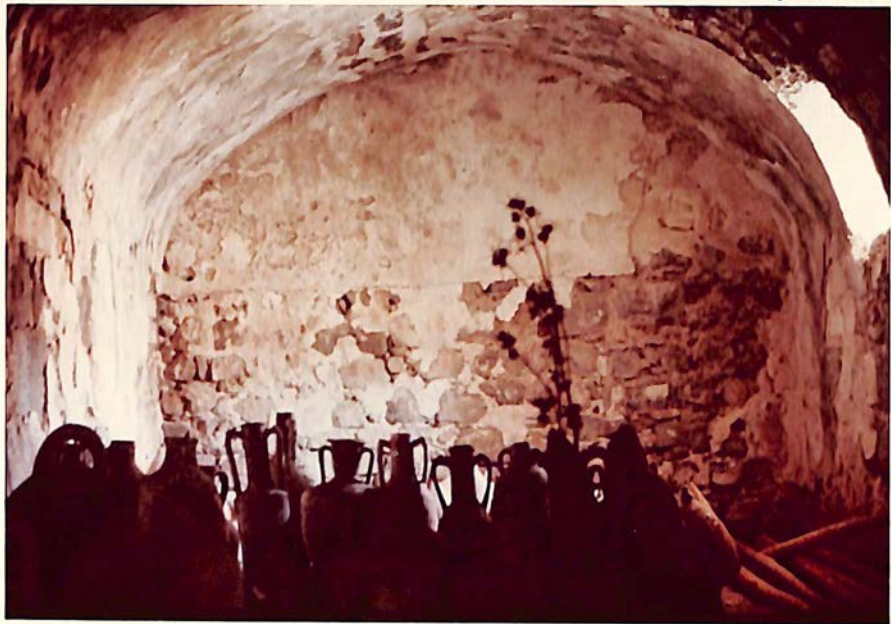


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AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF NAUTICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

P.O. Box 261
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Report No. 2

Sheytan Deresi: preliminary report

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One of the sites discovered during the 1973 AINA survey of the southwest Turkish coast was what was later reported as an Archaic wreck 110 ft (33 m) deep off the north coast of Kerme Bay (Bass, 1974a, b: 335; 1975a: 213, 217-20). The site was shown to the survey team by Bodrum diver Cumhur Ilik, who had seen it seven years earlier while searching for sponges; it lay about 100 m southwest of the southernmost point on the east side of an open bay into which Sheytan Deresi (Turkish: Şeytan Deresi = Devil Creek) flows (Fig. 1).

The only whole objects visible, each half buried in sand, were a krater (SD 9) and a two-handled pithos (SD 10); these were raised, along with a few sherds lying both on the sand nearby and on a rocky slope just to the east of

the sand. Two of the sherds later joined together to form most of a belly-handled amphora (SD1).

We made the decision to move these objects out of context in 1973 because we feared the site might be looted once word of its position became known locally; it was the only unlooted site found during our survey. Because the discovery was made on the next to last day of the survey, and because we were only six divers, there was not time to make a proper plan; we scarcely had time to free the large pieces from the sand. Nevertheless, the positions of the krater and pithos were marked with lead diving weights, buried in the sand, and a few photographs were taken to record their relative positions. I mention this because ideally

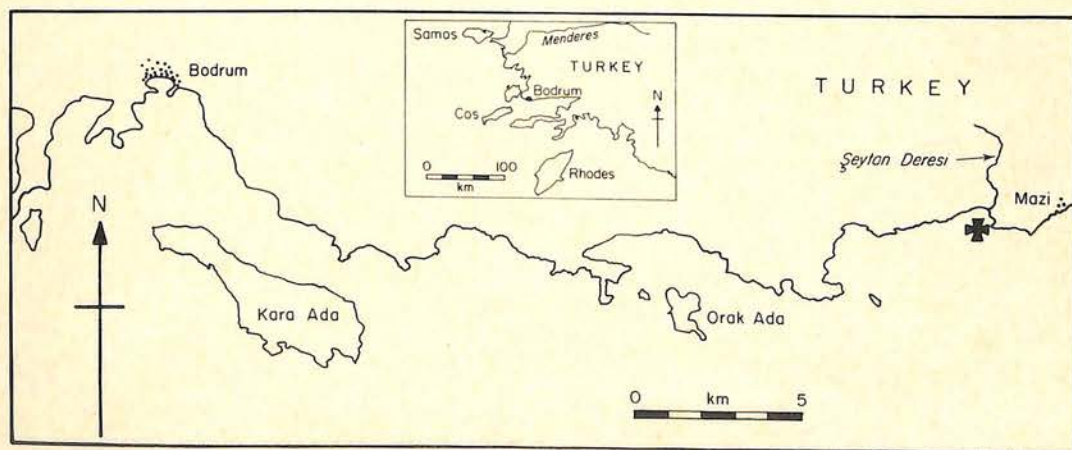


Figure 1. Location of Sheytan Deresi.



Figure 2. Grid set-up on sea-bed.

nothing would have been touched prior to proper excavation, and we raised the pottery with some misgivings.

A planned excavation of the site in 1974 was curtailed by the Cyprus War, but in 1975, between 3 September and 14 October, a complete excavation was accomplished (Bass, 1975b). The project was financed by AINA, the National Geographic Society, the SCM Corporation, the Alcoa Foundation, the Triopian Foundation, Mr F. Alex Nason, and Mr Harrison Eiteljorg, Sr. Staff included, from AINA, G. F. Bass, Cynthia J. Eiseman, Donald A. Frey, and Robin C. M. Piercy; Donald H. Keith served as diving instructor for students Cengiz Celep, Ömer Zeki Elbi, Vehbi Gençay, Sina Mandalinci, Cemal Pulak, Ayhan Sicimoğlu, and Tufan Turanlı; Ann S. Bass, Suzanne Biehl, John Cassils, M.D., and Gay Piercy completed the staff. Oğuz Alpözen served as commissioner from the Turkish Department of Antiquities, assisted by Yüksel Eğdemir.

All photographs and drawings in this report are by Mr and Mrs Piercy.

The excavation

A tent camp was established on the sheltered

side of the small bay, opposite the site, with a large weather proof workhouse built against the possibility of rain. At the same time, the 50-ft wooden barge used at Yassi Ada since 1961 (Bass, 1975a: fig. on 160) was moored directly over the site; on its deck were a double-lock chamber and air bank, with facilities for oxygen treatment, and two high-pressure and two low-pressure compressors. Our telephone booth was lowered and placed near the area where the greatest concentration of pottery had been seen. We dived mostly with tanks, but hookah (narghile) was used increasingly toward the end of the campaign. A total of 310 man-hours, in approximately 550 individual dives, was spent on the sea-bed.

The sandy part of the site being rather flat, although sloping down away from the rocks into deeper water, we centred a simple grid of four 2-m squares made of PVC piping over the area where the complete objects had been found in 1973, and secured it with metal pins. Depressions marked the original positions of the krater and pithos after two years, and our lead diving weights were found still in them.

The PVC grid was replaced in less than a week by a heavier metal grid that could be

expanded in any direction by the addition of squares bolted to it as work progressed in various directions (Fig. 2).

Excavation was conducted simply. Sharpened steel probes about a foot (0.30 m) long, used gently, allowed us to search in patterns and locate concentrations of pottery without damaging sherds. Two airlifts of PVC piping cleared sand from the sherds, which were then drawn on drafting film with pencils; sherds were numbered with crayon while being drawn so that, once raised, they could be identified by matching numbers on the drawings before being more permanently labelled. Vertical photographs taken from above the grids provided a check on drawings. There was no need to use the various three-dimensional mapping systems we had devised at Yassi Ada, including stereo-photogrammetry, for the only pertinent vertical measurements would have shown merely which sherd lay on top of another, and this was clear from the drawings.



Figure 3. SD 13 in situ.

Cumhur Ilik had shown a second pithos, without handles, to Yüksel Eğdemir during the survey, but there had been no time for others to see it in 1973. It lay about 100 ft (30 m) away from the other complete pithos (SD 10), in shallower water (90 ft or 27 m deep) in a sandy area above the rocky slope (Fig. 3). Inside this pithos (SD 13) were a number of large rocks, an amphora neck (SD 18), an amphora base (SD 17) and a lead fishing weight (SD 22); we assumed they were carried into the open mouth by an octopus. One sherd in the pithos joined perfectly a sherd uncovered below the distant grid, forming part of SD 8.

Although in 1973 a number of sherds were

found on the rocky slope between this upper pithos (SD 13) and the lower concentration of pottery in the sand, only one other sherd was seen on the rocks in 1975, although teams of six divers an arm's length apart, swimming in lanes marked by nylon lines, covered the seabed for nearly 100 m in each direction from the grid; the single exception, the base of amphora SD 6, was nearly invisible under concretion. It seems unrealistic to believe that, by chance and in haste, we had picked up every sherd loose on the rocks during our few dives in 1973; essentially we had simply collected sherds we spotted while swimming back to the surface following each of our two dives on the site. We must wonder, therefore, if the site was visited in the two intervening years, especially as we found few joins for sherds discovered on the rocks in 1973, whereas most objects excavated from the sand in 1975 could be reassembled more or less completely (indicating we overlooked little in excavating).

No traces of wood were found, to our obvious disappointment, nor were there any non-ceramic objects other than the fishing weight, which was not necessarily antique. This led us to believe the ancient ship capsized, for the sand was deep enough to have preserved traces of wood had there been any below the cargo. No effort was spared to locate hull remains and other concentrations of pottery: we probed the sand to bedrock for great distances around the grid, swam down deep enough to visually inspect the lower sandy slope to a depth of nearly 170 ft (50 m), in case other pithoi had rolled downhill, and airlifted down to bedrock over the entire gridded area, far deeper than the layer in which the pottery lay.

One team of divers, searching the area between the excavation site and the rocky shore, discovered in water only 2 or 3 m deep, and heavily concreted to the rocky bottom, large sherds and a handle identical to those of pithos SD 10. This suggests the ship, itself, may have ended up against the rocky point. Or, as suggested above, the vessel may simply have capsized, caught in one of the unexpected and sudden blasts of wind for which Sheytan Deresi is noted, on rounding the point from relatively calm seas; in that case the pithos (pithoi) near shore may have floated away, as did pithos SD 13.

The distribution of sherds on the site is not as straightforward as at first appeared. On the sea-bed it seemed as if a number of pithoi and amphoras had drifted down from the surface intact, as had krater SD 9 and pithos SD 10 raised in 1973, but had broken on contacting the sea-bed; thus we assumed that each major concentration of sherds represented part or all of a single jar. This usually was the case. We learned in mending the pottery, however, that in some cases one or two sherds from one jar were found among the concentration of sherds from another jar, often some distance apart and sometimes separated by a rock outcrop that would preclude their having been moved by currents; they were usually deeply buried in sand, also precluding their having been moved in modern times by divers. If we believe that they were not carried from one pile to another in the past by marine life (octopus?), we are left with the conclusion that they were broken on the surface, perhaps before falling from the craft that carried them. This is not, however, a totally satisfying explanation for the distribution, which is shown here in a simplified plan (Fig. 4).

Were the jars tossed overboard to lighten a vessel in distress? It seems unlikely because of the very close proximity of most of them at a depth of 110 ft (33.52 m), and the presence among them of apparent ballast stones. If they fell from a capsized vessel, however, why did some sink directly and some float away before sinking? Were some full and some empty? That also seems unlikely. Were most carried to the bottom, some already broken, inside a hull that landed just on the base of the rocky slope and tipped over, spilling out the cargo before, still unprotected, being devoured completely by teredos? This might account for the close concentration of most pottery. In that case, the distant pithos SD 13, as well as the pithos (or pithoi) in shallow water near the shore, may simply have floated away, suggesting they were empty at the time; the remainder of the pottery containers, even if empty, would have been carried to one spot by the hull. But why would a wooden hull filled with empty jars have sunk at all? Several baskets of smooth stones, presumably ballast, were collected among the sherds, but not nearly enough to have sunk a wooden hull. Or do we assume too

much in believing the vessel was of wood? Perhaps skin boats were used in the Middle Bronze Age (see below), and there is nothing to indicate our vessel was very large. But how much difference would the material of the craft have made to the distribution of pottery on the site?

Modern jars of about the same sizes as those found during the excavation are readily available in Turkey. It would be of interest to sink a dozen of these at a time into 110 ft (33.52 m) of water under a variety of conditions—full, empty, trapped under an overturned rowboat, broken on the surface, etc.—to see what conditions might lead to a sea-bed concentration similar to that which we found.

The finds and their chronology

Unless otherwise stated, all of the pottery is of a brown, coarse fabric, heavily pitted and with white grit, leading us to believe it was fired at the same place. Most of it is irregularly fashioned, with wheel marks seldom in evidence; interior surfaces are often uneven with hand impressions. Pithoi were made in several sections; their bases seem to have been separate clay discs thrust into place. Flat bases of pithoi and amphoras splay very slightly from the weight of their bodies before being fired. Handle attachments of pithoi and krater were strengthened by a finger being thrust through the body wall into each handle base, leaving a deep cavity.

Among the first sherds raised during the 1973 survey were parts of the upper portions of amphoras SD 6 and SD 7; our immediate thought, therefore, was that we had discovered a shipwreck of the Middle Bronze Age, and this we reported to our sponsors at the time. The shape of krater SD 9, however, led us to believe later, after we had reached a library, that the cargo could not be earlier than the 8th century BC, and consultation with a number of authorities on ancient pottery convinced us that the wreck was probably of the 7th century BC or later, of the Archaic period. Now that the site has been excavated completely, the original dating must be reconsidered. Suggestions and references given to me in a letter by Sinclair Hood, especially for SD 4, SD 5, SD 6 and SD 10, deserve far more than mere thanks in a footnote; he is not, of course, responsible for the conclusions I have reached.

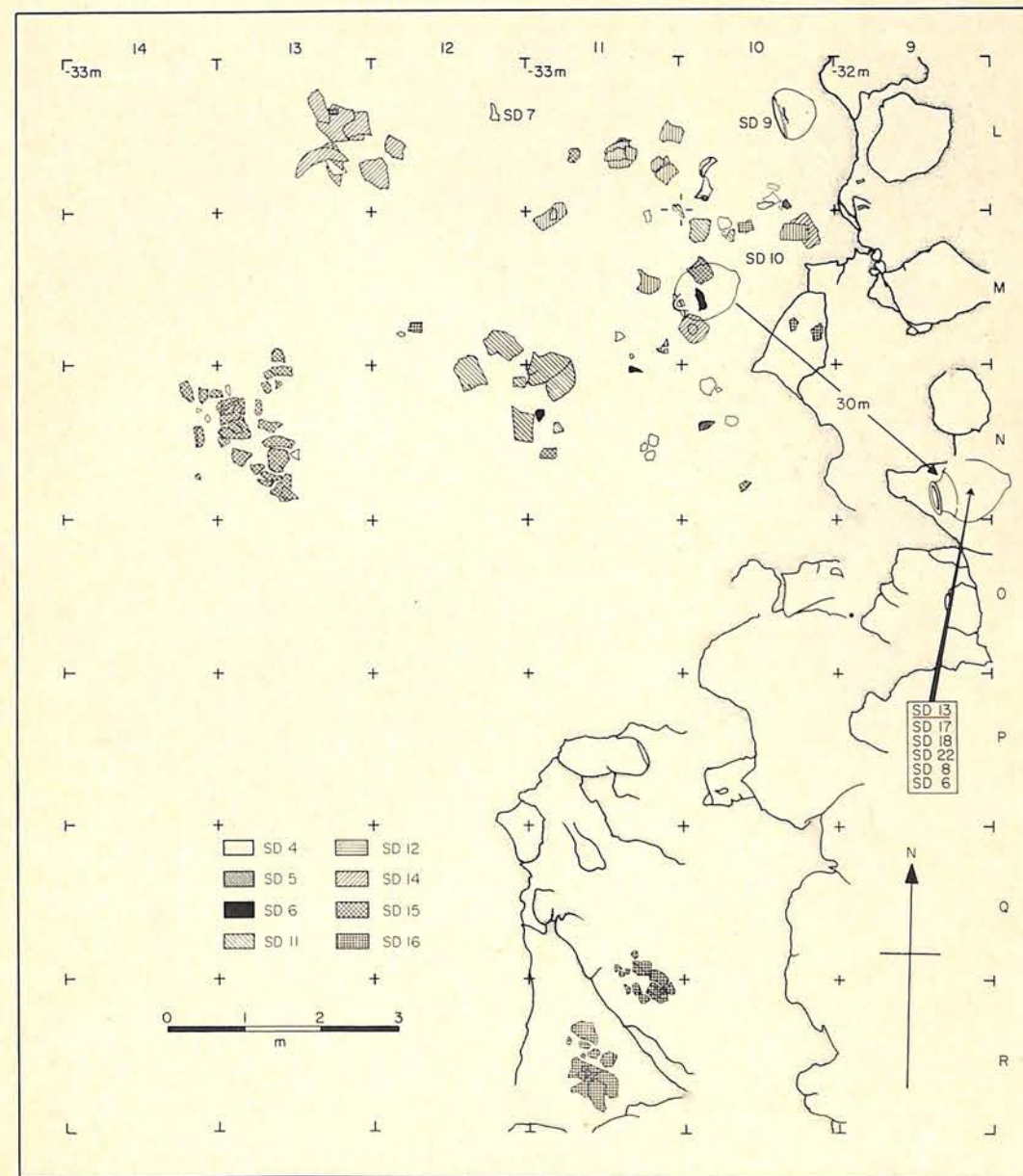


Figure 4. Plan of site.

Belly-handled amphora SD 1 (Ht: 0.36 m; Figs 5A and 6A) is, in fact, similar in shape to a hydria from a late 7th century BC tomb at Ialysos on Rhodes (Jacopi, 1929: pl. III:41) and to a geometric belly-handled amphora from Centuripe, Sicily (Libertini, 1952: 334, with fig. 4a). But such a shape has earlier beginnings, including a Late Helladic I-II hydria from

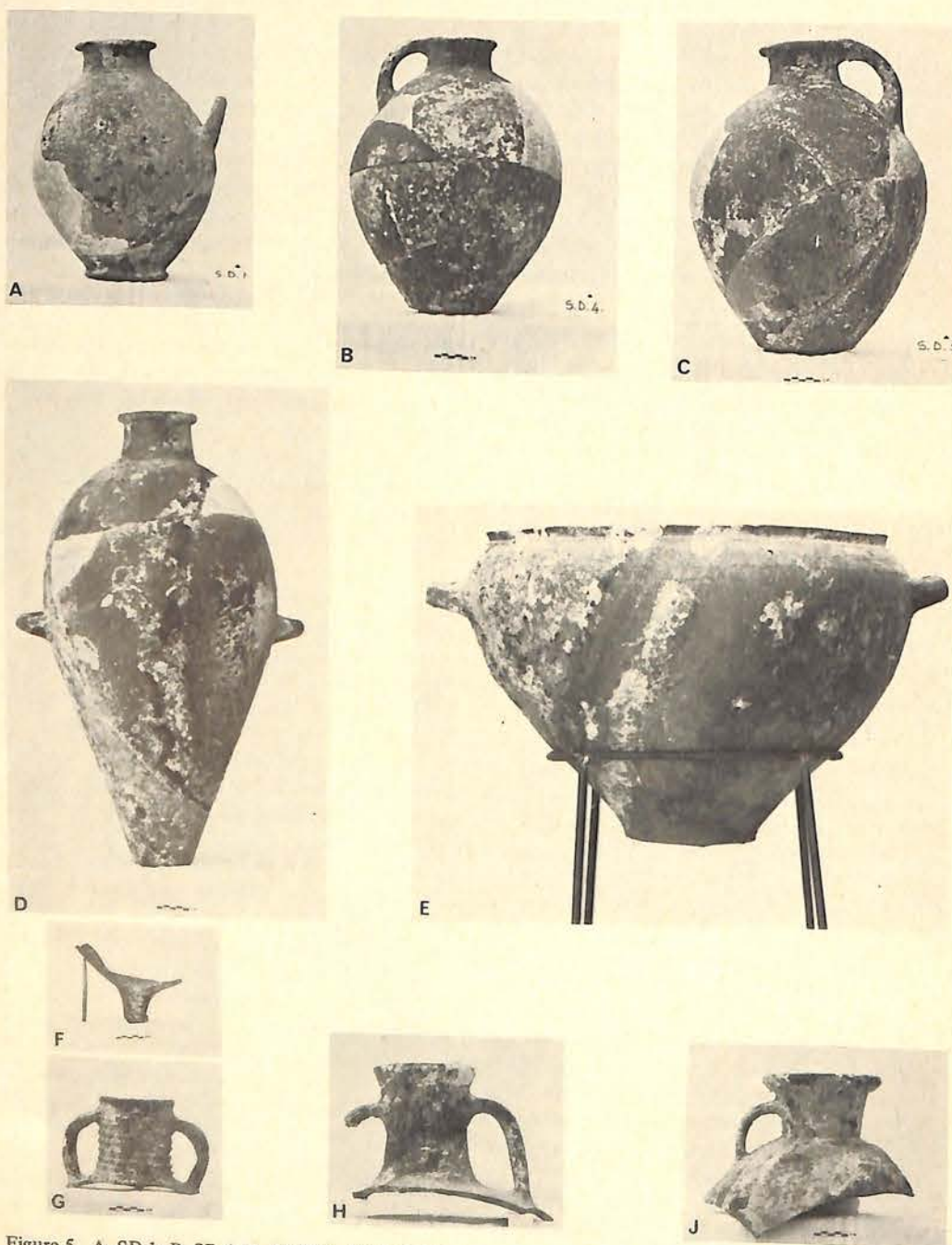


Figure 5. A, SD 1; B, SD 4; C, SD 5; D, SD 6; E, SD 9; F, SD 17; G, SD 18; H, SD 19; J, SD 20. Scale 1 : 10.

Krisa, in Phocis, that resembles SD 1 except that it is smaller and its handles are placed at a greater angle to its body (Jannoray & van Effenterre, 1938: 133 no. 38, and pl. XXIV:2); it may owe its mainland origins to a two-handled Middle Helladic shape (Goldman, 1931: 178–79, fig. 247), or it may be derived from metal prototypes such as the much smaller gold example from Shaft Grave IV at Mycenae (Karo, 1930: 95, with fig. 24, and pl. CXIV). Later Mycenaean examples, from nearby Cos (Morricone, 1965–66: 74–75, figs 46–47) and Rhodes (Jacopi, 1930–31: 277–78, figs 22–23) appear less similar.

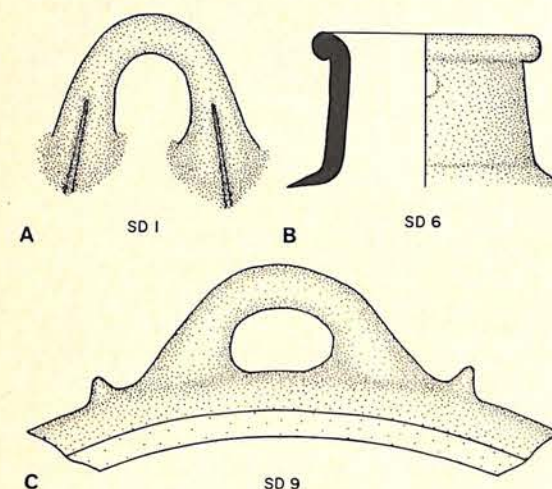


Figure 6. A, Handle of SD 1; B, neck of SD 6; C, handle of SD 9. Scale 1 : 4.

A more satisfying parallel is from Beycesultan IVb, a two-handled storage jar of the same size with placement, angle and slits of handles duplicating those of SD 1; further, although it is more angular in profile, it has pronounced ridges at the top of the shoulder, as does SD1 (Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965: 126, fig. P.29–6). Slits at the bases of handles, found throughout Beycesultan IV (Lloyd & Mellaart, 1956: 128; 1965: 101–2, 130), and continuing there into the Late Bronze Age (Lloyd & Mellaart, 1955: 74, fig. 15:7 and 9; although see Canby, 1966: 379), are also found in northwest Anatolia (Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965: 101); a similar slit handle-base is published from Larisa (Boehlau & Schefold, 1942: 16 and pl.

2:16) dated to the broad period of Troy VI. I must thank Mr Mellaart for bringing the significance of the slit handles of SD 1 to my attention. Triple deep incisions occur on the handle bases of a Late-Minoan Ia three-handled jar from Mallia (Demargne & de Santerre, 1953: 83 and pl. XXXIX:6), but are probably unrelated.

Fragments SD 2 and SD 3 seem to be from similar vessels, but are smaller than SD 1; SD 3 is of a lighter, brownish buff fabric.

Jugs SD 4 (Ht: 0.40 m; Fig. 5B) and SD 5 (Ht: 0.40 m; Fig. 5C) are similar to Trojan shape B25, common to all phases of Troy VI (Blegen, Caskey & Rawson, 1953: 56–7, 385: 34.366, with fig. 320).

Amphora SD 6 (Ht: 0.67 m; Figs 5D and 6B), except for its slightly narrower base, is very similar to a Middle Minoan III vase from Knossos (Evans, 1921: 572, fig. 416a), from a time when centrally located clay 'rivet heads', like that on the neck of SD 6, were used (Evans, 1921: 557, fig. 404e, and 567); the shape seems to have its origins in a squatter variety, like the Middle Minoan II polychrome vase from Phaestos (Pernier, 1935: pl. XXXII; also Evans, 1921: 257). A similar shape is also found in Middle Bronze Age Thessaly, with and without handles, when clay rivet heads also appear (Milojčić, 1959: 28–29, fig. 26:3–4), and Virginia Grace has kindly shown me a photograph of an unpublished amphora of similar type, without dated context, from Kalymnos. One might also compare the general shape with that of a hydria from Phaestos (Levi, 1958: 26 and fig. 27) and, less similar, a four-handled vase in light-on-dark ware from Middle Helladic Asine (Frödin & Persson, 1938: 274–277, fig. 191). Clay 'rivet heads' occur at Beycesultan at this time (Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965: 105 and 127, fig. P.30:4).

SD 7 and SD 8 are fragments of similar amphoras. The neck of SD 7 has a centrally located clay 'rivet head'; the neck of SD 8 is not preserved.

Krater SD 9 (Ht: 0.47 m, rim diam: 0.60 m; Fig. 5E) led many of us to believe the site was no earlier than the Geometric period, although I have not, in fact, been able to duplicate the shape in that period or later. In the light of dating suggested by the vases described above, it should be pointed out that the general shape



Figure 7. A, SD 11; B, SD 14. Scale c. 1 : 10.

is quite similar to that of somewhat smaller kraters from Tyllissos (Hazzidakis, 1921: 27, 29 and fig. 12c; 1912: 207), at least one with a centrally placed clay 'rivet head', although the poorly published photographs of them do not allow a proper comparison of handles; as with the Minoan parallels for amphoras of type SD 6, the bases are a bit broader in relation to the other dimensions of the vessels than are those from Sheytan Deresi. The handle type (Fig. 6C), common in the Archaic period, appears at least as early as the Early Bronze Age in Thessaly (Milojčić, 1959: 52, fig. 22:11). A related shape, in steatite, was also found at Tyllissos (Hazzidakis, 1921: 53–54, fig. 28c).

Two complete two-handled pithoi and fragments of another, not including the sherds found in shallow water near shore, were found on the site: SD 10–SD 12 (Fig. 7A), each approximately 0.90 m high; SD 10 has a deep slit cut into the lower part of one handle, similar to the slits of SD 1. These pithoi reminded us first of Archaic amphoras and stamnoi with high, upswinging, horizontally attached handles, common from the Near East (Lamon & Shipton, 1939: 167, and pl. 12)

through Rhodes (Maiuri, 1916: 258, fig. 109) as far west as Sicily (Orsi, 1906: 75, fig. 46a), but none of them offers a satisfying parallel. Closer parallels are offered by large, spouted vessels from Mallia, characteristic of the Middle Minoan period (Chapouthier & Charbonneaux, 1928: 54, and pl. XXVIII, 3), except that their bases are, once again, somewhat broader in proportion to their bodies than are those from Sheytan Deresi. One must remove the spouts for proper comparison, but Hazzidakis, in discussing less similar Late Minoan I examples (Hazzidakis, 1921: 20, figs 7 and 8; 1912: 204, fig. 8) believes them derived from pithoi. A true pithos of Late Minoan Ia date, from Mallia, should also be considered (Demargne & de Santerre, 1953: 82–83, with pl. XXXIX:3). Trojan parallels are much smaller, and are truly similar in profile only above mid-body height; they continue as shape C67 from Early Troy VI to Late Troy VI (Blegen, Caskey & Rawson, 1953: 67, 137, 384, figs 429:5, 327:34.265). Oddly, the shape of the body below the rim is probably best paralleled by a very small (Ht: 0.229 m), crude vessel of 'Adriatic ware' from Malthi, of uncer-

tain date (Valmin, 1938: 255, 246, fig. 53:1, and pl. XVIII:17); Valmin noted the similarity of this to Minoan examples.

Three nearly complete pithoi, between 0.91 and 0.98 m high (SD 13–SD 15; Fig. 7B), and fragments of another (SD 16 and SD 16 A), all without handles, present still greater dating problems. Inside the flat rim of each is a distinct, raised ridge, similar to those found on Middle Helladic matt-painted pithoi, otherwise dissimilar in shape (Goldman, 1931: 151–52, and fig. 208:6–9; Edgar, 1904: pl. VII:5,14); J. L. Caskey, under whose direction I once excavated MH remains at Lerna, reminded me of this. The general shape, however, is better paralleled by an undated but presumably Archaic pithos on Thera (Dragendorff, 1903: 226–27, fig. 424b), and a much larger pithos from Rhodes with ridge around its inner rim (Jacopi, 1931: 333:CLXXXVI, pl. VIII), probably of the 6th century BC (Jeffrey, 1961: 348, n. 4).

Other sherds from the site may be considered strays, and should not be used for dating or indentifying the shipment; no joining fragments were found for any of them. Amphora base SD 17 (Fig. 5F), of brown, gritty fabric, was found inside pithos SD 13, as was amphora neck SD 18 (Fig. 5G). Amphora neck SD 19 (Fig. 5H), of light brown, nearly tan, rather smooth fabric was raised in 1973; its precise location on or near the site is uncertain; it may be from the 7th century BC (Boardman, 1967: 140, fig. 87:507). The large neck and handle

SD 20 (Pres. ht: 0.23 m; Fig. 5J), also raised in 1973, is, however, of the same dark brown fabric with white grit as most of the certain items of cargo; it could be of Middle Helladic date (cf. Jannoray & van Effenterre, 1938: 120, fig. 10), perhaps part of a hydria; it somewhat resembles the top of a four-handled pithos in yellow-Minyan ware from Eutresis (Goldman, 1931: 166 and 170, with fig. 232:2)

Conclusions

I tentatively date the loss of the cargo to about 1600 BC. This would suit dates proposed for the Beycesultan IVb parallel, c. 1650–1550 BC (Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965: 73), for SD 1–SD 3, and would not contradict the fairly broad date of the Troy VI parallels, c. 1800–1300 BC (Blegen, 1963: 174), for jugs SD 4 and SD 5. Amphoras SD 6–SD 8 are best paralleled in Middle Minoan III Crete, probably late in the period, or approximately the first quarter of the 16th century BC (Hood, 1971: 10), and krater SD 9 is similar to Late Minoan I kraters from Tyllissos. The shape of the two-handled pithoi from Sheytan Deresi resembles a Middle Minoan spouted shape that continues, less similarly, into Late Minoan I, the time span also covered by the use of smaller two-handled pithoi in Troy VI. Pithoi without handles, SD 13–SD 16, in spite of their 'Middle Helladic rims', do seem to have their best parallels in the Archaic period, but the overwhelming evidence points to the late Middle Bronze or early Late Bronze Age for the cargo; it would be unrealis-



Figure 8. Restored cargo from Sheytan Deresi.

tic to be more specific at this time. Even though I have in the past stressed the possibility or even probability of one wreck overlying another, I think it implausible that the pottery, except for stray fragments, comes from several different periods. Lastly, although I have not yet inspected the published parallels cited above, I would say that the interior surfaces of the pottery remind me more of Middle Helladic pottery than of any later pottery I have personally handled.

The cargo, showing a mixture of Anatolian and Aegean characteristics, fits the suggested period well, for it was at this time that Minoan pottery was arriving in Miletus, not far up the Anatolian coast from Sheytan Deresi, where contemporaneous contacts with inland Beycesultan are noted (Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965: 75). I do not suggest that the Sheytan Deresi pottery is Minoan, although it shows Minoan influences. Possibly it was manufactured in a

hitherto undiscovered site not far from where it was lost, for it seems doubtful that such a modest cargo would have been shipped a great distance. Figure 8 shows all the mended pottery from Sheytan Deresi. Even if we add three additional pithoi and four more amphoras, known from their fragments, the craft that carried this cargo need not have been large, and may have been no more than a small coaster transporting newly finished jars from one neighbouring village to another, explaining why, perhaps, no cooking wares, lamps, and other items found on wrecks of seagoing ships were in evidence. Although settlements of this period are not known in the vicinity, it must be remembered that until 1962 not even Late Bronze Age sites were known in the Halicarnassus Peninsula (Bass, 1963), and already the Bodrum Museum has large collections of material excavated in sites ranging from the Early Bronze Age through the Sub-Mycenaean period.

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Periodical notes November 1975 — July 1976

The articles appearing in other periodicals listed below have been brought to the Editor's notice as being of interest to readers of Nautical Archaeology. The abstracts have been prepared by Mrs Frances McDonald.

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continued on p. 332

WRBCKS - THROCK.
- BASS

AINA

Report No. 1

The 4th century work, at Yassi Ada
An interim report on the lull

by F. H. van Doorninck, Jr.

Kept ~~work~~ in AINA folder

Publication of P. Throckmorton's Wrecks

There seem to be all preliminary so far. Major geographical and other non-archaeological spots. Serious preliminary are the following.

- 1.) Bass, G. F. "The Cape Gelidonya Wreck: Preliminary Report," AJA 65, 1961, pp. 267-276.

13. VII. 83

Bass now has a BOOK on this

Kept in folder - Throckmorton - Bass

- 2.) Bass, G. F. "Underwater Excavations at Yassi Ada: A Byzantine Shipwreck," Andr. Anagigis, 1962, pp. 537-563 Throckmorton Wreck 3

- 3.) Bass, G. F. "A Fourteenth Century Shipwreck at Yassi Ada," AJA 71, 1971, pp. 27-37. Throckmorton Wreck 2

See file of offprints cards, and of offprints themselves in box.

Of the pots, these ^(2 and 3) include only drawings of representative objects.

This came up in connection with work with B. Johnson on some amphorae in the Nat'l Maritime Museum in Haifa. Remember to tell her, with our Roman jar downstairs is an actual jar from Throckmorton's Wreck 2. (See corresp. and notes in this file, of ca 1959-60.)

Publication of 2nd Yassi Ada wreck
= Throchmerton, Wreck 2

B. Johnson calls my attention to AJA 71-
1971, pp. 27-37, J. F. Bass and F. H. Van Doorninck,
Jr., "A Fourth-Century Shipwreck at Yassi Ada."

→ Desirable to get photocopies of pls 2 and 3,
drawings, and file them. get 2 copies each,
and get amples into STAPES file.

16. IX. 76

The ^{four} objects from the gallery (X) are much
easier to place and date than those of
the main wreck. (X) (pls 2 and 3, nos. 25
- 29). Did I own more adequate pictures
of these? as one could know about the
dates more easily —.

Cyprus Crisis Blocks Work On Ancient Ship Off Turkey

By Steven V. Roberts

BODRUM, Turkey, July 9 (NYT).—Archaeologists are preparing to excavate the wreck of a ship that may have sunk off the coast of this small fishing village in western Turkey more than 2,500 years ago. So far, their Turkish government permit has been blocked by a combination of political and military factors.

The group is headed by George Bass, an American who pioneered in underwater archaeology and has worked in Turkey for most of the last 20 years. His work is highly regarded by Turkish archaeologists, who have warmly endorsed his request for a permit.

"Underwater archaeology is a special field that is very important for Turkey," said Burhan Tezcan, deputy director of the Department of Antiquities in Ankara. "We are surrounded on three sides by the sea, and our coasts contain many ancient harbors."

The permit must also receive approval from the Foreign, Defense and Interior Ministries. Last summer all archaeological research along the southern coast was halted because of the Cyprus crisis and the military authorities are reportedly reluctant to permit underwater exploration in sensitive areas.

In addition, Turkish officials have criticized foreign archaeologists on the ground that they might steal the antiquities they find and that Turkish archaeologists could do the job just as well.

The coastal waters of Anatolia were crisscrossed by traders for centuries, but except for an oc-

casional relic dredged up by fishermen and sponge divers, their secrets remained hidden until the late 1950s, when an American writer, Peter Throckmorton, came to Bodrum to study the sponge divers.

"Every time they needed a jug for something, they just dived down and came up with a vase or amphora," Mr. Throckmorton recalled. "When I asked where they came from, the divers said there was a wreck down there."

There were lots of wrecks, and Mr. Throckmorton was fascinated. He went back to the United States and interested Mr. Bass, who had already spent several years on a dig in Turkey. They returned in 1961 to explore a Bronze Age wreck off Cape Gelidonya. The bronze ingots and tools they found, dating from 1300 BC, are in the Bodrum Museum.

Mr. Bass moved his operations to Yassiada Island, near Bodrum, and over the next decade excavated two more wrecks, one from the Byzantine period and the other from Roman times. On these projects he first applied the techniques of land-based archaeology to underwater research, plotting and photographing each object as it was found. In recent years the Bass team has used television, sonar and even small submarines in their work.

At the two sites divers found more than 1,000 amphorae, clay jars once used to carry cargo. Most were left in place on the bottom, since the Bodrum Museum was running out of space and rejected a suggestion that the amphorae be sold to finance future research.

INT. HER.
TRIB. 10. VII.
75

VG wants this back.

Vint of Peter Thodumort with movie team

after getting a lot of permits, including from Mr. Dantes on to Athens. Peter brought his team headed by Bruno Vailati, see attached card.

This film is for television, to replace one the did some years ago which was in black and white, whereas now they all want colour. In Europe it is called "Discovery of the Sea" and in the U.S. where they are more aggressive "Conquest of the Sea" (I may not know the just right.) To last about an hour. Not to go on Educational TV as nobody looks at that. There will be parts taken underwater and those parts in our amphora slides. He did not bother to do our jars in the exhibitions. And he brought a good deal over the Byz series that is set stamped on the shoulder, because similar ones were found in his Panagia voyage with the aggraffito plates. The publication of that ^{Panagias} is held up by the fact that those permitted to publish it have no time.

He said he was just going to show some quick intriguing slides of these slides; but in fact he has photographs now that could steal the publication of this classified series. I hope nobody will do that.

~~with some blanks,~~

Bruno Vailati

7.01

~~with sincere thanks,~~

Bruno Vailati

Roma - Via Sardegna, 29

Tel. 460316

Visit of Peter Throckmorton with movie team

after getting a lot of permits, including from Mr. Douras on to Akropolis, Peter brought his team headed by Bruno Vailati, see attached card.

This film is for television, to replace one they did some years ago which was in black and white, whereas now they all want colour. In Europe it is called "Discovery of the Sea" and in the U.S. where they are more aggressive "Conquest of the Sea" (I may not know the just right.) To last about an hour. Not to go on Educational TV as nobody looks at that. There will be parts taken underwater and those parts in our amphiprison tanks. He did not bother to do our jars in the exhibitions. And he brought a good deal over the Bygg series that is set stamped on the shoulder, because similar ones were found in his Panayia voyage with the aggraffito plates. The publication of that ^{Panayia} is held up by the fact that those permitted to publish it have no time.

He said he was just going to show some quick intriguing ^{slides of these} slides of these tanks; but in fact he has photographs ^(if they are successful) now that could steal the publication of this classified series. I hope nobody will do that.

WRIBER

- THROCKMORTON

Kastella

envelop stanged 9. II. 74

Dear Miss Virginia,

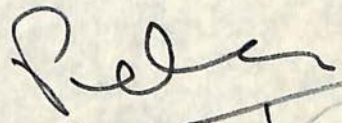
Thank you for sending the Offprint, It made me remember that I had not sent you my latest batch, they are Enclosed.

(2 in OFFPRINT boxes, one in SHIPPING - TRADE ROUTES and the other in HELL, INST OF MARINE ARCH.

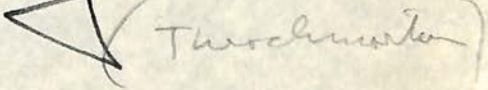
I am frantically busy these days not with anything interesting, just grubby ship business to make Money- Stormie Seas is more beautififull than other, and the chartering goes passibly well.

in next OTHER ORGAN. 5

When Next Im in Athens and pass Monastiraki Ill come see you, as have news and Gossip and would love to see you,

As Ever, 

Ps our phone is still 425 672

ack
envelop
11.10.74

Throckmorton



Βλέπε, Άκου, Μίλα



άμος: μία τελετή όπου ένας κρίκος περνάει στο δάχτυλο της κυρίας και στην μύτη του κυρίου.

ΧΕΡΜΠΕΡΤ ΣΠΕΝΣΕΡ

ΔΑΓΚΩΜΑΤΙΕΣ

Γιατρός είναι ο άνθρωπος σε μεγάλη επαγγελματική πόλη. Έχει καλή πελατεία και αυτοκίνητο BMW με σήμα ιατρικό. Νιάτα έχει, υγεία έχει, μόνο επιτυχία στις γυναίκες δεν καταφέρνει να έχει. Πάντως κάνει ευγενήδες προσπάθειες και μάλιστα τώρα τελευταία έριξε τη ματιά του σε μία έντυπωσιακή δεσποινίδα με επάγγελμα σχετικό με το δικό του.

