus of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture Co-director of the "Return to Antikythera" project Militou 10, GR-104 45 Athina aggsimosi@gmail.com



Valentyrova, Kateryna and Khvan, Serhii

Ships and Shipping in the Images of the Radziwill Chronicle

The Radziwill Chronicle is a unique medieval illustrated manuscript of the Eastern European tradition. There are over 600 images which cover several episodes of the history of Kyivan Rus' described in the Chronicle. They are important for the study of different aspects of medieval ideas and material culture, including shipping as a phenomenon.

The vessels are found in about 30 miniatures of the Radziwill Chronicle. These are mostly scenes of battles or military campaigns. Only a few pictures are not related to military theme.

Mgr. Kateryna Valentyrova, PhD National Museum of the History of Ukraine Mgr. Serhii Khvan Independent researcher The preserved exemplar of the Radziwill Chronicle dated to the beginning of the 15th century, but obviously earlier sources were used to create it. This hypothesis is confirmed by, inter alia, the analysis of images, their separated elements and comparing them with the analogies.

The illustrations of the Radziwill Chronicle were executed in specific manner and style. It may appear that the images are standardized to a certain extent. Nevertheless, they provide an opportunity to make assumptions about the Chronicle's authors ideas of construction and using of ships and boats, naval battles, shipping in general.



Vrachionidou, Stavroula and Tourtas, Alexandros

Merchant ship, battleship or lair of pirates? The discovery of a post-medieval ship at Chalkidiki, N. Greece

In summer 2020 the remnants of a wooden vessel came to light at Fourka of Chalkidiki in N. Greece, at a depth of 4 meters, during an underwater survey of the Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities of Greece. Important finds revealed next year in the area of the shipwreck, such as an intact bronze cannon and a wooden musket, led to its salvage excavation, ongoing for the last three years. The wooden skull is preserved in excellent condition and has an estimated length of 25 meters and a width of 8 meters. For the moment the excavation brought to light the bow and stern of the ship as well as a good part of its one long side. A plethora of finds - among them two more bronze cannons, earlier in date than the shipwreck itself came to light.

Extended areas of the vessel were covered organic remnants interpreted as riggings, sails and ropes. More organic material was gathered, like olives in a jar, many dates, hazelnuts, walnuts, eggshells, wicker baskets and several wooden tools. The non-organic finds consist of numerous large bronze and copper pans, metallic inkwells, lead bullets, several metallic decorative pieces attached to cloth, many fragments of porcelain cups as well as some intact cups, abundant fragments of clay tableware and coarseware. Around 250 finds have been collected so far, allowing the dating of the shipwreck somewhere between the 17th – 19th centuries. Photomosaics of the vessel and digital reconstructions of some of its parts were conducted as well.







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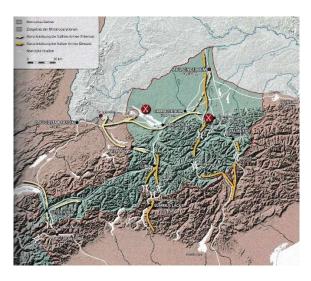
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Wagner, Heiko

Sails at the horizon - the amphibious part of the Alpine Campaign 15 BC

The ancient geographer Strabon (Geographika 7, 1, 5) wrote about the Alpine Campaign that Tiberius used an island in the Lake Constance as a military base and went with ships against the local inhabitants (15 BC). For the Alpine Campaign the political leader Emperor Augustus required a success in summer. Strabon and Cassius Dio (54, 22) clear perfectly and trustworthy. Therefore, it is possible to deal these questions separately; it is not important whether the base was located at the Reichenau or some other island - the questions and consequences are just the same:





- The preparations for the campaign and the building of the ships must have started some years ago.
- The necessary wood grew inside the already existing roman provinces or areas of strong roman influence, under controlled conditions to be selected by specialists.
- The shipbuilding facilities (shipyards) should be looked for in the west, in the area of Basel and Augst, along the Rhine ("Hochrhein").
- To appear surprisingly with a whole fleet on the Lake Constance it was necessary to build all the ships before and put them into water for soaking.
- Transporting only parts of the ships was not possible (except for oars and masts).
- Along the Rhine into eastern direction there are some barriers to deal with: i. e. mainly the rapids at Laufenburg and the famous Rhinefall south of Schaffhausen. There it must have been necessary for the roman troops to carry or better to draw their ships over land.
- Some parallels from antiquity up to at least the 16th c. show that such transports were possible.
- - The infrastructure for supplying the legions must have extended into large areas in Gallia (France) and Northern Italy.



Wintjes, Jorit

Schrödingers Türme? Zu einem Standardausrüstungselement römischer Kriegsschiffe, das keines war

Neben der römischen dem corvus. Enterbrücke, die im Ersten Punischen Krieg zu – aus marinehistorischer Sicht gelangte, zweifelhaftem Ruhm gewöhnlich als Bogenschützenplattformen interpretierte Türme zu den bekanntesten äußeren Erkennungsmerkmalen größerer römischer Kriegsschiffe. Kaum ein Rekonstruktionsversuch kommt ohne sie aus, in populären bildlichen Darstellungen dienen sie oft sogar als primäres Identifikationsinstrument, um ein Schiff als römisch auszuzeichnen.



R. Goscinny/A. Uderzo, Astérix chez les Bretons, 1966, 1.

Hinter dieser nahezu ubiquitären Verwendung von Türmen bei der Rekonstruktion des Aussehens römischer Kriegsschiffe steht allerdings ein nicht ganz triviales Problem: zwar kann die grundsätzliche Existenz solcher Türme als gesichert gelten, wann sie in Zusammenhang zu welchem Zweck eingesetzt wurden, hat bislang aber nur vergleichsweise wenig Aufmerksamkeit gefunden; hierin ähneln sich die Türme römischer Kriegsschiffe und der corvus.

Im Mittelpunkt des Vortrages wird zum einen die Frage stehen, wie es überhaupt um die Beleglage für die Türme auf dem Oberdeck römischer Kriegsschiffe steht, zum anderen werden die chronologische Einordnung der Türme sowie ihr militärischer Nutzen und ihre Verwendung genauer in den Blick genommen; am Ende soll die Frage, ob das Erscheinungsbild römischer Kriegsschiffe tatsächlich deutlich von derartigen Türmen geprägt war, näher in den Blick genommen werden.

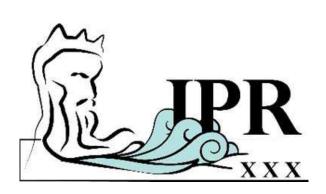


Trajanssäule LXXIX

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Abstracts

Poster



Farulová, Pavlína and Daňová, Miroslava

Funerary stele with the image of ship FELIX ITALA

A stele depicting a ship carrying three passengers is in the collections of the Landessammlungen NÖ, Archäologischer Park Carnuntum. It was found in 1908 in the area of the legionary camp of Carnuntum, which was the centre of the Danube province of Pannonia, later Pannonia Superior. Today, the stele is on display in the Archäologisches Museum Carnuntinum, Bad Deutsch-Altenburg (Austria).

The ship is depicted in the upper half of the limestone stele, and the inscription FELIX ITALIA is on the ship. The three figures on board the stylized ship can be identified as the persons mentioned in the inscription at the bottom of the ship (Marcus Antonius Basilides, Augustania Cassia Marcia, and Marcus Antonius Augustanius Philetus).

The inscription FELIX ITALIA was probably carved on the stele in letters that differ from the text of the funerary inscription. Analysis of the text suggests that the survivor was expressing his grief at the loss of his loved ones and his longing for his original homeland, Italy.



Photo 1: Funerary stele from Carnuntum (Author: M. Daňová, ©Landessammlungen NÖ, Archäologischer Park Carnuntum).

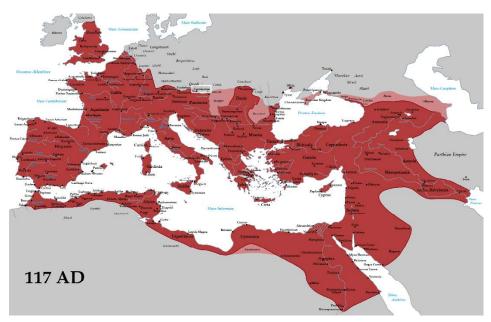


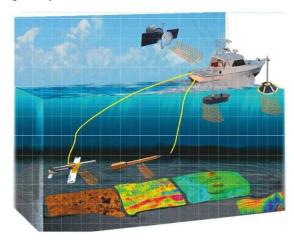
Photo 2: Carnuntum on the map of the Roman Empire during the reign of emperor Trajan (Author: Tataryn, Wikimedia licence CC BY-SA 3.0; modified by M. Daňová).