Την κάλεσε σε χορούς, της πρόφερε παγωτά, της υποσχέθηκε γάμο. Τίποτα! Άνεξήγητο του φάνηκε αυτό και απαυδιμένος άρχισε να την παρακολουθεί. Όποτε διαπίστωσε πως άλλος τόν είχε προλάβει.

Μά στο μεταξύ αυτός είχε για καλά «δαγκώσει τη λαμαρίνα» και αποφάσισε να μην εγκαταλείψει τον αγώνα. Όταν λοιπόν έμαθε ότι εκείνη θα πήγαινε ταξίδι σε μία γειτονική πόλη, σκέφτηκε πως ίσως ο «αντίζηλος» του να εύρισκε την ευκαιρία να την ακολουθήσει. Πώς να κάνει να ματαιώσει ένα τέτοιο κακό; Της πρότεινε να την πάει ο ίδιος με το αυτοκίνητό του, κι όταν εκείνη άρνήθηκε τόν έβλεπαν τα φίδια. Σίγουρα, θά είχε κανονίσει να την πάει ο άλλος. Τι να κάμει;

Περίμενε να θραδιάσει κι ύστερα πήρε από πίσω τόν αντίζηλό του μέχρι που τόν είδε να μπαίνει στην έξοχό του βίλλα. Τότε άφησε το δικό του αυτοκίνητο πιά περά και πηδώντας πάνω απ' το φράχτη του κήπου, προχώρησε κρυφά μέχρι το αυτοκίνητο του αντίζηλου του και θάλπηκε να του ξεφουσκώνει τα λάστιχα!

Ίδέα ιδιοφυής. Μόνο που μέσ' στην ώρα, εμφανίστηκε ο αδερφός του αντίζηλου — γιατρός κι' ο ίδιος — και βλέποντας μία σκοτεινή και άγνωστη σιλουέτα να μαστορεύει το αυτοκίνητο, ρίχτηκε πάνω του και τόν έκαμε μαύρο στο ζύλο. Μετά χίλια θάσανα κατάφερε ο έρωτευμένος γιατρός να ξεμπλέξει και να γυρίσει στην πόλη... τρέχοντας, γιατί θεοβίως που να τολμήσει να μπει στο αυτοκίνητό του με το ιατρικό σήμα; Ύστερα από πολλή ώρα έστειλε τόν αδερφό του και τόν πήρε. Ο ίδιος έμεινε στο κρεβάτι να συνέλθει και απ' το ζύλο αλλά κι' απ' την ταραχή του.

ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΕΙΣ ΠΕΝΗΝΤΑΡΗΔΩΝ

Τό ζευγάρι περνούσε στη Μύκονο τις διακοπές του. Εκείνη, αιώνια προσπλωμένη στην κομψότητα, είχε αφιερωθεί στο μαύρισμα της σάρκας της, εκείνος αιώνια προσπλωμένος στον έρωτα, προσπαθούσε να ικανοποιήσει άλλες ανάγκες της. Οι διακοπές περνούσαν, ωστόσο, χωρίς μεγάλη πρόοδο στην πορεία του άσώτου.

— Έχω δυό Άγγλιδοιές μουρλια, ψιθύρισε στον ανήσυχο σύζυγο ένας φίλος, επιχειρηματίας κοτέρων. Πρέπει να πουλήσεις τη γυναίκα σου τό θράδι.

Μόλις η ήλιοκαμένη κυρία απομακρύν-



Σ' έναν κόσμο που ζει προσδοκώντας τό μεγαλύτερο και τό καλύτερο, είναι επόμενο η γαμήλια τούρτα της κόρης του Προέδρου να πάρει αυτή τη μορφή. «Τό πρώτο κορίτσι της Αμερικής» έχει τό όνειρο της κοινότερης Αμερικανίδας, μεγεθυμένα, φυσικά, ανάλογα με τη θέση της. Και προφανώς την καλαισθησία της. Η Λούσι και ο Πάτ, στο έξωφυλλο του περιοδικού TIME, συνθέτουν μία εικόνα που ανήκει άδιαφιλονίκητα στον κόσμο του Αμερικανού μικροαστού και του άξεστου έπαρχιότη.



θηκε, οι έρωτομανείς μεσήλικες κατ'απόρροαν τό σχέδιο για μία θερινή θραδιά έρωτος.

Ένας από τήν παρέα ανέλαβε να τήν πάει στο σινεμά για να δει τόν Μπελμοντό, πού τόσο τής άρέσει.

Στά «Επτά άμαρτήματα» οι φίλοι αντάμωσαν τής Άγγλιδοιές. Ρόδινη σάρκα σπιδωμένη από τη θάλασσα, μαλλιά μετάξινα πού έλαμπαν. Δυό τρυφεροί, άξιέραστοι άγγελοι.

Μέχρι τά μεσάνυχτα η παρέα γύρισε όλα τά νυκτερινά κέντρα τού νησιού. Οι μικροί άγγελοι ήπιαν ούισκυ, κρασί, ούζο, χόρεψαν σείκ, σουτάκι. Οι μεσήλικες συνοδοί ήταν ένθουσιασμένοι και χαλάλιζαν τά λεφτά πού ξόδευαν. «Λοιπόν, η Μύκονος δέν θά πάει χαμένη φέτος», σκεφτόταν με ικανοποίηση και προσμονή ο παντρεμένος.

Σουρωμένες τής ανέβασαν στο κότερο. Ο «έφοπλιστής» όμως δέν τά είχε καλά με τόν Ποσειδώνα, όπως και ο άρχαίος αὐτοῦ πρόγονος, ο Όδυσσεας. Θάλασσα και τό πλεούμενο κούναγε. Τά στομάχια τών ξανθών άγγέλων, ανακατεμένα από τά διάφορα ποτά, δέν άντεζαν. Σε λίγο τής κουβάλησαν στή στερία σέ κακή κατάσταση. Και τότε τά όνειρα κατέρρευσαν μπροστά στο πρόβλημα τής στένης. Ένα νησί στη Μεσόγειο είναι τό καλοκαίρι ένα τεράστιο κρεβάτι. Για τούς νέους όμως. Οι μεσήλικες, όπως ήταν οι έρωτύλοι πενηντάρηδες, χρειάζονται περισσότερες άνέσεις για μία ιδανική νύχτα έρωτα.

ΣΥΓΚΡΙΤΙΚΕΣ ΙΔΕΕΣ

Ίσως φταίει ο πολύ καυτερός μας ήλιος, ίσως η θάλασσα, ίσως ακόμα οι ιδέες περί δθθεν έλευθερίας τών ήθών στην έλληνική αρχαιότητα. Πάντως οι δυό τουρίστες πού πρό ήμερών βρίσκονταν μεσάνυχτα περασμένα στην πλατεία Κολωνακίου, πίστευαν ακράδαντα φαίνεται ότι η Αφροδίτη πρέπει να λατρεύεται διαρκώς και — έν ανάγκη — και δημοσία.

Και μολοντί τό σκότος ήταν αρκετά πυκνό, δέν ήταν έντούτοις αρκετό για να τούς καταστήσει και άθεάτους. Ο πρώτος πού θά τούς κατάλαβε θά ήταν θεβίως ο Ξάνθος, αλλά όντας από μάμαρο δέν μπορεί να συγκινήθηκε και πολύ.

Οι ταξιτζήδες όμως πού διανυκτερεύουν ολόγυρα στην πλατεία, δέν έχουν τήν ίδια απάθεια. Τούς άρχισαν στά γιούχα. Οι δυό τουρίστες εξακολουθούσαν άπρόοπτοι.

Τότε πιά οι ταξιτζήδες τηλεφώνησαν στο 100. Κατέφθασε τό αυτοκίνητο, κατέβηκαν οι άστυφύλακες, τούς πλησίασαν. Τούς διέκοψαν.

Έκείνοι ξαφνιάστηκαν και διαμαρτυρήθηκαν.

Οι άστυφύλακες τούς ύπόδειξαν ότι όρισμένα πράματα δέν μπορεί να γίνονται δημοσία. Εκείνοι επέμειναν ότι δέν βλέπουν τό λόγο γιατί όχι! Πολύ περισσότερο — ειπαν — πού στην πατρίδα τούς τό πράμα είναι άπόλυτα νόμιμο και παραδεχμένο.

Και τό 100 αναγκάστηκε να τούς παραλάβει και να τούς μεταφέρει στο Τμήμα για να συνεχιστεί εκεί διεξοδικά η...συγκριτική μελέτη τών ήθών και έθίμων ανά τούς διαφόρους λαούς.



Ο μπαρμπα - Γιασίμ με τη σφουγγαράδικη απόχη στά χέρια στέκει άμήχανος πάνω στο σωρό των άμφορέων.

ΤΟ ΥΓΡΟ ΚΟΙΜΗΤΗΡΙ ΤΗΣ ΓΙΑΣΙ - ΑΝΤΑ

ΑΝΑΜΕΣΙΑ ΣΤΗ Β.Α. άκρη της Κω και τό άπέναντι άκρωτήρι της Μ. 'Ασίας, άνοίγεται ένα στενό θαλασσινό πέραςμα. Είναι δέν είναι τρία μίλια. Πρός τά 'Ανατολικά βγάζει στο μεγάλο Κεραμεικό κόλπο, πρόσ τά Βόρεια φαρδύνει σ' ένα χωνί με πλευρές τη Μικρασιατική άκτή άπ' τη μία κι' άπ' την άλλη την Κω και την Κάλυμνο. Μέσα κεί είναι σπαρμένα ένα μάτσο νησάκια ελληνικά και τούρκικα. 'Η Ψέριμο, ή Πλάτη άπ' τη μεριά της Δωδεκανήσου, ή συστάδα των Καραμπάκλα, ή Τσιουλούς άπ' τη μεριά της Μ. 'Ασίας. Κοντά και ή Γιάσι - άντα.

'Η Γιάσι — άντα δέν είναι παρά ένα φαλακρό ξερονήσι, χαμηλό σέ σχήμα αύγου. 'Ερημο. Κάτοικοί του χιλιάδες άρουραίοι και συντροφιά του μόνη, ή άσταμάτητη θρηνηωδία των γλάρων και ή βουή του άνέμου. Τό χειμώνα ή Τραμουντάνα δέρενεται γινατωμένα πάνω στά βράχια της και τό καλοκαίρι ρωμαλέο την καλύπτει τό μελτέμι. Κανείς δέ μίλησε ποτέ γι' αύτήν. Οί τρικυμισμένοι αιώνες του Αιγαίου πελάγους πέρασαν πάνω άπ' τη φρυγμένη ράχη της Γιάσι — άντα χωρίς νά νοιαστούν γιά την άσήμαντη παρουσία της.

'Ωστόσο ή Γιάσι — άντα άποξεχασμένη άπ' τούς άνθρώπους, σχεδόν άγνωστη, σφράγιζε ένα θαύ μυστικό. Μιά άγνωστη ιστορία όλέθρου, οίμωγής και θανάτου, πού μόλις πριν λίγα χρόνια άποκαλύφτηκε σ' όλη τη δραματική της έκταση.

'Η Γιάσι — άντα θρίσκει άκριβώς σ' ένα πανάρχαιο δρόμο. Αύτόν πού άπ' την Μαύρη θάλασσα και την Κωνσταντινούπολη κατεβαίνει στην Κύπρο και τίς άκτές της άνατολικής Μεσογείου. 'Ολοι οί άρχαίοι πολιτισμοί της 'Ανατολής άρμένισαν πάνω σ' αυτόν ιστορικό αυτό δρόμο. Τά καρδιά άλλαξαν μορφή, σκαρί κι' άρματωσιά, άπ' τά

μακρόστενα πλοία των Φαραώ στις Γκαούλ των Φοινίκων και τίς νήες των 'Ελλήνων, άπ' τίς λιθυρνίδες των Ρωμαίων στους δρόμους των Βυζαντινών και τά όθωμανικά ντελίνια, μά ή πορεία έμενε πάντα ή ίδια. Και ή Γιάσι — άντα καμπουριαστή, τριγυρισμένη από πλήθος άθέατες ξέρες, παραμόνευε δολοφονικά.

Ούρλιαζε μέσ' στο σκοτάδι ό Αιγαιοπελαγίτικος άνεμος, τά κύματα σήκωναν πανύψηλο τό άφριστό μπόι τους, τό καράβι πάλευε. Καργάριζαν οί έρέτες τά κουπιά, τό τετράγωνο πανί μαϊνarisμένο, κι' ό καπετάνιος άγριεμένος άπ' την άπειλή μούσκεμα, κρατούσε άγωνιακά τό πλοίο στη ρότα του και θλαστήμαγε. "Όταν άξαφνα τριγμός, ξύλα πού τσακίζονταν με πάταγο, άνθρωποι στη θάλασσα, κραυγές. Χανόταν αύτανδρο τό καράβι κι' όταν ξημέρωνε τίποτα δέ σημάδευε την παρουσία του. "Αδειο τό πέλαγος κι' ή Γιάσι — άντα σιωπηλή, λουσμένη στους άφρούς της τρικυμίας. Αυτό γιά αιώνες. Συντρίβονταν τά καραβια στις ξέρες του θανατερού νησιού, κλαίγανε οί έμπόροι στα λιμάνια την πραμάτεια τους, στα σπίτια των χαμένων φούσκωνε τό δάκρυ της μάταιης άναμονής. "Υστερα ή λήθη. "Ωσπου στις μέρες μας, ό άνθρωπος σπρωγμένος άπ' τό έρευνητικό του πάθος έφτασε στα νερά της Γιάσι — άντα. Και έκθαμβος άνακάλυψε τό υγρό κοιμητήρι.

'Η ιστορία άρχισε την άνοιξη του 1958. "Ενας παράξενος 'Αμερικάνος βρισκόταν σέ πορεία άπ' την 'Ινδία στη Μεσόγειο. "Εμαθε τυχαία ότι στα νερά της 'Αλικαρνασσού δρέθηκε μία μπρούντζινη Δήμητρα. Και ή φαντασία του φλογίστηκε. Τράβηξε γραμμή γιά την Κωνσταντινούπολη.

Γιά τόν 'Αμερικάνο αυτό άξίζει νά μιλήσουμε λίγο, όπως τόν γνωρίσαμε στις κοινές μας ύ-

ποδύχες άναζητήσεις. Είναι ένας άνθρωπος γεννημένος άργά. Ψιλόλιγνος, με μαλλιά λιναρένια και άπύθμενα γαλάζια μάτια, γεμάτα άνησυχία. Κάπου εκεί πίσω νοιώθει την άναλαμπή μιάς άλλης εποχής, γενναίας, όπου λογάριζε ή παλληκαριά και ή άντρίκια άναμέτρηση με τό κίντυνο. Μέσα στις φλέβες του βράζει άκέραιο τό μπρούσκο αίμα των κατακτητών του Γουέστ. Τότε πού καθάλα στο φτεροπόδαρο όλογο με τη καραμπίνα Γουίντσεστερ στη σέλα χαράζανε έγκάρσια τό δρόμο της άπόφασης και του άνθρώπινου κουράγιου πάνω στη μαχητική άπεραντοσύνη της άμερικάνικης γής. Δαμάζανε τό δαιμονικό φαράγγι του Γκράν Κάνυον και σπάζανε με αίμα και πεισματωμένο ιδρώτα τό γιγάντιο φραγμό των πέτρινων βουνών.

Σήμερα βέβαια ό 'Αμερικάνος μας, ό Πήτερ Θροκμόρτον, δέ φοράει στη μέση του τά βαριά Γκόλτ των 45. Και τό Γουέστ δέν είναι πιά περιπέτεια. Φτάνει κανείς εκεί με έκατό μίλια την ώρα πάνω σέ άτσαλάκωτους χεί γουείς και στο Γκράν Κάνυον μυρμηγκιάζει τό άνέκφραστο πλήθος της όργανωμένης τουριστικής άποδλάκωσης.

Οί άπόκρυφες γωνίες της γής, τά άγνωστα μονοπάτια της έχουν από καιρό τελειώσει. Στα νησιά Φίτζι δροσίζεσαι με κόκα — κόλα και στη μαύρη άφρικάνικη ζούγκλα, καθισμένος άναπαυτικά σέ καλοφτιαγμένα μπαγκαλόους, πάνω στα κλαδιά των γιγάντιων μπαουμπάμπ, χαζεύεις τούς έρωτες των λιονταριών.

"Ετσι ό Θροκμόρτον άναζήτησε την περιπέτεια στη θάλασσα. 'Εκεί κάτω στους μυστηριακούς δυ-



Τό καράβι θούλιαζε, σάπισε, διάλυσε. 'Απόμεινε μόνο ό άξεδιάλυτος σωρός των συντρίμνων άμφορέων νά μαρτυράει την πανάρχαιη τραγωδία.

θούς όπου όλα είναι ακόμα καινούργια, άπάτητα, όπου ό κίνδυνος είναι άκέραιος και ή παλη τίμια.

Κι' άπ' την Κωνσταντινούπολη δρέθηκε στη Σμύρνη. 'Αντάμωσε εκεί ένα τουρκοκρατικό ύποβρύχιο φωτογράφο, τό Μουσταφά Κιαπκίν, και μαζί τράβηξαν γιά τό Μπουντρούμ.

Τό Μπουντρούμ είναι μία άσήμαντη πολιτειούλα χτισμένη πάνω στα έρείπια της 'Αλικαρνασσού. 'Απ' τη δόξα την αρχαία δέν μένει τίποτα. 'Η μνήμη του 'Ηρόδοτου, της 'Αρτεμισίας, του Μανυσώλου έχει από καιρό πεθάνει. Οί τελευταίοι "Ελληνες την έγκατέλειψαν και χτίσανε τη Νέα 'Αλικαρνασσό δέξω άπ' τό 'Ηράκλειο της Κρήτης. Σήμερα τό Μπουντρούμ φτωχικό, κακοζωισμένο, ξεκομμένο σχεδόν άπ' τόν υπόλοιπο κόσμο άπλώνει με άνατολίτικη ραθυμία τά άραιχοχτισμένα σπίτια του σέ μαλακιά άμφιθεατρική διάταξη. Δυό πέτρινα μουράγια σάν άντικρουστά δάχτυλα άσφαλίζουν τό μικροσκοπικό του λιμάνι κι' άριστέρα πυργώνει καλοστεκούμενο τό μπόι του τό κάστρο των 'Ιωαννιτών 'Ιπποτών.

Οί άνθρωποι στο Μπουντρούμ ζούν άπ' τό σφουγγάρι. Μάθανε την τέχνη κοντά στους "Ελληνες της Δωδεκανήσου. Ταξίδεψαν μαζί τους, βούτηξαν με τό σκαντάλι και τό θαρύ σκάφανδρο, ζήσανε κάτω άπ' τη σκληρή, την άπάνθρωπη πολλές φορές πειθαρχία του σφουγγαράδικου. Στην αρχή τούς τρώμαζε — στεριανούς αυτούς — τό σκοτάδι του νερού και ή φοβερή ύγρή μοναξιά των βυθών. 'Ωστόσο, σιγά - σιγά συνήθισαν, μπήκαν στα μυστικά της δουλειάς. Πολλοί χτυπήθηκαν από τη μηχανή, τη νόσο των δυτών, και άλλοι θάφτηκαν στο πυρωμένο 'Ασπρονήσι της Μπαρμπαριάς, άλλοι ποντίστηκαν, μελανά κουφάρια, στη θάλασσα,

άλλοι σακατεύτηκαν, μέιναν παράλυτοι. Μοίρα τών σφουγγαράδων αυτή. Με τούς Καλύμνιους διατηρούν ακόμα και σήμερα αγαθές προσωπικές σχέσεις. Στο Μπουντρούμ η ελληνική γλώσσα είναι κοινή. Κυρίαρχη παρουσία της Ελλάδας, Με τόν καιρό σκαρώσανε δικά τους σφουγγαράδικα, αγόρασαν μηχανές, σκάφανδρα. Δουλεύουνε κόστα - κόστα πάντα. Δέν ξεμακραίνουν απ' τή Μικρασιατική ακτή. Ένας κληρονομημένος δισταγμός, ένας ένστικτος φόβος τούς κρατάει μακριά από τό άνοιχτό πέλαγος, τή μεγάλη Λιθυκή περιπέτεια. Τούς λείπει κείνη ή παλληκαρίσια άφροντισιά τών Καλύμνιων. Τό προαιώνιο θαλασσινό θάρρος τών Ελλήνων.

Όταν έφτασε κεί κάτω ό Θροκμόρτον απόρησαν. Γρήγορα σηκώθηκε ένας άνεμιστός ψίθυρος πώς τάχα έψαχνε γιά χαμένους θησαυρούς, χρυσά άγάλματα και τέτοια σπουδαία. Κείνο πού τούς έκανε ξεχωριστή έντύπωση ήταν ή παράξενη πραγματεια πού έφερε μαζί του. Κάτι σιδερένιες μπουκάλες μέ κοντά μαρκούτσια διδωμένα άπάνω τους, κάτι μηχανήματα μυστήρια. Δέν τό χώραγε ό νους τους πώς γίνονταν νά βουτήξει κανείς έτσι χωρίς φόρεμα, χωρίς περικεφαλαία, χωρίς τή μηχανή νά περάσει άέρα από τήν επιφάνεια. Οί άπλοί άνθρωποι τής γής και τής θάλασσας, δύσκολα, πολύ δύσκολα ξεκολλάνε απ' τίς ριζωμένες συνηθειές τους.

Όστόσο ό Θροκμόρτον μέ τό Μουσταφά γρήγορα πιάσανε φιλιές στην πολιτεια. Η ζεστή θωπεία του ρακιού ζέστανε τίς καρδιές, έλυσε τίς γλώσσες. Ο άνθρωπος πού δρήςε τή Δημήτρα έλειπε απ' τό Μπουντρούμ. Γνώρισαν στο καφενείο ένα καπετάνιο σφουγγαράδικου, τόν Κεμαλ Άρράς. Γύρω στα τριανταπέντε του, άξούριστος, μ' ένα μπαμπακερό λεκιασμένο καρώ πουκάμισο. Τραχύς σαν όλους τούς σφουγγαροκαπεταναίους, δύσκολος στη κουδέντα, δύσπιστος.

— Όλα τούτα — είπε σιφά σέ σπασμένα ιταλιάνικα — είναι παιχνίδια γιά τούς ξεδράκωτους τουρίστες. Έπρεπε νά σάς διώξουμε απ' τό Μπουντρούμ. Η θάλασσα δέν τά σηκώνει τέτοια μασκαράλίκια. Νάί μπρέ, έπρεπε νά σάς διώξουμε. Καί τινάχτηκε πάνω νευριασμένος από τά ίδια του τά λόγια.

Ο Άμερικάνος δέ του κοντράρισε. Τόν κοίταξε ίσια στα μάτια και σήκωσε τό ποτήρι του — έδίδα —. Ο Τούρκος άπόμεινε διδούλος κάτω από τό ξάστερο χαμόγελο του Άμερικάνου. Κάθισε. Άρπαξε ένα ποτήρι και τό κοπάνησε μονορούφι. Η ένταση έσπασε. Η κουδέντα πήρε νά στρώνει. Μιλήσανε γιά ναυαγία. Ο καπετάν Κεμαλ καταλάβαινε γιά βουλιαγμένα καράβια πού ό μπρούντζος και τό σίδερο τους άφηναν μπόλικο παρά. Τούτα πού τούλεγε τούτος ό μυστήριος φίλος δέν τά καταλάβαινε. Άλλά άν ήθελε στάνμενς μπορούσε νά τόν πάει εκεί κατά τά νερά τής Γιάσι — άντα και νά του δείξει σωρό.

Έτσι ένα πρωί του Ιουνίου ό Θροκμόρτον μέ τό Μουσταφά τσουμάρανε στο σφουγγαράδικο του Άρράς. Τό Μανταλίνκι. Ήταν ένα καλοσκαρωμένο τρεχαντήρι δαμμένο φρέσκα και καθαρό. Πλήρωμα του ό μπαρμπα Γιασίμ Άρσλάν, κολαουζιέρης, ό Άλή Ζορλού και ό γέρο Σαϊτάν. Τούτος ήταν κουτσός από παλιό χτύπημα τής μηχανής στα έλληνικά σφουγγαράδικα, και τόχε καημό νά βουτάει όσο γίνεται περισσότερο, γιατί τότε στο δυθό καθώς τό κορμί του λάφρωνε, μπορούσε νά περπατάει λεύτερα σαν όλους τούς ανθρώπους. Στο καικι ήταν ακόμα δυό νεαροί άμούστακοι μούτσοι.

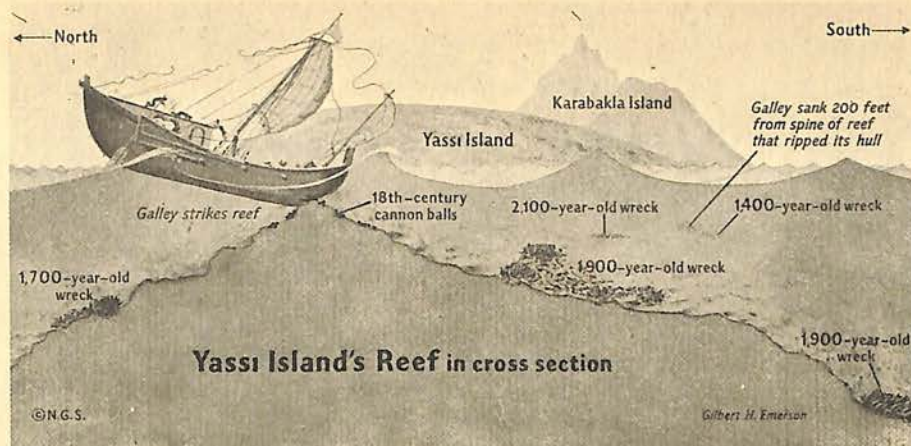
Τό Μανταλίνκι έβαλε πλώρη τήν αυγή γιά τή Γιάσι — άντα. Πάνω στο κατάρτι του ήταν δεμένος ένας θαυμάσιος άμφορέας μέ κοψιά ρωμαϊκή. Τόν είχαν γιά νά βάξουν τό νερό. Ο Θροκμόρτον τόν κοίταζε έκπληκτος. Γέλασε ό Άρράς.

— Τούτες οι στάμνες — λέει — είναι καλές. Πολύ πιό γερές απ' τίς τωρινές. Καί πάμφτηνες. Φτάνει νά βουτήξεις και νά τίς πάρεις. Δέν πληρώνεις γρόσι.

Στό πέλαγος έδραζε τό μελτέμι. Θάλασσα χοντρή αλλά στρωμένη. Τό τρεχαντήρι μέ τόν καιρό κατάπλωρα, χτύπαγε τσεκουρωτά τά κύματα και τάνοιγε μέσα σ' ένα θρίαμβο από άφριστούς ίριδισμούς. Η Γιάσι — άντα φάνηκε κατά τό Βοριά. Κόψανε, καμιά διακοσαριά μέτρα απ' τήν ακτή.

— Έδώ, είπε ό Άρράς.

Ο μπαρμπα Γιασίμ σηκώθηκε. Φόρεσε πρώτα τό σκεδρωμένο λαστιχένιο φόρεμα, κάθισε στο σκαμνάκι τής πλώρης, άκρη — άκρη στη κουπαστή. Οί δυό νεαροί του πέρασαν στα πόδια τά χοντρά παπούτσια μέ τούς σιδερένιους πάτους, δέσανε στη μέση του ένα σκοινί γιά νά μή κατεβαίνει ό άέρας στα πόδια και τόν τουμπάρει μέσα στο νερό. Ύστερα πέρασαν στο λαιμό του τό δαρύ θώρα-



Σχηματική παράσταση της στιγμής του ναυαγίου. Τό καράβι μέ τό χαμηλώμα του κύματος χτυπάει στη δυτική ύφαλο τής Γιάσι — άντα. Με άνοιγμένη τήν πλώρη θά παρασυρθεί και θά βουλιάξει 200 πόδια μακρύτερα. Στο δυθό διακρίνονται — όσα γεγυμνωμένα — τά άπομεινάρια ναυαγίων διάφορων εποχών. Πάνω στην πλαγιά τής ύφάλου οι μπάλες τής όθωμανικής φρεγάτας. Στο βάθος ή καμπούρα τής Γιάσι — άντα. Πίσω τής τά νησιά Καραμπάκλα.

Χειραψία δυό εποχών στα νερά τής Γιάσι — άντα. Οί σφουγγαράδες γρήγορα συνήθισαν τήν ύποβρύχια παρουσία τών σύγχρονων ατόδυτων.



κα, σφίξανε τὰ παξιμάδια κι' από πάνω τού φόρεσαν τή τραχηλιά μέ τὰ μολύβια. 'Ο καπετάν Κεμάλ δούτηξε τή μπρούντζινη περικεφαλαία στό νερό, τή ξέπλυνε καί τήν έφερε πάνω άπ' τό κεφάλι τού Γιασίμ. Τήν άκούμπησε μαλακά στή στρογγυλή βάση της — τὰ μέταλλα καμπάνισαν πνιχτά — καί μ' ένα γερό στρίψιμο τή θηλύκωσε. 'Η μηχανή δουλεύοντας ρυθμικά πομπάριζε τόν άέρα. 'Ο μπάρμπα Γιασίμ στερέωσε τό κολαούζο στό χαλκά της μέσης του, τόν πήρε μιά δόλτα του τό άριστερό του χέρι, πέρασε κάτω από τά σκέλια του τό μαρκούτσο καί βγάζοντας τό δεξί του πόδι άπ' τή κουπαστή άμόλησε τόν έαυτό του. Βούλιαξε ήσυχα. Σπίθισε γιά μιά στιγμή ό ήλιος στά κρύσταλλα της περικεφαλαίας κι' άπόμεινε γαλατερός ό άφρός της άνάσας του νά σκάει μπουκιά - μπουκιά στήν έπιφάνεια. Στήν πλώρη ό καπετάνιος άμίλητος, μ' ένα σθηστό τσιγάρο στό στόμα, δάσταγε ψαρευτά τό κολαούζο. Κάποτε τό λεπτό σκονά τινάχτηκε συνθηματικά. Πώς, δηλαδή, «έδώ είμαστε».

— 'Ελα, λέει κοφτά ό 'Αρράς.

'Ο Θροκμόρτον φόρεσε διαστικά τή μαύρη λαστιχένια στολή του. 'Εδωσε στή δεξιά του γάμπα ένα πλατύ μαχαίρι, πέρασε σ' άριστερό του χέρι τό βαθύμετρο καί τό αδιάδροχο ρολόι. 'Ακούμπησε πάνω στό ταμπούκιο τού καϊκιού τήν άναπνευστική του συσκευή καί τή στερέωσε σφιχτά στήν πλάτη του. Ζώστηκε μιάν άρματιά μολύβια κι' έβαλε τὰ πλατιά βατραχίσια του πέδιλα. 'Εφτυσε μέσα στή μάσκα, πασάλειψε τό κρύσταλλο γιά νά μή θολώνει άπ' τήν άνάσα, έσκυψε, τήν ξέπλυνε στή θάλασσα καί τή φόρεσε. 'Ανοίξε τόν άέρα της συσκευής, πήρε άπ' τό λαστιχένιο έπιστόμιο μιά βαθειά έισπνοή καί έτοιμος, έπεσε στή θάλασσα μέ τὰ πόδια άνοιχτά. Στή ματιά του καπετάν Κεμάλ σπίθιζε ή περιφρόνηση καί ή κοροϊδία.

Τό νερό πεντακάθαρο φεγγοβόλαγε. 'Ο Θροκμόρτον άνάσαινε ήσυχα κι' άκολουθώντας τό κολαούζο κατέβαινε άργά μέσα στή ζαφειρένια κείνη διαφάνεια. Οί φουσκάλες της άνάσας τού Γιασίμ άνάδρουζαν άπ' τό θυδό σάν ένα παράξενο λαμπριστό συντριβάνι καί μεγαλώνοντας συνεχώς πέρναγαν δίπλα του μέ μιά τρεμουλιάρικη ιριδιστική κίνηση. Διασκεδάσε νά τίς πιάνει καί νά τίς νοιώθει νά σκάνε μέ μιά τιντιριστή αίσθηση στό χέρι του.

Γιά μιά στιγμή φάνηκε ό θυδός πελώριος. Καί κεί, ένα θέαμα άπίστευτο, σχεδόν μαγικό. 'Ενας άφάνταστος σωρός, ένα βουνό δλόκληρο από άμφορείς καί στή κορφή άσουλούπτωτος μέσ' στήν άγαρμψη φορεσιά του ό Γιασίμ, ασάλευτος, νά άνασαινει σάμπως νά φουμάριζε κάποιον γιγάντιο ναργιλέ καί νά περιμένει. 'Ο ένθουσιασμός δάρεσε σά σφυριά στό κεφάλι τόν 'Αμερικάνο. Χύθηκε κατακόρυφα πρós τά κάτω, χτύπησε κεφάλτα τό μπάρμπα Γιασίμ στήν πλάτη. Κείνος τινάχτηκε τρομοκρατημένος, κόντεψε νά πέσει άνάσκελα. Σαράντα χρόνια σφουγγαράς, πρώτη φορά τού τύχαινε τούτο τό άφύσικο. Ν' άνταμώνει μέ άλλον άνθρωπο στό θυδό, σάμπως καί νάτανε στό καφεéné της πλατείας.

Τό βαθύμετρο έδειχνε 130 πόδια. Κάπου 40 μέτρα. 'Ο θυδός ήτανε άμμουδερός καί μέσα άπ' τήν άμμο σηκώνονταν ό μεγάλος σωρός τών άμφορέων. 'Αλλοι θρυμματισμένοι, κολλημένοι σέ άξεδιάλυτα συμπλέγματα, άλλοι άκέρατοι, στρογγυλοί άμφορείς μέ μερικά χερούλια στό λαϊμό, πού μέ τήν πρώτη πρόχειρη ματιά δείχνανε πώς άνήκανε στή βυζαντινή έποχή, έκει γύρω στόν 6ο μέ 7ο αιώνα. Τό κοράβι ήτανε φορτηγό καί άρμένιζε μέ τ' άμπάρι του φίσκα άμφορείς, γεμάτους κρασί, λάδι, ποίος ξέριε, όταν έπεσε πάνω στό δολοφονικό καρτέρι της Γιάσι — άντα. 'Η διάταξη τού σωρού άπειράχτη όπως έμενε ύστερα από τόσους αιώνες, έδινε καθαρά τήν έντύπωση της στοιχειώσας τού πλοίου. Οί άμφορείς σκεπάζονταν από κοντό γλιστερό φύκι καί σέ πολλούς μέσα φώλιαζαν χταπόδια καί σμέρνες. Βρύαζε άνάμεσά τους τό λιανό ψαρομάνι. 'Ο Θροκμόρτον, έκθαμβος μπρός στό καταπληκτικό εύρημα, κολύμπηγε άργά γύρω άπ' τό σωρό, καί δούλευε μέσ' στό μυαλό του τὰ πρώτα σχέδια της άνάπλασης τού ναυαγίου. Κατέβηκε καί ό Μουσταφάς καί φωτογράφιζε συνήχεια. 'Ο μπάρμπα Γιασίμ άνυποψίαστος, κούναγε τό χοντρό του κεφάλι μέσα στήν περικεφαλαία. 'Ολα τούτα τού φαίνονταν παράξενα, δώ άπ' τήν τάξη τού κόσμου. Χτύπησε νευρικά τό κολαούζο νά τόν άνεβάσουν άπάνω. Δέν καταλάβαινε τίποτα.

'Όταν άνέβηκαν καί οί άλλοι ό καπετάν 'Αρράς ήτανε συλλογισμένος. 'Η έκπληξη του μεγάλη, πού μ' αυτά τ' άστεία σιδικερικά στήν πλάτη μείνανε τόση ώρα στό 40 μέτρα καί βγήκανε πάνω ζωντανοί. Δέ μίλησε.



Σχεδιάσμα της ύποβρύχιας έγκατάστασης τού Μπάς γιά τή μελέτη τού βυζαντινού ναυαγίου. Στό θυδό ένας αυτόματος χειρίζεται τόν ειδικό άναροφητήρα της άμμου. Πάνω σέ κατάλληλη σκαλωσιά ένας α αυτόματος φωτογραφίζει καί στό θάλας άλλος σχεδιάζει. Μέ τή βοήθεια ενός μπαλονιού άνεβάζουν οί άμφορείς στήν έπιφάνεια. Στήν κορυφή τού άναροφητήρα ένα σурμάτινο καλάθι. Μέσα κεί θά πέσουν όλα τὰ θαριά άντικείμενα πού θά τραβηχτούν άπ' τό θυδό. 'Η άμμος θά σκορπίσει μέ τό θαλάσσιο ρεύμα.

Τό παλιό έκείνο πάθος τών πρωτοπόρων, ή άπερίγραπτη χαρά της πρώτης ένάτηνισης, λαμπάδιαζε μέσ' στή ψυχή τού Θροκμόρτον. Πέρα όμως άπ' αυτόν τό δυνατό συναισθηματικό σεισμό, ένιωθε καλά καί τήν άπτή σημασία της ανακάλυψής του. Τήν πλατεία προοπτική πού άνοιγε γιά σοβαρή καί συστηματική ύποβρύχια άρχαιολογική μελέτη. 'Απ' τίς πρώτες τούτες στιγμές είδε πώς τό ναυάγιο αυτό θά μπορούσε ίσως, ύστερα άπ' τή λεπτομερή άναπαράστασή του νά είναι τό κλειδί πού θά έρμήνευε τήν εξέλιξη της ναυπηγικής από τὰ άρχαία πρότυπα στίς μεσαιωνικές κατασκευές.

'Αλλά ή χαρά του δέν ήτανε νά σταματήσει έδώ. Στίς μέρες πού άκολουθήσαν, καθώς τό Μανταλίνσκι πλανιόταν στή σφουγγαράδικη πορεία του ό Θροκμόρτον μέ τήν καρδιά του νά πάει νά σπάσει, έπεφτε άπ' τόν ναυάγιο πάνω σ' άλλο. 'Εντόπισε στή σειρά δεκαπέντε ναυάγια, άλλα διατηρημένα σέ κατάσταση πού νά έπιτρέπουν τή μελέτη, άλλα διαλυμένα, ίχνη μόνο τού καταποντισμένου πλοίου. Ναυάγια προχριστιανικά, άλλα ρωμαϊκά, βυζαντινά καί οί μπάλες τών κανονιών μιάς τουρκικής φρεγάτας τού 18ου αιώνα χυμένες πάνω στό δράχια τών ύφάλων. Δύο ροδίτικα κρασάδικα της δεύτερης μισάδας τού 1ου αιώνα δέ φτάσανε ποτέ στό λιμάνι πού τὰ περίμενε. Τό ένα διάλυσε μέ τό καταποντισμό του, τό άλλο βούλιαξε μονοκόμματο καί οί 5.000 γεμάτοι σπιθιριστό κρασί άμφορείς του, μέινανε όμορφα - όμορφα στή θέση τους, όπως τούς στοιβάξαν τότε οί χαμάληδες στή Ρόδο. 'Ο θυδός γύρω στή Γιάσι - άντα ήταν ένα άπέραντο κοιμητήριο πεθαμένων καραβιών. Μέσα άπό τήν ύγρή ύποβρύχια σιωπή άποκαλυπτόταν μιά τραγωδία αιώνων. 'Η διάταξη τών ύφάλων γύρω άπ' τό νησί έδινε ολοκάθαρη τήν έρμηνεία της συμφοράς. Σ' άνατολικά της Γιάσι - άντα εί- ναι κόμπσοι άνώνυμοι θεατοί δράχοι καί οί συ-

στάδα τών Καραμπάκλα. Δυτικά ή θάλασσα είναι άνοιχτή. Τόξεραν αυτό οί καπεταναίοι καί χάραξαν άνάλογα τήν πορεία τους. 'Αλλά έκεί άκριβώς, 150 μέτρα δυτικά τού νησιού, σηκώνεται μιά έπίβουλη ύφαλος σάν μακρύ κοφτερό δόντι. Δέν τή χωρίζουν άπ' τήν έπιφάνεια παρά δύο μέτρα νερό. 'Ετσι, λίγο μόνο κύμα νάχε καί τό κοράβι άρμενίζοντας ξένοιαστο τρακάριζε άξαφνα πάνω στή κόψη τού κρυμμένου δράχου. Μέ τήν κοιλιά άνοιχτή, παρασυρόταν λίγο από τόν άνεμο καί βούλιαζε.

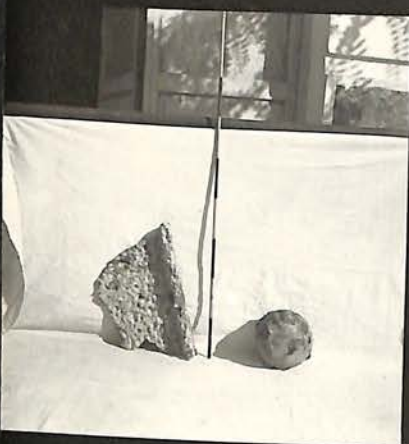
Στό μεταξύ τό Μανταλίνσκι, αδιάφορο γιά όλα τούτα τὰ σπουδαία καί τὰ λυπητερά, άκολουθαγε τόν άπλό καί γνώριμό του δρόμο. Βούταγαν όλημερίς οί σφουγγαράδες, ή παλιά γερμανική μηχανή δούλευε άσταμάτητα, έκαιγε ό ήλιος. 'Ο Θροκμόρτον μέ τό Μουσταφά, όταν δέν ήταν πάνω σέ ναυάγιο, βγάζανε καί κείνοι σφουγγάρια ή μέ τὰ ψαροτούφεκα κυνήγαγαν ροφούς. 'Από τίς πρώτες κι' άλλες μέρες ό καπετάν 'Αρράς καί τό πλήρωμα όλο είχαν συνθηκολογήσει. Δέχτηκαν τούς ξένους μέ τίς παράξενες συσκευές σάν δικούς τους ανθρώπους. 'Ανθρώπους της θάλασσας. Τά δράδια, όταν οί ίσκιος στό δουνά της 'Ανατολής μάκραιναν, φουτάριζαν σέ κάποιο κρυφό δρομο. Γαλήνη. Τρεμουλιαστό άντιφέγγισμα της λάμπας πάνω σ' άνατριχιασμένα νερά, ξαπόσταμα τού τυραννισμένου κορμιού. Καθισμένοι ένα κύκλο σταυροπόδι, τρώγανε. Φασόλια, πιπεριές, ψάρια καί παξιμάδι μουλιασμένο στό νερό τού ρωμαϊκού άμφορέα. 'Ηταν τό μόνο φαί της μέρας, παλιά σφουγγαράδικη συνήθεια. Κάπνιζαν ήσυχα, λέγανε ιστορίες της θάλασσας καί τού σφουγγαριού. Καμιά φορά ένα - δύο ποτηράκια ρακί ρόδιζαν τό κεφάλι καί μέσ' στή ζαστερωμένη καλοκαιριάτικη νύχτα ζετυλίζονταν περίγλυκοι άμανέδες μακρόσυρτοι, γεμάτοι καημό κι' άνατολίτικη έγκαρτέρηση. Μιλούσανε γιά τήν άβάσταχτη πίκρα της ζωής, τήν ώχρη άναλαμπή της άγάπης, γιά τήν άρώπητη ύπακοή στό άνεξιχνίαστο θέλημα τού 'Αλλάχ. 'Απ' τήν άκτή ούρλιαζε πότε - πότε κανένα τσακάλι. Τό μελτέμι καταλάγιαζε. Καί ή καμπούρα της Γιάσι - άντα παραμόνευε πάντα μέσ' στό σκοτάδι.

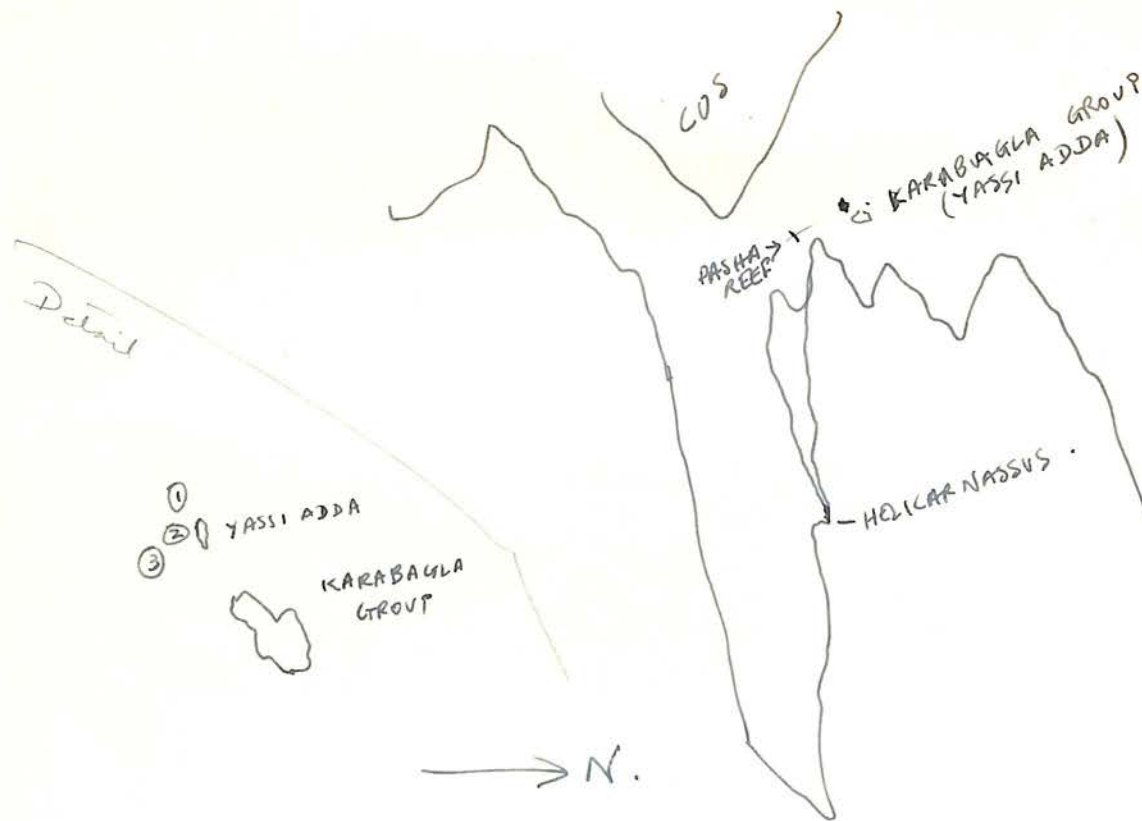
Αυτά γιά ένα μήνα. Καί ή όμορφη περιπέτεια τελείωσε. Τό Μανταλίνσκι γύρισε στό Μπουντρούμ. 'Αρχισε ή ώρα της 'Επιστήμης. 'Ο Θροκμόρτον φορτωμένος σχέδια, φωτογραφίες καί ιδέες γύρισε στήν 'Αμερική. 'Αναψε τό ένδιαφέρον τού Πανεπιστημιακού Μουσείου της Πενσυλβάνιας. 'Ενας νέος άρχαιολόγος μέ ξάστερη σκέψη, ό Τζώρτζ Μπάς έννοιωσε άμέσως της μεγάλης σημασία της ανακάλυψης τού Θροκμόρτον. Καί χρηματοδοτημένος από τό Πανεπιστήμιο όργάνωσε μιά άρτια έπιστημονική άποστολή. Ούτε κείνος, ούτε κανέναν άπό τούς συνεργάτες του δέν ήξερε νά βουτάει. Πίστευε, όμως, πώς ένας άρχαιολόγος μπορεί εύκολα νά γίνει δύτες, ένας δύτες δύσκολα νά γίνει άρχαιολόγος. Καί από τό καλοκαίρι τού 1960 άνάπτυσζε ένα εύρύτατο πρόγραμμα ύποβρύχιας έρευνας καί λεπτομερειακής μελέτης τών ναυαγίων. 'Η δουλειά πού έγινε καί γίνεται κεί κάτω στό νερό της Γιάσι - άντα είναι ιδιαίτερα σημαντική. Είναι ή πρώτη μεγάλη καί ολοκληρωμένη άρχαιολογική έρευνα στή θάλασσα. Μελετήθηκαν οί καινούργιες συνθήκες, οί άρχικοί άυτοσχεδιασμοί εξέλιχτηκαν σέ τυποποιημένη τεχνική. Τά ναυάγια σχεδιάστηκαν μέ σχολαστική άκρίβεια στή θέση πού δρέθηκαν, μελετήθηκαν ή άυπηγική τους, δγήκαν πολύτιμα συμπεράσματα πάνω στίς έμπορικές καί ναυτιλιακές συνθήκες διαφόρων εποχών. Οί άμφορείς καί όλα τὰ εύρύματα άνασύρθηκαν καί μπήκαν στή σφαίρα της συγκριτικής 'Αρχαιολογίας. Στό Μπουντρούμ στήθηκε ένα έξαίρετο Μουσείο.

'Ολα αυτά, δέβαια, σπουδαία. 'Αλλά μοιραία παίρνουν κάτι άπ' τή ψυχρή αυστηρότητα της 'Επιστήμης. Δέν έχουν τή σπαρταριστή έκείνη χάρη της πρώτης ανακάλυψης. Οί έρμηνείες καί τὰ σοφά συμπεράσματα της άρχαιολογίας δέν ένδιαφέρουν τόν κοινό άνθρωπο. Δέν καταλαβαίνει. 'Εμείς θά περιοριστούμε σέ μιά ανθρώπινη λεπτομέρεια. Στό πρώτο έκείνο κοράβι τού Θροκμόρτον έντοπίστηκε ό χώρος πού έπρεπε νά είναι ή καμπίνα τού καπετάνιου. Τού 'ανακλήρου» όπως λεγόταν ό καραβοκύρης καί καπετάνιος κείνη τήν έποχή. Μέσα κεί δρέθηκαν διάφορα άντικείμενα του προσωπικά. Κάμποσα χρυσά νομίσματα μέ τή μορφή τού αυτοκράτορα 'Ηρακλείου, ένα μπρούντζινο θυμιατήρι κι' ένας σταυρός, τό λαγήνι πού έβαζε τό κρασί του μέ ένα έπίχρισμα ξερό ρετσίνι στόν πάτο, τὰ πιάτα του καί οί κούπες του, ίχνη άπ' τό τελευταίο του γεύμα — κόκκαλα καί κουκούτσια έλιάς — ένα κίτρινο ποτήρι, ένα κότσι — τό ζάρι τού καιρού του — μιά ζυγαριά. Πάνω στό μπράτσο της ζυγαριάς χαραγμένο ένα όνομα, τό όνομά του:

ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ ΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΕΡΟΥ ΝΑΥΚΛΗΡΟΥ

ΚΩΣΤΑΣ Ι. ΚΑΛΑΤΖΗΣ





~~PASHA REEF~~

POSITION OF YASSI ADA
WHERE THE WRECKS ARE

SKETCH BY CARSWILL AT AGORA, 21.VII.58

ΟΙ ΧΘΕΣΙΝΕΣ ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΘΕΩΡΗΤΟΥ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΗΤΩΝ

Υποβρύχιες αρχαιολογικές

Έρευνες άρχισαν στην 'Αλόνησο

● ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΑΝΕΛΚΥΣΗ ΠΟΛΥΤΙΜΩΝ ΑΝΤΙΚΕΙΜΕΝΩΝ, ΠΟΥ ΒΡΙΣΚΟΝΤΑΙ ΣΕ ΝΑΥΑΓΙΟ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ ΠΛΟΙΟΥ

ΓΙΑ τρία αρχαιολογικά θέματα — ιδιαίτερης σημασίας, από τα οποία το ένα μάλιστα — η ανάκαλυψη της περίφημης Βασιλείου Στοάς — θεωρείται «το σπουδαιότερο γεγονός των αρχαιολογικών ερευνών του 1969», μίλησε χθές στους δημοσιογράφους ο γενικός επιθεωρητής Αρχαιοτήτων κ. Μαρινάτος. Τα άλλα δύο θέματα που ανέπτυξε ήταν οι συνεχιζόμενες ανασκαφές στον Μαραθώνα και η έναρξη των υποβρυχίων ερευνών κοντά στην 'Αλόνησο.

ΤΗΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟ Στοά, είπε ο κ. Μαρινάτος, απεκάλυψαν οι αμερικανικές ανασκαφές υπό την διεύθυνση του καθηγητού κ. Σήαρ. Και με την ανάκαλυψη αυτή αποδεικνύεται ορθή η περιγραφή του Παυσανία, διότι η στοά βρίσκεται εκεί που τη περιγράφει, δηλαδή δεξιά μπαίνοντας στην αγορά από τον δρόμο, δηλαδή την μεγάλη Πομπηό οδό.

Από τα αρχαιότερα και πιο σημαντικά κτίρια των Αθηνών, η μικρή αυτή στοά, που ανήκει στον 6ον π.Χ. αιώνα, συνέχισε ο επιθεωρητής Αρχαιοτήτων, διατηρήθηκε ως τις μέρες μας, στην αρχική της μορφή γιατί την σεβάσθηκαν ακόμα και οι Πέρσες. Στην στοά αυτή είχε την έδρα του ο 'Αρχων Βασιλεύς, που ήταν ένα σπουδαίο ιερατικό αξίωμα και γιαυτό διετήρησε και τον αρχαϊκό τίτλο εν μέσω δημοκρατίας. Επίσης στην στοά αυτή εύρισκοντο τα πιο σπουδαία «ντοκουμέντα» του νομικού αρχείου της Αθηναϊκής Δημοκρατίας: Αποσπάσματα των νόμων του Δράκοντος, οι Κύρσεις με την νομοθεσία του Σόλωνα, οι στήλες με τις διατάξεις περί ένοικιάσεως του περιφύγιου Αηλιαντίου Πεδίου και οι νόμοι της Αθηναϊκής Δημοκρατίας. Μπροστά στη στοά υπήρχαν διάφορα ιερά μνημεία και κολλιτεχνήματα, μεταξύ των οποίων και ανδριάνς του Πινδαρού. Ξέρουμε — είπε ο κ. Μαρινάτος — ότι μετά τον 5ον αιώνα, εκεί συνεδρίαζε και ο 'Αρειος Πάγος και ότι εκεί ανέκρινθη ο Σωκράτης. Η σημασία της αποκαλύψεως — υπογράμμισε — είναι προφανής. Εκεί κοντά πρέπει να βρεθί και η πομπική οδός και η περίφημη Ποικίλη Στοά, όπου μεταξύ άλλων υπήρχε και η περίφημη ζωγραφική άπεικονιση της μάχης του Μαραθώνος.

ΟΙ ΦΕΤΕΙΝΕΣ ανασκαφές στον Μαραθώνα λήγουν με τη στέγαση του Τύμβου των Πλαταιών και την ανασκαφή των Προϊστορικών τύμβων 1 έως 4. Τα αποτελέσματα των ανασκαφών είναι πολύ σπουδαία, είπε ο κ. Μαρινάτος, γιατί υπάρχουν ταφές που φτάνουν ως την Μυκηναϊκή εποχή (1400 — 1350 π.Χ.). Κι' αυτό είναι πολύ σπου-

δαία, είπε ο κ. Μαρινάτος, γιατί ύκνη συνέχεια της ελληνικής φυλής από το 1800 π.Χ. και ύστερα. Ο τύμβος 1, ίσως ο αρχαιότερος όλων, περιέχει πολλές ταφές. Σε μία απ' αυτές βρέθηκαν Μεσοελλα-

δικά αγγεία (περί το 1600 π.Χ.) και σ' έναν άλλον ένας θαυμάσιος διατηρημένος σκελετός ίππου, που έχει ταφή με όλες τις τιμές. Ο ίππος αυτός είναι ο παλαιότερος ίππος που βρέθηκε ποτέ στην Εύ-

ρώπη, είπε ο κ. Μαρινάτος. Και ανήκει σ' έναν από τους περίφημους βασιλείς — ιππότες τους οποίους περιγράφει ο Όμηρος.

ΕΝΑ άλλο πεδίο δράσεως της Αρχαιολογικής Υπηρεσίας μέσα στο 1970 είναι η συστηματική έναρξη της αρχαιολογικής έρευνας στο βυθό της θάλασσας, κοντά στην 'Αλόνησο. Η έρευνα αυτή άρχισε από ένα ναυάγιο της Βυζαντινής εποχής, (σε βάθος 30 μέτρων) που — δυστυχώς ως τώρα — εκτός από της καταστροφές που έχει πάθει από τις φυσικές συνθήκες έχει υποστεί πολλαπλές «επιδρομές» αρχαιοκαπήλων, οι οποίοι μάλιστα πούλησαν πάρα πολλά αντικείμενα σε ξένους, αμφορείς, πινακία κλπ. (που άργότερα βρέθηκαν στην 'Αμερική). Η έναρξη των υποβρυχίων ερευνών οφείλεται πρώτα στο Ίδρυμα Ψύχα που διαθέσει 300.000 δραχμές και ύστερα στις υπηρεσίες του 'Αμερικανού ειδικού κ. Θρακμόρτον, ο οποίος έχει ειδικό πλοίο και ειδικευμένους δύτες με όλα τα απαραίτητα τεχνολογικά εφόδια για έρευνες στο βυθό. Οι έρευνες έγιναν με τη συνεργασία του διευθυντού Αρχαιοτήτων κ. Γιαλούρη, και των εφόρων αρχαιοτήτων κ. Θεοχάρη και δεσποινίδος Ρωμιοπούλου. Ως τώρα έγιναν οι πρώτες καταδύσεις, χρονογραφήθηκε ο βυθός και ανεύρθηκαν τα πρώτα λείψανα του καραβιού. Βρέθηκαν λίγα κομμάτια του πλοίου και σωρός αγγείων και πινακίων βυζαντινής άποχής με ωραίο πράσινο γράμμα, που έχουν εγχάρακτα γεωμετρικά σχέδια. Οι ανασκαφές διεκόπησαν αυτές τις μέρες και θα συνεχισθούν ολοκληρών τον Αύγουστο, όποτε υπολογίζεται ότι θα ανασυρθούν όλα τα αντικείμενα που βρίσκονται στο βυθό, θα μπορέσει να ανασυντεθί τοιχειωδώς ο ξύλινος σκελετός του καραβιού και θα προσδιοριστεί η χρονολογία του ναυαγίου, που αυτή τη στιγμή τοποθετείται μεταξύ 11ου και 12ου αιώνας μ.Χ.

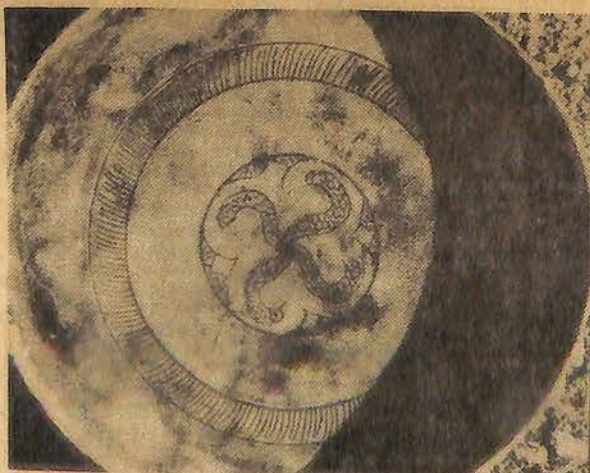
Γ. ΚΟΝΤΟΓΙΑΝΝΗΣ



★ Ειδικευμένοι δύτες (άνω) έρευνούν τον βυθό της θάλασσας όπου βρίσκεται βυθισμένο σε πλάγια θέση ένα βυζαντινό εμπορικό καράβι. Στις κάτω φωτογραφίες διακρίνονται: Πινάκιο βυζαντινής εποχής που βρέθηκε κατά τις υποβρύχιες έρευνες σε βάθος 30 περίπου μέτρων, κοντά στην 'Αλόνησο, και το μαυσαλείο του ίππου (1800—1750 π.Χ.) που βρέθηκε στον Μαραθώνα

Αρχαίο εύρημα

ΠΥΡΓΟΣ, 3 'Ιουλίου. Το άναποκριτό μας. — Στο χωριό Μακρύσια και κοντά στον ποταμό 'Αλφειό ο Βασιλης Λακουράς βρίσκει αρχαία χαλκίνη περικνημίδα, καταστάσεως, και άριστης τε-



Μία κ μέ κα

Η

ά ρωσικά γεράκια πιδιώκουν πόλεμον ναντίον τής Κίνας

ΟΝ, 'Ιούλιος. (Αποκλειστικότης «Βήματος» διά τήν 'Ελλάδα).— Τά «γεράκια» καί τά
δέν είναι μόνο νούμερα στή σκηνή τής Ουάσιγκτον. Καί ἡ Ρωσία ἔχει τά δικά της ἀντί-
Μόσχα, γράφει ὁ Τζών Μπίκερ Χουαίτ, τά «περιστέρια» φαίνεται ὅτι ἐπικρατοῦν κα-
ἀέρας τής Εὐρώπης. Ὑπάρχουν, ἐπίσης, σημάδια ὅτι ἡ Ρωσία εἶναι πρόθυμη νά προ-
λαίας στούς Κινέζους — ὅπως ἀποδεικνύεται τουλάχιστον ἀπό τήν ἐπιστροφή τών παι-
κῆς διπλωματικῆς ἀποστολῆς στό Πεκίνο. Αὐτό πού φοβάται ἡ Μόσχα, εἶναι ὅτι οἱ Κί-
νται γιά πόλεμο. Πρόσφατος ἐξελιξέται ἐνισχύουν τήν ἀποψη αὐτή. Ἡ Κίνα, ἀπό τήν
ἐπεί τήν Ρωσία σάν ἐπιτιθέμενον καί ἐπικαλεῖται σάν ἀπόδειξη τούτου τήν ἀναδιοργα-
κῆς στρατιωτικῆς ἱεραρχίας. Σήμερα οἱ Ρῶσοι ἀντιμετωπίζουν πολύ σοβαρά προβλή-
ῶν ὁποῖον εἶναι: Ὁφείλουν ἄραγε οἱ Σοβιετικοί νά λάβουν μέτρα γιά νά καταστρέψουν
ά ὅπλα τών Κινέζων καί τά μέσα παραγωγῆς τους;

ΤΑ ΔΙΛΗΜΜΑΤΑ ΤΗΣ ΡΩΣΙΑΣ

Α.— Μπορεῖ ἡ Σο-
νά ἐπιτρέψη στήν
τήν μία θερμότητα
ῶν πλινθίων μέ διη-
στικά βλήματα ἰ-
ν τῇ Μόσχᾳ, τό
ἰ ἄλλες πόλεις τῆς

μιάν ἀπό τίς δυσκολώτερες ἀπο-
φάσεις πού ἀντιμετώπισαν ποτέ
ὅσοι παίρνουν θέση στήν αἰθουσα
συμβουλίου τοῦ Κρεμλίνου.

Κάθε πόλεμος τόν ὁποῖο διεξή-
γαγε μέχρι σήμερα ἡ Σοβιετική
Ἔνωση — ἐναντίον τών «Λευκῶν»
στρατῶν καί τῆς ναζιστικῆς Γερ-
μανίας — ὑπῆρξε ἀμυντικός, κατά
τό ὅτι δέν ἦταν αὐτή ὁ ἐπιτιθέμε-
νος. Ὁφείλει τώρα νά ἰσχυρισθῇ
ὅτι ἡ μόνη τῆς ἀμυνα ἐναντίον κι-
νεζικῆς προσβολῆς εἶναι ἡ ἐπιθε-
ση.

Πρέπει νά ὑπομνησθῇ ὅτι ἡ ἰδε-
ολογική σύγκρουση μεταξύ Μόσχας
καί Πεκίνου — ὁ πόλεμος τών λέ-
ξεων — συνεχίζεται ἤδη πάνω ἀπό
δέκα χρόνια, κι' ὅτι ἔχει ἐξελιχθῇ
σέ ἀγώνα ἐπικρατήσεως στήν ἡγε-
σία τοῦ κομμουνιστικοῦ κόσμου.

3ον ΔΙΛΗΜΜΑ.— Ὑποπτεύομαι
ὅτι τόσο στό Πεκίνο ὅσο καί στή
Μόσχα κάθε σκέψη μιάς συμφιλίω-
σεως διαρκείας ἔχει ἀποκλεισθῇ ἄ-
πό καιροῦ. Μιά συμφωνία ἀνά ζῆς
καί ν' ἀφήνης νά ζῇ τόν ἄλλον» εἴ-
ναι ἡ μόνη ἐλπίδα πού ἀπομένει.

Εἶναι σαφές ὅτι στή Μόσχα, καί
δίχως ἄλλο καί στό Πεκίνο, ὑπάρ-
χουν τά «γεράκια» καί τά «περι-
στέρια». Στή Μόσχα φαίνεται ὅμως
ὅτι τά περιστέρια δριςκύνονται
σέ ὅρα πτήσεως πρὸς τά ἐπάνω.

Ἐνῷ ἡ Δύση ἔχει σταματήσει
νά βολεδοσκοπῇ τίς ἐκατέρωθεν δι-
σθεσεις ἀναφορικά μέ τό Βερολίνο
καί μέ τό ἐνδεχόμενο περιορισμοῦ
τῶν πυρηνικῶν ἐξοπλισμῶν, στό Πε-
κίνο συνεχίζονται οἱ Κινέζοι - Σο-
βιετικῆς συνομιλίας γύρω ἀπό τά
πρόσφατα ἐπισόδια στή μεθόριο.

Σάν «κατίνα κλεπτοφάνου» μέ-
σα σέ καταιγίδα» θεωρεῖται ἡ ἐ-
πιστροφή στό Πεκίνο τῶν παιδιῶν
τῆς ρωσικῆς διπλωματικῆς ἀποστο-
λῆς. Οἱ Ρῶσοι ἀγαποῦν τά παιδιά
καί δέν πιστεῦν ὅτι θά τ' ἀφήνουν
νά ξαναγυρίσουν ἐάν ἀντιμετώπι-
σαν ἐπιθεση κατά τῆς Κίνας μέ-
σα σέ σύντομο χρόνο. Στή Μόσχα
ὅμως διατείνονται ὅτι ἐκείνη πού
ἐτοιμάζεται γιά πόλεμο εἶναι ἡ Κί-
να.

4ον ΔΙΛΗΜΜΑ.— Τά ἐπικαλοῦ-
μενα ἀποδεικτικά στοιχεῖα γιά τήν
ὑποστήριξη αὐτῆς τῆς θέσεως εἶναι
σημαντικά, ἀλλά ὅχι καί ἀκλόνητα.
Στό Πεκίνο καί σ' ἄλλες πόλεις
τῆς Κίνας κατασκευάζονται ἀντι-
αεροπορικά καταφύγια καί τοποθε-
τεῖται σειρήνες συναγερμοῦ. Γί-
νεται ὁραδίκης ἀγορῆς βαρέων
αὐτοκινήτων ἀπό τήν Ἰ-
α καί τήν Τσεχοσλοβακία, ὅ-
ταν νά διασχίσουν ἀνώ-
τῃ σέ περίοδο πολεμικῶν
ἔργων. Δημιουργοῦνται ἀπο-
στακτικοί καί ἄλλου ὅλι-
γῆς σημασίας. Μεγά-
λες στρατοῦ σημειώ-
νουν ἱεραρχία Σιν.

στρατάρχες καί στρατηγοί πού κα-
τεῖχαν μεγάλα πόστα στόν Β' Παγ-
κόσμιο Πόλεμο, καί ἀντικατεστά-
θσαν ἀπό νεωτέρους, ἡλικίας 50
ὡς 60 ἐτῶν, οἱ ὁποῖοι δέν διαθε-
τουν ἐπιτελική πείρα.

Ἡ νέα Ἀνωτάτη Ἡγεσία περι-
λαμβάνει στρατιωτικούς ὀκλῆς καί
ἡ ἀνάδειξη τους ὀφείλεται στά
στρατιωτικά τους προσόντα καί
ὄχι στή θέση πού κατέχουν στό
«κόμμα».

2ον ΔΙΛΗΜΜΑ.— Ἐάν ὑπάρχη
κάποιος πού θά μπορούσε νά δια-
δραματίσει σημαίνοντα ρόλο σέ μία
σύγκρουση μέ τήν Κίνα, αὐτός εἴ-
ναι ὁ στρατηγός Μαυρακί, πρῶν
διοικητῆς συντάγματος τάνκς καί
παλαιότερα διοικητῆς τοῦ Στρατι-
ωτικοῦ τομέως τῆς Μπιελορυσίας
καί σήμερα διοικητῆς τῶν Μετώπι-
σθων. Εἶναι ὁ ὑπ' ἀρ. 1 σοβιετικός
πολεμικός ἐμπειρογνώμων. Αὐτός
ὠργάνωσε τήν εἰσβολή στήν Τσε-
χοσλοβακία ἀπό τίς πέντε δυνάμεις
τοῦ Συμφώνου τῆς Βαρσοβίας.

Μία ἄλλη «ὑπ' ὄψη» στρατιωτι-
κῆς φησιογνωμίας εἶναι ὁ στρατη-
γός Τολούμπκο. Τό 1968, μετατέθη-
κε ἀπό τήν ὑπαρχηγία τῶν Δυνά-
μεων Πυραύλων στή διοίκηση τῆς
Σιβηρίας ὥστε νά χρησιμοποιηθῇ
στήν Ἄνω Ἀνατολή.

Ὁ Πάβελ Κουτάχοβ, ἄλλοτε σμή-
ναρχος προήχθη στό βαθμό τοῦ πτε-
ράρχου. Ὁ στρατηγός Ὀγκάρωφ,
ὁ ὁποῖος κατέχει τή θέση - κλειδί
τοῦ Πρώτου Ὑπαρχοῦ τοῦ Γενι-
κοῦ Ἐπιτελείου, ἔχει ἀναδειχθῇ, μέ
δραματική ταχύτητα, στά 52 του
χρόνια, ἐξ αἰτίας πιθανῶς τῆς γνα-
ριμίας του μέ τήν Ἄνω Ἀνατολή.

3ον ΔΙΛΗΜΜΑ.— Ὁ διορισμός
τοῦ στρατάρχου Γκεράσκο ὡς ὑπορ-
γοῦ Ἀμύντης γεφυρώνει δύο διαφο-
ρετικές θεωρητικές τάσεις. Πισθάν-
τερος ἀντικαταστάτης του θεωρεῖ-
ται ὁ ἐξηντάρης στρατάρχης Μπα-
τίτσκι ὁ ὁποῖος, ἂν καί λαμπρός
ὀργανωτής καί ἀρχιτέκτων τῆς νέας
Ἀνωτάτης Ἡγεσίας δέν εἶναι πο-
λύ γνωστός στό ἐξωτερικό.

Ὑπάρχουν κι' ἐκεῖνοι οἱ ὁποῖοι
θά προσηλασθῶν, σέ συνεργασία
μέ τό πολιτμπουρ, νά βροῦν μία
λύση γιά τήν ἐξοδο τῆς Ρωσίας
ἀπό τό μεγάλο δίλημμα. Ἐχῶ τήν
πεποίθηση ὅτι δέν θέλουν τόν πό-
λεμο, μέ ὅλους τούς πολιτικούς
του κινδύνους, ὅπως καί πιστεῖω
ὅτι ἡ πίεση τοῦ ρωσικοῦ στόλου
στή Μεσόγειο ποτέ δέν εἶχε σκοπό
τήν ἐνθάρρυνση τοῦ ἡθικοῦ τῶν Ἀ-
ράβων, ἡ τόν ἐκφοβισμό τῶν Ἰσ-
ραηλινῶν ἀλλά μόνο ν' ἀπασχολῇ
στήν περιοχή αὐτή δυνάμεις τοῦ
ΝΑΤΟ καί τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολι-
τειῶν.

Πράγματι, ἡ σημερινή παρουσία
τοῦ σοβιετικοῦ στόλου στόν Εἰρη-
νικό, στό νότιο Ἰνδικό καί νότιο
Ἀτλαντικό ὠκεανό ἔχει ἀμυντικό
χαρακτήρα. Σέ περίπτωση στρα-

Ματιές στόν Κόσμο



Ὁνομάζεται Τζέν. Ζή εἰς τήν Ἀμερικάν. Ἀρ-
νεῖται μίνι, μάξι, παντελόνια καί ὅλη τήν μόδα
τῆς ἐποχῆς. Θέλει νά εἶναι πρωτοπόρος. Προ-
βάλλει τήν γυναῖκα τοῦ μέλλοντος. Ὡραία κλα-
σικά μακρὰ φορέματα πού κολακεύουν καί ὑ-
πογραμμίζουν κάθε καμπυλότητα, ἴσιο τραπη-
γμένο μαλλί, ἐλάχιστο μακιγιάζ καί πρό παν-
τός θηλυκότητα...

ΟΤΑΝ ΟΙ ΕΛΕΦΑΝΤΕΣ ΜΕΘΟΥΝ...

Ὡς τηλεγραφεῖται ἐκ Νέου Δελχί, τέσσαρες
προσκεκλημένοι εἰς γαμήλιον τελετὴν ἐν Ἰσλαμπουρ,
τῆς πολιτείας Οὐττάρ Πράντες (Ἰνδία), οἱ ὁποῖοι
ἐπέβαιναν ἐλέφαντος, ἐφονεύθησαν, διότι εἶχον δώ-
σει εἰς τό παχυδερμον, τὴν μεγάλην ποσότητα οἱ
νοπνευματώδων ποτῶν, μέ ἀποτέλεσμα τό παχύδε-
ρον νά προσκολληθῇ ἐπὶ ἡλεκτρικοῦ πυλῶνος. Ὁ ἐ-
λέφας κατελήθη ὑπὸ ἀμὸκ ἐκ τῆς υπερβολικῆς κα-
ταναλώσεως ποτῶν καί ἐπετέθη ἐναντίον τοῦ πυ-
λῶνος μέ ἀποτέλεσμα νά ἀποσπασθῇ αὐτοῦ ἡλε-
κτροφόρος καλώδιον, τό ὁποῖον ἔπεσεν ἐπὶ τοῦ
τετραπόδου, μέ συνέπεια τὸν ἀκαριαῖον θάνατον
αὐτοῦ καί τὸν τεσσάρων ἐπιβαινόντων προσκεκλημέ-
νων, ἐξ ἡλεκτροπληξίας.

ΣΥΝΕΒΗΣΑΝ ΕΙΣ ΙΤΑΛΙΑΝ

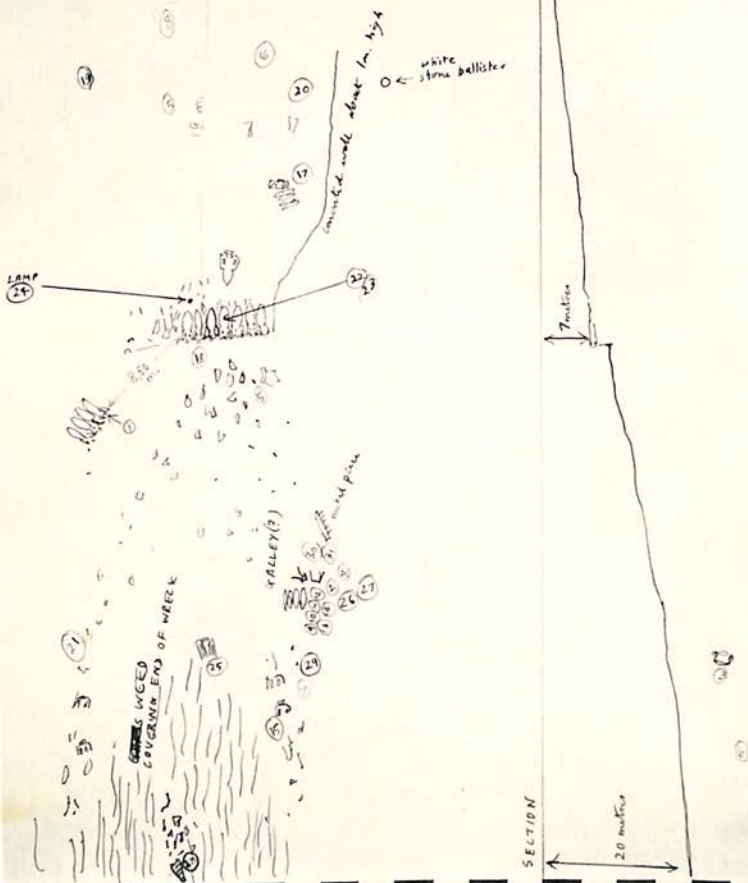
Μετεδόθησαν χθές ἀπὸ τήν Ἰταλίαν: Εἰς Ἄνα
τῆς Σικελίας ὁ Νικόλα Ἀλμα, 59 ἐτῶν, ἐμπροβό-
λησε καί ἐφόνευσεν τὸν «φάρτην» του εἰς χαρτο-
παιζάν διότι, ὡς εἶπε, διέπραξε κατά τήν ἐκτέλεσιν
τῆς παρτίδας ἀσυγχρότην σφάλμα. Τό θῆμα, ὑποδη-
ματοποιός τό ἐπάγγελμα, ἐπίσης ἡλικίας 59 ἐτῶν,
πατήρ ἐξή τέκνων, ὀνομάζεται Ἀγκοστίνο Ἐσπο-
ζίτο. Ὁ δράστης εὐθὺς μετὰ τήν πράξιν του ἐξη-
φανίσθη, ἀλλά συνελήθη ἐντός ὀλίγου ὑπὸ τῆς ἀ-
στυνομίας. Εἰς τὴν πόλιν Καζέρτα καί συγκεκρι-
μένως εἰς κεντρικὴν ὁδόν, κακῶς σταθεῖον αὐτοκίνη-
τον παρημποδίζε τὴν κυκλοφορίαν εἰς σημείον ὥστε
οἱ ὁδηγοὶ ἄλλων αὐτοκινήτων νά ἀρχίσουν πλήρεις
ἀγανακτήσεως νά κτυποῦν δαιμονιωδῶς τά κλάξον
τῶν αὐτοκινήτων των. Ὁ προστρεφῆς τροχονόμος
Βιττόριο Μαντόνια, μολονότι ἀρχικῶς ἐξεπλάγη διά
τὴν διαπίστωσιν, ὠμολόγησεν ὅτι τό προκαλέσαν
τὴν διατάραξιν τῆς κυκλοφορίας αὐτοκίνητον ἦτο...
ἰδικό του. Ἐν συνεχείᾳ, ἐκτελὼν εὐσυνειδήτως τό
καθήκον του, ἐξήγαγε τό στέλεχος τῶν μηνύσεων καί
ἔδωκε πρόστιμον εἰς τόν... ἑαυτὸν του.

ΦΙΛΟΔΟΞΙΑ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΩΝ

Ὁμάς ὑποβρυχίων ἀρχαιολογικῶν ἐρευνῶν τοῦ

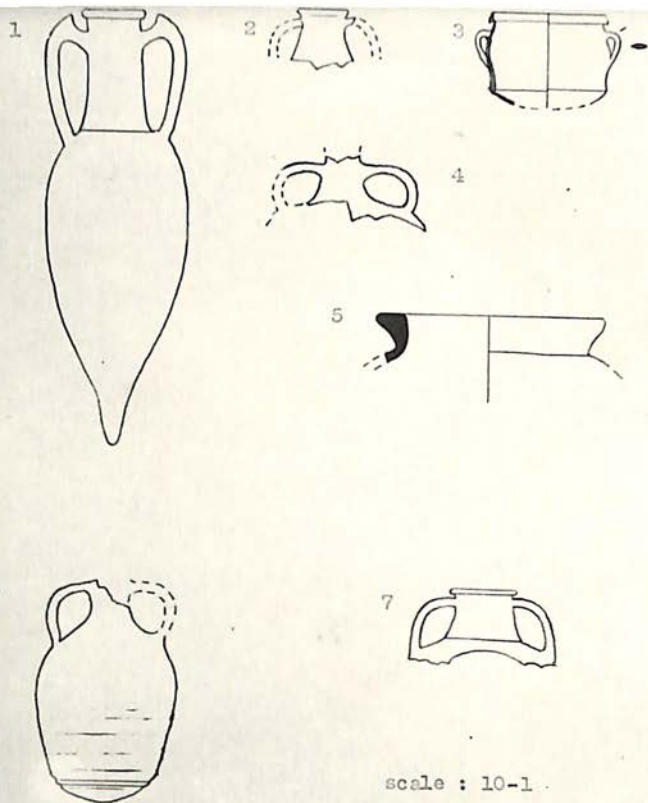
YASSI ADDA
1958

WRECK I

but more than one
wreckSUBMERGED
REEFcommon but
both sides of the
not associated with

A (smaller peak)

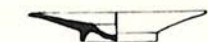
(smaller peak
on main
Kasbagia
island)



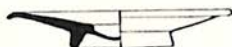
scale : 10-1

- 1 complete amphora; terra-cotta coloured ware, well fired
- 2 amphora head; short flaring neck; dark biscuit coloured ware with fine grits
- 3 two-handled cooking pot, sharply carinated; reddish ware with white grits, badly fired
- 4 amphora head; fine dark red ware
- 5 rim; orange - biscuit coloured ware with large white grits
- 6 amphora; orange ware with pronounced ribbing
- 7 amphora neck; dark grey ware

TASSI ADDI Wreck



9



10



11



12



13



14

Scale: 1:5

8 1 handled Jug with pinched lip orange ware.
 9 Platter, orange ware, well fired

10 Platter dark grey ware, well fired

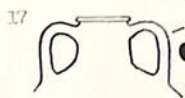
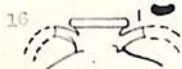
11 " orange ware " "

12 " dark grey ware " "

13 Amphora base. Biscuit colored ware

14 base. Dark grey ware badly fired with white grits

Fragment 1



above: scale 10:1

15 amphora neck; light red ware

16 amphora neck; light red ware

17 amphora neck; light red ware

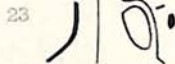
18 hooked amphora handle

19 stump base (concave) light red ware

20 amphora neck; greyish ware

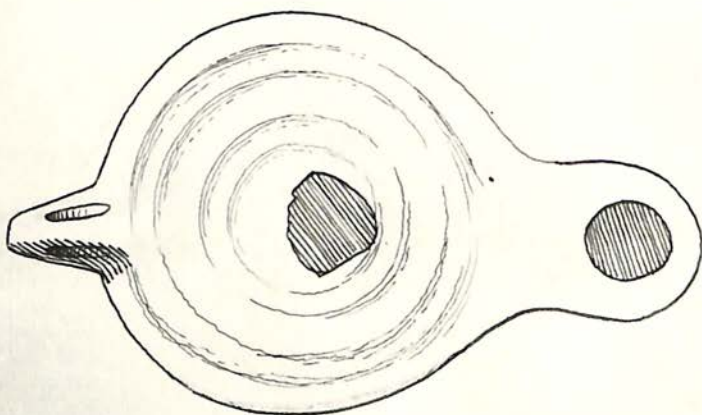
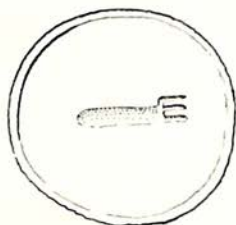
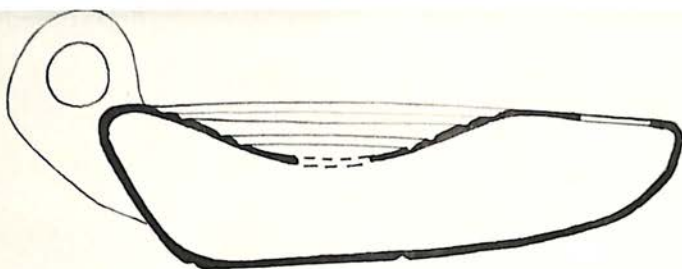
21 base; slightly concave; coarse reddish ware

below: scale 5:1



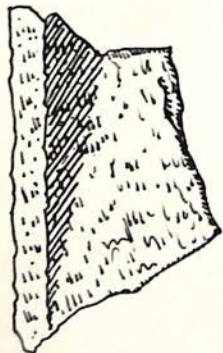
22 base; fine red ware

23 neck (of juglet?) fine red ware



scale : actual size

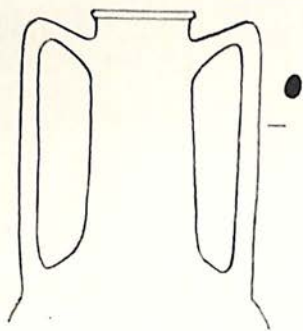
24 lamp; impressed on base with a design (trident?)