Kulagin, Andrii

Integrated use of modern remote sensing methods for archaeological study of water areas. Informativeness, timing, cost-effectiveness 2020

Key conditions of successful implementation of the underwater archaeological project – an opportunity to effectively plan field works and it is convincing to present their results. Effective planning of field works is possible in a situation when the archaeologist possesses detailed and exact information on potential objects on the interesting site – and noticeable on a bottom surface and buried in the thickness of ground deposits. This information can try to be collected by visual inspection of a bottom and carrying out separate types of remote inspections, but data collection can drag on for several field seasons, and their results will not differ in completeness and high precision of a coordinate binding. Collecting these data during the field season will demand an essential part of working hours and resources of an expedition, and results of these works will be hardly ready quickly.



We suggest to use a different approach: to beforehand execute comprehensive examination of the interesting site of the water area by modern remote methods, to analyse their results and to provide to the archaeologist detailed information on the site even prior to field works. It will give to the archaeologist the chance to solve a number of problems: a) to estimate quantity of potential objects on the site and to plan volumes of field works for several seasons forward; b) to organize check

of potential objects with the minimum expenses of time and resources, foreknowing their coordinates, the sizes and depth; c) to report successfully on the course and intermediate results of the project, possessing an extensive set of illustrations. Are a part of comprehensive examination of the site of the water area: multibeam echosounder, side scan sonar, hydro magnetic survey and sub bottom profiler. All received materials receive an exact coordinate binding and can be compared among themselves. All above-stated materials can be precisely compared among themselves on the general coordinate underlying cause that often helps to identify surely acoustic and magnetic objects even without their visual inspection. Besides, the catalogue of the acoustic and magnetic objects having signs of anthropogenic origin and subjects to visual inspection is a part of the report. Such set of reporting materials can be created as for extensive sites of the sea with depths up to 100 m, and for small sites of coastal shallow water. If necessary, survey and identification of potential objects can be executed by means of ROV that ensures safety of employees, increases the performance of inspection and saves time, allowing the archaeologist to concentrate attention and resources only on the confirmed archaeological objects.



Extensive practice of our participation in a set of underwater archaeological projects shows that comprehensive remote examination obviously increases efficiency and effectiveness of archaeological works.



Parica, Mate

Project: Undersea Neolithic sites in the Croatian Adriatic

Over the last few years, a completely new phenomenon has been discovered regarding the prehistoric settlement of the eastern Adriatic coast. Contrary to our previous understanding of Neolithic settlements. where two types had been identified (settlements on flat land and settlements in caves), residential elements from the Neolithic were discovered for the first time below current sea level. Some sites have been explored only superficially and dated on the basis of pottery remains, and samples have been sent for radiocarbon analysis. The discovered sites have been reliably dated to approximately 6000 to 4600 years BC, and the remains of residential structures or communications are located approximately between four and six meters below current sea level.

In addition to the standard repertoire of Neolithic finds, there is well-preserved organic material in the sea mud at the mentioned sites, for example, wood, seeds and bones. The Soline site on the island of Korčula is an exceptionally well-preserved settlement from the late Neolithic, around 4900 BC. The dry-stone construction of the polygonal seafront with a diameter of 100 metres, many walls inside the settlement, rich Neolithic archaeological material organic remains have all been preserved. In addition to the above, the communication mound that connected the site to the coast of Korčula has also been preserved; all this is between four and five metres below current sea level.



Fig.1. Submerged neolithic site of Soline on Korčula (photo:I. Šuta)



Fig. 2. Submerged neolithic site of Nevidane in a Pašman channel (photo: M. Grgurić)

Mate Parica, University of Zadar, Department of archaeology



Peukert, Detlf et al.

The Lagoon of Marsala in Sicily: A Hub of the Punic Retail and Wholesale Network around 400 BC? – Conclusions at the microeconomic level by Motye's Submarine finds

As a part of the cooperation between the Bavarian Society for Underwater Archaeology (BGfU), the Soprintendenza del Mare Palermo and the Fondazione Giuseppe Whitaker (Palermo / Mozia), an ancient port area was suspected in the lagoon. Side-scan sonar, geomagnetic shallow water surveys with the analysis of satellite and drone images, phytosociological indicators and drilling catenae indicated a submerged breakwater structure with an entrance in the south. Behind the breakwater, an elevation was found whose shape resembled the shipwrecks at Cape Gelidonya and Xlendi. Finds from stratigraphic excavations there provided insights into Motye's trading relations within Greater Greece.