YA
wreck 1

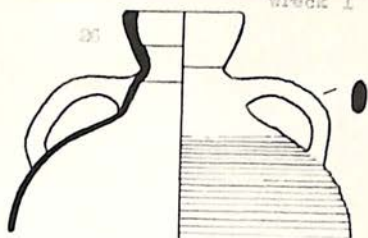
Scale: 5:1

- 25 amphora neck; light red ware
- 26 amphora neck; reddish grey ware
- 27 base; reddish ware
- 28 2-handled jar; stone coloured ware
- 29 2-handled cooking pot; pale biscuit coloured ware
- 30 roof tile from Galley (?) coarse terra cotta
- 31 " " " "
- 32 cannon-bell (NOT associated with wreck 1, but found on the reef)

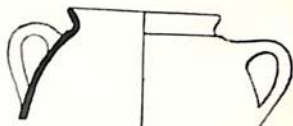
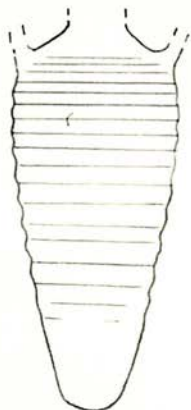
25



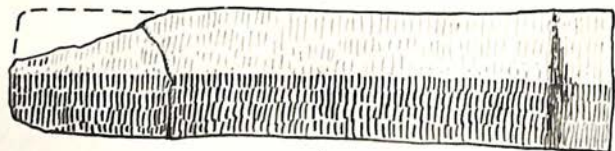
26



27

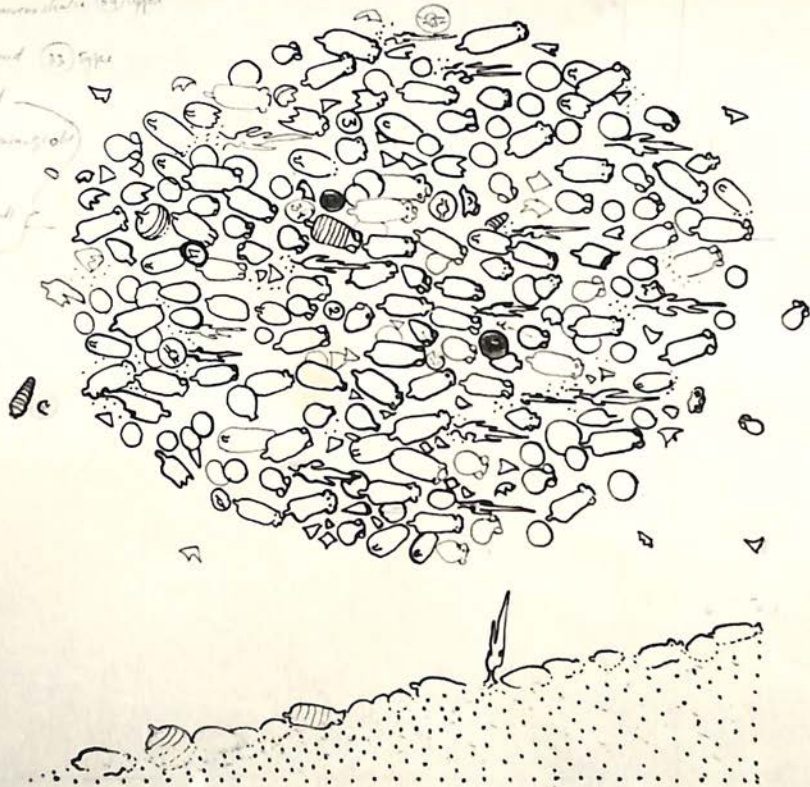


30



Yasi Ada
wreck No 2 (1958)
35-37m

Bass's
"Late Roman
wreck"
excavated -
about finished -
summer 1969
(on Bass's
letter 9
15.8.69)

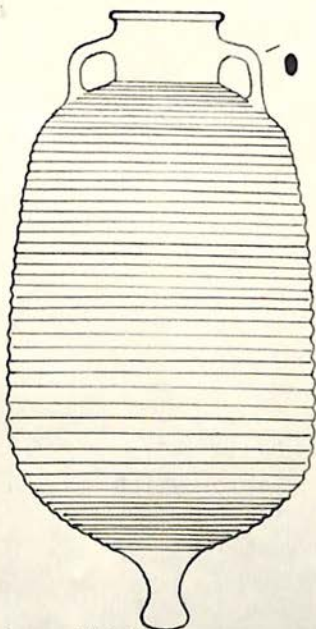
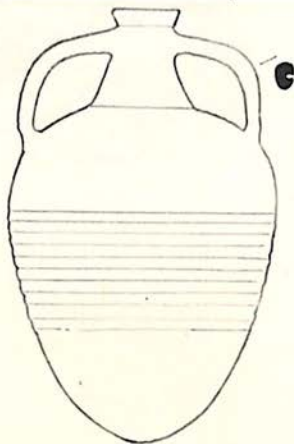


0 1 2 3 4 5

SCALE 5:1

with phot.
reduction
10 to 5.8

Wreck 2



33 complete amphora; light red ware

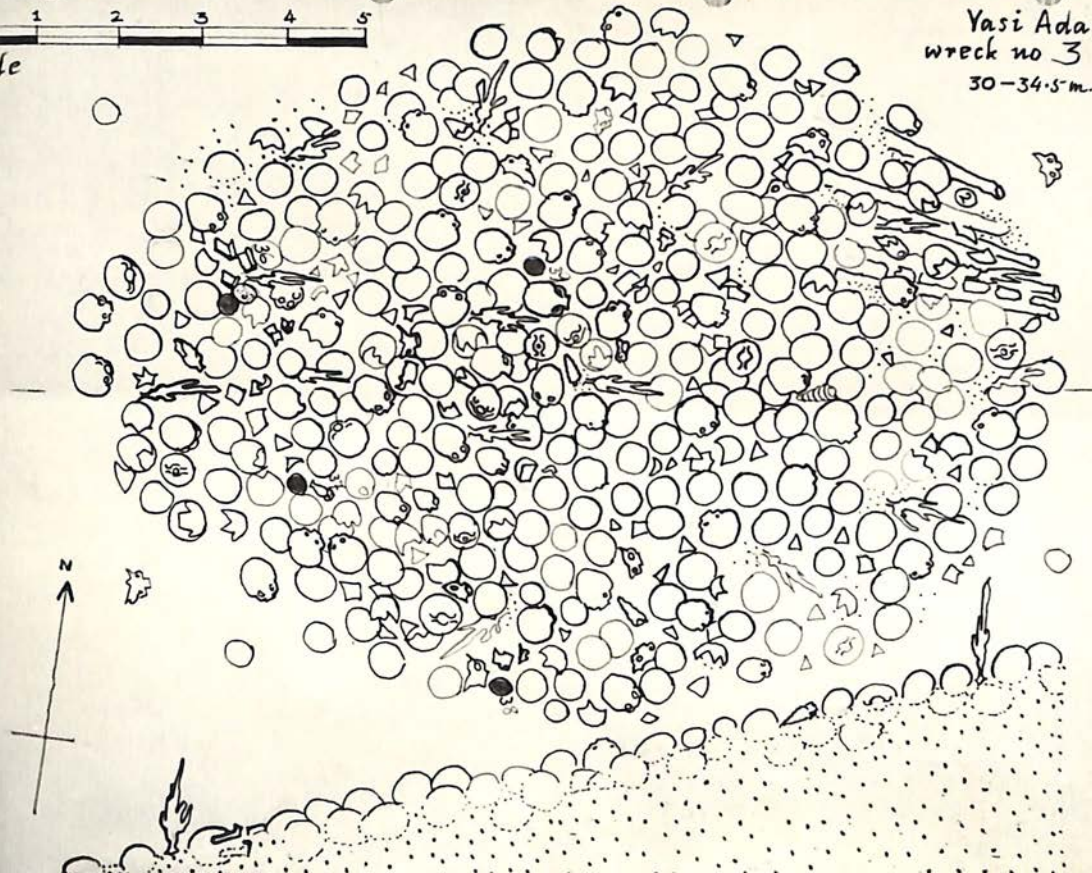
34 complete amphora with stump base; light red ware



Yasi Ada
wreck no 3
30-34.5 m.

(1958)

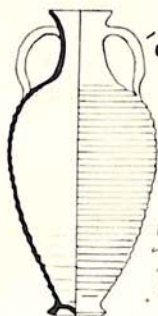
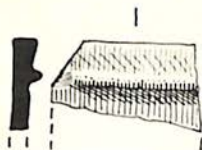
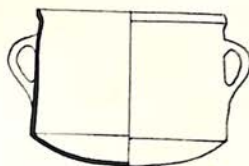
[Bass's
"Bygonia
Wreck"
Arch. Aug.
1962
pp. 538
66.



$$\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{5.6}{10} = \frac{5.6}{50}$$

YA work 3

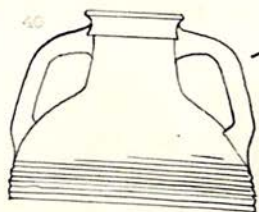
Scale: 5:1

w. plant. marks
10:5.6Ht.
under
out
.397

$$\frac{Ht. 9 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in.}}{6.1 \text{ cm}} = \frac{5.6}{50}$$

$$5.6 \times 7 = 39.2$$

$$7 = .527 \text{ m.}$$



diam. under of .285

33 amphora; note concentric
bands of incised decoration;
stone coloured ware

40 amphora neck; reddish-grey ware

35 roof tile; red-grey coarse ware

36 roof tile; yellowish coarse ware

37 2-handled jar with ring base; fine red ware fired black on outside

38 2-handled cooking pot; dark reddish grey ware

The Cottage
Gazeley Road
Trumpington, Cambs.
England
9 December 1969

Miss Virginia Grace
American School of Classical Studies
Odos Souidias, 54
Athens 140, Greece

Dear Miss Grace:

These are the drawings of the amphoras from our fourth-century wreck that I promised to send. Since the example of one of the "cargo" types you have had seemed an undatable form, I thought that you might be now interested in this group.

RW (Roman Wreck) 1 (just above the stopper made of an amphora fragment) -
H. 0.47, max. D. at 0.305 is 0.27. Well-fired, orange-brown clay.

RW 2 (the larger amphora on the same sheet) - H. 0.66, max. D at 0.20, 0.40.
Reddish-brown clay.

RW 4 (the tall amphora left of the funnel) - H. 0.675, max. D. at 0.19, 0.29.
Reddish-brown clay.

RW 5 (the squat amphora on the right of the funnel) - H. 0.451, max. D. at
0.235 is 0.296. Orange-brown clay.

These were the four types of amphoras found in the cargo of the ship. Study of the final plans may reveal that certain types were concentrated in certain areas, but we don't know yet if this was the case. I have not given complete catalogue descriptions here as the pictures seem to show the forms quite well.

Then there were only two amphoras, side by side, in the galley of the ship. These are represented by the single drawing:

RW 203 - H. .925, max. body D. 0.40. Mottled surface from gray to yellowish to reddish buffs.

I hope that these will be published in a preliminary report which I will write this year with Fred van Doorninck (who is working on the hull of the ship).

The study of the amphoras from the Byzantine wreck continues to be fascinating, and I continue to find the very best parallels for all types in the Black Sea area.

Hope all goes well in Athens, and have a good Christmas season,

Yours truly,

George

6
074 451
444

① Ht in drawing .074

$\frac{.074}{.451} = \frac{1}{x}$

$2 \cdot .074 = .451$

— or 1:6 but not used

Divers begin search for Byzantine secrets

An under-sea archaeological search has commenced in the sea area off the North East coast of Alonissos opposite the Pelagonissi islet in the North Sporadas group of Islands.

The search is centered on the site where, in a relatively small depth, the wreck of a 12 century A. D. Byzantine vessel had been located.

It is being carried out by

a specialized team of divers headed by the well known U.S. diver and amateur archaeologist Peter Thromorton, under the supervision of the Greek Archaeological Service

The wreck was discovered three years ago by German tourists engaged in undersea fishing who have plundered its contents having sold for \$100 a great many small vases and other utensils which formed part of the cargo contained in the craft.

The search has revealed that the remnants of the ship's wooden skeleton have well nigh dissolved rendering most difficult the exact reconstruction of this freighter. Nevertheless, a large number of vessels and other household clay utensils, in excellent condition and with vivid decorations on their glossy surface, have been recovered and are being cleaned.

These finds will cast light on the study of the daily life during the final period of the Byzantine era our knowledge of which is rather limited.

Generals begin new appointments

Lt. Generals Latsoudis and Golias have taken their duties as Deputy Chiefs of the Army in lieu of Lt. Generals Beliyannis and Christopoulos who were placed on the reserve list.

During ceremonies held Wednesday both at the Papagos camp as well as at the Athens and Islands Military Command premises, Army Chief Lt. Gen. Tsoumbas saluted the withdrawing deputy chiefs of the Army and praised their personality.

Athen News

26 VI 70

**ΥΠΟΒΡΥΧΙΟΙ ΑΝΑΣΚΑΦΑΙ
ΔΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΑΝΑΚΑΛΥΨΙΝ [17]
ΣΟΔΟΜΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΓΟΜΟΡΩΝ**

ΕΛΕΥΘ. 25. 87. 59
AMMAN, 28. (Ρώυτερ). — 'Αμερικανὸς δύτες ἀναχωρεῖ σήμερον ἐξ Ἀμμάν διὰ νὰ μετάσχη εἰς τὰς ὑποβρυχίους ἀνασκαφὰς πρὸς ἀνακάλυψιν τῶν ἐρειπίων τῶν Σοδόμων καὶ Γομόρων. Οἱ ἐνταῦθα ἀρχαιολόγοι πιστεύουν, ὅτι ὑπὸ τὰ ὕδατα τοῦ νοτίου τμήματος τῆς Νεκρᾶς Θαλάσσης εὐρίσκονται πέντε ἐν συνόλῳ «χαμέναι πόλεις». Ἡ ἐκδοχὴ αὕτη στηρίζεται εἰς τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ἡ ἐν λόγῳ περιοχὴ εἶναι ἡ μόνη εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν ἐκχύνονται ἀρκετὰ ὕδατα ἀπὸ τὰ ὄρη τοῦ Μωὰβ ὥστε νὰ θεωροῦνται ἐπαρκῆ διὰ τὰς ἀνάγκας πέντε πόλεων, χωρὶς νὰ σημειοῦνται προστριβαὶ μεταξὺ τῶν κατοίκων τῶν. Αἱ πόλεις πιστεύεται ὅτι κατεστράφησαν ὑπὸ σεισμοῦ περὶ τὸ 1900 π.Χ. καὶ κατεποντίσθησαν εἰς τὴν Νεκρὰν Θάλασσαν. Ἐκτὸς τῶν Σοδόμων καὶ Γομόρων αἱ ὑπόλοιποι τρεῖς πόλεις εἶναι αἱ Ἀδμόν, Ζηδοὴμ καὶ Ζοάρ. 29. 87. 59

26. II. 70 -
he has just
called

Alman. Phision 1

25. 2. 70.

Dear Miss Grace,

In connection with my family and my
work at Tring I am spending some days
at Athens. When I left Germany I happened
to meet Prof. Böhringer. He wants me
to tell you his greetings and apologise for
not having written you. He plans to stay in
Athens from 6. - 8.4 of March. I suppose
he is travelling with a film-operator and
collects material for a film on Persians
and the Persian dynasty. Probably he
will take some pictures of the Stoa
of Attalos on the Acropolis.

Before I leave I shall try to contact you
by telephone.

Yours cordially

Jörg Vlieger



196



München



Biere

Tränken

D. Virginia Grace

Sonidas 54

Athen

Griechenland

AGAF - FIRENZE

PRINTED IN ITALY



8019 Versand bei Gefährd., Haus 70 1.4.69
 diebe Ethene, Land für den Brief von 24. Juli.
 des Gasthofs in Bahr, zusammen mit dem Bistums
 und Hr. de Luca hat in der Dekretionsdrift so
 selbstbestimmt gemacht, den ich weil die Aktivität
 in ihren schnellwinkel herzog - die bei ihm zum
 Anblick zu fache! Gott beweis! - Ich habe am 11.9.
 in hier ab mit dem Koffer, nach Venedig in der
 am 13.9. mit der Tante nach Rom, bevor diese
 in Paris anzufragen. - Es, mir gelingt in der letzten
 in und nach Rom zu kommen. Es ist ein sehr
 in der in der 17. Ich habe ihn noch nicht ge-
 schrieben. - Im nächsten Herbst werden wir in ein Aus-
 stellung. Die Heilige sucht nicht heimisch! Heiligkeit
 der Ziel

Piero della Francesca, Kopf eines Heiligen
 (Ausschnitt)
 Pinacoteca, Borgo Sansepolcro

February 16, 1970

Lieber Erich,

I have your note of February 8. In fact, I may be away during the first two weeks of March, as I am rather planning a short trip in Europe, partly to meet one of my sisters (in Vienna) and partly to attend to various matters in England. I should be very sorry to miss a visit of yours to Athens.

Perhaps after all it will be somewhat postponed?

I have not been able lately to get into touch with Peter Throckmorton

Mosad 8.7.70

Liebe Athena,

ich werde demnächst, nicht vor dem 18.7., aber
 wahrscheinlich noch im Februar für 6 Tage
 nach Istanbul fliegen, um dort zu fotografieren.
 Den Rückweg möchte ich über Athen nehmen
 und ich wäre sehr froh, Sie dann zu sehen.
 Geben Sie mir bitte keine Nachricht, ob Sie in
 den nächsten vier bis fünf Wochen in Athen

So! I hope we will after all see each other soon.

the kind of signal

the number must

ber. But since

except by writing

..... In the

with Peter Thr.,

he assures me for

will perhaps be

he has done well

from the Geographic

gerton who has

went to the moon)

20.03

20.01

Dist
 in name list

Mosad 8.7.70

20.01

Liebe Athena,

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wahrscheinlich noch im Februar für 6 Tage
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Den Rückweg möchte ich über Athen nehmen
und ich wäre sehr froh, Sie dann zu sehen.
Geben Sie mir bitte binnen Nachricht, ob Sie in
den nächsten vier bis fünf Wochen in Athen

Sind. Können Sie erfahren, ob Throckmorton zur
Zeit in Griechenland ist?

In der Hoffnung Sie bald zu sehen,
grüßt herzlich

Ihr getreuer

Erich Boehninge

Adresse: 8019 Morsach bei Grafing, Haus 70
Tel. Kirchseem (= 08106) 9502

MIT LUFTPOST
PAR AVION
BY AIR MAIL

München
Stadt
Weltberühmter
Biere



Frau Virginia R. Grace
Soudias 54

Athen
Griechenland

Erich Boehinger 8019 Moosach bei
Gräfing, Haus 70

20.04

ack — J
K. Böhmer
K. Böhmer

11.11.7024

February 16, 1970

Lieber Erich,

I have your note of February 8. In fact, I may be away during the first two weeks of March, as I am rather planning a short trip in Europe, partly to meet one of my sisters (in Vienna) and partly to attend to various matters in England. I should be very sorry to miss a visit of yours to Athens. Perhaps after all it will be somewhat postponed?

I have not been able lately to get into touch with Peter Throckmorton by telephone; I needed to ask him something myself. From the kind of signal the telephone gives when I try to dial his number, I think the number must have been changed, i.e. the original one is now nobody's number. But since it was not in his name, I don't know how to get information except by writing him a letter. You had better do that yourself. In the meanwhile I find calling here a Mr. Phelps who is in touch with Peter Thr., and will send me his new telephone number, and in the meanwhile assures me for you that Peter will be here for the next weeks, only in April will perhaps be leaving for Methone (I think) on an investigation.. It seems he has done well lately, has found both permits and financial support (again from the Geographic magazine) largely on account of the interest of a man named Egerton who has devised various kinds of technical equipment (some of which went to the moon) and wants to try some of it out on underwater expeditions.

So! I hope we will after all see each other soon.

But we must wait

17 J. 70
ack. W.
P.C.
a.k.a.
(rec'd yesterday)

The Cottage
Gazeley Road
Trumpington, Cambs.
January 8, 1970

Dear Miss Grace,

Just a note to thank you for your letter of last month; it arrived just a couple of days after our new son, Alan, was born, so I didn't get around to thanking you before.

I've looked at pictures in the Bulletin of the Archaeological Inst. of Bulgaria, but couldn't understand a word; but I will almost surely go there and to Rumania in the spring, and perhaps I can meet Cangova while there (hopefully he knows French or English or German).

I've finished the preliminary report on the fourth-century wreck and will submit it to AJA as soon as I have received Fred van Doorninck's half (we are writing it jointly, I dealing with the methods and finds, Fred with the hull). I decided simply to publish the amphoras without parallels as this stage, hoping that some excavator will spot them and tell me that he has found the same on land; for lamps and cooking and eating wares there was sufficient material to date the wreck.

Again, with thanks for your comments and references.

Yours sincerely,

George

22a
RETURN IN FIVE DAYS TO

National Geographic Society

SIXTEENTH AND M STREETS

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



Miss Virginia Grace
113 Lakeview Avenue
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

5321 Baynton St

Philadelphia 44 Pa.

December 19, 1969

Professor George Bass
The Cottage
Gazely Road
Trumpington, Cambs., England

Dear George:

Thank you very much for your letters of Nov.15 and Dec.9, keeping me informed about your work on the wrecks. These (his ^{3 and 2} 2 and 3) were the most worthwhile of those spotted ^{by Peter} *by Peter*, and I am glad to think you have given them both professional treatment. I take note of the latest coin date for the Byz. wreck. As for the course of the ship, I should think that in a storm there might be considerable beating about. But if you find indications that what was in the ship did come from the north, that is more evidence. Have you seen an article in the Bulletin of the XXII, Archaeological Institute of Bulgaria, ¹⁹⁵⁹, pp. 242-262, by J. Cangova? I have here a translation made by a needy travelling ^{of} Czech scholar. I have not really studied it (no time lately), but the pictures look as if there might be something helpful about it. I believe the author tries to identify production centers, and some of the shapes certainly parallel some we have.

For the Roman wreck, I was not able to date it very well for Peter, but had suggested 5th or 6th century. I may have been misled by the drawings made for Peter, which were certainly less accurate than yours. Do come to Athens, and study our collection yourself. Would you associate your RW 2 with HSR's M 273? (Agora V, pl. 29; I see he now calls its context late 4th cent., instead of 5th, as was at one time the word). Cf. also Duncaⁿ, Corpus of Palestine Pottery, no.48Y, said to be period of Justinian; if there is similarity but it is not exact, this can of course mean the same source and a slightly different date.

For RW 1, I think I see parallels from Cyprus, i.e. an amphora in Curium (P 2568 - is it Frances Jones who is publishing this material?), and some fragments from Megaw's excavations at Paphos, I think. When you come here, you could consult Mr. Megaw, and see if he has photos that would show whether or not some of his fragments are parallel with your R 1 type.

I have not time to do much for you at the moment, but will be much interested to hear further on your groups. I am glad to have your good drawings. It is particularly helpful if you can manage to let us have prints showing the jars at 1 : 10, rather exactly. This enables more direct comparative studies. The large-scale drawings are helpful for details.

Merry Christmas to you and Ann and Gordon, and to your Christmas baby. Ann, please to forgive me that I never responded to her very nice note last summer; I was very sorry to miss seeing her and Gordon, but was rather squashed last summer by unfulfilled tasks.

Yours sincerely,



THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

THIRTY-THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19104

CABLE ADDRESS "ANTIQUE"
TELEPHONE: EVERGREEN 6-7400
(AREA CODE 215)

The Cottage
Gazeley Road
Trumpington, Cambs.
England
November 15, 1969

Dear Miss Grace:

I'm here in Cambridge on a sabbatical year which I intend to use for writing the final publication of the Byzantine shipwreck at Yassi Ada. I'm loosely attached to St John's College, but spend most of my time working at home or in the library of the Classical Archaeology Museum. This is nice for I get to see much more of Ann and Gordon than I usually do at home; and we are expecting another child next month.

You might be interested to know that the 60-odd coins of the Byzantine wreck now point to a date of about 618 (the last coin).

During the summer we just about finished the excavation of the Late Roman wreck at Yassi Ada which lies next to the Byzantine wreck site. And that is what I am mainly writing about. You have in the Agora at least one of the amphoras from the wreck, which I believe the Cochrans left in 1959. We can now date the wreck, on the basis of pottery and lamps, to the middle or second half of the fourth century; we did find a few copper coins, but all were too corroded to make out the slightest inscription, even with electrolysis. The best parallels for the pottery and lamps come from the Agora publications. Besides the main types of amphoras, which you know, we also found two very large amphoras in the galley area of the ship; perhaps they were used for water storage. I intend to send a good picture of one to you, but find that I cannot get reduced photostats made in Cambridge, so will have to wait until I get to London. In the meantime, I enclose a very bad contact print of a shot taken of one while it was being mended; it is probably not good enough to allow you to use it. I'll try to get a preliminary report written this year, but thought that in advance you might be interested to know that we can now date the shipment.

I haven't really done too much on the Byzantine wreck publication, but already I face a problem that I doubt I can solve. I have always accepted Peter's theory that the ship was sailing south and went on the reef at Yassi Ada while a strong meltem was blowing. Everything about the position of the ship makes this the most plausible theory, and the fact that we found mussle shells in the galley also suggests (but does not prove) a southward route (mussels mainly come from around Constantinople). But what bothers me is that Halicarnassus, Cnidus, Myndus, Cos, and Rhodes all had quite good wine, at least in slightly earlier Roman times. So I can't imagine where the ship was taking the wine or from where. It just doesn't make good sense to me. Do you have any ideas?

I may have to get down to Athens in the spring to look at some of the Agora material, and if so I will surely see you. I hope all is going well,

Yours sincerely,

George
George F. Bass

Throckmorth
Wreck 2
(1958)

see cover p. 1
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5 & 6 AD
but had no
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Throckmorth
Wreck 3
(1958)

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SURVEY PROJECTS 1965

May 15, 1965

(Not for press release without written permission)

I have just returned from a combination fund raising and conference tour which has been, I think, well worth the trip. There was a good deal of interest in our work at the Toronto conference, and I feel that we are making real progress in our effort to convince people that small groups can do underwater surveys and excavations at very reasonable cost. I met many first rate people, archaeologists, physicists, and engineers, who want to cooperate with us and with whom we will be exchanging mutually useful information and experience in the future.

I was very impressed by the acceleration of underwater technology and its possible application to our work and hope to make use of several of these developments during this summer. The first is underwater stereophotogrammetry. This process was worked out by George Bass' group at Yassi Ada with the help of grants from the National Science Foundation and the Office of Naval Research during 1963 and 1964. Two 70 mm aerial cameras were adapted for underwater stereo mapping, and used very successfully. We have the loan of one of these cameras this summer, and Don Rosencrantz and Julian Whittiesey, who were at Yassi Ada, have agreed to help us set up the equipment. As of this writing, Don Rosencrantz plans to join us during July, and the equipment is now being shipped. This work is made possible by a grant from the Littauer Foundation.

I had a series of discussions about the possibilities of doing experimental work with Varian Associates' rubidium magnetometer, which will be done this summer if finances and circumstances allow.

A third project which was discussed and will be carried out in the fall if funds can be found is the use of the Tow-Vane, a manned towed deepwater search vehicle, and deepwater search television equipment which George Bass and his crew will use in Turkey during the summer and which will be available to us in September for work in Sicily on the presumed site of a wreck which has yielded a 14th century B.C. Etruscan statue of Melkaert.

Our working plan for the summer is as follows:

1) Taranto June 5 through July 30

Under the auspices of the British School at Rome, with J.B. Ward Perkins, we will continue the study of a series of wrecks of Roman bulk stone carriers which we worked on in 1964. We will do more airlifting at the site of the Torre Bianca marble wreck in the hope of finding better dating material. Although we found a good deal of pottery and five lead seals with a Greek merchant's stamp on them last year, none of the material found has proved to match with dated material in collections we have studied.

Second, we plan a general survey of the coast west of Taranto for the soprintendenza of antiquities in Taranto, and stereo mapping of the sites found. We hope that the result of this work

mm

will be training in the use of the stored equipment both for our own people and for other organizations concerned with underwater work of this kind.

Third, experimental work with the rubidium magnetometer as above, if funds are available, and with the recreation of iron as worked out by George Bass' group in Turkey.

2) Kenchrias

During the months of July and August our chief diver, Nikos Kartelias, and some of our equipment will be working on the American School of Classical Studies - University of Chicago survey of the Roman port of Kenchrias near Corinth in Greece, under the direction of Professor Robert Scranton and Joseph Shaw.

3) Lake Bolsena August 15 through September 15

Under the auspices of the superintendency of antiquities for western Etruria, with Dr. Colonna of the Italian Antiquities Service and David Ridgeway of the British School at Rome, we will survey and do a test excavation of what appears to be an early iron age Villanovan village which was flooded in approximately the 9th century B.C. by a fairly sudden rise in the lake level.

4) Sicily

If time and funds allow, between August 1st and 15th and after September 15, we will do a preliminary survey of the Fornica Rocks off Palermo, where a third and fourth century B.C. Carthaginian wreck is being robbed by skin divers.

Funds

We have been the beneficiaries of generous donations from the Lucius Littauer Foundation, William Koeler, Carl Landegger, John Bullitt, and Edgar Fain. At present we have funds for six weeks at Taranto only, although we hope to work for two months at least, and we are several hundred dollars short on the Bolsena project. We have no money at all for work with the Tow Vane and TV camera in Sicily, for purchase of new equipment to replace some worn in the last years, or for work with magnetometers at Taranto. An additional \$2000 will put us on sound financial footing for Taranto, photography, and Bolsena. An additional \$3000 will make work with the Tow Vane and TV camera possible.

Miscellaneous information

We will be camped at Torre Ovo about 30 miles west of Taranto towards Campo Marino from 5 June through 30 July. We will be living in the tower itself, a partially ruined watch tower used during World War II as a radar station. The tower can be reached by car from Campo Marino, Maruggio, Brindisi, or Taranto. There is a daily plane service from Rome to Taranto and Brindisi. Visitors should cable their arrival time well in advance so they can be picked up at the airport, and please remember that the Taranto connection is easier for us. Anyone wanting to contact us in Taranto can do so through Mr. Campi at the National Museum there, or through Mr. Debonaro in Campo Marino.

-3-

There are two hotels in Campo Marino. The Hotel Sabonero is somewhat primitive, but clean. The modern hotel is always crowded in summer. In any case, visitors can usually stay at the tower, if they don't mind camp cots and primitive facilities.

Expedition members

We are budgeted to pay for members' food and cigarettes, and there is a place for everyone in the tower. Members do not have to bring anything specific, but it is always a help if they can bring their own masks, fins, snorkels, and wet suits.

PETER THROCKMORTON
KARAGEORGI SERVIAS 8
KASTELLA, PIRAEUS
GREECE

MISS VIRGINIA PLACE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CL. STUDIES

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MISS VIRGINIA GRACE

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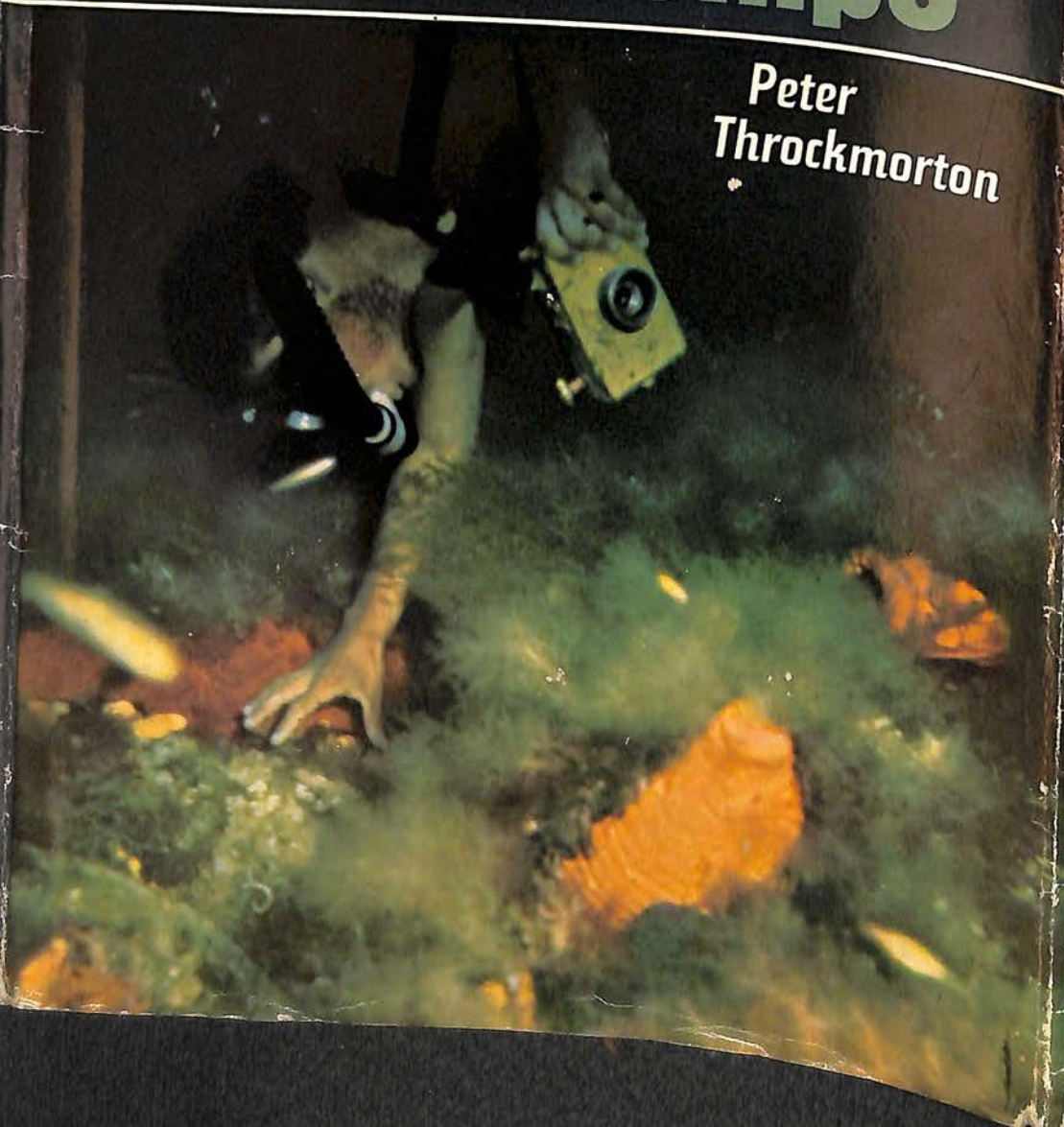
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Ἀθήναι

The Lost Ships

An adventure
in undersea archaeology

Peter
Throckmorton



26,01
TLS \$6.95

"We were in fact attempting something that had not been done before, archaeological excavation conducted under water according to land standards." So writes Peter Throckmorton about one of the most remarkable adventures recounted in recent years: the quest for and raising of the oldest ship ever discovered, a trading vessel sunk in sixteen fathoms of water off the Turkish coast more than three thousand years ago.

Free-lance photographer, diver and adventurer Throckmorton in 1958 turned back to his old love, the sea, bringing with him an amateur's interest in archaeology. During his first years along the Aegean coasts the author sailed and dove with the Turkish sponge men, the only mariners who could help him in locating the wrecks of antiquity. Tough, raki-drinking Captain Kemal patiently endured the stockpiling of the author's "three-thousand-year-old junk" on the fore-deck of his sponge boat.

For two summers the hunt went on. The reader accompanies Throckmorton as with aqualung and fins he plunges ever deeper in the unfamiliar sea, shares his fascination with the underwater world, feels his excitement at stumbling across an ancient amphora, his terror of "the bends": "... sharks are nothing compared to those little bubbles in a man's blood. You can fight a shark, if you see him first... A bubble of nitrogen, on the other hand, has no personality. You can't

(Continued on second flap)

(Continued from first flap)

frighten it. It's just there."

A friend among the sponge divers brought Throckmorton the clue to his most exciting archaeological find, the Bronze Age wreck, and once he had dived to look it over, its importance was clear. With the help of the American Council of Underwater Archaeology and the support of the University of Pennsylvania, an expedition led by Professor George Bass was sent to Cape Gelidonya to excavate the wreck. The problem was to record and then raise a mass of delicate rubble, submerged for over three thousand years, which might crumble at the slightest disturbance. The expedition's equipment was faulty; they were working against a time limit under the most arduous conditions, in an energy-draining climate, beset by flies, hunger and a shortage of water. The story of their success will appeal to the explorer and the adventurer in each of us.

Peter Throckmorton, in his thirties, has chalked up five years in the Far East as an engineer and small boat captain, and has spent the last six years in the Aegean, largely underwater or at the typewriter. His articles have appeared in *National Geographic*, *Argosy*, *Reporter*, *The New York Times Magazine*, and elsewhere. An earlier book by Mr. Throckmorton and Henry Chapin, *SPIRO OF THE SPONGE FLEET*, was published recently by Little, Brown and Company in association with *The Atlantic Monthly Press*.

Jacket design by Tom Ruzicka



A craftsman sketching objects underwater while a grouper kibitzes.



A diver lifts a three-thousand-year-old copper ingot into a basket.

Throckmorton The LOS Ships

Atlantic | Little, Brown

Salutissimi

Please return
to Origins Group

Odos Minos 12,
Kastella,
Piraeus,
Greece.

Mid May 1969

The enclosed copy of a letter from the National Geographic is self-explanatory. Unfortunately although it is dated April Fools Day the letter is not a joke.

The \$15000.00 which I had expected to get from the National Geographic was over half our minimum budget and was our whole operating budget. The \$6000 we have so far received this year pays for insurance and maintenance of the boat, a heap of beautiful new Dacor diving equipment and a used Volkswagen van to replace the late lamented "Grey Goose". Unfortunately there is nothing left over for operating money in Italy in 1969. It even seems possible that we will not work at all and concentrate on preparations for 1970, although this is unlikely. Whatever happens we will not be able to employ very many people or even to pay hotel bills; and we have not yet finished with work in the museum on Torre Sgarrata and the Pandano.

As everybody knows, who was with us in 1967 and 1968 at Torre Sgarrata, we have been through some pretty grim times when the money ran short. It is only due to the good sense of all of you that the lean times have never resulted in bad sickness or a serious accident. As I said in the recent Chinese Navy Newsletter, I do not feel that it is right to work people on a meatless diet without insurance or with inadequate equipment. I personally do not want to make others pay for my inadequacy as a fund raiser.

The situation to date, the middle of May, is :

1. Archangel has been sold to an American yachtsman named John Sherman. Mr. Sherman is interested in our work and wants to help the project. He suggests that Archangel remains fitted with all our special diving equipment for this year. He has made the very generous proposal that he accompany us to Italy, putting Archangel at our disposal as a working platform.
2. Archangel was converted from a working Greek ship along the lines of ideas developed by Mr. Sam Barclay, a well-known Aegean charter captain with whom I share an interest in Greek sailing Gaiques. As some of you will recall from having read articles in the Mariners' Mirror and elsewhere, Mr. Barclay is an expert on Greek sailing ships.

27.01

Salutissimi

Please return
to Virginia Grace

Odos Minos 12,
Kastella,
Piraeus,
Greece.

Mid May 1969

Dear Everybody,

The enclosed copy of a letter from the National Geographic is self-explanatory. Unfortunately although it is dated April Fools Day the letter is not a joke.