During the excavation, drilled and sharpened L-shaped hardwoods of Mediterranean origin were found. A meter-long spar made of European silver fir, on the other hand, must have been imported from northern regions.

The 14C-dating and that of ceramic finds refer to the end of the 5th and beginning of the 4th century BC.

The cultural layer consisted of 3 levels, at the top unworn ceramics, other "kitchen finds", and woods, including river pebbles, possibly

used as ballast stones, and these in turn on worn sherds, presumably harbor losses. Ship equipment included cooking pots, ceramics, coarse ware, sooty terracotta, mortaria and grinding stones. However, ovicaprid bones and teeth treated by slaughter, bones of the extremities with low meat value and goat skin were also found; supplemented by sheep, cow and pork bones also with low meat value. Bones with high meat value, on the other hand, were the exception. Seeds of olive, grape and a Cucurbita species, probably watermelon, were concentrated in the "kitchen area". At this point, all evidence points to these finds belonging to a single ancient wreck site.

If Selma Abdelhamid's hypothesis is correct, that cargo ships had a cabin or kitchen and made long voyages without having to go ashore, this could indicate that the finds at Motya were fragments of a merchant ship.

A shoal in front of the West Gate with stones protruding occasionally from the sea could have been a suitable place for a beacon that could have supported the dangerous route through the freta extra- and intraboream as well as the NW-corner of Isola lungha where Honor Frost once found the Marsala wreck.







Detlef Peukert,* Emily Anderson, Filippo Barthélemy, Ansgar Bovet, Chris Faust, Franz Herzig, Jakub Jędrzejewski, Nele Kastenbein, Eric Kressner, Ralph Kunz, Jürgen Reitz, Tecla Zucchi, Maria Enza Carollo, Maria Pamela Toti, Francesca Oliveri, Salvatore Emma, Roberto La Rocca, Ferdinando Maurici; *Presentation: Detlef Peukert, detlefpeukert@gmx.de



Marnix Jacques Pieters & Jessica Vandevelde

13-17 October 2025, Ostend (Belgium): 8th International Congress for Underwater Archaeology (IKUWA 8). "Telling the Exciting Tales of our Past"

IKUWA 8 marks the 25th anniversary of the successful IKUWA international conferences that started as a German initiative. The conference will be hosted in Ostend (Belgium) in 'De Grote Post' (literally 'The Big Post-office'). De Grote Post is a very special building in Ostend: a pearl of postwar modernist architecture as experts call it.

In Ostend in October 2025, we aim to present the state of investigation of maritime and underwater archaeology: to take consideration the latest developments and insights without losing sight of accomplishments of previous decades. We hope to contribute in this way to the establishment of a roadmap for maritime and underwater archaeology for the coming years, building up to 2030. This roadmap is driven by three types of goals: scientific goals (the core of our business as scientists), the goals of the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development and goals related to raising awareness of underwater and maritime archaeological heritage and its values.

Thus, special emphasis will be put on the ways that we as a scientific community communicate our ideas and findings to the public at large and, thus, meet the needs of society today – in other words, how we tell the exciting tales of our past. We should not underestimate the fact that archaeological heritage is in general barely visible; underwater archaeological heritage is even more so

Besides an interesting and varied scientific program, and plenty of opportunities to socialize, we will also offer participants several interesting post-conference visits: the museum maritime at Flushing Netherlands) and the Doggerland exhibition in the Zwin area, the Roman shipwreck of Pommeroeul and the Aubechies archeosite, the city of Antwerp with its drydocks and Redstar line museum, the archaeological sites of the medieval ports of Bruges as well as Bruges itself, the archaeological site of the deserted medieval fishing village in Raversijde, the well-preserved portions of the Atlantikwall in Raversijde and Ostend, the exceptional Napoleonic coastal fortress in the dunes of Ostend and the three-masted training ship Mercator built in 1932, which today sits in one of Ostend's harbour docks. Last but not least let's not forget the culinary specialties and all the other attractions Ostend and the coastal area have to offer. Plenty of reasons to come and participate!