The \$15000.00 which I had expected to get from the National Geographic was over half our minimum budget and was our whole operating budget. The \$6000 we have so far received this year pays for insurance and maintenance of the boat, a heap of beautiful new Dacor diving equipment and a used Volkswagon van to replace the late lamented "Grey Goose". Unfortunately there is nothing left over for operating money in Italy in 1969. It even seems possible that we will not work at all and concentrate on preparations for 1970, although this is unlikely. Whatever happens we will not be able to employ very many people or even to pay hotel bills; and we have not yet finished with work in the museum on Torre Sgarrata and the Pandano.

As everybody knows, who was with us in 1967 and 1968 at Torre Sgarrata, we have been through some pretty grim times when the money ran short. It is only due to the good sense of all of you that the lean times have never resulted in bad sickness or a serious accident. As I said in the recent Chinese Navy Newsletter, I do not feel that it is right to work people on a meatless diet without insurance or with inadequate equipment. I personally do not want to make others pay for my inadequacy as a fund raiser.

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Archangel's successor is a caique yacht named Stormie Seas built by Mr. Barclay in 1949. In 1957 he laid up Stormie Seas and returned to England after a long career in the Aegean. His beautiful ship has been laid up for two years. She is a proven charter boat and able to earn her own living even without grants of money from America. Her cost of maintenance is approximately that of Archangel (about \$6000 p.a.) but she has nearly three times the accommodation and is a much stronger and better constructed boat, having been built as a yacht. She is an excellent sailing boat. With Stormie Seas available cheap, with a buyer for Archangel at a very fair price and with our operating money for the summer gone, I made the only reasonable decision in terms of my own economic situation, and changed boats. When you all see Stormie Seas I think you will agree with me that this decision was correct.

Stormie Seas is now being refitted after her two-year lay up. Joan is in England arranging to buy a new engine for her, along with the VW microbus, and will deliver the used engine in the used microbus. The engine we plan to install is a used Gardiner 5 LW diesel, an even better engine than the Kelvin we had on Archangel. I hope that the engine will be in place and that we will be ready to go by the middle of June. I cannot guarantee this as our money may run out and I have no personal income until July.

Working Programme

Mid June to beginning of July: Proceed to Brindisi and join Gerhard Kapitan, work for two weeks or more if finances permit.

Mid July: Proceed to Aeolian islands in Sicily, join Kapitan again and work for two or three weeks more. If a firm charter comes through for Stormie Seas, archaeological work will be second to charter work unless additional funds are forthcoming.

Of the \$6000 raised so far, about \$4000 has been spent on equipment and administration leaving \$2000 which pays insurance, maintenance and interest on loans on Stormie Seas for approximately 2 months. We need \$50 to \$100 a day to work as a survey team. This money at present simply does not exist. The number of days we work depends entirely on the amount of money we are able to raise between now and then.

Working Plans

I intend to avoid all expenses other than those directly involved in running the ship. The expedition will not pay hotel bills and we will try to avoid spending money running around on shore. We will live on board Stormie Seas where eight people can sleep in reasonable comfort. Veterans of Archangel take note that Stormie Seas will be about as comfortable with eight as Archangel was with four or five.

The permanent crew will be as follows:

Peter Throckmorton
Costas Kolonelis (Engineer)
Kim Hart (Mate, Diver, Photographer)
Joan Throckmorton (Draftsman)
Mark Potok and Timothy Green (Apprentice Sailors)

(I've still not figured out what to do with Lucy and Paula. *(His small children)* -
They may live on board as well, thus further reducing the
available accommodation.)

This leaves two or a maximum of three extra places on board.
Everyone who intends to come please take note of the above
circumstances. There is a lot of room for participation for
everybody and those people who have planned to be on the
expedition crew, but we are going to have to take care to avoid
too many people there at one time! Everybody who plans to come
should write me immediately and let me know what their intentions
are and what ideas they have, and how they can vary their
schedule to meet our present circumstances.

We've done big jobs in the past on faith and tomatoe salad
and we can probably repeat it if we step carefully, expect
nothing, and hope for the best.

Many regards,



Peter Throckmorton

- C O P Y -

National Geographic Society,
Committee for Research and
Exploration,
Washington D.C. 20036

April 1st 1969

Mr. Peter Throckmorton,
Minos 12,
Kastella, Piraeus,
Greece.

Dear Mr. Throckmorton,

At a recent meeting of our Committee for Research and Exploration, we gave very careful consideration to your request for a grant in support of your ancient shipwreck survey in the Mediterranean, but I am sorry to advise the Committee voted not to lend its support.

I regret very much giving you this disappointing news, especially since this is such an interesting program and one of great potential importance. We recognize also the extremely good work which you have done in this field over the past several years and the significant contributions you have made to our knowledge of ancient shipwrecks. The basic problem was one of allocation of our research funds and the necessity of diversification in terms of scientific fields and geographic areas. We are continuing to support the underwater programs of Dr. George Bass at Tassili Ada and Michael Katsev at Kyrenia. In addition, we have had a great many other underwater projects in the last few years in various parts of the world. We also have several research programs going on in the Mediterranean and in land areas of the Eastern Mediterranean. For these reasons, the Committee reluctantly decided it would not be able to accommodate yet another program in this part of the world, especially one involving underwater archeology.

We do appreciate your giving us the opportunity of considering your proposal, and I do hope you are able to find the necessary financing from other sources.

Sincerely yours,

(signed)

Leonard Carmichael

c.c. University of Pennsylvania Museum.

See entry of today's date in fold
8) PERGAMON - ASKLEPEION (to Erich
Boehmigen)

Have sent to E.B. the last
winter letter rec'd from Peter, text of
"mid May 1969".

WRECKS - THROCKMORTON

NEA, 2, TX.68

● ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΗ αρχαιολογική αποστολή, της οποίας ηγείται ο δόκτωρ Πήτερ Θρόκμορτον, καθηγητής του Πανεπιστημίου της Πενσυλβανίας, έπεσεν εις τόν βυθόν της θαλάσσης, παρά τόν Τάραντα της Ιταλίας, σκάφος το οποίον μετέφερε σαρκοφάγους εκ μαρμάρου. Τό πλοίον έδυθίσθη, κατά πάσαν πιθανότητα, κατά την εποχήν του αυτοκράτορος Κομμόδου (180 — 192 μ.Χ.).

Phaliron - Monday

Dear Miss G-

This appears to be to be strong, if not conclusive, evidence for the "two wreck" theory at the Grand Congloue. Sample 1 was raised in 1953-4. Sample 2 is more recent, 1960 or 1961. I find it difficult to believe that a shipwright would use two different kinds of pine, of different provenance, for the same ship. They don't today, and why should it have been otherwise then, when timber was so much more plentiful?

Belor

30.01
30.02
COPY
in reply refer to:
1600
March 6, 1963
Your ref.: 12/12

March 12, 1962,
our examination

- No. 1. Dried out plank from Grand Congloue wreck. Tenon is Quercus (live oak group). Plank is Pinus, section Insignes--the two possible species here are P. halepensis and P. pinaster. The latter is the more probable species.
- No. 3. Saturated planking from above wreck. Tenons and treenails are Quercus (live oak group). Planking is Pinus section lariciones. The most probable species in this section is P. nigra (laricio). Even though the exact species for planks 1 and 2 are not known with certainty they represent species of two distinct sections of the genus Pinus.
- No. 5. A. Plank from Albenga--Juniperus sp.
B. Part of tenon from same site--Quercus (live oak group).
C. Part of frame from Albenga--Quercus (live oak group).
D. From Roman wreck at Sparghi--Quercus (live oak group).
E. Treenail from Albenga--Juniperus sp.
- No. 7. Part of keep section of Planier wreck. Treenail remnant is Abies sp. Keep section is Juglans regia. Juglans regia now occurs throughout Europe although it is believed that the original westward limits of its range were Asia Minor.
- No. 8. Frame from Grand Congloue. Quercus (live oak group).

The specimens are being returned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum as requested.

If we can be of further assistance, please feel free to call on us at any time.

Sincerely yours,

s/t B. FRANCIS KUKACHKA, In Charge
Wood Identification Research
Division of Wood Quality

Phaliron - Monday

rec'd 5. IV. 63
by what hand?

Dear Miss G-

This appears to be to be strong, if not conclusive, evidence for the "two wreck" theory at the Grand Conglue. Sample 1 was raised in 1953-4. Sample 2 is more recent, 1960 or 1961. I find it difficult to beleive that a shipwright would use two different kinds of pine, of different provenance, for the same ship. They dont today, and why should it have been otherwise then, when timber was so much more plentiful?

Belen

C O P Y

30.02
C O P Y

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Forest Products Laboratory
Madison 5, Wisconsin

In reply refer to:
1600
March 6, 1963
Your ref.: 12/12

AIRMAIL

Mr. Peter Throckmorton
14 Atlantos Street
P. Phaleron, Athens
GREECE

Dear Mr. Throckmorton:

The wood specimens referred to in your letter of December 12, 1962, arrived here on February 15 and we have now completed our examination of the material.

The specimens are identified as follows:

- No. 1. Dried out plank from Grand Congloue wreck. Tenon is Quercus (live oak group). Plank is Pinus, section Insignes--the two possible species here are P. halepensis and P. pinaster. The latter is the more probable species.
- No. 3. Saturated planking from above wreck. Tenons and treenails are Quercus (live oak group). Planking is Pinus section lariciones. The most probable species in this section is P. nigra (laricio). Even though the exact species for planks 1 and 2 are not known with certainty they represent species of two distinct sections of the genus Pinus.
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The specimens are being returned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum as requested.

If we can be of further assistance, please feel free to call on us at any time.

Sincerely yours,

s/t B. FRANCIS KUKACHKA, In Charge
Wood Identification Research
Division of Wood Quality

WRECKS - THROCKMORTON

rec'd ca. 17. VII. 63

p. 4 is missing
This seems to be a minor part

[31.01]

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT IN
GREECE

Subject: Termination of cooperation between the University Museum Underwater Archaeology Project and Admiral Voutsaras of the Hellenic Federation of Underwater Activities.

On Friday, 12 July, 1963, I informed Admiral Voutsaras, president of the Hellenic Federation of Underwater Activities, that it was no longer possible for the University of Pennsylvania Museum Underwater Archaeology Project in Greece to cooperate with him for the following reasons:

1. Raising of objects.

During negotiations which have taken place during the last six months regarding the University Museum's participation in Admiral Voutsaras' project, Admiral Voutsaras has always given us to understand that we would be given permission, as in the past, to raise sherds for identification of underwater sites found. In our orders, which I was only allowed to see on 12 July, 1963, the raising of any ancient object whatever is specifically forbidden. As the University Museum is supporting the project because of its hope of obtaining small samples of no intrinsic value in order to do comparative chemical biological, and geological studies of corrosion processes in dated wrecks, and as it is impossible to date wrecks without raising one or two potsherds, this restriction makes an already difficult job almost impossible.

We do not ask permission to excavate wrecks, and in any case are not equipped to do so. We have no objection whatever to the strictest supervision, or to being obliged to ask the

archaeological authority accompanying us for specific permission for each object raised. In short, an order forbidding us to raise any object negates the whole purpose of the expedition and converts the project from an archaeological expedition to an amateur skin diving effort for which no permission from either Admiral Voutsaras or the Archaeological Counsel appears to be necessary.

2. Liaison with the Greek Navy and working facilities.

I was informed in May that Admiral Voutsaras had obtained the loan of a Royal Hellenic Navy vessel for 20 days for a project this summer. I protested to Admiral Voutsaras that although it could be very useful, such a vessel was not necessary for our project, which could easily be carried out using a small caique working from a base in Methone. I consented to use the minesweeper under duress, and only when Admiral Voutsaras assured me that it would be possible to meet with the commander of this vessel and the captain of the dock at the naval shipyard in order to make arrangements for temporary removal of sweep gear and for various inexpensive temporary conversions to the minesweeper which would allow us to handle our complicated gear in the restricted space available. Although minesweepers of the American built YMS 136 ton type have been successfully used for diving platforms, they are unsuitable and dangerous for such use unless special arrangements are made, because their high freeboard.

Although I protested to Admiral Voutsaras in several meetings with him in the months of May and June, it was at no time possible

to make any contact with the naval authorities involved with the minesweeper project, or even to learn the name of the ship assigned.

Until 3 July, 1963, we had no written evidence that a permit for us to work was forthcoming. At that time we were told by Admiral Voutsaras that our permits had been issued. We were ordered to proceed to Patras so as to load men and gear aboard the minesweeper at noon on 10 July. We proceeded to Patras and on our arrival were informed that no minesweeper was available and that we would have to wait in Patras until 14 July. As an LSU landing barge, a ship much more suitable for our purposes than a YMS, was then available in Patras, we requested that Admiral Voutsaras arrange for us to use this ship, with its ample deck space, as a platform for our work. Use of LSU's for diving platforms is standard procedure in US Naval UDT operations and other operations which require a minimum size ship with a small crew, but ample deck space for safe and comfortable handling of diving and salvage gear.

Admiral Voutsaras obtained the loan of the vessel and its crew from the naval authorities, and my entire crew proceeded in the short time available to make the arrangements necessary for use of the LSU as a diving barge. These included:

1. Purchase of canvas, rope, and timber to make an awning to protect from the sun the tank deck where our equipment was installed and which we would use as a working space.
2. Purchase of timber and fittings for temporary installation of a recompression chamber and the racks of high pressure air bottles necessary for its operation.

-5-

any project in which Admiral Voutsaras was personally involved.

I have only praise for the efficiency, competence, and helpfulness of the Royal Hellenic Navy personnel with whom we have been involved. It seems obvious that in a technically complicated operation no success can be achieved without proper liaison between the naval and technical personnel involved.



Peter Throckmorton
Director

Calls by P. Throckmorton

(1.8.82)

He came yesterday, with drawings and photographs of wrecks investigated ^{last summer}, under Voutsarais's organization, of Methone (other permissions expected but not been forthcoming). He had a grant of \$3000 from the U. of Penn., which had to be used not exactly as advertised I guess. He had a large group of assistants mostly accustomed to receiving \$1000 a month; one was a Professor (full, of Harvard, of English) Bullitt, related to former ambassador. His engineer-surveyor - joined him here, a nice tall young man named William?

There were two main wrecks, one containing sarcophagi with carved ornament, and the other a lot of pink granite columns. This latter had frags. of amphorae like Kapitani's new type of which we know as yet no where else:



I got out K's offprint from Klio and was fascinated to



realize that he also had columns in his wreck, of

Syracuse. Another ^{illustrated} amphora fragment (two) was a real match between the two wrecks. It almost seems as if the 2 ships were part of the same fleet.

Peter carried off Kapitän's offprint; & before
I really have a second copy, but suppose if I
do ^{P.T.} it was meant for H.S.R. or C.A.S.S.
He was keen to have expert opinion on the
columns. We tried to reach Peter Megaw,
but he was out.

Later I called at the Megaws, and
told Peter ^{M.} about these ^{2 weeks}. He said pink
granite certainly suggests Egypt, and
could be as early as 3rd cent., as I think
Kapitän dates his work finally - but I
have not yet read the article. Peter Th.
wants to put this as late as 8th cent.

3.VI.62

I find the second copy of Kapitän's article,
and see that he is discussing several
different works.

17.VII.63

Peter has been here since but not frequently.
Last Monday, 15. VII. 63, he telephoned me at
great length, probably mostly about the Admiral
Vontarnovs. Now I have received his minutes
on separation from Vonts. (Filed here)

33,02

begin

Bulletin m.P. Throckmorton

He called 7.VII, 8.VII, 11 and 12.VII 13.VII -
 (we met with him before)
 when he brought Admiral Voutsaras. A good part
 of their calls concerned themselves with the VOULA
 WRECK. He also showed me long miserable letter from
 G. Bass, on location.

Now Mr. Paraskeuaidis tells me, over the
 telephone, that he has been sent by Voutsaras
 to Melos, to help that man who is fishing for
 the arms of Seamus.

20.IX.61

Lately Voutsaras sent him for a few days to
 Navarino, to help the Links, and report on their
 investigations there, and what could be done.
 (This was after the Link trial.)

Lately he has been studying the timber of
 the Antikythera wreck, and getting drawings made
 by a German, a student of Krauss. METT says
 the drawings are very good. But the German
 has left for Samos without finishing. Ex-
 pects to be back after 3? weeks - a month?

Two days ago, Claude Duthuit (?) and Bill
 Wiener came to the Stoa (late p.m.), and asked
 how to find P. They came from the 1961 Buden
 COVER.

(20. 8. 61) investigations. Wien was to architect this year, and will work on his drawings now for about a week at the ASCS.

Today METT said Throdumort was yesterday at the N. Mus., and proposed to come to the Stor. today, but he has not.

4.7.61

P. T. came today and gave me another plot from Big Wreck days (Tutankhamun drawing, a pit waders). He told me various activities and plans. The Gunner should be back presently from Samoa. P. T. will send G. Wamberg "enough" by the end of Oct. — though he will later have more to say about the Antikythera(?) material. It seems he is not dead sure the timber is (all) from that wreck. He needs results from analyses of the wood. One of recent activities was an investigation ^{for the government} of a strong underwater spring off "Asopos" (south of Lerna): he had weighted himself against a strong up-thrust of welling-up water — but of course it was fresh water, and he dropped like a falling elevator, and had to lose his 20 lbs. of lead and was unable to recover it. We had also some talk on his private affairs.

Gave him the address in Madison, ^{Wisconsin} of the wood-working office.

Other calls by P. Thordmorton
after 21.V

He called on 10.V, 24.V, 26.V. I am not sure of other calls. In the middle of this time, he had to move, in fact his landlord was evicted, and his own room turned out by the evictor, manuscripts flying. This must have been pretty confusing, as he doesn't number pages of drafts.

On our visit he reported talk with HSR, who said to him that if the School kept him on salary, they wanted him to get on with publication, and not be interrupted by attending to his center. HSR told him also, ^(reportedly) that he should get recognized reports in his group if it was to have recognition. So he said he did not know any ^{more} except V9.

On 26.V (I guess) he told me of an article in the ~~ENOS~~ ^{ENOS} ~~Book~~ ^{Book} giving a Turkish paper with a thoroughly inaccurate and unpleasant account of nefarious activities in Turkish waters in which he had been involved. I did not get to see the original Greek text, but a translation made for P.T. through his friend at the U.S. Embassy. He went ^{with me} over a reply he had drafted. I urged him to leave out Susan Pluffs (the article had called her Susan Cochran, wife of John) and had said she was one of the most experienced divers in the U.S. — she is about 18, and

very much of an amateur. They had used that
photo. by John C. which is on the inside of my
picture book, Susan and the amphons among
fishes.

So, yesterday I received draught of letter
which I suppose was sent.

rec'd 29.V.61

Mr Costas Nikolopoulos,
Ethnos

WRECKS - THROCKMORTON

Dear Sir,

I wish to call to your attention some inaccuracies in an article published in your newspaper on May 22 1961, entitled: THE SEIZURE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TREASURE OF THE HITTITES.

No object from this wreck has been identified as Hittite. The ships cargo consisted of scrap metal, mostly bronze farm tools, and ingots of bulk copper. Over one ton of material was raised by the University of Pennsylvania expedition of 1960. An accurate preliminary account of this excavation can be referred to in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY Vol 65 No 2 April 1961 Page 186.

The objects taken by the Cochrans were five bronze tools, which have now been turned over to authorities in the United States for return to Turkey. There is no evidence whatsoever to prove that the Cochrans took more than these five objects.

The wreck was found not in August 1959 but in May 1957, by Turkish sponge divers, who raised some of the cargo and sold it for scrap. It was their intention to return to the site in 1958 with dynamite and free the rest, which was solidly cemented to the bottom by sea growth, so that it too could be sold for scrap. They were prevented from doing this by Divers Apkin and Throckmorton, who were carrying out an underwater Archaeological Survey of ^{South Turkey} ~~Knoxington~~, in cooperation with the regional ephor of Antiquities.

The Cochrans put their Yacht at the disposal of the Izmir Museum in July of 1959, so that the wreck which was at Cape Gelidonya, over 100 miles from Halicarnassus, could be investigated. They were accompanied at all times by the regional Ephor of Antiquities. The objects raised under his supervision were lodged in the Museum at Bodrum. Photographs and drawings of these objects were the means of Convincing the Authorities

Mr Costas Nikolopoulos Page 2

that we had definitely found the wreck of a ship of the Mycenaean period. They sent an expedition to Turkey led by ~~Mr. Bass~~ Professor George Bass, of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, with Myself as Technical advisor to Mr Bass. The excavation was successfully completed in 27 metres of water, ~~xxxx~~ For the first time in the history of underwater archaeology it was possible to make accurate archaeological ~~xxxxxxxx~~ drawings underwater. These drawings are the first direct evidence of the actual construction plan of a ship of the time of the Odyssey.

With the exception of an Article (Oldest Shipwreck Ever Found - May 1960) In the National Geographic Magazine, the Official ~~publication~~ ^{Journal} of the National Geographic Society, a non Profit Organization founded in 1888 "For the Increase and diffusion of Geographical Knowledge", My Reporting on Underwater Archaeology has been confined to the Archaeological Journals. All popular reporting on the Gelidonya wreck has been done by Mr Stanton Waterman the "journalist invited by the Cochrans to describe the siezing of this new Golden Fleece", referred to in your article.

I have been engaged in research in underwater archaeological methods for the past four years. I do write popular articles, in order to make money with which to carry on my proper job: Basic research in underwater archaeology.

I should like to call your attention to the fact that several ships of the Bronze age, carrying cargoes of Copper ingots, like the wreck at Gelidonya Cape have been found by sponge divers in the past. These wrecks were dynamited and the copper ingots were sold for scrap. The only material recovered for science from a Bronze age ship in the past are the 17 Copper Ingots now in the Athens Numismatic Museum. These were found by Sponge divers from Cyne in Evbea and saved from the scrap heap by the Greek Archaeologist Pelicanos.

Mr Costas Nikolopoulos Page 3

The First person to recognize their importance was the famous Scholar Svoronos, who published them in Journal D'Archaeologie Numismatique in 1903. It is not likely that anything will ever be known of the ship that carried these ingots, and the material, so important to science, that accompanied them.

I have no intention of defending an act which was at best irresponsible: The Cochrans unauthorized removal of Archaeological material from Turkey. However, an act of irresponsibility by people who were associated with me for three weeks, out of the three years that I worked there, should not be allowed to detract from what is generally recognized as a very real contribution to the infant science of underwater Archaeology: The Discovery, and successful excavation, using for the first time land methods, of the oldest shipwreck ever found, off Cape Gelidonya. If the Cochrans had not put their yacht at the disposal of the Izmir Museum, The priceless archaeological material now safe in the museum at Bodrum, would now be lost to science forever: In a Turkish scrap pile heap.

The Objects which Kapkin says were lost in 1959, and which he claimed were later stolen by the Cochrans, were recovered in July of 1960 by Myself and Mr Frederick Bunas, and are now in the Heliarnassos Museum.

I have not been informed of any sanctions carried out against me by the Turkish Government.

Sincerely Yours,

Peter Throckmorton.

Technical Advisor
Hellenic Council of Underwater
Activities.

Technical Advisor University of
Pennsylvania Underwater Expedition
to Turkey.

P. Throckmorton calls

Bergren (Piero) director of Swedish Sch. in Rome. met through Swedish family in Placencia with whom he lives (Pellie Costas, the wife, married a Greek, is a widow, does some guiding.)

This Bergren is greatly interested in Halicanusos, going to Bodrum next week with Peter. (Now working in Delos.) Has worked at Labranda, and when finished there, will apply to Haldri Bay to excavate at Halicanusos and to bring ^{Hall} stuff from Labranda to Bodrum Museum. (L. was submitted post by Messolus.)

100,000 Turkish Liras have been assigned for Bodrum Museum (announced by Haldri Bay).

Bodrum Castle has an ancient part. Roman mosaics found which they worked on floors for museum.

George B. did not get \$4000 for getting material.

Russel (from Swiss) has done test dive to 750' w. aquaplane. A physiologist.

Constan's swimming double-saucer, highly manoeuvrable.

Geographic has given bedding for 3 years to G. Bass. (As to Constan.) (Half costs. The rest is from the University(?))

OVER

Large space for samples collected at Bodrum.

It is to be a center for Underwater Archaeology
(Tutank papers) -
Survey of jars.

Publ. of survey of 1958 and 1959 finds
with exception of those being publ. by Miss
Taylor & George, plus what has come in
to castle since.

Friends of friends, like Niki's captain for
Skiaathos, with long for $\tau\pi\alpha\tau\tau\alpha$ captains
for small sums (not to minor wreck-robbing).

\$500 & \$700 for paying for new jars for
Tutank papers, and for setting up racks.

\$100 a month to draughtsman in Bodrum.
(maintenance.) Get a painter or artist. (Bertil
would have to have his expenses from Sweden.)
If G. Baes ^{or Bogner} excavation etc. were going on
could live with them.

I am supposed to be a center. Will I still
be here? They might raise money for my
support, Books for the drawings here.

and some children
want to live at great
P.
just out about there,
was ready in the
thanks to cooperation
of studying ~~SA~~
by strengthening by
VG, who looking
studying not only
P.
let other children
studied in
let's publish in
are underway

Ο ΒΥΘΟΣ ΑΠΟΚΑΛΥΠΤΕΙ ΤΑ ΜΥΣΤΙΚΑ ΤΟΥ 13ου Π.Χ. ΑΙΩΝΟΣ

ΤΙ ΠΕΡΙΕΙΧΕ ΤΟ ΠΡΟΪΣΤΟΡΙΚΟΝ ΝΑΥΑΓΙΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΧΕΛΙΔΟΝΙΩΝ ΝΗΣΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΛΥΚΙΑΣ

‘Η πλουσιωτάτη συλλογή 60 «νομισματικών πελέκεων χαλκού» και οι διπλοί πελέκεες Μυκηναϊκού τύπου. — Τά δπλα και τά εργαλεία της τρίτης περιόδου της εποχής του Χαλκού. — Πώς έγινεν ή ανέλκυσις του πολυτίμου αποκαλυπτικού φορτίου από τον βυθόν της ‘Ιερής Χελιδονίας άκρας διά της συνεργασίας ειδικών από πολλές χώρας. — Τά αποτελέσματα της αποστολής του Πανεπιστημίου της Πενσυλβανίας.

Διοργανωθέν υπό του «Αρχαιολογικού Ινστιτούτου της Αμερικής» και του «Αμερικανικού Φιλολογικού Συνδέσμου» συνεκλήθη κατά τας ημέρας των εορτών της Πρωτοχρονιάς εις Χάρτφορντ τών Η.νωμένων Πολιτειών συνέδριον, κατά το οποίον άνεκοινώθησαν αι νεώτεροι ανακαλυφθέντες αποκαλυπτικοί και αι εν γένει πρόσφατοι επιτεύξεις της έπιστήμης εις τήν τομέα της αρχαιολογίας και της κλασσικής φιλολογίας.

Μεταξύ άλλων, ο κ. Τζέιμς Μάκ Κρέντι, του Πανεπιστημίου του Χάρτφορντ, και ο κ. Άρθουρ Στάινμπεργκ, του Πανεπιστημίου της Πενσυλβανίας, άνεκοινώσαν με τον τίτλον «Ένα Πιόλε, μύκον Φρούρον της Άττικής», τά αποτελέσματα των τελευταίων ανασκαφών της «Αμερικανικής Σχολής Κλασσικών Σπουδών» εις τήν χερσόνησον του Πόρτο Ράφτη Κορώνειαν, περί των οποίων έκτενεις πληροφορίες δημοσίευσεν ή «Καθημερινή» τήν 11ην Δεκεμβρίου 1960, ο δε κ. Κορνήλιος Βερμούλτ, του Μουσείου της Βοστώνης, ώμίλησε διά τας νέας διαπιστώσεις του περί του αλκοοσσού — αγγάματος, που εύρίσκειται επί της νηίδος του ορμου του Πόρτο Ράφτη.

Εις το συνέδριον του Χάρτφορντ ώμίλησε και ο καθηγητής του Πανεπιστημίου του Σινινατί κ. Τζών Κάσκυ διά τά αποκαλυφθέντα των ανασκαφών του εις ‘Αγιαν Ειρήνην Κέα, περί των οποίων έγγραψεν εις τήν «Καθημερινή» της 11ης Οκτωβρίου 1960, ο δε διευθυντής τής εν ‘Αθήναις Αμερικανικής Σχολής Κλασσικών Σπουδών καθηγητής κ. Χένρυ Ρόμπινσον ανέφερε τά πορίσματα του εκ των τελευταίων ανασκαφών του εις αρχαίαν Κόρινθον («Καθημερινή» 21-8-1960).

Ενδιαφέρουσαι ανακοινώσεις έγιναν επίσης από τον κ. Σάουλ Γουάινμπεργκ περί των Νεολιθικών αρχαιοτήτων της ‘Εταιρίας, από τον κ. Άζελ φόν Σάιτερν περί των θαλινών ειδών που εύρέθησαν εις τας Σάρδεις μέχρι του 1960, από τήν δνίδα Έβελυν Χάρρισον περί των ποριμάτων του κ. ‘Ιωάννου Τραυλού και της Ιδίας εκ της μελέτης των εις ‘Ελευσίνα αντιγράφων του δυτικού δατώματος του Παρθενώνος, από τον κ. Τζών Γιάνγκ περί του περιηγητού Πλουτάρχου και άλλους επί διαφόρων θεμάτων.

‘Η σπουδαιότερα εκ των ανακοινώσεων

Εις τον παγκόσμιον Τύπον και εις το εύρύτερον κοινόν των πολιτισμένων χωρών προέκυψε έξαιρετικήν έντύπωσιν μια από τας ανακοινώσεις του συνεδρίου του Χάρτφορντ, ή οποία αφέωρα τήν

Συνέντευξις του ανακαλύψαντος το άρχαιότερον γνωστόν ναυάγιον του κόσμου και τεχνικού συμβούλου της πανεπιστημιακής αποστολής άνεγκύσεως του κ. ΠΗΤΕΡ ΘΡΟΚΜΟΡΤΟΝ πρὸς τὸν συντάκτην της «Καθημερινής» κ. Μ. ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΑ-ΙΔΗΝ.

Ὅτι ή έρευνα των ναυαγίων εις τὸν βυθὸν επιβάλλεται νά γίνεται με σύστημα και σύμφωνα με τήν πείραν που απέκτηθη από τους ειδικούς της υποβρυχίου αρχαιολογίας, διότι διά της μετακινήσεως των αντικειμένων που εύρίσκονται εις τὸν βυθὸν από έρρασιτέχνας έρευνητάς, αι αρχαιοτήτες της θαλάσσης χάνουν τήν αποκαλυπτικὴν των σημασίαν.

‘Η πείρα των τελευταίων ετών απέδειξεν ὅτι διά νά καταστή δυνατόν νά αποκαλυφθὸν τά μυστικά των αρχαιοτήτων του βυθοῦ είναι ανάγκη νά μή τὰς έγλιση κανείς χωρίς τήν καθοδήγησιν του ειδικού. Μετά τήν έπισήμανσιν ενὸς ναυαγίου με αρχαιότητας, επιβάλλεται ὅχι μόνον νά φωτογραφηθῶν, αλλά και νά σχεδιασθῶν αι αρχαιοτήτες εις τήν θέσιν που εύρίσκονται επί του πυθμένος από ειδικούς σχε-



‘Ο ανακαλύψας τὸ άρχαιότερον γνωστόν ναυάγιον και τεχνικός σύμβουλος της πανεπιστημιακής αποστολής άνεγκύσεως του κ. Πήτερ Θροκμόρτον κατά φωτογραφίαν του συντάκτου μας κ. Μίλη Παρσκειυαΐδη.

διαστάς. ‘Η αποστολή του Πανεπιστημίου της Πενσυλβανίας που άνείλκυσε τὸ ναυάγιον της Μυκηναϊκής εποχής έχρησιμοποίησε διά τήν σχεδίασιν των προϊστορικῶν αντικειμένων πρὸς τήν ένάρξεως της άνεγκύσεως των τήν ‘Αγγλίδα αρχαιολόγον σχεδιάστριαν δεσποινίδα Χόννορ Φρόστ, ή οποία έχει ειδικευθῇ πλέον εις καταδύσεις.

Από τήν σχετικὴν συζήτησιν έπείσθημεν ὅτι ή χρησιμοποίησις έρρασιτέχνων της υποβρυχίου αλείας εις τήν έρευναν των αρχαιοτήτων του βυθοῦ άνευ της συμμετοχῆς εις τας καταδύσεις ειδικευμένων έπιστημόνων και τεχνικῶν συμβούλων, δύναται νά προκαλέσῃ άνεπανορθώτους ζημίας εις τοὺς αρχαιολογικοὺς θησαυροὺς των θαλάσσαν και νά καταστήσῃ αὐτοὺς άνευ σημασίας διά τήν έπιστήμην.

Διά τὸν λόγον αὐτὸν τὸ Πανεπιστήμιον της Πενσυλβανίας, που διωργάνωσε τήν αποστολήν μελέτης και άνεγκύσεως του ναυαγίου της Μυκηναϊκής εποχῆς παρά τὰς ἀκτάς της Τουρκίας, δέν ήρκέσθη εις τήν χρησιμοποίησιν ‘Αμερικανῶν και Τούρκων, αλλά έπεκαλέσθη τήν συνεργασίαν και Γάλλων, ‘Αγγλων και Γερμανῶν ειδικῶν.

‘Η διεθνὴς συνεργασία είναι λοιπὸν ἀπολύτως επιβεβλημένη εις τὸν νέον τομέα έρεύνης των βυθῶν κάθε χώρας.

Αί πολύτιμοι πληροφορίες των σπογγαλιέων

‘Ο κ. Θροκμόρτον μάς τονίζει ὅτι ή ‘Επιστήμη ὀφείλει νά χρησιμοποιήσῃ και τας γνώσεις που έχουν ήδη περί της ὁπάρξεως άρχαίων ναυαγίων οι σπογγαλιεῖς της εποχῆς μας, οι ὁποῖοι κατόπιν της ανακαλύψεως τρόπου κατασκευῆς τεχνιτῶν σπόγγων ήρρισαν νά έγκαταλείψουν άθρόως τὸ επαγγέλμα των. Είναι λοιπὸν ανάγκη νά οργανωθῇ τὸ ταχύτερον ή συνεργασία των ειδικῶν με αὐτοὺς, διότι μετά δέκα έτη δέν θά ὁπάρχῃ ἱσως κανεῖς σπογγαλιεὺς. ‘Οσοι ἐξ αὐτῶν άσכולόνται με τήν σπογγαλιείαν ή θά διασπαρῶν εις άλλας έργασίας ή θά λησμονήσουν τήν άκριβῆ θέσιν των ναυαγίων.

Εις τοὺς σπογγαλιεῖς της Τουρκίας ὀφείλει ήδη και ο κ. Θροκμόρτον τας περισσότερας έπιτυχίας του δι’ ανακαλύψαν άρχαίων ναυαγίων και εις άσφαφείς πληροφορίας Τούρκου σπογγαλιέως ὀφείλει και τήν ανακάλυψιν του Μυκηναϊκοῦ ναυαγίου του 13ου π.Χ. αἰῶνος. Οι δῦται πρὸς προσλαμβάνονται δι’ ὁποδρυχίους έρεύνας γίνονται δεκτοὶ δι’ έργασίαν μόνον αφού επιδειξῶν Ικανότητα νά αποδόλουν έντός της θαλάσσης εις βάθος 50 μέτρων τήν στολήν καταδύσεως και νά άνέλθωσιν άμέσως εις τήν επιφάνειαν χωρίς νά χρησιμοποιήσιν κανένα τεχνικὸν μέσον.

‘Η νεώτερα συσκευή αὐτονόμου καταδύσεως αἰκουα λάγγκ (βαλάνσας πνέωμης) — (Aqua-Lungs) πρὸς χρησιμοποίησιν και ο κ. Θροκμόρτον παρουσιάζει πολλά πλεονεκτήματα έν σχέσει πρὸς τας παλαιὰς συσκευάς. Εις τὸ βάθος των 30 μέτρων, εις τὸ ὁποῖον εύρίσκει τὸ ναυάγιον της Μυκηναϊκής εποχῆς, ή δύνατο ήμερησίως νά έργάζεται με δύο μόνον καταδύσεις, εκ των οποίων ή πρώτη ήτο διαρκείας 40 λε-

έκει διεπίστωσε τήν ὕπαρξιν του ναυαγίου και έχρονολόγησεν αὐτὸ εις τήν Μυκηναϊκὴν εποχήν.

Από τοὺς ειδικούς προϊστορικόλογους ένδιεφέρθησαν τότε μεταξύ άλλων διά τὸ ναυάγιον της Χελιδονίας και ο διευθυντής των ανασκαφῶν του Γορδίου καθηγητής του Πανεπιστημίου της Πενσυλβανίας κ. Ρόννεϋ Γιάνγκ, ο ὁποῖος διωργάνωσε διά τὸ 1960 αποστολήν ειδικῶν από διάφορα κράτη διά τήν άνέλκυσιν και μελέτην των εύρημάτων του βυθοῦ.

‘Η αποστολή του 1960

‘Ο καθηγητής Ρόννεϋ Γιάνγκ επέτυχε χάριν της αποστολῆς του 1960 τήν οικονομικὴν ένίσχυσιν ὅχι μόνον του Πανεπιστημίου της Πενσυλβανίας, αλλά και της ‘Αμερικανικής Φιλοσοφικής ‘Εταιρίας της Φιλαδέλφειας, ὡς του ‘Ιδρυματος ‘Littauer της Νέας ‘Υόρκης. ‘Ως έπιστημονικός άρχηγός της αποστολῆς του Πανεπιστημίου της Πενσυλβανίας ὤρισθη ο κ. Τζώρτζ Μπας, του Πανεπιστημιακοῦ Μουσείου Πενσυλβανίας, ο ὁποῖος ὤπηρεε και συνεργάτης του καθηγητοῦ κ. Τζών Κάσκυ εις τας ανασκαφάς της Αίρνας. Τεχνικός σύμβουλος της αποστολῆς του 1960 ὤρισθη από τον κ. Γιάνγκ ο ανακαλύψας τὸ ναυάγιον κ. Θροκμόρτον. ‘Η αποστολή έναικισε τὸ πλοικριον ‘Μανταλινταῖς του πλοιάρχου Κιμάλ ‘Αράς, τὸ ὁποῖον είναι 10 τόνων, ὡς και ένα άλλο τουρκικόν πλοικριον 40 τόνων, τὸ ‘ελοῦφι-Τεζλίτ. Οι δῦται που έχρησιμοποίησαν υπό της αποστολῆς είχαν ειδικευθῇ εις τήν σπογγαλιείαν πρὸ εικοσαετίας από Καλυμνίους σπογγαλιεῖς. Εις τήν αποστολήν έλαβον μέρος και ο διευθυντής του Μουσείου Σμύρνης κ. Χάκκι Γκιούλτεκιν και ο κ. Λοῦφι Ντογκρούλ, του ‘Αρχαιολογικοῦ Μουσείου Κωνσταντινουπόλεως.

Διά νά μή καταστραφῶν τὰ αντικείμενα ὅταν θά έβγαιναν από τήν θάλασσαν, προσελήφθη εις τήν αποστολήν και ή ‘Αγγλῆς αρχαιολόγος δνις ‘Ιωάννα Τάιηλορ του ‘Ινστιτούτου ‘Αρχαιολογίας του Λονδίνου, ή ὁποία είναι ειδικευμένη εις τήν συντήρησιν αρχαιοτήτων. ‘Ο κ. Θροκμόρτον μάς πληροφορεῖ ὅτι πολλάκις, εάν δέν ληφθῇ έγκαιρως μέριμνα από ειδικόν, τὸ ξύλο μεταβάλλει μορφήν ὅταν βγῇ από τήν θάλασσαν έντός ημισείας ὥρας και ντά παρέλθουσιν μιάς ὥρας δέν έχει πλέον καμμίαν σχέση με τήν αρχικήν του εμφάνισιν.

Εις τήν αποστολήν του 1960 μετέσχον και οι Γάλλοι δῦται κ.κ. Φρειδερίκος Ντυμά και Κλωντ Ντιτουί. ‘Ο πρῶ-



‘Ενα από τὰ μέλη της αποστολῆς ανακαλύψας τὸ προϊστορικὸν ναυάγιον, ή δνις Σουλζάνα Φίπς, ενώ χειρίζεται εις τὸν βυθὸν της Μικρασιατικῆς παραλίας τὸν συσκευήν του εβαλάνσιου πνέωματος (Aqua-Lungs) διά νά έμφυσήσῃ ὅλγαν αέρα έντός αὐφρέας, ο ὁποῖος δέν δύνηθῇ τοιοτρόπως νά άνέλθῃ μόνος του εις τήν επιφάνειαν της θαλάσσης με ταχύτητα ρακίετας κατά μέθοδον, επινεύσειαν πρὸ ὀλίγων ετών.

τος διετέλεσε δεύτερος ὕπαρχος του πλοιάρχου Κουστὸ και είναι ήδη πρῶτος δότης του γαλλικοῦ ναυτικοῦ διά τας ὁποδρυχίους έρεύνας.

Πὼς ήρρισε τὸ έργον της αποστολῆς

Αί έργασίαι της αποστολῆς διήρκεσαν περίπου τέσσαρας μήνας, ή δέ κατακνήσις της είχε γίνει επί της Μικρασιατικῆς ακτῆς εις απόστασιν πέντε μιλίων από τὸ ναυάγιον, διότι ή πλησίον αὐτοῦ παραλία είναι έντελὴς ἀκατάλληλος πρὸς διαμονήν. Εις τήν περιοχὴν αὐτὴν πλησίον του άκρατηρίου ὁπάρχουν αι ‘Χελιδονίαι νήσοι, που άναφέρονται από τὸν Δημοσθένην και είναι νηίδες με ἀποτόμους βράχους.