For more information, please go to https://www.vliz.be/ikuwa8/en and follow us on Facebook and Instagram



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Prejs, Piotr

Protection of inland national heritage through modern documentation techniques of underwater archaeological sites

Underwater archaeology, typically associated with shipwrecks and artifacts in oceanic environments, also holds significant potential in freshwater bodies such as lakes and rivers. Despite the challenges posed by murky, cold waters and logistical difficulties, recent advancements in prospection and documentation methods have revealed numerous inland archaeological sites. The author highlights why inland archaeology is underdeveloped, citing factors like poor visibility, sediment disturbance, and limited accessibility. By adapting methods such as high-resolution side-scan sonars and photogrammetry using Structure from Motion (SFM) techniques, substantial discoveries have been made. Examples include the identification of multiple shipwrecks in the Vistula River and several wrecks and artifacts in lakes Białe Augustowskie, Niegocin, and Kisajno.

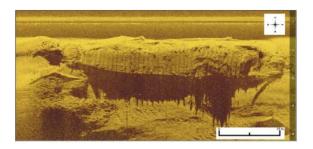


Fig. 1. Sonar image of 37 m long wooden shipwreck found in Vistula river.

The author's innovative approach, using calibrated cameras for detailed 3D models, has enabled effective documentation even in low-visibility conditions. This technique has been successfully applied to sites like the West Baltic Barrow Culture settlement and a logboat in Lake Lubanowo, demonstrating the potential for monitoring artefact degradation and creating virtual museums. These advancements not only facilitate the protection and study of underwater sites but also make them accessible to the public, underscoring the significant archaeological potential of inland waters.

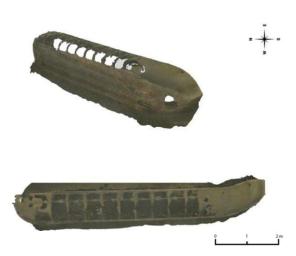


Fig. 2. 3D model of Steel Barge found in lake Białe Augustowskie.

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Spies, Benjamin

A ship on wheels?! The Urnfield Period Cauldron Wagon from Acholshausen

The bronze cauldron wagon from Acholshausen is one of the most significant artifacts of the Urnfield period in Lower Franconia and an impressive testimony to religious symbolism in Late Bronze Age Central Europe. Discovered in 1970 near Acholshausen (Würzburg district) in a richly furnished grave, it has been dated to around 1000 BCE. The grave goods, including weapons, suggest the deceased held a prominent secular status, while the cauldron wagon itself indicates possible priestly functions.

The wagon measures approximately 18 cm in length and 12 cm in height. At its center stands a bronze cauldron resting on a mobile frame with four spoked wheels. Notably, the ends of the wagon feature stylized bird heads, echoing the widespread motif of the bird boat in the Urnfield period.

The combination of the cauldron, wheels, waterbirds, and boat alludes to the concept of a Vogelsonnenbarke or "bird-sun-barques" - a symbol of the sun's daily journey across the sky and through the underworld. Originally rooted in Near Eastern and Egyptian traditions, this idea was adapted in Central Europe, incorporating the sun wheel and waterbirds.

Finds from the nearby Bullenheimer Berg district) (Kitzingen suggest that Acholshausen cauldron wagon represents a miniature version of a larger ceremonial wagon. Such wagons may have played a central role in ritual processions and sacrificial deposits, as evidenced numerous finds from Bullenheimer Berg. The cauldron itself may have served as a vessel for sacred liquids or other ritual substances.



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Tapavički-Ilić, Milica

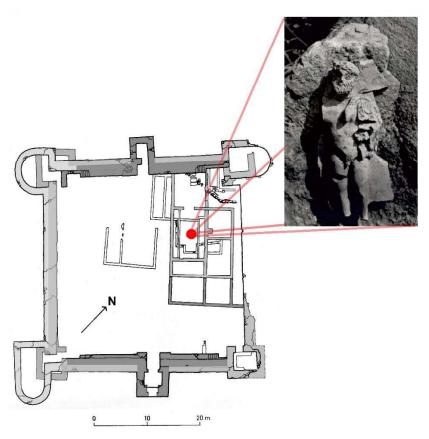
The travelling route of snake-vessels discovered in Campsa on the Danube

In the late 1960ties and early 1970ties, during the construction work for the Derdap hydropower plant in the Iron Gates region, a large-scale rescue excavation took place. Many Roman forts and other parts of the Roman limes on the Danube were excavated and after the Derdap lake was formed, they remained sunken beneath the water surface. One of the forts that shared this destiny was the late Roman fortification of *Campsa*, excavated between the years 1967 and 1971.

Among the small finds discovered in *Campsa* there is a shard bearing figural decoration, performed in the typical manner of the Roman provincial art. Its decoration presents the figure of Hercules with some of his specific attributes and it is executed in the

manner of the so-called snake-vessels (Schlangengefäße).

Finds of snake-vessels are known from many Roman provinces. Some of their production centres were identified and several were positioned along the Danube, in the province of Moesia Superior and its neighbouring provinces. The author wishes to investigate possible fluvial trading routes that were used to bring snake-vessels to the fort of Campsa. The earliest snake-vessels in this area are dated into the 2nd century and when their production centres in Viminacium (Kostolac) and Drobeta (Turnu Severin) are taken into account, it would be plausible to think that fluvial routes were used for their transport, since this would be the safest way to get them to their destination point in *Campsa*.



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Tresckow, Philip von – Goldammer, Luisa

SPUBLIC SCIENCE IN THE BALTIC SEA The forgotten three-masted sailing shipwreck off Fehmarn or The necessity of verification of historical sources

The poster provides an insight into the public science campaigns "The forgotten threemasted sailing shipwreck off Fehmarn" and the "Lehnskov" by the "Wrackforscher", a public science group. Both shipwrecks sank off Fehmarn. During several campaigns since shipwrecks 2019, both have scientifically examined, documented and measured for the first time. By using modern documentation methods like photogrammetry and 3D-modeling, it was not only proven that the "three-masted sailing ship" was much younger than assumed but that there was also an error in historical records. As a result, it seems reasonable that both ships were mistaken. Thus, the "threemasted sailing ship" is the "Lehnskov", and at the position of the "Lehnskov" lies a barge. Further investigations and comparisons with a still existing sistership confirm the results. Since both ships had never been scientifically examined before 2019, the error in historical sources was passed down without critical examination.

The poster also shows how science and recreational diving can cooperate! Underwater cultural heritage is at risk. Protection measures such as the signing of the UNESCO Convention of 2001 have not yet taken place in Germany. Therefore, the dialogue and cooperation between science and the public (e.g. archaeological training for recreational divers, cooperations between scientific institutions and local associations, implementation of public science campaigns etc.) is even more important to sensitize the public underwater cultural heritage protection.

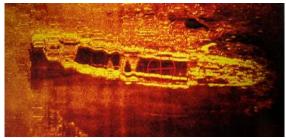


Figure 1: Sonar image of the "Lehnskov" off Fehmarn



Figure 2: Comparison between the photogrammetry models of the still existing sister ship and the "Lehnskov".

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Tymoshenko, Mariia

Depicting a Ship. An Example of Medieval Graffiti from the 13th Century Shipwreck (Crimea, Ukraine)

The Black Sea served for the regular navigation and confrontation over the economic influence of the Italian maritime states (Genoa, Venice and Pisa) in the Late Byzantine period. The Shipwreck of the 13th century was investigated in the bay Novy Svet, near the modern city Sudak in Crimea. It reveals one of the prominent archeological assemblages to represent the diverse aspects of the case. The range of goods from the ship's cargo, comprising a variety of glazed ceramics and container ware is typical for the Mediterranean market.

A characteristic feature of the pottery from the site is the marking of vessels with stamps, dipinti, and graffiti. Among the latter, various groups of markings can be distinguished: simple graphic marks (lines and scratching), letters and monograms, symbolic signs, and depictions. The image of a ship should be noted exclusively.

This is a detailed drawing made with a thin incised line applied (scratched) on the wall of an already fired container vessel (amphora, type Günsenin IV). One can identify the rigging, the flag, and the rounded shape of the hull from the image. Moreover, there are some other graffiti, which could be associated with a drawing of a contour of the ship, its structural parts, or the rigging units, anchors etc.

The contribution aims to represent the specific group of depictions in the context of a particular deposit and to analyze within the wider circle of relevant synchronous findings.

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