‘Αφ’ ὅπου φωτογραφήσῃ τὸ ναυάγιον και έγινεν ή χαρτογράφησις της περιοχῆς του πυθμένος, εις τὸν ὁποῖον εύρίσκοντο, ήρρισεν ή λεπτομερὴς σχεδιογράφησις των αντικειμένων του από τήν ‘Αγγλίδα δῦτριαν και ζωγράφον δνίδα Χόννορ Φρόστ πρὶν μετακινήσῃ κανένα εκ αὐτῶν, εκτός εκείνων που είχαν άνεγκυσθῇ υπό της αποστολῆς του προηγουμένου έτους.

Κατὰ τὸ 1960, αφού άνεγκύσθησαν ὅλα τὰ αντικείμενα που ήσαν ὁρατά επί του πυθμένος, ο ὁποῖος εις τήν περιοχὴν των Χελιδονίων νήσων και της ‘Ιερῆς Χελιδονίας άκρας αποτελεῖται από βράχους και άμμου, ήρρισεν ή έπιστήμανσις των κάτωθεν της επιφανείας του πυθμένος εύρισκομένων μεταλλικῶν αρχαιοτήτων διά της χρησιμοποίησεως ειδικῆς συσκευῆς έπισημάνσεως των μετᾶλλων. ‘Η αποστολή του κ. Μπας και του κ. Θροκμόρτον έχρησιμοποίησε και τας νεώτερας μεθόδους των ναυαγοσωστικῶν. ‘Ωρισμένα αρχαιοτήτες έ-

φροντίδας της δνιδος ‘Ιωάννας ντὺ Πλάτ Τέηλορ.

Κατὰ τήν έκφρασιν του κ. Θροκμόρτον, τὸ σύνολον των εύρημάτων της Χελιδονίας δίδει τήν έντύπωσιν ὅτι τὸ πλοῖον έταξίδευε σάν πλωτή έκθεσις.

‘Ιδιαίτερον σημωσιαν έχει και τὸ γεγονός ὅτι εύρέθησαν εις τὸ ναυάγιον και αλγυπτιακοὶ σκαραβαῖοι και διάφορα είδη που φαίνονται νά προέρχονται από Μυκηναίους, Χιτίτας και Αιγυπτίους.

Μέγα ενδιαφέρον παρουσιάζουν και τὰ ὅπλα που εύρέθησαν επί του πλοίου. Μεταξύ των εύρημάτων είναι και μία άρχειαλκίνη σούβλα ὁμοία με εκείνας που χρησιμοποιούνται και σημερον διά ψήσιμον κρέατων. Γενικῶς τὸ φορτίον του ἀποτελεῖτο κυρίως από χάλκινα και άρειχάλκινα αντικείμενα. Εις τὰ εύρηματα περιλαμβάνονται επίσης και ὁπολείμματα από τὰ φαγητά του πληρώματος της Μυκηναϊκής εποχῆς: ψαροκόκκαλα, ένα κόκκαλο προβάτου ή κατσίκας, κουκούτια αλάνων και πιθανῶς ένα κόκκαλο πτηνοῦ. Εύρέθησαν επίσης γυάλινες χάνδρες, μία κυλινδρική σφραγίς, άγγεῖα και λυχνία εκ πηλοῦ, τεμάχια σκευῶν και καλαθίων και άλλα διάφορα είδη, τὰ ὁποία θά άναφέρωνται με λεπτομερείας εις τὸ ναυάγιον της Χελιδονίας, θά έκδοθῇ, ὅπως πιστεύεται, μετά 3 ή 4 έτη, θά γραφῇ δὲ από τὸν έπιστημονικόν διευθυντὴν της αποστολῆς κ. Μπας. ‘Ωρισμένα κεφάλαια από τὸ δέλιον αὐτοῦ θά γραφῶνται από τον κ. Θροκμόρτον. Διά τήν έντύπωσιν του κοινού θά δημοσιευθῶν προσεγώς έκτελή άρθρα από τὸν κ. Μπας και τὸν κ. Θροκμόρτον εις περιοδικὰ των ‘Νιουμ. Πολιτίων.

ΜΙΛΗΤΡ. ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΑ-ΙΔΗΣ



‘Ενας από τοὺς 60 «νομισματικούς πελέκες χαλκού» της Μυκηναϊκής εποχῆς, που εύρέθησαν με τὸ φορτίον του πλοίου του 13ου π.Χ. αἰῶνος, που είχε ναυαγήσει παρά τήν ‘Ιερὰν Χελιδονίαν άκραν της Λυκίας, ανατολικῶς του Καστελλοοριζίου. ‘Η φωτογραφία λήφθη καθ’ ήν στιγμήν ή συμμετασχούσα εις τας καταδύσεις και εις τήν φωτογράφησιν του ναυαγίου δνις Σουλζάνα Φίπς μετρά τὸ μέγεθος του νομισματικῶν πελέκεως μετὰ τήν άνέλκυσιν του.

ανακαλύψαν εις τὸν βυθὸν της θαλάσσης ανατολικῶς της Ρόδου και του Καστελλοοριζίου ἑνός πλοίου, που είχε ναυαγήσει κατά τήν Μυκηναϊκὴν εποχήν — τιν 13ον π.Χ. αἰῶνα. Τὸ πλοῖον αὐτὸ εύρέθη κατάφορτον από αντικείμενα που έχουν μεγίστην αποκαλυπτικὴν σημασίαν διά τήν γνώσιν του έμπορίου των μετᾶλλων κατά τήν τελευταίαν περίοδον της εποχῆς του Χαλκού και μεταβάλλουν σημαντικῶς τας ἀντιλήψεις που είχαν ὡς τώρα οι έπιστήμονες περί του τρόπου της χρησιμοποίησεως των μετᾶλλων και της κατασκευῆς ὀπλων κατά τοὺς πρὸ του Τρωικοῦ πολέμου χρόνους.

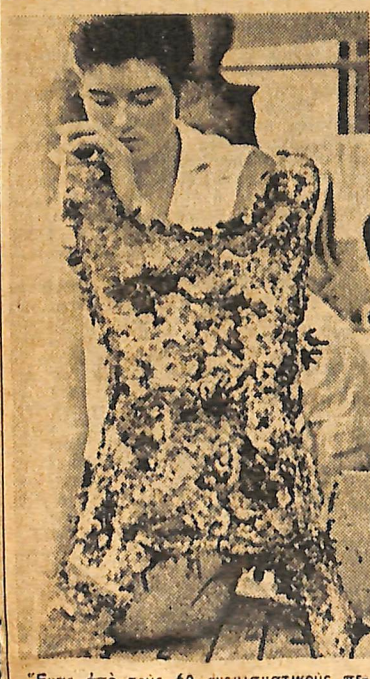
‘Η ανακοίνωσις περί της ανακαλύψεως του σπουδαιωτάτου και άρχαιωτέρου γνωστοῦ ναυαγίου των προϊστορικῶν χρόνων έγινε εις τὸ συνέδριον του Χάρτφορντ από τὸν ήγηθέντα της έπιστημονικῆς αποστολῆς άνεγκύσεως του, ειδικῶν προϊστορικόλογον του Πανεπιστημιακοῦ Μουσείου της Φιλαδέλφειας κ. Τζώρτζ Μπας, ή δὲ ανακάλυψις του ὀφείλεται εις τὸν κ. Πήτερ Θροκμόρτον, ο ὁποῖος είναι συνεργάτης της ‘Εθνικῆς Γεωγραφικῆς ‘Εταιρίας της ‘Αμερικῆς, έχει παρακολουθήσει πανεπιστημιακά μαθήματα ανθρωπολογίας και αρχαιολογίας και έχει άναπτύξει από της παιδείας του ήλικίας, ὅτε ή οικογένεια του ήτο έγκατεστημένη εις τήν Χαδάνη, Ικανότητας καταδύσεων εις μεγάλα βάθη.

‘Όταν εύθρε μετά τήν ανακοίνωσιν του συνεδρίου του Χάρτφορντ ήβλησάμεν νά μάθωμεν από τοὺς εν ‘Αθήναις ‘Αμερικανικοὺς αρχαιολόγους λεπτομερείας διά τὸ μοναδικόν αὐτὸ ναυάγιον της Μυκηναϊκής περιόδου, έπληροφόρηθμεν ὅτι κατά εύτυχῇ δι’ ήμᾶς συμπτωσιν είχε έλθει πρὸ ὀλίγων ημερῶν εις τήν ‘Ελλάδα ο δῖος ο πρωτεργάτης της ανακαλύψεως του πλοίου του 13ου π.Χ. αἰῶνος διά νά μελέτησῃ εις

ήσαν εις τας Σάρδεις μέχρι του 1960, από την δυνάμει "Εθελών Χάρρισον περί των πορισμάτων του κ. Ιωάννου Τραυλίου και της ίδιας εκ της μελέτης των εις "Ελευσίνα αντιγράφων του δυτικού ατόματος του Παρθενώνος, από τον κ. Τζών Γιάνγκ περί του περιηγητού Πλουτάρχου και από άλλους επί διαφόρων θεμάτων.

'Η σπουδαιότερα εκ των ανακρινώσεων

Είς τον παγκόσμιον τύπον και εις το ευρύτερον κοινόν των πολιτισμένων χωρών προέκυψε εξαιρετική εντύπωση μία από τας ανακρινώσεις του συνεδρίου του Χάρτφορντ, η οποία αφεώρα την



"Ενας από τους 60 «νομισματικούς πελίκους χαλκού» της Μικηναϊκής εποχής, που εύρησαν με το φορτίον του πλοίου τον 13ον π.Χ. αιώνα, που είχε ναυαγήσει παρά την Ίερν Χελιδονίαν άκρας της Λυκίας, ανατολικάς του Καστελλορίζου. "Η φωτογραφία ελήφθη καθ' ην στιγμήν η συμμετασχούσα εις τας καταδόσεις και εις την φωτογράφησιν του ναυαγίου δνις Σουζάνα Φίπς μετρά το μέγεθος του «νομισματικού πελίκου» μετά την ανέλκυσίν του.

ανακάλυψιν εις τόν βυθόν της θαλάσσης ανατολικώς της Ρόδου και του Καστελλορίζου ενός πλοίου, που είχε ναυαγήσει κατά την Μικηναϊκήν εποχήν — τον 13ον π.Χ. αιώνα. Το πλοίον αυτό εύρεθη κατάφορτον από αντικείμενα που έχουν μεγίστην αποκαλυπτικήν σημασίαν διά την γνώνιν του έμπορίου των μεταλλών κατά την τελευταίαν περίοδον της εποχής του Χαλκού και μεταβάλλουν σημαντικώς τας αντιλήψεις που είχαν έως τώρα οι έπιστήμονες περί του τρόπου της χρησιμοποίησεως των μετάλλων και της κατασκευής όπλων κατά τους πρό του Τρωϊκού πολέμου χρόνους.

"Η ανακρίνωσις περί της ανακαλύψεως του σπουδαιωτάτου και αρχαιοτέρου γνωστού ναυαγίου των προϊστορικών χρόνων έγινε εις το συνέδριον του Χάρτφορντ από τον ήγηθέντα της επιστημονικής αποστολής ανέλκυσας του, ειδικόν προϊστοριολόγον του Πανεπιστημιακού Μουσείου της Φιλαδέλφειας κ. Τζώρτζ Μπας, η δέ ανακρίνωσις του όφειλεται εις τον κ. Πίτερ Θροκμόρτον, ό οποίος είναι συνεργάτης της "Εθνικής Γεωγραφικής "Εταιρίας" της "Αμερικής, έχει παρακολουθήσει πανεπιστημιακά μαθήματα ανθρωπολογίας και αρχαιολογίας και έχει αναπτύξει από της παιδικής του ηλικίας, ότε η οικογένεια του ήτο έγκατεστημένη εις την Χαβάην, ικανότητας καταδόσεων εις μεγάλα βάθη.

"Όταν εύθους μετά την ανακρίνωσιν του συνεδρίου του Χάρτφορντ ήβηθησαν να μάθωμεν από τους έν "Αθηνας "Αμερικανούς αρχαιολόγους λεπτομερείας διά το μυστικόν αυτό ναυάγιον της Μικηναϊκής περιόδου, έπληροφθημεν ότι κατά εύτυχ ήν ήμεις συμπίπτωσιν είχαν έλθει πρό όλγων ημερών εις την "Ελλάδα ό ίδιος ό πρωτοεργάτης της ανακαλύψεως του πλοίου του 13ου π.Χ. αιώνα διά να μελετήση εις την Βιβλιοθήκην της "Αμερικανικής Σχολής Κλασσικών Σπουδών της ελληνικής πρωτεύουσος ώρισμένα θέματα που άφορουν τας προσεχείς δημοσιεύσεις του.

Συνητήσαμεν τον κ. Θροκμόρτον με συστάσεις της συνεργάτιδος του αρχαιολόγου δεσποινίδος Βιργίνιας Γκρέης, η όποια μελετά από έτών συστηματικώς τους αρχαίους άμφορείς οίνου και τας σφραγισματα που διασώζονται επ' αυτών. "Όπως μάς είπεν ό κ. Θροκμόρτον, το ένδιαφέρον του διά την ανακρίνωσιν αρχαίων ναυαγίων ένισχύθη πολύ κατά τα τελευταία έτη και με τας προτροπάς της δεσποινίδος Γκρέης, η όποια αποδέχουσα εις την έκδοσιν "Κόρπους" των σφραγισμάτων αρχαίων άμφορέων μελετά τους άμφορείς που άνευρέθησαν και άνευρίσκονται όχι μόνον εις "Αθήνας, άλλα και εις άλλας μέρας του κόσμου.

"Ο ανακάλυψας τού Μικηναϊκόν ναυάγιον είναι ηλικίας 32 ετών και ήρχισεν τας καταδόσεις εις την θάλασσαν μαζί με τας συνομηλικάς του παιδιά της Χαβάης, που κατά έθιμον μανθάνουν να κολυμβούν ίσως και πριν καλυμθών να βαδίσουν, χρησιμοποιούν δέ κατά τας καταδόσεις των μεγάλων πέτρων διά να κατέρχονται εις μεγάλα βάθη. Πανεπιστημιακά μαθήματα ανθρωπολογίας και αρχαιολογίας έχει παρακολουθήσει εις την Χαβάην, εις την Πόλιν του Μεϊκού και εις τή Παιρί και έχει δημοσιεύσει αρκετά άρθρα και φωτογραφίας του εις τή "National Geographic" της "Αμερικής και εις διάφορα άλλα έντυπα ("Argosy", "Think", "Imagines", "Express", "Oggi" κ.ά.). Είς τας εργασίας του χρησιμοποιεί και φωτογραφικά μηχανάκια του θυβού, έστιδύχθη δέ την φωτογραφικήν τέχνην από τον διάσημον φωτογράφον και δημοσιόγραφον Ρόμπερτ Κάπα που έφονεύθη το 1953, ενώ έλάμβανε φωτογραφίας των μαχών της "Ινδοκίνας.

"Ο κ. Θροκμόρτον είναι επίσης και συνεργάτης του Ραδιοφωνικού Σταθμού της "Αμερικής "N.B.C.". Την ειδικότητα του δούτο ανέπτυξε και κατά την θητείαν του εις τή ναυτικήν των "Ηνωμ. Πολιτειών, κατά την διάρκεια της όποιας διετέλεσε και κυβερνήτης τορπιλλακάτου, ελργάσθη δέ κατόπιν και εις "Εταιρίαν ναυαγοσωστικών.

Κατά τα τελευταία έτη έπιδίδεται εις την υποβρύχιον αρχαιολογίαν και έπληθυνεν έως τώρα να μελετήση περίπου 35 ναυάγια της αρχαιότητος, έχει δέ έπιστημονικήν την θέσιν άλλων 5, τα όποια δά μελετήση εις τή μέλλων, τα όποια δά μελετήση εις τήν παρούσαν περίοδον του θα έκθεσι εις ένα θύλιον του περί των ναυαγισμένων πλοίων ("The lost ships"), το όποιον δά περιλαμβάνη και πλουσιωτάτην συλλογήν φωτογραφιών που έλαβεν ό ίδιος εις τόν θυβόν.

'Η έρευνα των αρχαίων ναυαγίων

"Απαντών εις σχετικές έρωτήσεις μάς, ό κ. Θροκμόρτον μάς δήλωσεν



"Ο ανακάλυψας τού αρχαιότερου γνωστού ναυαγίου και τεχνικός σύμβουλος της πανεπιστημιακής αποστολής ανέλκυσας του κ. Πίτερ Θροκμόρτον κατά φωτογραφίαν του συντάκτου μάς κ. Μίλη Παρσκειούση.

διαστάς. "Η αποστολή του Πανεπιστημίου της Πενσυλβανίας που άνείλκυσε τόν ναυάγιον της Μικηναϊκής εποχής έ χρησιμοποίησε διά την σχεδίασιν των προϊστορικών αντικειμένων πρό της ένάρξεως της ανέλκυσας των την "Αγγλίδα αρχαιολόγον σχεδιάστριαν δεσποινίδα Χόνν Φρόστ, η όποια έχει ειδικευθή πλέον εις καταδόσεις.

"Από την σχετικήν συζήτησιν έπείσθημεν ότι η χρησιμοποίησις έρασιτεχνών της υποβρυχίου άλκείας εις την έρευναν των αρχαιοτήτων του θυβού άνευ της συμμετοχής εις τας καταδόσεις ειδικευμένων έπιστημόνων και τεχνικών συμβούλων, δύναται να προκαλέσθι άνεπανορθώτους ζημίας εις τούς αρχαιολογικούς θησαυρούς τών θαλάσσεων και να καταστήσθι αυτούς άνευ σημασίας διά την έπιστήμην.

Διά τόν λόγον αυτόν το Πανεπιστήμιον της Πενσυλβανίας, που διωργάνωσε την αποστολήν μελέτης και ανέλκυσας τού ναυαγίου της Μικηναϊκής εποχής παρά τας άκτάς της Τουρκίας, δέν ήρκεσθη εις την χρησιμοποίησιν "Αμερικανών και Τούρκων, άλλα έπεκαλέσθη την συνεργασίαν και Γάλλων, "Αγγλων και Γερμανών ειδικών.

"Η διεθνής συνεργασία είναι λοιπόν άπολύτως έπιβεβλημένη εις τόν νέον τομέα έρεύνης των βυθών κάθε χώρας.

Αι πολύτιμοι πληροφορίες των σπογγαλιών

"Ο κ. Θροκμόρτον μάς τονίζει ότι η "Επιστήμη όφειλε να χρησιμοποιήσθι και τας γνώσεις που έχουν ήδη περί της υπάρξεως αρχαίων ναυαγίων οι σπογγαλιές της εποχής μάς, οι όποιοι κατόπιν της ανακαλύψεως τρόπου κατασκευής τεχνητών σπόγγων ήρχισαν να έγκαταλείπουν άθρόως τή έπαγγελίαν των. Είναι λοιπόν ανάγκη να οργανώσθι τού ταχύτερον η συνεργασία των ειδικών με αυτούς, διότι μετά δέκα έτη δέν θα ύπάρχη ίσως κανείς σπογγαλιεύς. "Όσοι έξ αυτών άσχοιοιούνται με την σπογγαλίαν η θα διασπαρύν εις άλλας εργασίας η θα λησπορήσουν την ακριβή θέσιν τών ναυαγίων.

Είς τούς σπογγαλιές της Τουρκίας όφειλε ήδη και ό κ. Θροκμόρτον τας περισσότερας έπιτυχίας του δι' ανακρίνωσιν αρχαίων ναυαγίων και εις άσφαίς πληροφορίας Τούρκου σπογγαλιεύς όφειλε και την ανακρίνωσιν του Μικηναϊκού ναυαγίου του 13ου π.Χ. αιώνα. Οι δύται που προσλαμβάνονται δι' υποβρυχίους έρεύνας γίνονται δεκτοί δι' έργασίαν μόνον άφού έπιδείξουν ικανότητα να αποβάλλουν έντός της θαλάσσης εις βάθος 50 μέτρων την στολήν καταδόσεως και να άνέλθουν άμέσως εις τήν έπιφάνειαν χωρίς να χρησιμοποιούν κανένα τεχνικόν μέσον.

"Η νεώτερη συσκευή αυτόνομου καταδόσεως άκούα λάνγκ (αβαλάσιον πνεύμων) — "Aqua-Lung" που χρησιμοποιεί και ό κ. Θροκμόρτον παρουσιάζει πολλά πλεονεκτήματα έν σχέσει πρός τας παλαιάς συσκευάς. Είς τή βάθος των 30 μέτρων, εις τή όποιαν εύρίσκετο τόν ναυάγιον της Μικηναϊκής εποχής, ήδύνατο ήμερησίως να έργάζεται με δύο μόνον καταδόσεις, εκ των όποιων η πρώτη ήτο διαρκείας 40 λεπτών της ώρας και η άλλη 30. "Εκτός άλλων η άκούα λάνγκ" έπιτρέπει να έργάζεται ό δύτες και με τή κεφαλή τής κάτω.

Τα ναυάγια των μικρασιατικών άκτών

"Ο κ. Θροκμόρτον με την ύποστηρίξιν του "Όμιλου Βατραχανθρώπων της Σύμνης έπήρε την άδειαν να συμμετάσχη εις ένα ταξίδιον του σπογγαλιευτικού πλοιαρίου "Μανταλίντσι" και επί ένα μήνα να έρευνήσθι και να μελετήσθι διάφορα αρχαία ναυάγια εις τας τουρκικάς ύδατα των περιοχών "Αλικαρνασσού, Κνίδου και Μάκρης άπέναντι των ελληνικών νήσων Καλύμνου, Κώ, Σύμνης και Ρόδου.

Κατά την έπιστροφήν του εις "Αλικαρνασσόν έγινε τυχαίως λόγος εις την παρέαν του από τόν πλοίαρχον του "Μανταλίντσι, Κεμάλ "Αράς, διά «μπαντίρια» που είχαν εύρει ό ίδιος το 1958 όταν ήλκυε σπόγγους παρά την Χελιδονίαν άκραν η "Ιερών άκρωτήριον" της νοτιοανατολικής άκτής της Λυκίας, παρά την δυτικήν παραλίαν του κόλπου της "Ατταλείας, περίπου 48 μίλια ανατολικώς τού Καστελλορίζου. "Ο πλοίαρχος Κεμάλ "Αράς διηκνήρηνσεν ότι εις βάθος 30 περίπου μέτρων παρά τή άκρωτήριον Χελιδονίαν είχε διαπιστώσει την ύπαρξιν περίπου δύο τόννων «μπαντιρίων» αντικειμένων, από τα όποια μερικοί ναύται του είχαν πάρει. "Η έρευνα του πληρώματος που ήρχισεν άμέσως ό κ. Θροκμόρτον διεπίσταν ότι εις τας «μπαντιρίνας» αντικείμενα του θυβού της Χελιδονίας άκρας περιλαμβάνοντο άκόμη και ξίφη. "Ο πλοίαρχος Κεμάλ "Αράς ύποσχέθη τότε να δώγῃσθι τόν κ. Θροκμόρτον εις την Χελιδονίαν και να τού ύποδείξῃ την θέσιν του ναυαγίου.

'Η πρώτη έξόρμησις εκ Πειραιώς

"Ο κ. Θροκμόρτον κατά την έπιστροφήν του εις "Ηνωμένες Πολιτείας διωργάνωσε μίαν ομάδα υποβρυχίου έξερευνήσεως με τόν γιώτ του άρχαιοφίλου φίλου του κ. Ντρέτον Κόχραν, "Αλβι Βιτζελεντ", συμπεριελήφθησαν δέ εις αυτήν ό υιός του Ιδιοκτήτου του γιώτ κ. Τζών Κόχραν και άλλοι έχοντες ειδικότητας χρησίμου διά την έξερεύνησιν όπως ό κ. Τζών Ράττερ, η δνις Σουζάνα Φίπς, ό κ. Σάταν Γουάτερμαν και άλλοι. "Αφού τή "Αλβι Βιτζελεντ" παρέλαθε από τόν Πειραιά τόν "Ιούνιον του 1959 τα άπαραίτητα τεχνικά έφόδια, έπλευσεν εις Σύμνην, όπου έπεβίβάσθησαν ως μέλη της αποστολής ό διευθυντής του "Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου κ. Χάκκι Γιουλέκιν και άλλοι Τούρκοι ειδικοί, όπως οι κ.κ. Μουσταφά Κακιν και Ρασίμ Ντιζάνλι.

"Η αποστολή του "Βιτζελεντ", άφού ήρευνεν ένα αρχαίον ναυάγιον εύρισκόμενον μεταξυ "Αλικαρνασσού και Καλύμνου, κατηβύθη εις τή "Ιερών άκρωτήριον της Λυκίας Χελιδονία και

Διά να μή καταστραφών τα άνεκείμμενα όταν θα έβγαινον από την θάλασσαν, προσελήφθη εις την άποστολήν και η "Αγγλίσ αρχαιολόγος δνις "Ιωάννα Τάιηλορ του "Ινστιτούτου "Αρχαιολογίας του Λονδίνου, η όποια ειδικευμένη εις την συντήρησιν αρχαιοτήτων. "Ο κ. Θροκμόρτον μάς πληροφύρει ότι πολλάκις, εάν δέν ληφθή έγγραίως μέριμνα από ειδικόν, τή εύλογοίως μέριμνα από βγή από τήν μεταβάλλει μορφήν όταν βγή από τήν θάλασσαν έντός ήμισείας ώρας και μετά παρέλευσιν μιάς ώρας δέν έχει πλέον καμμίαν σχέσιν με την αρχικήν του εμφάνισιν.

Είς την άποστολήν του 1960 μετέσχον και οι Γάλλοι δύται κ.κ. Φρειδερίκος Ντυμά και Κλώντ Ντιτουί. "Ο πρώ-



"Ενα από τα μέλη της αποστολής ανακάλυψε τον προϊστορικό ναυάγιον, η δνις Σουζάνα Φίπς, ενώ χειρίζεται εις τόν θυβόν της Μικρασιατικής παραλίας την συσκευήν του «αβαλάσιον πνεύμων» ("Aqua-lung") διά να έμφυσήσθι άέρα έντός άμφωρέως, ό όποιος δύ δύνηθι τοιοπότρωπος να άνέλθῃ μόνο, του εις την έπιφάνειαν της θαλάσσης με ταχύτητα ρουκέτας κατά μέθοδον, έπινηθείσαν πρό όλγων έτών.

τος διετέλεσε δεύτερος ύπαρχος του πλοίαρχου Κουστώ και είναι ήδη πρώτος δύτες του γαλλικού ναυτικού διά τας υποβρυχίους έρεύνας.

Πώς ήρχισε τó έργον της άποστολής

Αι έργασίαι της αποστολής διήρκεσαν περίπου τέσσαρας μήνας, η δέ κατασκήνωσις της είχε γίνει επί της Μικρασιατικής άκτής εις απόστασιν πέντε μιλίων από τόν ναυάγιον, διότι η πλησίον αυτού παραλία είναι έντελώς ακατάλληλος πρός διαμονήν. Είς την περιοχήν αυτήν πλησίον του άκρωτηρίου ύπάρχουν αι "Χελιδονίαι νήσοι, που αναφέρονται από τόν Δημοσθένη και είναι νησίδες με άποτόμους βράχους.

"Αφού έφατογραφήσθι τόν ναυάγιον και έγινε η χαρτογραφείσις της περιοχής του θυβένου, εις τόν όποιον εύρίσκετο, ήρχισεν η λεπτομερής σχεδιογράφισις των αντικειμένων του από την "Αγγλίδα δύτεριαν και ζωγράφον δνίδα Χόνν Φρόστ πριν μετακινήσθι κανένα εξ αυτών, εκτός εκείνων που είχαν ανέλκυθη υπό της αποστολής του προηγούμενου έτους.

Κατά τόν 1960, άφού άνείλκυθησαν όλα τα αντικείμενα που ήσαν δρατά επί του θυβένου, ό όποιος εις την περιοχήν των Χελιδονίων νήσων και της "Ιερών Χελιδονίας άκρας άποτελείται από βράχους και άμμου, ήρχισεν η έπιστημονική έρευνα των άμμου της έπιφάνειας του θυβένου εύρισκόμενων μεταλλικών αρχαιοτήτων διά της χρησιμοποίησεως ειδικής συσκευής έπιστημάνσεως των μετάλλων. "Η αποστολή του κ. Μπας και του κ. Θροκμόρτον έχρησιμοποίησε και τας νεώτερας μεθόδους των ναυαγοσωστικών. "Ωρισμένα αρχαιοτέρας έπιστημάνθησαν κάτω από τερστίους βράχους, μερικοί από τούς όποιους έζυγίζαν ένα τόννον. Διά να άνέλκυσθών μεταλλικά αντικείμενα ένός τόννου το ή ανάγκη να μετακινήσθον βράχοι του θυβού ζυγίζοντες μέχρι δέκα τόννων. "Η μετακίνησις των βράχων και η άνέλκυσις των βαρύτερων αντικειμένων έγινε με την χρησιμοποίησιν και ειδικών μπαλλόνων—από εκείνα που έχουν τή ναυαγοσωστική. Τα μπαλλόνια αυτά έγεμίζοντο με άέρα εις τόν θυβένον από τας συσκευάς που έφεραν οι δύται εις την ράξιν των.

60 νομισματικοί πελίκους χαλκού

Μεταξύ των εύρημάτων του ναυαγίου της Χελιδονίας εξαιρετικήν σπουδαιότητα έχουν και οι 60 «νομισματικοί πελίκους χαλκού», οι όποιοι είναι διάφοροι μεγεθών. "Εως τώρα ήσαν γνωστοί 70 τοιοῦτοι «νομισματικοί πελίκους», οι όποιοι κατά τινας είχαν προσλάβει τόν περίεργον σχήμα των κατά μίμνησιν άκραίων δερμάτων θωδίων, που έχρησιμοποιούντο κάποτε ως κύρια ανταλλακτικά είδη. Μερικοί όμοιοι «νομισματικοί πελίκους χαλκού» εκτίθενται από έτών εις τόν Νομισματικόν Μουσείον "Αθηνών, περί αυτών δέ ύπάρχουν πολλοί λεπτομέρειαι εις δημοσίευσμα του περιοδικού "Ελκόνες" (τεύχος 246, σελ. 20 και 22).

"Νομισματικοί πελίκους χαλκού" δημοιοι με τούς 60 που εύρέθησαν εις τόν ναυάγιον της Χελιδονίας άκρας και πρός εκείνους που εκτίθενται εις τόν Νομισματικόν Μουσείον "Αθηνών, εικονίζονται και εις αλυπτιακάς τοιχογραφίας. Είς αυτάς θύελλομεν μεταξυ άλλων Αίθιας, Σύρους και "Κεφτιού, που φέρουν εις τούς ώμους των τούς «νομισματικούς πελίκους» περί τόν 1550 π.Χ. διά να τούς καταθέσουν ως φόρους μαζί με άγγεία και άλλα κειμήλια.

"Ο κ. Θροκμόρτον που είδε τας ήμέρας αυτές και τούς «νομισματικούς πελίκους» του Νομισματικού Μουσείου "Αθηνών, μάς είπεν ότι ένας από τούς εύρεθέντας εις τόν ναυάγιον της Χελιδονίας είναι όμοιος με εκείνον που είχαν ανακάλυψει εις τόν δυτικόν μέρος της περιοχής της άκρωτόλεως των Μικηνών ό Χρ. Τσούντας πρό άρκετών έτών.

"Αλλα σπουδαιότατα εύρήματα

"Ιδιαίτερας σημασίας είναι και τόν γεγονός ότι επί τού πλοίου του 13ου π.Χ. αιώνα εύρέθησαν και δύο διπλοί πελίκους Μικηναϊκού τύπου — όχι Μινωικού της Κρήτης. Εύρεθη επίσης και τόν μεταλλικόν μέρος ένός άρότρου και πολλά έργαλεία που δίνουν την εντύπωση ότι επί τού πλοίου έλειτνργούσε και ειδικόν έργαστήριο έπεξεργασίας χαλκού. Μία μεγάλη πέτρα που άνεσύρθη εκ του θυβού δύναται να θεωρηθῃ ότι ήτο ό άκμων (τό άμυν) του έργαστηρίου αυτού. Πολύτιμα εύρήματα είναι και τα εύλινα τμήματα του πλοίου που διεσώθησαν διότι εύρίσκοντο μέσα εις την άμμον και έξησφαλίσθησαν μετά την άνέλκυσιν των, χωρίς εις τας

φροντίδας της δνιδος "Ιωάννας ντν Πλάτ Τεηλορ.

Κατά την έκφρασιν του κ. Θροκμόρτον, τόν σύνολον των εύρημάτων της Χελιδονίας δίδει την εντύπωσιν ότι τόν πλοίον έταξίδευε σάν πλωτή έκθεσις. "Ιδιαίτεραν σημασίαν έχει και τόν γεγονός ότι εύρέθησαν εις τόν ναυάγιον και αλυπτιακοί σκαραβαίοι και διάφορα είδη που φαίνονται να προέρχονται από Μικηναίους, Χιτίτας και Αιγυπτίους.

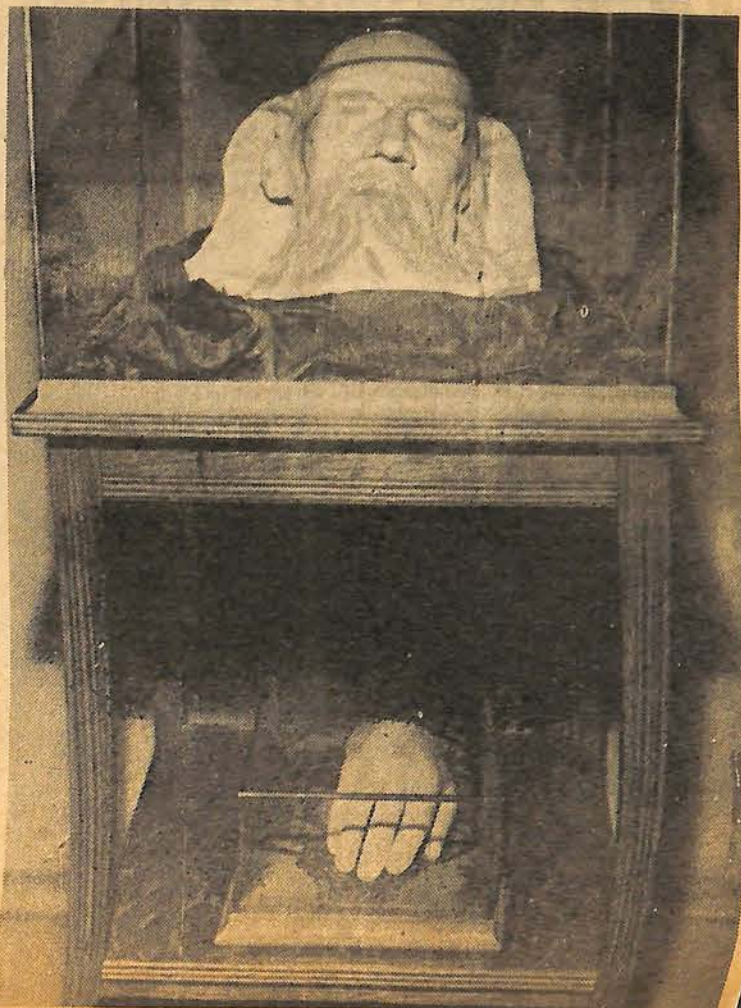
Μέγα ένδιαφέρον παρουσιάζουν και τα όπλα που εύρέθησαν επί του πλοίου. Μεταξύ των εύρημάτων είναι και μία όρειχαλκήν σούδα όμοία με εκείνας που χρησιμοποιούντο και σήμερα διά ψήσιμον κρεάτων. Γενικώς τόν φορτίον του άποτελείτο κυρίως από γάλκινα και όρειχαλκίνα αντικείμενα. Είς τας εύρήματα περιλαμβάνονται επίσης και όπολείμματα από τας φαγητά του πληρώματος της Μικηναϊκής εποχής: ψαροκόκκαλα, ένα κόκκαλο προβάτου η κατσίκας, κουκούτσια έλαίων και πιθάνας ένα κόκκαλο πτηνού. Εύρέθησαν επίσης γυάλινες χάνδρες, μία κολινδρική σφραγίς, άγγεία και λυχνία εκ πηλού, τεμάχια σχοινιών και καλαθιών και άλλα διάφορα είδη, τα όποια θα άνενοκωνθών όταν δλοκληρωθῃ η μελέτη των. Είναι πολύ πιθανόν ότι τόν πλοίον μετέφερε τόν φορτίον του από την Κόρινθον εις την Μικηναϊκήν "Ελλάδα.

"Η συστηματική σπουδή των μοναδικών αυτών εύρημάτων δά συνεχισθῃ εις τόν αρχαιολογικόν μουσειόν της "Αλικαρνασσού, όπου μετεφέρθησαν μετά τόν τέλος της ανέλκυσεως του φορτίου τού προϊστορικού πλοίου. Τά βιβλίον που θα άναφέρεται με λεπτομέρειας εις τόν ναυάγιον της Χελιδονίας, θα έκδοθῃ, όπως πιστεύεται, μετά 3 ή 4 έτη, θα γραφῃ δέ από τόν έπιστημονικόν διευθυντή της αποστολής κ. Μπας. "Ωρισμένα κεφάλαια του βιβλίου αυτού θα γραφούν από τόν κ. Θροκμόρτον. Διά την έντιμέρωσιν του κοινού θα δημοσιευθών προσεχώς έκτενη άθρα του κ. Μπας και του κ. Θροκμόρτον εις περιοδικά των "Ηνωμ. Πολιτειών.

ΜΙΛΗΣ ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΑ "ΙΔΗΣ

Η ΚΑΘΗΜΕΡΙΝΗ

ΕΠΙ ΤΗ 50ΕΤΙΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥ ΘΑΝΑΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΤΟΛΣΤΟΥ



Επί τη συμπληρώσει πενήντα ετών από του θανάτου του Λέοντος Τολστόυ, η Έθνικη Βιβλιοθήκη των Παρισίων ωργάνωσε μίαν έκθεσιν αφιερωμένην εις τὸν μέγαν Ρώσον συγγραφέα. Ἀνωτέρω, δύο ἀπὸ τὰ ἐκθέματα: τὸ νεκρικὸν προσωπεῖον τοῦ Τολστόυ καὶ ἔκγραψιν τοῦ χεριοῦ του.

ΤΟ ΣΧΕΔΙΟΝ «ΜΟΧΟΣ»

ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΟΝ ΠΛΟΙΟΝ ΘΑ ΕΚΤΕΛΕΣΗ ΜΕΓΑΛΗΝ ΔΙΑΤΡΗΣΙΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΩΚΕΑΝΟΝ

ΘΑ ΕΙΝΑΙ Η ΜΕΓΑΛΥΤΕΡΑ ΕΞ ΟΣΩΝ ΕΓΙΝΕ ΠΟΤΕ.— ΣΚΟΠΟΣ ΤΗΣ: ΝΑ ΕΡΕΥΝΗΘΗ ΤΙ ΥΠΑΡΧΕΙ ΚΑΤΩ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΝ ΦΛΟΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΓΗΣ.— ΖΟΥΜΕ ΕΠΑΝΩ ΕΙΣ ΣΧΕΔΙΑΣ ΑΠΟ ΠΕΤΡΩΜΑΤΑ.— Η ΔΙΑΤΡΗΣΙΣ ΘΑ ΦΘΑΣΗ ΜΕΧΡΙ ΤΗΣ ΛΕΓΟΜΕΝΗΣ «ΖΩΝΗΣ ΜΟΧΟ».

ΠΑΡΙΣΙΟΙ, 1 Ιανουάριος

Τὸ νέον ἀνηγγέλην ἐπισήμως πρὶν ἀπὸ μερικῆς ἡμέρας ἀπὸ τὴν Ἑθνικὴν Ἀκαδημίαν Ἐπιστημῶν τῶν Ἦνωμ. Πολιτειῶν: τὸ «σχέδιον Μοχό», ἓνα ἀπὸ τὰ πλέον φιλόδοξα ἐπιστημονικὰ σχέδια ποὺ κατεστρώθησαν ποτέ, θὰ εἰσέλθῃ εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς πραγματοποιήσεώς του. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος ποὺ ἀρχίζει νὰ ἐξερευνᾷ τὸ σύμπαν δὲν γνωρίζει τὸν ἴδιον τὸν πλανήτην του. Ἐτοί, θέλει νὰ ἐκτελέσῃ σήμερον τὴν θαυτοτέραν διατρήσιν εἰς τὸν φλοιὸν τῆς Γῆς ὥστε νὰ πληροφορηθῇ τί ὑπάρχει κάτω ἀπὸ αὐτόν.

Ζούμε ἐπάνω εἰς σχεδίασ ἀπὸ πετρώματα, σχετικῶς ἑλαφρά, μετρίως πυκνότητος 2,6, ποὺ ἐπιπλέουν εἰς ἓνα ἡμιπρευστον μάγμα, πυκνότητος περίπου 4. Ἡ ἐπιφάνεια ἐπαφῆς μεταξὺ τῶν πετρωμάτων τοῦ ρολιοῦ καὶ τοῦ μάγματος κατεβίχθη ἀπὸ 50ετίας ὑπὸ τοῦ Γιουγκοσλάβου γεωφυσικοῦ Μοχορόβιτς, ὁποῖος ἐμελέτησε τὸν τρόπον διαδόσεως τῶν σεισμικῶν κυμάτων. Ὁ Μοχορόβιτς διεπίστωσε πράγματι, ὅτι αἱ σεισμικαὶ δονήσεις ἀνεκλῶντο καὶ παρεξέκλιναν ἐπὶ μίαν «ἀσυνεχείαν», εὐρισκομένην εἰς βάθος 30 ἢ 50 χιλιομέτρων. Ἐκτοτε, οἱ γεωφυσικοὶ ἀνέσταν ἀσυνεχεῖαν Μοχο, ὁποῖος ἢ κοινότερον «μόχο».

Μία ἐπιστημονικὴ ἐπιτροπὴ συνεστήθη κατ' αὐτὰς εἰς τὰς Ἠνωμένας Πολιτείας ὑπὸ τὴν αἰγίδα τῆς Ἑθνικῆς Ἀκαδημίας Ἐπιστημῶν καὶ τοῦ Ἑθνικοῦ Ἰδρυματὸς Ἐπιστημῶν, διὰ νὰ ἀναλάβῃ μίαν διατρήσιν καὶ νὰ ἐπιχειρήσῃ νὰ φθάσῃ μέχρι τῆς ζώνης «μόχο». Ἀπὸ τὴν λέξιν «μόλο», ποὺ σημαίνει εἰς τὴν ἀγγλικὴν «ὄπη», ἐγεννήθη ἡ ὀνομασία τοῦ σχεδίου «μοχό». Αἱ πέτρινα σχέδια μας ὁμοιάζουν πρὸς ἐπιπλέοντα παγόβουν. Τὰ ὑψηλότερα παγόβουνα εἶναι ἐκεῖνα ποὺ ἔχουν καὶ θαυτοτέρας ρίζας ἐντὸς τοῦ ὕδατος. Ἀντιστρόφως, τὰ παγόβουνα ποὺ ἔξουσ ὀλίγον ἀπὸ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν τῆς θαλάσσης, ἔχουν καὶ τὰς πλέον ἀσθελεῖς ρίζας. Ἐὰν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐπιφάνειας τοῦ πάγου θελήσωμεν νὰ διανοιξώμεν μίαν ὁπήν, διὰ νὰ φθάσωμεν μέχρι τοῦ ὕδατος, εἶναι προφανές ὅτι θὰ συμφέρῃ νὰ κάνωμεν τὴν διατρήσιν εἰς ἓνα χαμηλὸν παγόβουν. Κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον, διὰ νὰ διατρήσωμεν τὸν φλοιὸν τῆς Γῆς, δὲν πρέπει νὰ εὐρισκώμεθα ἐπὶ μίαν ἡπείρου, ἀλλὰ εἰς ἓνα σημεῖον, ὅπου ὁ φλοιὸς θὰ ἔχῃ μικρὸν πάχος. Αἱ χθαμαλαὶ περιοχαὶ τοῦ γῆινου φλοιοῦ εἶναι ἀσφαλῶς οἱ ὠκεανοί. Ἐτοί, πρέπει νὰ ἐκινησώμεν μὲ ἓνα πλοῖον, διὰ νὰ διανοιξώμεν μίαν ὁπήν μέσα εἰς τὸν γῆινον φλοιόν.

Εἰς ὠρισμένας ὠκεανείους ζώνας, ἡ ζώνη «μόχο» εὐρίσκεται εἰς βάθος μολὶς 8 ἢ 10 χιλιομέτρων. Βέβαια, ἐκτός ἀπὸ τὸν φλοιόν, θὰ πρέπει νὰ διαπεράσωμεν ἐκεῖ καὶ πολλὰ χιλιομέτρα ὕδατος. Ἀλλ' ἡ ἐπιχειρήσις εἶναι πολὺ εὐκολώτερα ὁπωσδήποτε, παρὰ ἡ ἀναζητήσις τοῦ μάγματος κάτω ἀπὸ μίαν ἡπείρου, εἰς βάθος 30, 40 ἢ 50 χιλιο-

μέτρων. Ἐὰν τὸ σχέδιον αὐτὸ δὲν ἐπραγματοποιήθῃ ἀκόμη, τοῦτο ὀφείλεται εἰς τὴν ἀπονομὴν τελειοποιήσεως τῆς τεχνικῆς ὑποβρυχίων διατρήσεων, ἡ ὁποία κατὰ τὰ τελευταῖα ἔτη ἐπετέλεσε μεγάλας προόδους. Κατὰ μῆκος τῶν ἀκτῶν τοῦ Μεξικοῦ καὶ τῆς Βενεζουέλας, πολλὰ φρέατα πρὸς ἀνέυρεσιν πετρελαίου ἠνοιχθῶσαν πρὸς βάθος 30 ἢ 40 μέτρων. Εἰς μίαν μόνον περιπτώσιν, ἐργάσθησαν διὰ μέσου 140 μέτρων ὕδατος. Ἀλλὰ θὰ εἶναι φυσικὰ ἐντελὴς ἄλλη ὑπόθεσις ἡ ἐκτέλεσις διατρήσεως ἀπὸ πλοίου εἰς βάθος ὑπερβαίνον τὸ σημερινὸν ρεκόρ (7.625 μέτρα τὸ 1958, εἰς Τέξας), διὰ μέσου πολλῶν χιλιομέτρων ὕδατος.

Ἡ πρόσφατος ἀνακοίνωσις ἀφορᾷ τὴν προσεχὴ διατρήσιν εἰς τὰ ἀνοικτὰ τῶν ἀκτῶν τοῦ Μεξικοῦ, παρὰ τὴν μικρὰν νῆσον Γουαδελούπην, ἀπὸ βάθος 4.000 μέτρων ὕδατος. Τὸ πλοῖον «Κούρς Ι» θὰ ἀναχωρήσῃ μετ' ἐφόδια ἀρκετὰ διὰ τὴν διανοίξιν ὁπῆς πολλῶν χιλιομέτρων. Ἐπάνω ἀπὸ τὸ καθορισθόμενον σημεῖον, τὸ πλοῖον δὲν θὰ ἀγκυροβολήσῃ, ἀλλὰ θὰ συγκρατήται μετ' ἑπτασφαιδῶν βοθητικῶν κινητήρας προσηρμοσμένους εἰς τὸ ἐξωτερικὸν τοῦ σκάφους. Ἡ ἐπιχειρήσις θὰ εἶναι ἀσφαλῶς ἐξαιρετικὰ δύσκολος.

Pierre de Latil

ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΕΙΣ συμφώνως τῷ ἀρθρῷ 6 § 1 τοῦ Α. Ν. 1092/1938
Ἐκδότης: ΕΛΕΝΗ Γ. ΒΛΑΧΟΥ
Κατοικία: Μουρούνη 1
Διηγήτης Τυπογρ.: Κ. Ι. ΖΑΓΟΡΙΑΝΙΤΗΣ
Κατοικία: Ἀλβου Μανουῆλου 18



16-20 ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΥ
ΕΒΔΟΜΑΣ
ΒΡΑΖΙΛΙΑΝΟΥ
ΚΑΦΕ

ΟΡΓΑΝΩΜΕΝΗ ΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ
ΒΡΑΖΙΛΙΑΝΟΥ
ΙΝΣΤΙΤΟΥΤΟΥ
ΚΑΦΕ

ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΙΝΣΤΙΤΟΥΤΟΝ
ΒΑΖΙΛΕΟΝ ΜΕΛΛΑΘΡΟΝ.
ΒΑΡΝΤΑ 21/1/1958

ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΕΒΔΟΜΑΔΑ 9πμ-7μμ ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΙΣ
ΔΙΑΔΕΙΞΕΙΣ

ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΕΦΕΥΡΕΣΙΣ

ΠΡΟΠΑΤΕΝΙΟΝ : Η ΝΕΑ ΣΚΛΗΡΑ ΠΛΑΣΤΙΚΗ ΟΥΣΙΑ

Θὰ ἔχῃ ἐφαρμογὴν εἰς μεγάλην ποικιλίαν εἰδῶν κατασκευαζομένων σήμερον ἀπὸ μετάλλων.

ΛΟΝΔΙΝΟΝ, 1 Ιανουάριος

Πλαστικά τρίκυκλα ποδήλατα γιὰ παιδιά ἢ ἀκόμη καὶ τακούνια γυναικῶν ἀπὸ πλαστικὴν οὐσίαν θὰ πωλοῦνται μετ' ὀλίγον εἰς τὴν ἑρετανικὴν ἀγοράν, κατόπιν τῆς ἐφευρέσεως νέας πλαστικῆς οὐσίας ἐξαιρετικῶς σκληρᾶς. Ἡ νέα πλαστικὴ οὐσία, ἀποκαλουμένη Πολυπροπυλένιον καὶ πωλουμένη ὑπὸ τὸ ὄνομα «Προπατένιον», θὰ ἔχῃ ἐφαρμογὴν εἰς μεγάλην ποικιλίαν εἰδῶν κατασκευαζομένων σήμερον ἀπὸ μετάλλων, δέρμα καὶ ἄλλα ὅλκιμα. Μεταξὺ τῶν ἀναμενόμενων ἐφαρμογῶν τῆς, κατὰ τοὺς κατασκευαστὰς τῆς — μεγάλους οἴκους χημικῶν προϊόντων — περιλαμβάνεται ἐπίσης ἡ κατασκευὴ οἰκισκῶν συσκευῶν, ὅπως λεκανῶν πλυσίματος καὶ καλθῶν ἀπλῶν καὶ ἐξαρτημάτων πλυντηρίων.

Ἡ ἐταιρία Ἰμπερίαλ Κέμικαλ ἤρχισε τὴν μαζικὴν παραγωγὴν τῆς νέας πλαστικῆς οὐσίας κατὰ τὰ τέλη τοῦ παρελθόντος ἔτους, εἰς τὸ ἐργοστάσιόν τῆς, εἰς Οὐίλτον τοῦ Γλῶκστρο. Ἡ βάσις τῆς νέας οὐσίας εἶναι τὸ ἔλαιον. Τὸ ἐργοστάσιον ἡμπορεῖ νὰ παράγῃ 11.000 τόννους ἑτησίως. Τὸ πολυπροπυλένιον εἶναι μία τελειοποίησις τοῦ πολυαιθενίου, τὸ ὁποῖον χρησιμοποιοῦται ἤδη εὐρέως εἰς τὴν κατασκευὴν οἰκισκῶν συσκευῶν. Εἶναι μία μαλακὴ, εὐκαμπτος πλαστικὴ οὐσία, μετ' ὀλίγων ἀφῆν. Τὸ πολυπροπυλένιον εἶναι σκληρότερον καὶ ὀλιγώτερον εὐκαμπτον καὶ κατὰ τὰς δοκιμάς του εὐρέθῃ ἀνθεκτικώτατον εἰς μεγάλας πιέσεις καὶ θερμότητα. Ἡ εὐρεσιτεχνία τῆς νέας οὐσίας ἀνήκει εἰς τὸν καθηγητὴν Ζήγκλερ, ἀπὸ τὸ Μούλχελμ τῆς Δυτικῆς Γερμανίας καὶ τὸν καθηγητὴν Νάττα, ἀπὸ τὸ Μιλάνον, σύμβουλον τῆς ἐταιρίας.

Τὰ μόρια τῆς νέας οὐσίας εἶναι διατεταγμένα κατὰ διαφορετικὸν τρόπον ἀπὸ τὸ πολυαιθένιον, διὰ τῆς χρήσεως ἐνὸς καταλύτου ἀνακαλυφθέντος ἀπὸ τὸν καθηγητὴν Ζήγκλερ.

ΒΙΒΛΙΚΑΙ ΑΝΑΣΚΑΦΑΙ

ΕΙΣ ΑΝΑΖΗΤΗΣΙΝ ΤΗΣ ΠΑΛΙΑΣ ΙΕΡΟΥΣΑΛΗΜ

Θ' ἀρχίσουν νέα ἀνασκαφαὶ πρὸς ἀνακάλυψιν πολλῶν παλαιότερων πόλεων κάτω ἀπὸ αὐτήν.

ΑΜΜΑΝ, 1 Ιανουάριος. (15. ὥπρ. «Τάιμς»-«Καθημερινὴς»).—Ἡ δόκτωρ Κάθλιν Κένυον, διευθύντρια τῆς Βρετανικῆς Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Σχολῆς τῆς Ἱερουσαλήμ, ἡ ὁποία σκοπεῖ ν' ἀρχίσῃ ἀνασκαφὰς εἰς τὴν Παλαιάν πόλιν τῆς Ἱερουσαλήμ τὸν προσεχῆ Ἀπρίλιον, ἐδήλωσε κατ' αὐτὰς, ὅτι πρόκειται περὶ τῆς καλύτερον διατηρημένης καὶ λαμπροτέρας μεσαιωνικῆς πόλεως, ποὺ ἀνευρέθη μέχρι σήμερον. Μολοῦντι ὑπὸ τὴν σημερινὴν τῆς μορφήν χρονολογεῖται ἀπὸ 400 ἐτῶν, ὅπρουν πολλὰ ἄλλα Ἱερουσαλήμ κάτω ἀπὸ αὐτήν, φθάνουσαι μέχρι τοῦ 3000 π.Χ.—ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης ἀραβικῆς πόλεως, μέχρι τῶν πόλεων τῆς Παλαιᾶς καὶ τῆς Καινῆς Διαθήκης καὶ τῆς πόλεως τῆς ἐποχῆς τοῦ Ὁρείχαλκου.

Ὑπάρχει σήμερα μία μεγάλῃ εὐκαιρία νὰ ἀποκτήσωμεν γνώσεις περὶ αὐτῶν, λέγει ἡ δόκτωρ Κένυον. Ὅπως τὸ Λονδίνον μετὰ τὸν βομβαρδισμόν τοῦ τελευταίου πολέμου, μέρος τῆς Ἱερουσαλήμ ἔκειτο εἰς ἐρείπια ἀπὸ τῆς μάχας τοῦ 1948 καὶ τοῦτο παρέχει τὴν εὐκαιρίαν ἀνασκαφῶν διὰ τῶν συγχρόνων μεθόδων πρὸ τῆς ἀνοικοδομήσεως τῆς.

ΕΚΥΚΛΟΦΟΡΗΣΕ ΕΝΑ ΣΠΑΝΙΟ ΒΙΒΛΙΟ



ΚΩΣΤΗΣ ΠΑΛΑΜΑΣ

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ ΣΤΗ ΡΑΧΗΛ

Ἐπιμέλεια Γ. ΚΟΥΡΝΟΥΤΟΥ
255 ΑΓΝΩΣΤΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΕΚΔΟΤΑ ΕΡΩΤΙΚΑ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΥ ΠΟΙΗΤΗ

Μία Ἀγνωστὴ Ἑρωτικὴ Ἱστορία

«ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΑ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ» ΣΤΡΕΪΤ 1

ΠΟΝΤ



ερούσαλημ έκειτο εις έρείπια από τας μάχας του 1948 και τούτο παρέχει την ευκαιρίαν ανασκαφών δια των συγχρόνων μεθόδων πρό της ανοικοδομήσεως της.

ΕΚΥΚΛΟΦΟΡΗΣΕ ΕΝΑ ΣΠΑΝΙΟ ΒΙΒΛΙΟ



ΚΩΣΤΗ ΠΑΛΑΜΑ

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ ΣΤΗ ΡΑΧΗΛ

*Επιμέλεια **Γ. ΚΟΥΡΝΟΥΤΟΥ**
255 ΑΓΝΩΣΤΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΕΚΔΟΤΑ
ΕΡΩΤΙΚΑ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ
ΤΟΥ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΥ ΠΟΙΗΤΗ

Μία "Αγνωστή" Ερωτική "Ιστορία

•ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΑ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ•
ΣΤΡΕΪΤ 1

ματα, σχετικώς έλαφρά, μετρίας πυκνότητας 2,6, που επιπλέον εις ένα ημίρρευτον μάγμα, πυκνότητος περίπου 4. Η έπιφάνεια έπαφής μεταξύ των πετρωμάτων του ρλοιού και του μάγματος κατεδείχθη από 50ετίας υπό του Γιουγκοσλάβου γεωφυσικού Μοχορόβιτσιτς, όποιος έμελέτησε τον τρόπον διαδόσεως των σεισμικών κυμάτων. Ο Μοχορόβιτσιτς διεπίστωσε πράγματι, ότι αι σεισμικά δονήσεις ανέκλιντο και παρεξέκλιναν επί μιάς άσυνεχείας, εύρισκόμενης εις βάθος 30 ή 50 χιλιομέτρων. Έκτοτε, οι γεωφυσικοί ώνόμασαν άσυνεχεία Μοχορόβιτσιτς ή κοινότερον «μόχο».

Μία επιστημονική έπιτροπή συνεστήθη κατ' αυτός εις τας Ηνωμένας Πολιτείας υπό την αλγίδα της Έθνικής Ακαδημίας Έπιστημών και του Έθνικού Ίδρυματος Έπιστημών, δια να αναλάβη μίαν διάτρησιν και να επιχειρήση να φθάση μέχρι της ζώνης «μόχο». Από την λέξιν «μόχο», που σημαίνει εις την αγγλικήν «όπη», έγεννήθη ή όνομασία του σχεδίου «μόχο». Αι πέτριναι σχεδιαί μας όμοιάζουν προς επιπλέοντα παγόθουνα. Τα ύψηλότερα παγόθουνα είναι εκείνα που έχουν και θαυτέρας ρίζας εντός του ύδατος. Αντιστρόφως, τα παγόθουνα που έξεχουν όλίγον από την έπιφάνειαν της θαλάσσης, έχουν και τας πλέον άεθαις ρίζας. Έάν από της έπιφανείας του πάγου θελήσωμεν να διανοίσωμεν μίαν όπην, δια να φθάσωμεν μέχρι του ύδατος, είναι προφανές ότι θα συμφέρη να κάνωμεν την διάτρησιν εις ένα χαμηλόν παγόθουνον. Κατά τον αυτόν τρόπον, δια να διατρήσωμεν τον φλοιόν της Γης, δέν πρέπει να εύρισκώμεθα επί μιάς ήπειρου, αλλά εις ένα σημείον, όπου ο φλοιός θα έχη μικρόν πάχος. Αι χθσαμαί περιοχαί του γήινου φλοιού είναι άσφαλώς οι ώκεανοί. Έτσι, πρέπει να ξεκινήσωμεν με ένα πλοϊόν, δια να διανοίσωμεν μίαν όπην μέσα εις τον γήινον φλοιόν.

Εις ώρισμένας ώκεανείους ζώνας, ή ζώνη «μόχο» εύρίσκεται εις βάθος μολις 8 ή 10 χιλιομέτρων. Βέβαια, έκτός από τον φλοιόν, θα πρέπει να διαπεράσωμεν εκεί και πολλά χιλιόμετρα ύδατος. Άλλ' ή επιχείρησις είναι πολύ εύκολωτέρα όπωσδήποτε, παρά ή αναζήτησις του μάγματος κάτω από μίαν ήπειρον, εις βάθος 30, 40 ή 50 χιλιο-

εις ιεάς), δια μέσου πολλών χιλιομέτρων ύδατος.
Η πρόσφατος ανακοίνωσις άφορά την προσεχή διάτρησιν εις τα άνοικτά των άκτών του Μεξικού, παρά την μικράν νήσον Γουαδελούπην, από βάθους 4.000 μέτρων ύδατος. Το πλοϊόν «Κούρς 1» θα άναχωρήση με έφόδια άρκετά δια την διάνοιξιν όπης πολλών χιλιομέτρων. Έπάνω από το καθορισθησόμενον σημείον, το πλοϊόν δέν θα άγκυροβολήση, αλλά θα συγκρατηται με τέσσαρας δοθητικούς κινητήρας προσηρμοσμένους εις το έξωτερικόν του σκάφους. Η επιχείρησις θα είναι άσφαλώς έξαιρετικά δύσκολος.

Pierre de Latil

ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΕΙΣ συμφώνως τώ άρθρῳ 6 § 1 του Α. Ν. 1092/1938
Έκδότης: ΕΛΕΝΗ Γ. ΒΛΑΧΟΥ
Κατοικία: Μουρούνη 1
Διητης Τυπογρ.: Κ. Ι. ΖΑΓΟΡΙΑΝΙΤΗΣ
Κατοικία: Άλδου Μανουρίου 18

WHO THE AFFAIR THE EN...
OPREZELAI TUS OPREZELAI

IBC INSTITUTO
BRASILEIRO
DO CAFE

16-20 ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΥ
**ΕΒΔΟΜΑΣ
ΒΡΑΖΙΛΙΑΝΟΥ
ΚΑΦΕ**

ΟΡΓΑΝΩΜΕΝΗ ΥΠΟ ΤΟΥ
ΒΡΑΖΙΛΙΑΝΟΥ
ΙΝΣΤΙΤΟΥΤΟΥ
ΚΑΦΕ

ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΞΕΝΟΔΟΧΕΙΟΝ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΛΛΟΡΟΝ.
ΠΑΤΕΙΑ ΧΡΗΜΑΤΟΣ

ΟΡΕΣ ΕΙΣ
ΑΙΘΡΕΣ ΕΙΣ 9 πμ - 7 μμ ΕΙΣ ΕΙΣ ΕΙΣ
ΑΙΘΡΕΣ ΕΙΣ 9 πμ - 7 μμ ΕΙΣ ΕΙΣ ΕΙΣ

ΠΟΝΤ



ΟΙΚΟΣ ΑΓΓΕΛΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ 1909

-ΓΥΝΑΙΚΕΙΑ ΥΦΑΣΜΑΤΑ-

μετεφέρθη εις τό νέον κατάστημα
επί της οδού **ΝΙΚΗΣ 11** μέχρις
επανεγκαταστάσεώς του και
συνεχίει την έκποίησιν.

cameras. Learned from Robert Kapa in
 World also with NBC. Used a camera in
 capacity as diver while in the Navy, when he
 communicated an MTPB, and later worked as
 Salvager. Recently concerned with underwater archae-
 ology. \$5 week seen. 5 more seen. All 8
 be in his book "The Lost Ship" which will have
 also photo of his.

Questioned, he said system was all-important
 in underwater archaeology; objects not to move
 without (records). In past few years has learned
 importance of only specialists dealing with work.
 Must be photo, drawn, by specialists. U. of P.
 partly used for the drawing of the project. Objects
 before they were lost to surface the English archae-
 & draughtsmen Miss Honor Frost. From our
 conversation, — use of amateurs for underwater
 work without cooperation of specialists, can
 cause great damage to archaeol. work done
 under the sea and under the useless to
 sciences. So the U. of P., who organized
 this exped., doesn't satisfied with just
 American & Turkish, but got coop. from French,
 German & English. International cooperation is
 thus absolutely necessary for this new science.
 Science must use knowledge of persons experienced
 in diving or ancient works, also sponge fisher, who

now are gradually leaving their trade, so within
 ten years will no longer be available.

To the sponge divers of Turkey, Mr. Th. is indebted
 for most of his successes in finding ancient wrecks.
 The sponge divers who can't go down
 and leave their equipment, are not acceptable
 [for archaeological ^{investigation}]. - in 40 minutes
 and 30 minutes one can work with head down.

Mr. Th., supported by former divers chief of Smyrna
 got permission to go on sponge-diving exped. of
 Mandolin for 2 months, and visit ~~and~~
 Pluck. when he got back to Halicarnassus, by
 chance it was mentioned in his report. This
 brings out has been found during sponge-fishing
 on S. B. of Lycia near west side of Akai
 at ~~the mouth~~ B. of Castelloriza. Capt. Kimmel
 went. This at ca 30 meters ^{depth} off Gelliburg
 he had seen wrecks of which he had
 taken some. Interrogator started by Mr. Th. at
 once, convinced him that there must also be
 wrecks. Capt. promised to show him the place.
 Mr. Th. while back in the States organized
 an expedition with the yacht of his archaeologist
 friend Dr. J. C. Cohen ("Little Vigilant"), and
 in the yacht was also the son, and other
 people with useful talents (he names them all).
 After "Little Vig." got necessary tools, would

Sengren and took a Turkish specialist, after
 wearing around used to, -- Halikarnassos, would
 and established existence of the prehistoric wreck.
 Interested then on the part of directors of ~~Sardis~~ ^{Garden}
 excav. Mr. Rodney Young, who organized in
 1960 the special exped. [to Find], [Miss V.
 Graham helped Mr. Th. in organization of 1960
 exped., who remains in Athens and works
 on her stuff.] Prof. Young managed to find
 financial backing from U.S.P., Littauer, Am.
 Phil Soc. Scientific director was
 Mr. G. Bass, who collaborated w. Caskey at
 Lerna. Mr. Th. was named technical
 advisor by Mr. Young -- Mission centered
 Mandatain, 10 km, and another -- Catp.
 Gelat -- Turkish division targeted by
 Kalymin -- Mr. Halik Gulten and (another
 Turkish officer), Miss Joan Taylor of Inst.
 of Arch. -- Mr. Th. says 'you can't
 take it on by specialist work owing out
 of sea changes shake in $\frac{1}{2}$ km or so, and
 in a km or so completely changed.

FINIS!

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

P. 12 seems
to be missing.

Attn Jan. 11 [61]

Thank you very much for
letting me read this fine
report. I am betting
it took him more than
30 minutes to deliver it!

I am curious to know where
sep. 14 was that 6th ant. B.C.

wreck off Turkey, from which
pottery was lifted last summer.
Do you have any information
about this?

Sorry about
messy paper.
V. S.

MISS GRACE

[11-I-61]

Miss Grace-

6th century amphor was found
By Ismail Kaptan, off Tekir, (I think)
was identified by Miss Taylor, and is
in the Museum at ~~Bodrum~~ Bodrum. I beleive
that I could identify a picture of a similar
one... ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

P.T.

Wreckage is found of a ship that sailed the seas 100 years before the Trojan War

39

HARTFORD, Connecticut, Dec. 28 (UPI) — The oldest shipwreck yet found, a wooden vessel of the Bronze Age that went down on jagged Mediterranean rocks in the century before the Trojan War has furnished archaeologists with the largest hoard of metal from that period that ever has been found outside Egypt.

George F. Bass, of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, reported on the find to the 62nd general meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America. He said the cargo had been plotted and raised from 90 feet of water off the Turkish coast, near Cape Gelidonya.

It included more than a ton of metal, mostly copper ingots but with a wide variety of bronze tools and weapons. He said the presence of tin oxide suggested the boat might have carried a tinker who made his bronze en route. Dating of the cargo objects indicated the ship sank in the 13th Century B.C.

And, showing that some things don't change over the centuries Bass said in an interview that «we found a beautifully preserved bronze shish kabab spit exactly like those used in Turkey to this day.»

The oldest shipwreck, Bass said, was discovered by Peter Throck-

morton, New York photo-journalist, by living with Turkish sponge divers two summers. Last spring, the university museum sent an expedition, with Bass as director and Throckmorton as technical adviser, which raised the cargo.

It was held in concretions of lime deposits. All that remained of

the hull were several well-hewn planks and a larger timber which possibly had been part of the keel. He said the ship had been sailing from East to West with its load of copper and bronze.

«It is the first material evidence we have for a Homeric era ship,» he said. «All we had be-

fore from the time of the Trojan War were only literary passages. We found part of the crew's food, encrusted with the deposits — olive pits, a sheep or goat bone, fish bones, and perhaps a bird bone. There were Egyptian scarabs, a cylinder seal, a jar of glass beads of several types, polishes, stone mace-heads, stone and pottery

bowls and lamps, and fragments of rope and basketry.» Bass said the Late Bronze Age was from 1500 to 1100 B.C. and that «on a very general estimate» this ship is about 1,000 years older than any previously excavated under water. It sank at the Base of jagged rocks, presumably at night or in a storm.

ATHENS DAILY POST 29. XII. 60
(from the G. M. P. ... 2. I. 61.)

of the first scholarly estimate of the wreck, made from records and samples gathered in 1959.
With best wishes for good holidays to you both,
Yours,

December 21, 1960

Dear George,

It was very nice to have a couple of glimpses of you and Ann while I was in the U.S., and to hear your very interesting report to the local Archaeological Society on the work of 1960 at Finike. Now I am back in Athens, and seeing Peter Throckmorton, who is staying for a time at the American School working in the library and writing.

I stopped for about a week in England on the way, and saw among others Mr. A.H.S. Megaw, formerly Director of Antiquities in Cyprus, with whom I think various members of the Finike project, perhaps past as well as present, have been in communication. He remains much interested. He is himself a Byzantinist and will probably be more interested in next summer's results - though of course everybody is interested in Finike.

The Finike project has had so many stages and such turnover of personnel with their separate contacts that perhaps you don't know, as I did not, that Hector Catling, now Keeper, I believe they say Curator in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, has made an extensive study, now in press, of trade in Bronze and copper in the Bronze Age. I have this information from Mr. Megaw, and possibly I do not quote him quite accurately. Anyhow he thought, and I agreed, that you would probably want to consult Mr. Catling before you published. I understand that there will be some delay before his book will appear, since the Oxford press has so much in hand, so that consultation would have to be with the author rather than with his book. It seems that when the original inquiries came to Mr. Megaw in Cyprus about Finike, he turned them over to Mr. Catling, and the latter was the chief source

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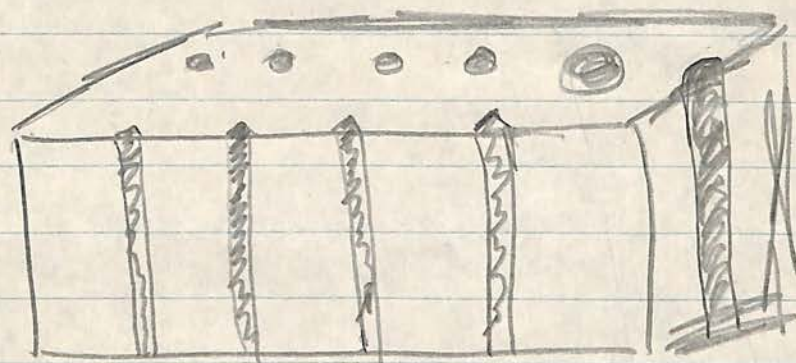
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of the first scholarly estimate of the wreck, made from records and samples gathered in 1959.
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Yours,

[15. 8. 60]

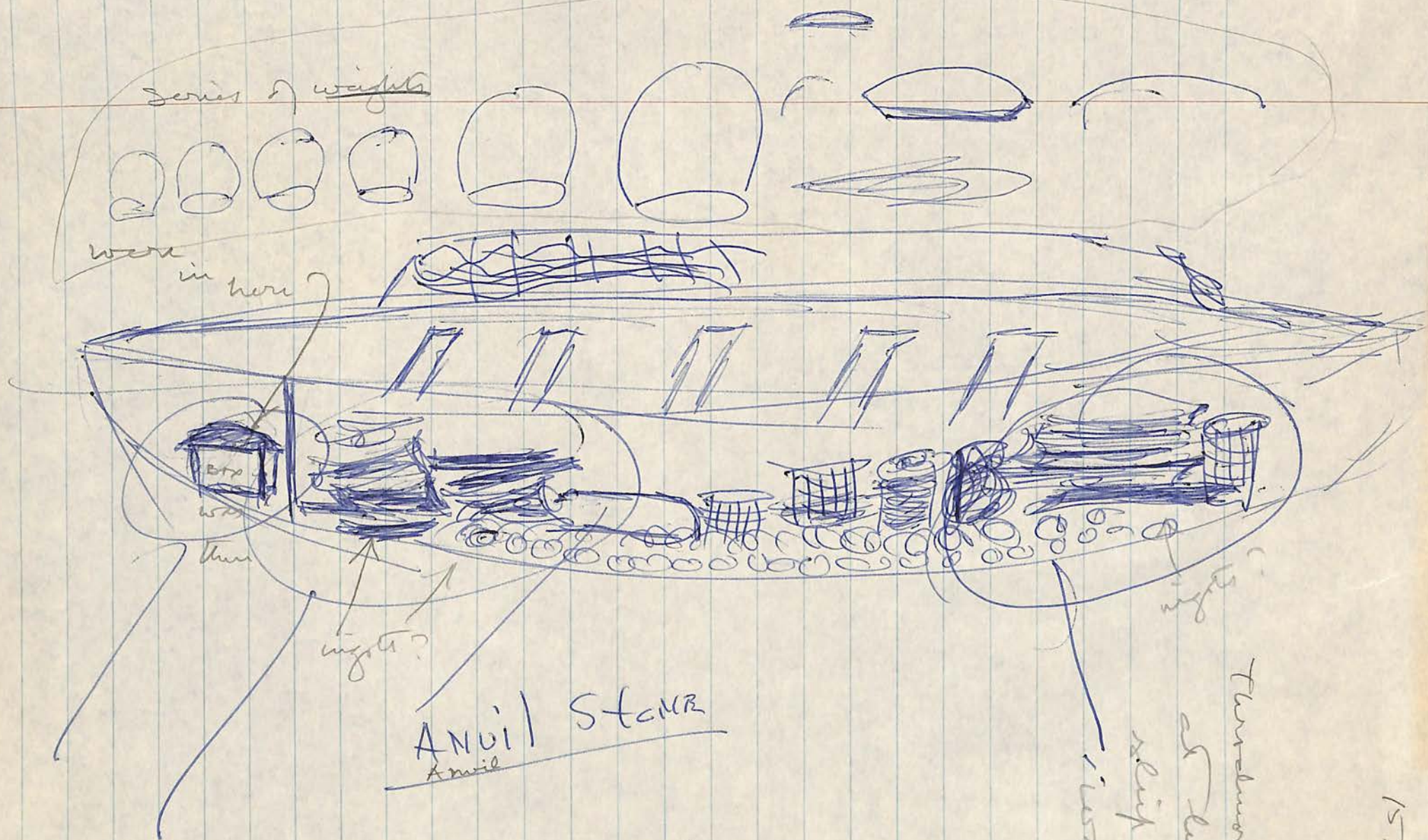
41



(40)

Drawing of Thordmorton of object in finished
wood. Bronze I think.

They thought possibly for ending wire?



MAYER WHITTLESEY & GLASS

ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS

43.01

JULIAN WHITTLESEY FAIA

M. MILTON GLASS AIA

WILLIAM J CONKLIN AIA

ALBERT MAYER FAIA

CONSULTANT

Dec. 11 1960

Dear Virginia:

Here is a "dupe" of Peter's ^{T's} nice letter - also of my note to George Bess.

It was great seeing you, your sister and sister-in-law today; only I am sorry not to have talked with your sister. But that can wait for after all she is here and you others are on the way.

Your sister-in-law made some suggestions which ^{may} make my visit to the Fogg Saturday the more interesting + I feel indebted to her.

Thanks very much for taking on calendar with you to give to Dr. Kleeman at the German Institute. If overweight is say \$5 her bound that is what I will owe you and I intend to find out from the air lines, as I have no intention of shoving on my friends.

Sincerely
Julian

Mr Julian Whittlesey
31 Union Square,
New York 3

Paralos
Mykonos
Greece.

GEORGE BASS

EVERGREEN 6-1241
Phila

Dear Mr Whittlesey,

Thanks for your letter. The address fills me with nostalgia. I wish that I could spend a week in New York, at this point. Of course after then, I'd be homesick for blue sea and horizons and olive oils and above all for the solitude and isolation of Mykonos in the off season. I'm staying in the Paralos still, and have the place entirely to myself except for an old couple caretaking while Bob Dunn is of on vacation, who cook for me. Its all in all a very pleasant arrangement, and I am beginning to get down to writing. We all seem to go around saying "I'd write a book if I had time.." Now I've got time, and wish that I did not, because its hard work. I look out the window at the men who are building a new breakwater and wish that I ~~was~~ was a construction stiff again. There is an LT, (Tugboat) the sister ship of one I used to work on years ago when in the service, when life was simple. Anyway, I've got through one 45 page article for the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, PEDRO and a large hunk of book, and I'm sitting in the middle of a mountain of manuscript thats got to be rewritten.

It seems as if I'll be here for another few weeks at least. At this point my agent is dealing with the powers, and untill she has things straightened out I dont know what I'll be doing. I might stay over here until I get the book finished, or I might come back to the States soon, to cope with my part of this summers material from Finike. George Bass has very kindly asked me to do part of the Archaeological publication.

It seems certain that we will be back in Turkey next year, working underwater, this time on a Byzantine wreck. This job is, by the way, an architects bad dream. I dont know what my position will be in the future in Turkey, but if I was looking for an interesting job of great importance to Archaeology, I'd certainly talk to ~~him~~ ^{him}. Even if you dont like the "aval Architecture end, we will someday be doing ancient harbors. You will remember our talk in Athens about all that, so I wont repeat it now, except to say that underwater Archaeology really needs brains from industry, and is full of interesting new problems.

I'll certainly look you up when I get back. An Occasional call to Nancy Palmer MU 39310 (my agent) would tell you where I am and when I'm likely to be back. if you see her Please give my very best to Miss Virginia. Ive written her through the school, but dont know if its been forewarded.

Sincerely,



Peter Throckmorton

November 26 1960

Prof. George F. Bass
The University Museum
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Prof. Bass :

It was good to talk to you by phone today as I had intended for some time to look you up. Peter Throckmorton's chatty letter from Mykonos, recieved only yesterday, prompted me to do so. He referred of course to your interesting work on the Ionian coast.

I can well understand that diving and architecture are seldom coincident skills. To introduce an architect to diving would probably be more rewarding than introducing a diver to architecture. Quite apart from whether I as an intrepid surface swimmer would make a servicable diver, I do look forward to meeting you.

Please give me a ring in New York should you be here before I next find myself in Philadelphia or nearby Princeton. Perhaps I might see you at the meetings in Hartford the end of December.

Sincerely

Julian Whittlesey

I saw George and Ann Bass on 26, 28, and early 29. IX.

They showed me photos and drawings of the finds of this season, and talked about results and plans. It seems the Phil. Soc. finally gave them money, though they halved it (\$1000 instead of \$2000).

Finally, at ca. 11:15, 28. IX, in the saloon in the ASCS, George told me about the separation of Peter. He brought it up himself, that is. He does not plan to take him back next year, but he does plan to work on the wrecks Peter found. Peter is too difficult personally; the row ^(Peter had told me about this) at dinner, when he used bad language in the presence of the ladies, unfortunately the representative of the Turkish ~~archaeological~~ archaeological service was also present, and George says that, probably partly as a result of this, the Turks ~~would~~ ^{will} not permit him to dive on wrecks any more. George had thought of leaving him in charge, when ^{he} had to go, but Turkish officials would not accept him.

I asked G. whether it would be not have been possible for him to delegate all the business of diving to Peter and limit to archaeology. He said he regretted most of the things he had delegated, such as the drawing, since he found Horio's drawings were seriously inaccurate. The example he gave of unsuccessful delegation to Peter seemed to me unconvincing. (P. e.)

he had already missed himself in, and the fact that the thing didn't work was his own fault).

He said it was perfectly easy to do all the underwater side - hydrography, etc. - oneself; only it is very ^{much more} living than land archaeology.

I asked him whether the work Peter had done toward creating a museum in Bodrum was creditable. He said it was wonderful; he had walked in ~~there~~ right after firing Peter (or taking his resignation), and had felt terrible about it.

I called his attention to the bad time Peter had had with the Cochranes etc., and the very decent way he had written them up in the Geographica, and said I hoped that at least in all reports etc. would give full credit to Peter for his preliminary work. He said he had every intention of doing so.

Peter was not paid on this trip, but he has all rights to popular publication, and the Geographica will probably want another article, though though George says they call him P. a wild man.

I asked him to send me a copy of his report to the Phil. Soc., and he said he would.

Yesterday Peter Throsmorton turned up, with -
 monstaden. Alas it did not work out well with
 personal relations. He felt that George was not
 competent to direct him, and they evidently had some
 bad rows. I think he had been trying, and in
 talking to me tried to be fair. He wanted advice,
 what to do in order to be licensed to run his own
 investigations. We could not see how he could ^{get} permission
 from governments, without diplomas (he has not even a
 B.A., though he has done a lot of college work). He
 wanted me to publish the amplores in the Bodrum
 Museum, which have been continually accumulating,
 in a sort of collaboration with him. I was feeling
 pretty powerless (because of miseries of Picture Book, and
 no money), and did not see how I could undertake it.
 I tried to suggest he use this work and material as a
 dissertation, and get an archaeological degree. At
 any rate, ~~he~~ he should talk to people - Potbury? - at
 Penn.

He left for Mykonos, where he has a job to write up
 the pelican Peter, and will do some other writing,
 staying ca 2 weeks. He has left his shoes in my office.

Posted the
 to him
 Posts Postcards
 Mykonos

The Finkler dig evidently was really worth while.
 He said they had got a lot of pottery.

24. IX. 60
P. Throckmorth and Miss [unclear] [46]

... He Celebrates



STANTON WATERMAN of Sargentville began diving in Maine waters, fifteen years ago. He has been making underwater films professionally all over the world. His classic film, "Water World," done during four years of diving in the Bahamas, will be presented in full color at 8 p. m. this evening at the Brewer Junior High School Auditorium. Waterman's film showing is being sponsored by the Brewer Kiwanis Club. In Waterman's film, "3000 years under the Sea" two divers are shown raising a 1500-year-old wine jar from an ancient wreck on the Asia Minor coast. The wreck was 140 feet deep. (John Cochran photo)

SHOWING AT BREWER TONIGHT

Maine Man Discoverer Of 3500 Year Old Ship Wreck

By **STANTON WATERMAN**
(Written For The Bangor Daily NEWS)

The discovery of a 3500-year-old shipwreck off the Asia Minor coast last summer proved to be one of the most significant and exciting archaeological finds in recent times.

I organized the diving expedition that took a team of young American skin divers to the Aegean Sea and the Turkish coast last summer. The purpose was to search for the wrecks of ancient ships in these waters that saw brisk maritime trade 5000 years before Christ was born.

Many wrecks were located with the help of local, Turkish sponge divers, and on one reef that commanded the sea approaches to ancient Halicarnassus, the divers located six different wrecks, that were identified by their cargoes of amphora (wine and oil jars) and spanned a period of almost 2000 years.

Worked In 140 Feet

Working in water 140 feet deep, the American frogmen raised dozens of perfect amphora from one ship that sank during the first century after Christ.

The now famous discovery of the 3500 year old Bronze Age

wreck, was made at the very end of the summer's work and was fantastically lucky outcome of an amazing treasure hunt. The treasure was the location of a ship carrying bronze cargo and thus probably dating back to the time of Troy and the "Odyssey." The clue was the story of a Turkish sponge diver who told about his chance of finding bronze spear heads on the ocean floor two years earlier off the remote southeastern coast of Turkey.

The search for and location of the wreck is a fascinating story. The American diving team

located the wreck in 90 feet of water after days of arduous and discouraging search. Though nothing was left of the ship, itself, the cargo of copper ingots, shaped like animal hides, were actually called "cowhides" and were in use during the entire Bronze Age.

Copper Clean, Bright

The excited discoverers found that the copper in the ingots was still as clean and bright as the day they were cast about 3500 years ago.

The bronze artifacts were also in excellent condition. The ship apparently was carrying the copper and bronze from the island of Cyprus to the Asia Minor mainland.

Perhaps the destination was Troy, or the island of Rhodes. Cyprus was at that time the richest source of copper in the ancient world and the very heart of the Bronze Age. Tools and weapons found in the tombs of Bronze Age Cyprus were identical to those found in the wreck, and in that way accurately dated the wreck.

American School of Classical Studies
Athens, Greece

August 14, 1960

Dear Ann,

Thank you for your exciting news about the excavation, and very useful notes on how to get to Finike. I do wish I could come, but it looks as if I would not. Anyhow, I should not feel satisfied if I could not get right down to the wreck as you have! My sister-in-law comes this week. It was tempting to take off with her to Turkey and visit you, especially after what Nancy Sanders told me, and then your letter. But if we did, she would have no time to prospect in Greece, and see if she would like to live and work here for a couple of years, and this was partly the reason for her trip. Please let me know if you plan to stay into September.

Yes, Arthur returned the hundred-lira note. He and Jim McCredie have been having quite an interesting dig at a place on the coast of Attica (Prasiai), where perhaps they have the fort of a garrison that provisioned Athens by other ports when Peiraeus was held by the enemy (3rd century B.C.). The site is beautiful, with lovely swimming. Jim is getting married on September 3, to Marian Miles whom he met in Athens a couple of years ago. Her uncle is our ambassador (Briggs), so the reception will be quite grand - clothes will not be very adequate, for some of us.

My best greetings to the others, and we do hope to see you on your way home, at any rate.

Yours sincerely,

August 9, 1960

[48]

Dear Miss Grace,

This is a very belated note to let you know that I did make it to Sirike! We will be at the camp two or three weeks longer, so if you can visit us we'd certainly be happy to see you. There are busses from Izmir to Antalya Sundays and Thursdays at 6:30 A.M., and also flights to Antalya via Ankara. From Antalya you could hire a launch to the camp at Cape Gelidonya. I came by bus - a hot 12-hour trip, but wonderful for me since it gave me an opportunity to see the countryside.

The 100 lira bill you gave me was quite a help and I do thank you. I trust Arthur Steinberg gave you the same amount in drachmas.

The excavation seems to be going beautifully and the ship is yielding quite a cargo - mostly bronze ingots and tools. There are a few real treasures, among them four scarabs and a Hittite cylinder seal. I'm having the time of my life here. I have helped Miss Taylor with the clearing quite a bit, and have even been down to the wreck several times after George taught me to dive!

Do come to see us if you can. If not, we will hope to see you in Athens if we can stop there on our way home. I enjoyed staying there so much, and particularly meeting the people there at the American school.

Sincerely,

Ann Bass

Getting to the Fındıklı site

Nancy Sanders has just been to visit, with Rodus ^{on 14th-15.VII.} ^{Kresswell-} Hyslop.

She went by way of Antalya. One can fly to Antalya, from Izmir (?) and ~~another~~ ^{another} from Ankara. She flew to Afyon and train to Burdur (some day there is a fast train), bus or lorry to Fındıklı, boat - 3 hours, 100 liras - to Gelydonya where the site is. (They would send their boat, if the ~~bus~~ ^{bus} was coming.) Cargo boats between Antalya and Fındıklı might put you down at the point.

They can back at night, sleeping on deck of sponge boat. And on from Fındıklı by the ^{Turkish} coaster, which goes over a week.

So: plane to Izmir, next day by ^{all day} bus to Antalya, spent night there. By cargo boat, 6 or 7 hours to Gelydonya. By bus, lovely ride, very light, from it to 200 hours with stops, to Fındıklı, arriving ca. 6:00 p.m. Spent night in hotel where bus stops, small but clean. On take boat there, 3 hours.

⊗ For position, see Geographical Magazine, May 1960, chart on p. 688.

[29, VT. 60]

Miss Grace,

Thank you again for your help. I am
leaving this noon - will write you about my
transportation to Iirike.

Ann Bass

She took 100 Turkish liras.
that I had, on Arthur Steinhilber's
advice.

50.02

Dear Ann, I do hope you've had a good trip so far and won't have too much trouble getting to George. It was wonderful to see you in New York. We are so proud of you for getting an M.M. and I know George is, too.

Love,
Mother B.

25 Zelma Drive
Route 3
Greenville, S. C.
June 18, 1960

Dear Ann:

We received a letter from George yesterday. He seemed to have everything under control. He was still in Bodrum, waiting for a religious festival to end, but said that he would leave for Finike in about an hour.

I know that you will find letters and instructions for you at the American School in Athens and will have your plans pretty well shaped up by the time you get to reading this. But I have written a letter to the Director of the school, who should let you know if he has returned to Athens. I will let you know in Birmingham.

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

THIRTY-THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS

PHILADELPHIA 4

CABLE ADDRESS "ANTIQUE"

TELEPHONE: EVERGREEN 6-1241

51
 rec'd 26. VI. 60
 Mrs. B. expected
 27. VI.
 A. Gleason
 met with (knows him)
 left to write
 29. VI.
 yesterday 11 and 12
 2 nights 2
 6 and 7
 (HAT) 2 notes

June 21, 1960
 Finike

Dear Miss Grace,

I'm sorry not to have answered your letter earlier, but as you may imagine we have no time to even sleep properly. We have been diving on the Bronze Wreck for about a week and it appears now that it will be a job which will take several years; yesterday we spotted wood which may be part of the hull and some cloth (canvas? sails?) Now I can at last say definitely that we will be camped here all summer, so this is the place to find us.

My wife is arriving in Athens soon and, although the Caskeys said they would help her, I don't know if the Caskeys are in Greece yet. Therefore I took the liberty of asking her to find you so that she may at least be steered in the right direction to the American Express, she must go to Izmir and the Antalya (stopping in Izmir Museum for further word).
 P.S. No word yet on Am. Phil. Soc. decision.
 Yours truly
 George B.



Gazi Bulvarından Bir görünüş.
A view from Gazi Boulevard

June 2nd



Peter & George joined us yesterday with a jeep and we leave for Bodrum tomorrow on our way to Finike - There seems to be masses of equipment if we can only get it assembled - We have had a good welcome here and hope that things go well. It was nice seeing you again.

Yours Joao

Tevzi yeri Gazi Bul. 423 5. Kat No 4- İzmir

526

Miss Virginia Grace
American School of
Classical Studies
Odos Suedios

ATHENS

Greece

May 28, 1960

Hotel Xenias Melathron.

Dear Virginia,

I am sorry if you rang & I was out but we paid rather a prolonged visit with Dicki Dumas to the French School. It was very nice having such a long chat with you & lunch and now I have much enjoyed seeing Peter's report which is most comprehensive - I only wish I had seen it earlier -

With love & many thanks

Joan

Call of Joan Taylor Today

Some mix-up in communications makes it impossible for me to have Joan to dinner last night, so she came to the dig about 11:30 this morning, and looked a bit at our new things, and briefly at our pottery study collections, including the amphorae in the East Basement. We had lunch at Thes. Platea, which was o.k. except for the masses of school girls who became rather deafening. She came back to the dig, but then decided not to stay and look at pottery, but to take Peter's long report of late 1958 - early 1959 and go back to her hotel (Xenias Melathron).

We had a satisfactory talk, covering general news as well as the underwater project. I can see that Peter is a problem, as well as Honor, and even in a way that Honor is easier to solve, because she fills a felt want in the professional set-up, and will be very busy drawing; whereas Peter's value ^{can} ~~is~~ ^{be} ~~is~~ ^{being} much less than when things were more in the pioneer stage, and he carried it all himself.

Joan and Honor and Dumas leave tomorrow for Izmir by plane.

Her mother
is well, at
82.

My best to Peter, and thank him for his note & mine of April 6,
in which he said you should better be in Athens about
April 15th! This caused
confusion for a time.

American School of Classical Studies
Athens, Greece

May 16, 1960

I have no very good idea of what might be involved in such a decision, but thought it worth while to tell you here that Dumas made no difficulty over this, and thought he would be perfectly able to get leave another year. Honor professed herself actually more interested in the Byz. wreck and the working out of the methods than in Finike. I put all this in because in a way it must be awkward for you not even to have met these people, to say nothing of being able to discuss present plans. However, it may make you freer to make your own decisions.

Yours,

Dr. George Bass
Care of U.S. Consulate
Istanbul, Turkey

Dear George:

Many thanks for your letter of May 7. You did not mention in your April 20 letter any dead-line for the application. Though you think now that it is past, I have written something anyhow to the Phil. Society, because sometimes these dates change. What I wrote was based on my idea (after reading Joan's letter, ^{9 May 6} and talking to Honor Frost and Dumas) that you applied for help toward working out methods and techniques in underwater investigations. I hope this is right. It seems to me a legitimate project, and one for which the group is very well chosen. I am impressed with Dumas's devotion to the cause. He and Honor came to dinner last Friday at the School, when it happened I had also invited some members of the French School, including M. Salviat who will be the new Secrétaire of the School (replacing Courbin who goes to Paris). M. Salviat was planning to introduce Dumas to Daux, director of the Fr. School. The idea of an underwater excavation appealed to Salviat. ^{(X) 27.5.60} But Dumas never called.

Naturally you must be the director of the expedition, and I have never questioned this. I am very glad you and Peter have been able to work so well together, and sorry there have been so many snags, especially since your arrival in Turkey. I'm expecting to see Joan Taylor whenever she does come through. I was in Rhodes for a few days when Rainey was here - too bad.

In discussing the unfortunate delays you are encountering, Honor mentioned that this will mean working at Finike when the currents are difficult. We discussed the possibility that you might have to decide to do only the Byz. wreck this year, and postpone Finike, thus perhaps finding some more support, with time.

HOTEL XENIAS MELATHRON



ATHENES

May 15 1960

Dear Miss Grace

Just a note to tell
you how much we both enjoyed
the other night. The memory
of that delicious dinner will
doubtless be with us during
the weeks of beans & fish
on board the Caigee.

We are off to Crete today
— I hope — subject to
climbing things with the
shipping agent. Eventually
I suppose we will get to Turkey!

Again many thanks for
your hospitality

Yours sincerely

Honor Frost

being posted 15.V.60

To the Am. Phil. Society
(on their form)

I should be glad to endorse this request for support in developing methods of underwater research. The team assembled for the project has wide experience to guide them in forming the necessary techniques, as well as intelligence and determination to raise the level of recording and reporting underwater discoveries in a scientific manner. The sites which they propose to investigate are of great and current interest, and well worth reporting; they are also in some danger of being destroyed without record (by non-archaeological divers) if the present team is not enabled to take care of them. But most valuable will be the development of method.

The presence in the group of the noted diver Frederic Dumas will give to the system the group works out a very useful prestige among the many amateur divers in the Mediterranean, whose potential is so great for destructive or constructive work on ancient underwater sites. Miss Frost, listed as underwater draughtsman, is skilled and experienced in this work, and has published on submarine archaeological method; she is already familiar with some of the sites to be explored. Miss Taylor has directed and published land excavations, and the London Institute of Archaeology, of which she is on the staff, is famous for its development of archaeological techniques. Mr. Throckmorton, listed as underwater photographer, laid the basis for the whole project by his devoted preliminary work in 1958 and 1959, when he discovered the sites, established good and useful relations with local sponge divers and officials of the Turkish Archaeological Service, and insisted throughout on getting informed opinion on his finds.

Others are more competent than myself to discuss Mr. Bass's qualifications. But his field experience in Bronze Age excavations equip him for the difficulties and fussiness of underwater excavation; and his balanced personality is clearly well adapted to getting the best from his team.

Virginia Grace, research fellow

American School of Classical Studies in Athens

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

THIRTY-THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS

PHILADELPHIA 4

CABLE ADDRESS "ANTIQUE"

TELEPHONE: EVERGREEN 6-1241

c/o U.S. Consulate
Istanbul, Turkey
May 7, 1960

Dear Miss Grace:

I am sorry about my somewhat hurried and incomplete letter to you from London. As you probably realize, we did not meet Peter until the beginning of the year, which gave us all only a few months to undertake the quite enormous preparations for our work. I took my application forms with me on the ship to England, thinking that I might get them off from there, but I did not get to a typewriter to fill it in until the day that I left London. I had only a few hours on my last afternoon there to use a typewriter to write to the people I wanted to endorse my application. I had no time to write up a statement at that time, and so wrote to the people that had either taught me, and could judge my ability, or who knew about our work from personal conversations (Albright, Young and Seton Lloyd). At Peter's request I also wrote to you, for he said that you were the only archaeologist that had shown as much understanding and appreciation for the underwater work. My own application stated more fully what I had done with my previous money and what this amount would be used for, and I believed that the letters of endorsement were only to verify if I was competent and/or the scientific value of our work. Again, I am sorry that you did not feel free to write the letter, but as the application date is now passed, I suppose the whole thing might best be forgotten.

Peter's importance in the whole thing is realized by no one better than me. His title of "expedition photographer" is purely a title which he must assume to please the Turkish authorities this year, as no matter how good his work has been, they do not accept him at this time as a leader of the expedition. As the permit will come for the University Museum, who is mainly sponsoring the dig, in my name as one of their employees, it is only possible that I am director. The entire staff, planning, and equipment list has been picked by Peter, however, and our own relationship has been quite well worked out. When I arrived in Ankara, I was told by the Antiquities Dept. that neither Peter nor Miss Frost would have been allowed to dive in Turkey this year if it had not been for the application from Dr. Young and the Penn Museum.

Our work proceeds slowly, what with red-tape and the present situation here. But we are putting our time to good use and have just acquired a surplus 6000 dollar air-compressor for our air-lift for 600 dollars, which has taken some of the pressure off our backs. This will somewhat make up for the 10,000 almost promised by the National Geographic, but refused at the last minute. However, we still have a few possibilities in the States, and we are hoping that they will come through.

Yours sincerely,

George Bass

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY
31-34, GORDON SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.1.

Telephone: EUSton 6052



May 6.

Dear Virginia,

Thanks for your note. I shall look forward to seeing you on my way through - But I had a line from George, that the permit is held up till June, and not to come yet. My present date is May 26, but it might be earlier. Anyway, I will certainly ring you from Hotel Xenias Melathron.

I have sent on your letter to George, but don't know where he is at the moment. I have no further statement on his Research other than that he was asking for \$2000 to develop field techniques underwater.

Shall look forward to having dinner with you. Honor Frost (Frederic Samas may be in Athens ahead of me

how; and if you can drop in
on us in Turkey, it would be nice -
we can discuss ways & means
when we meet.

Yours
Joan

April 26, 1960

Dr. George Bass
Care of Miss Joan du Plat Taylor
University of London
Institute of Archaeology
31-34, Gordon Square
London W.C. 1, England

Dear George:

Thank you for your letter of April 20, with request to endorse your application to the Philosophical Society for \$2000 for further costs of your expedition. You enclosed the Society's form on which my statement is to be typed, but not the copy of your Statement of Proposed Research which goes both to the Society and to the endorsing persons. It is hard to make an effective endorsement, when I have not seen the plan and general picture as presented in your application.

In fact I have not seen any collected presentation of your project for this summer, but just your note to me written on the day of your marriage, and Joan Taylor's recent note, which supplemented this a little. One of the things I am not very clear about is the money. You mention having received \$11,000. Does this include any contribution from the Geographical Society? or from the London Institute? Will any more be forthcoming from these or other sources? You don't mention, for instance, the diving equipment being contributed by the British School here, which should be quite an asset, much more than \$2000 worth, as I understood from Mr. Hood. I had imagined you would want to look this over before buying more, but I hear from Colin Edmonson that the Greek Navy is now checking it.

Joan's note lists Peter as "underwater photographer." Unexpanded, this would rather misrepresent what he has to give, and has already given to the enterprise, in finding the sites, and in keeping up for two years good relations with the Turks, both officials and divers (despite the bad behaviour of the Cochrans and their friends), in organizing the storage-place in Budrum, and in doing what Mr. Hood described as a first-class job of archaeological reporting (in the typed long report on the work of 1958). I hope he is not going to be too restricted, in the part he is free to play, to give what he can to this important project.

I do think it important, and want it to work. As I have no present address for you, I shall ask Joan to forward this. I wish you could have come through Athens, but shall hope to hear from you, and shall not write yet to the Philosophical Society.

Joan writes that you expect to have headquarters in Finike, so I suppose there will be a way to find you, if I can get to this part of Turkey while you are there, which I should like to do.

Best wishes for your present travels and negotiations.

Yours sincerely,

Pactus of Dumas, see
Geographica Jan. 1954
p. 23

13. V. 60 61.01

THROCKMORTON - U. of P. expd.

Yesterday Honor Frost and Frederic Dumas called at the
dig.

Over the telephone, H.F. asked if I had any information
which would lead to name of agent here of the compressor (I
think) in the British School diving equipment. She had
not succeeded in seeing Henry's correspondence with Bass
(partly because of Helen Robinson's accident, whereby he was upset).
By the time they got here, ca. 3.30 p.m., this had been settled
- I think there is no agent here, and one communication direct
with wherever the things are made. Anyway, H.F. seems
to be in touch with the local diving people.

We discussed the project. She thought the permit had
been still further delayed, and that Joan's arrival in Athens
might very well be later than May 26, as ^{expected in} Joan's letter
of May 6. She said this would then mean it would be
too late to work in Finike, the currents with summer
winds would be too strong. This did not however seem
to mean they could not or would not go to work there.
Discussion, however, of possibility and desirability of
working only in the Budrum district. This time, and
postponing Finike for another year, when also perhaps
they might have better luck with money from the
Geographic Society. She said the Geog. people did not
see G. Bass until after they had pretty well decided not

⊗ To take part, with his boat, in (21)
the expedition he must leave and
give up a whole season's spongefishing.

To give their \$10,000 hoped for; and gave her opinion
that ^(before seeing him) they did not think the work was serious. She said
that the ^{strong} driver Kemal had been promised a jeep by Peter,
and being angry at not getting anything a new one, had
threatened to go to Fuzi and dynamite the whole thing. (X)
(I do not know when this is supposed to have happened, nor
from whom the information came). He is supposed to be
calmed down and accepting a used one, which Bass and
Peter have to drive down from Ankara. She said
that it would be hard for Dumas to arrange leave (from
the French Navy) for another year; but he said, no,
it would not be hard.

I asked her what about the money she wrote ^{me} she
was just getting lost of (and where was Peter?), and
she said this was a donor Miss Clay thought would
produce, but it had not panned out. Dumas (for
equipment, I think) (also actual equipment) have been
given from various sources, including the London Institute.

Albille talks also about the Antikythera ^{the statue from} wreck, in
which Dumas had just been taking some photos in the
N. Museum apart. a.m. I showed them Price's article
in the Scientific American. D. had not been aware that
the machine is now not thought to have been a navigating
instrument at all. We looked at the Ephr. publication.
Both of them immediately agreed that the anchor ill. p.

171 is not ancient, I told them about the plan for joint^{re} publication of the objects recovered in 1901 (?).

He said that when diving for the "Calypso" five years ago, he had seen the Antikythera wreck. Working with an "airlift" (thing which sucks away sand, etc., the boat got a look in a suck-out hole at the actual hull, and said it was remarkably well preserved and even had paint on it. Since the boat said there was another wreck there, ca 150-200 meters (?) away, I asked him how he was sure the hull he had seen was that of the wreck. He said they had been accompanied by people of the original investigation and, further, that the second wreck was untouched, but all its top on, while everything ^{visible} had been taken off the wreck. He believes there is a lot more there, and that this part will be well-preserved, being under sand.

We discussed the Grand Conglomé deposit, which I see in Geog. (p. 3) gives Dumas credit for finding/getting information from a local diver). He scouted the idea of two wrecks. He referred to the so-called "lead plating on the decks", and said they had not really found any decks, and what had separated some of the ampoules from others was, as he saw it, a piece of the hull which had broken and thrust itself through the mess. I said, or tried to say, There were all the earlier-type jars below

this piece of bull? (as would be suggested by the diagram, Geog. p. 11). He said Oh, well, it was all very confused, and of course not at all clear as in the diagram. But he insisted that there was Campanian pottery among the necks of the long jars, just as there were on the very bottom — i.e. presumably with the earlier stuff.

Desirable to show him how these 3 series of jars distinguish at least two periods;

ca 200 BC or sl. before int 2 3rd 1/4 2nd last 1/4 2nd

Phoenician Gr. Cong. (see 390.25)
 ^{into cul.}
 ^{and found under the floor}
 jar only of ^{up. E. ware} ^{up. E. ware} (all in Ep. article)
 Corinthian jar of ^{up. E. ware} ^{up. E. ware} (see 390.25)
 jar of ^{up. E. ware} ^{up. E. ware} (see 390.25)
 jar of ^{up. E. ware} ^{up. E. ware} (see 390.25)

Kreid Gr. Cong. (filled at end of Early K)
 jar of ^{up. E. ware} ^{up. E. ware} (see 390.25)
 jar of ^{up. E. ware} ^{up. E. ware} (see 390.25)

Italian Gr. Cong. "Gauli" jar
 Kalythian jar
 Corinthian jar
 jar of ^{up. E. ware} ^{up. E. ware} (see 390.25)

I asked him if he could help me get a print of the
Groz. artist, p. 8-9, top, to use in my Picture Book.
He said Cousteau never sits still long enough to attend
to such a request, but he would be perfectly willing.
He gave me the name and address of Cousteau's father:

D. P. Cousteau

48 Avenue Carnot Piquet

Paris

and suggested he might be willing and able to provide
the print.

They are to come to dinner tonight, with Will.
Sguenore and the Salvato.

We came out the basement way, and had a
look at the jars.

61.06

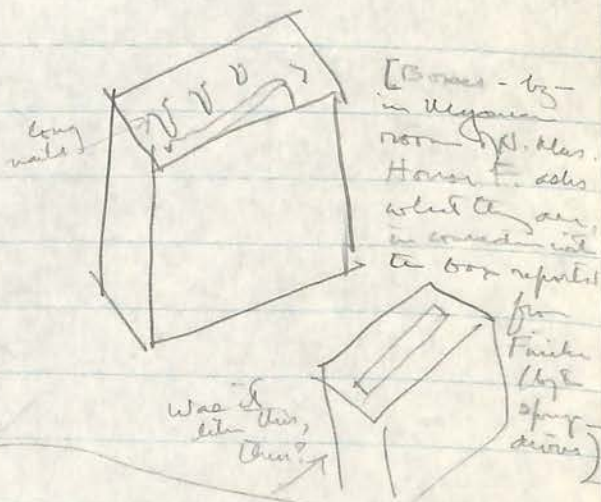
publ. for Albany Museum (Lauboghi)
articles on Lauboghi by Dr.
(on Sparghi) Roggi

M. Dumas ["5 years ago"]
living at Antelope. saw
the bull. U. well pres.,
even a bit of paint.

He was digging with an
airlift.

He saw some birds of
nothing. Also a pair
of bronze ex. .60 long
.05 wide, thin (.01^{1/2})
I gather this

Grand
Conglomerate
position



Moslem Lea Power (Died by DON BOSCO)
Ali Mohamed Kahini (1957)

Formulas on accounts in papyrus (750 AD
onward)

Yesterday a young man turned up asking for company in diving, a Swiss named Bois de Chene. He has a full equipment, he said, and had been diving on the sunken Turkish ships of the Battle of Navarino. His companion unaccountably decided to go home. He said he might be here for another month. Would you like to meet him?

May 3, 1960

Dear Joan,

Thanks for your note of April 23rd, which adds some details interesting to me personally about the plans for the underwater excavation. I was glad to hear about the way you plan to live, and the headquarters in Finike and Budrum, and the official list of names of personnel.

On the application to the Philosophical Society: George forgot to send me the copy of his Statement of Proposed Research, which goes both to the Society and to the supporting persons. Without this, I can't write really to the point. If you can give me a copy of this, please do. If not, probably we had better go into details a bit when you come through, about May 12, as you say. In any case, please forward my letter to George, which went addressed in your care, since I have no further address.

Peter and Elektra Megaw were here over Easter, and will stay another couple of months in Cyprus, as the gov't needs Peter still, though not as an archaeologist. They urged me to come, which I would like to do, having not been to Cyprus since 1954. I'd like to combine visits to Cyprus and to southern Turkey, while you are there, and am trying to find out about transportation.

Please let me know, when you can, when you will get here. I hope you (and any others of the party) will dine with me, as well as visiting us at the Stoa. I think you would like to look through the album of Peter Throckmorton's 1958 explorations. Telephone at the Agora headquarters, Stoa of Attalos, 29901. At the American School, where I live, 70996 at breakfast and dinner, 70971 otherwise.

My greetings to your mother, and to Veronica.

Yours,

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

31-34, GORDON SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.1.

Telephone: EUSton 6052



Cypl 23.

Dear Virginia,

We have just sent George Bass & Peter Throckmorton on their way to Sstambul, so the underwater excavation seems to be on the way. Though doubtless there will be delays in Turkey.

We plan to work on the Bezyge wreck first and get that lifted, and then move on to the Byzantine one for what time remains. George said he has written to ask you to support his application to the American Philosophical Society for the Research on Underwater Field techniques, but had no time to write much about plans.

So I undertook to put you in the picture.

The party consists of George (director), Peter (underwater photographer), Frederic Burnas (in charge of diving operations), Claude Butcheris (diver mechanic), myself (land archaeology and technical side), and we may add a Honor Frost (underwater draughtsman). We may add a professional archaeological photographer and draughtsman for a month at the end if we need them. There will also be

Some Turks from the Sept. and also divers,
the diving party will live on the islands while
working, but we plan to have H.Q. houses
first in Fınike and then in Bodrum -

One can't say very much about techniques,
we've discussed possibilities pretty thoroughly
and Samas has very sound ideas
from his previous experience which are
will try out.

I may leave a night in Athens
about 12th May on my way to Izmir
so perhaps there will be a chance of
meeting -

Best wishes

Yours
Joan

69

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY
31-34, GORDON SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.1.

Director : PROFESSOR W. F. GRIMES

C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., F.M.A.

Secretary and Registrar : E. PYDDOKE

F.S.A.



Telephone:

EUSton 6052 (3 lines)

Pril 20, 1960

Dear Miss Grace:

I am trying to finish some business in London so that I may catch a train to Istanbul in two hours, so please pardon my haste.

AS our excavation budget is still short (we have 11,000 of the estimated 19,000 dollars) I am requesting a grant of 2000 dollars from the American Philosophical Society to pay for some of our operating expenses. We have now bought ALL major pieces of equipment, except a compressor for an air-lift which we feel we will have to rent, and are ready to work, but we have used most of our money on equipment (underwater core-sampler, underwater cameras, diving equipment and spares, outboard motor for pick-up boat, metal grid for drawings and phtographs - this has just been constructed for us in France so that we may work on a grid method and control our work - and the pipings for the air-lift.)

I am asking Dr. Young, Dr. Albright and Seton Llyod to write three of the letters, and if you would feel free to write a fourth, I would feel most happy. I am asking Dr. Young and Dr. Albright because they are present and former teachers and are best suited to judge my qualifications on the application, and I feel that you have probably been more in touch with this work since its beginning that any of the archaeologists whom I know, and I would wish, therefore, that you might express what you consider to be the importance of our work.

Peter's article appeared several days ago in the National Geographic and is quite good. I hope that he may write an even better one next year!

I must run now. Do come and see us this summer. I will let you know where we are after we get started.

Yours truly,

George Bass

PETER THROCKMORTON

28 WEST 31st STREET

New York 1, N. Y.

WI 7-2973

April 6, 1960

Miss Virginia Grace
American School of Classical
Studies
Agora Excavations
Athens, Greece

Dear Miss Virginia,

A note to let you know that George Bass and I
are sailing on the SS AMERICA on the 9th of
this month and that we should be in Athens to-
wards the 15th.

Things seem to be going well enough as far as
the expedition goes and George and I have great
hopes that it will be a success.

We will, of course, come and see you when we
pass through Athens and we can talk at length
at that time.

Sincerely,



Peter Throckmorton

PT/jm

London?

File Brought by Homer Frost
from Peter Throodworth
on 4. IX. 59

Find for the Bronze Wheel
1 point taken by hand as side-measure

AGORA EXCAVATIONS
AMERICAN SCHOOL
OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
ATHENS, GREECE

66.01

Film Brought by Homer Frost
from Peter Throdsen
on 4. IX. 59

Film for the Bronze Wheel
& point taken by hand as side-view



66.02





66.036

-



66.046

1



66.05b

✓



66.066





66.075

-



66.28b

-



66.096

-



66.106





66.11 b

-



66.12 b



(x) IT looks as if poor Peter
did not know
when he was sailing to.

23. IV. 60

Dear Colin,

In connection with these two letters, (x)
from Throckmorton and G. Bass, can you tell me
|| what happened about the diving equipment
at the British School? Was it checked?
They seem to have spent all their money
on more equipment, and I can't put my
heart into a letter of recommendation asking
for more money, unless I know they tried
to use what was available. As I
understand it, the British School stuff was
several thousand £ worth, and not
much used.

I heard from Sinclair that Henry had
been asked to have it checked by a ^{U.S.} navy
expert. Probably you have the information
on this?

Vaguer

I have to dash off to the Roman Market, to meet
Charikleia in the mosque, and check some
identifications of jars -

OVER

Later Saw Colin as he was leaving. He had read Throckmorth's and Bass's letter of 6 Aug 20 IV. 60. He said the British School equipment had been taken to Skaramangas by him in a truck, and Greek Navy frogmen had looked at it, and passed some things, and wanted replacements made of parts of others, and would test by use, and report. He said he had talked over all with Sinclair in the last couple of days. (Sinclair due to leave for Bulgaria today; he did not know this.)

April 1, 1960

Dear George,

Thank you very much for your nice letter, and for finding time to write on such a day. My congratulations, and best wishes for your happiness.

From the way you write, it sounds as if you and Peter don't plan to stop in Athens on your way out, for which I'm sorry. This must mean that other members of the expedition will be the ones to pick up the British School's equipment. Whether or not I get to visit your sites (and I would very much like to), I hope you will stop off in Athens at least on your return journey.

I should plan to combine a visit to Finike with one to Adalia and other Pamphylian places, and also if possible to Xanthos in Lycia. Do keep me in touch with your moves, and let me know some time what is the best jumping-off place to get to the Finike site.

I'm delighted that you are at Penn and liking it. If now you are getting involved through Finike in Cyprus prehistorics, it would be fine if you would finish the publication of our Lapithos stuff. I shall be glad to help interpret our rather individualistic records. Won't you make a call in Cyprus while so near?

The students here are mostly just about to start excavating in Corinth or Isthmia, so the dining room at Loring Hall has lost its young life, and is largely populated with visiting old-timers, plus an irrelevant prof. of English and his wife. I miss the students, who have been a specially good group. Some are staying on (i.e. next year).

Again with best wishes,

Yours,

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

THIRTY-THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS

PHILADELPHIA 4

CABLE ADDRESS "ANTIQUE"

TELEPHONE: EVERGREEN 6-1241

March 17, 1960

Dear Miss Grace,

As you know, we will be going to Turkey to dive for old ships this spring. I am writing a very quick note to say that both Peter Throckmorton and I would be most happy if you could pay us a visit at some time. We plan to start on the Bronze Age ship at Finike about the first of May and will move to Yassi Ada for the Byzantine wreck at the end of June; I will keep you informed of our moves, so that you will know where to find us if you are able to come.

Our final expedition is made of up Peter and I, with Joan du Plat Taylor, Honor Frost, Frederic Dumas and Claude Duthuit. I don't know how many of these people you know: I am interested in publishing the Bronze Age ship, Miss Taylor the Byzantine ship, Frost will do the drawings, and Dumas and Duthuit will be in charge of diving. So it looks like we will have a good, mixed, international group and sounds like the work will go well.

Peter talked to me on the phone last night and asked me to mention to you that he has collected a pile of amphoras in Bodrum. He has got the loan of a Polaroid Land Camera for instant pictures, and thinks that he may combine these pictures with an IBM system for keeping a file on them. He says that he has talked to the IBM people and that they are interested. I don't know exactly what he is talking about, but I believe that you do.

All goes well here. I am really fond of Penn and the Museum and feel that I made a very wise choice in coming here. I hope that you and I will be able to see each other some time during the summer; if you are not able to get to Turkey, I will certainly stop off in Athens on my way home.

I must rush now to get to a wedding (mine).

Yours truly,

George Bass

THE ATHENÆUM

PALL MALL SW1

11/2/60

My dear Virginia,

I think I am now more or less clear about the Dwing and all seems to be well. Hector Catling was most helpful in this respect - What a very nice man he is —

It seems that Pennsylvania reserve the right of publication of the B A (engot) wreck, and that Joan de P Taylor will be given the publication of the Byzantine wreck of which Honor Frost made a plan.

What I think happened was some sort of quarrel between P. T. and H. F. (He may not be aware of it). But it certainly looks as if H. F. spread a pretty ^{un}flattering report of P. T. here in England.

It was even apparently suggested (and this is the serious point) that P. T. had been

THE ATHENÆUM

PALL MALL SW1

himself - responsible for removing objects from the B A wreck - taking them away from Turkey - But I gather that this charge (although at one time it seems to have been made against him) has now been dropped, & that the true story about the yacht is known. I saw Joan Taylor last night & asked her point blank if P T had in fact removed antiquities, and she said "No".

Pennsylvania (G Baur) will approach us School direct re loan of equipment (Naturally we are delighted to lend it) - Also Penn. will apply to the Turks for the necessary permits. All this you no doubt know.

This letter is NOT for photostating!! Digest, destroy, and do not (except + great discretion) repeat!
Love / Sinclair

American School of Classical Studies
Athens, Greece

February 13, 1960

Dear Peter,

Thanks for your nice letter of Feb. 5. I'm glad to hear all the good news including the fact that the Cochran samples will join the rest of the material for an orderly presentation. You don't mention whether they themselves are to have any further connection with the project. George Bass sounds the ideal man for you to work with. I hope the Geographic came across properly with the rest of the funds needed. It's fine that you intend to do the Bronze Wreck really thoroughly.

About tile wrecks, I now feel further confused, but it will all come out in the wash. I see I gave the wrong reference to your correspondence: it was in your letter of July 22, 1958 that you said: "Mustafa and I are leaving tomorrow for Bodrum and will go right down the coast to Marmaris with the sponge divers that we have made friends with. They promise to show us what they think is the Demeter ship, plus a ship loaded with what sound like roof tiles (one meter square, the divers/ says), etc." It is interesting that there are so many tile wrecks. I wonder if they were all proceeding under ballast? anyhow, it has been supposed by some in the past that tiles were carried only as ballast because why would anybody bother to import them as merchandise. (They were already known to have travelled, because some with stamps that show their place of origin have been found in other countries.) But I think they could be merchandise, because after all sea transport is cheap, and to make tiles standard enough for practical purposes takes skill and experience. There's a tile factory near Tigani (now called Pythagoreion) in Samos. It is very interesting to see how they work. They use a kind of cookie cutter. Of course they make a relatively small and simple type of tiles, ceratinly not a meter square.

Don't bother to write, except for a line if you have news, as I'm sure you are busy. Give my best to George. If you come through Greece, you'll surely

look us up.
Yours,

I'll send the Long Report to Joan Taylor if you or she asks me to do it.

Feb 5-60

Dear Miss Virginia,

Its truethat I never got the December 16th letter.. also tru that I owe you a batrel of apologies for not having written sooner and given you all the news.. First, your question..

Wrecks ~~xxxx~~ XXXll and XXXlll are definately in the sea of Marmara, near a place called Marmara Island.. There should be a drawing in the report locating them both, and giving the number of the Admiralty chart ~~which~~ from which the drawing was blown up.. There are two NEW tile wrecks in Marmarice Bay, Neither of them Mentioned in the 1958 report, and the tile wreck in the Bay of Keramos (Ceramic Gulf) is a confirmation of one mentioned in the 1959 report (I sorry cant give you the Number because the report is with George Bass) its the one near LUNGOZ...~~Very~~ It seems the Most Interesting of all the Tile wrecks.. In fairly shallow water, but protected by the depression in the rocks in which It landed.. Honor drew that one, and there are tiles from it, and a small pot, in the Museum in Bodrum. One Amphor Type from it is exactly like our type 40 from wreck 3.. Also the "galley" roof tiles are the same, althought these particular tiles ~~donk~~ seem to appear in what seems to be a first century ship... ~~My feeling is that~~, also.

By all means keep the Long Report.. Its a good thing for you to have it, as chez vous is a stopping place for all the Interested people... If Miss Taylor wants to Borrow it, who dont you send it to her, and Ill ~~Traycandx~~ send you the Copy that the National Geographic is now holding.

For all the Cochran mess, It was worth while..Its certainly not your ~~fatx~~ fault... And If it had not been for them. The Bronze wreck might never have been found... If there is any blame its mine.. As we both know, its impossible to make an omelet without breaking eggs.. I hope that in terms of my personal reputation, the quality of the omelette will outwengh the broken eggs... It seeems to have settled down a little too... Young Cochran agrees to return all the stuff to Turkey, if they want it back, so Im arranging to have it all sent to Penn.

Its seems too bad that we got our signals crossed in Bodrum.. If I remember right, when your first wire came I was at sea.. Then I couldnt find you to communicate, and the message that Id sent to Pergamon apparently arrived too late. Anyway, there are masses of amphors ~~there~~ for you to look at.. Although out of the 15 or 20 amphors of different types I should think that perhaps only three or four are not in your collection.. Anyway, they are all lined up in the castle, ready for your inspection, and the Old Bekche, Ahmad Amja, is waiting for you to come, and will be glad to see you..

Tentative program is that George Bass and I should be in Turkey in April, to hire boats and set up the camp.. We have put in for funds enough for three months of proper work on the bronze wteck, and have assembled a really good crew, I think. ~~Ex~~ Pennsylvania has already approved half the money, and we are waiting for the National Geographic societys research council to vote the other half on the 11th of this month..


If they OK their part, ~~they~~ Its Georges and my hope that by scrounging and saving we can work till the fall, and get in an extra two or three months. Im feeling pretty good, reallly.. Ive got just about everything that I could ask, and George Bass is ~~xx~~ tope, ~~and~~.. If I can get along with anybody its him. Hes got a cooler head than me, and perhaps we can do really good work together. If there are some problems with people that say Im not qualified, its normal.. If I prove that I can do good work and that the whole thing makes good sense, next year will be easier

I owe you many thanks for all the help and support you have given me.. I hope that you will never regret it, and that it will result in some results for your own work too.

I am terribly sorry that we could not make it to Adalia and Side last summer.. The Cochrans refused to go, and after they left it was too far, and impossible to pick up a sponge boat going in that direction.. If one could only get there, it would be little trouble to get a good sampling of the ampor material in the area..

I must close at this point, as too much work to do.. Please drop me a line, Ill let you know when and if the Geograaphic comes through and ~~xxxxxx~~ Its sure that it will all work out as it should.. Things are set up now in such a way ~~that~~ so that we will be able to go anyhow, even if they dont help us.. But it will all be a lot easier if they will.

Sincerely,



Peter Throckmorton.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY
31-34, GORDON SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.1.

Telephone: EUSton 6052



Feb 4, 1960.

Dear Virginia.

It was nice to get your letters. and hear of you again. I have passed your labeling problem to our Lab. people who will write direct.

Yes. the diving project is going well and is also getting some response in this country. I have not seen Peter Shrockmorton's report, but he told me quite a lot in the short two hours he was here. Also Honor has filled in all the gaps. George Bass is in official charge with myself as deputy and representative of this Institute. I could wish the Atlantic was not so wide, it is difficult organising by letter and also curbing Shrockmorton's enthusiasms into the narrower paths of archaeology: but

we have a good team.

we shall be based on Feniko while we do the Bronze Week - so will try and look out for other things for you -

I will let you know how things progress, and may hope to see you when we pass through Athens at the end of April.

Yours
Joan

February 1, 1960

Dear Peter,

I have a feeling you probably never got my letter of December 16, addressed to Bodrum, so I am enclosing a photostat of it. It gives some account of the end of my short visit to Turkey, where I hope you got my two telegrams mentioned. It also calls attention to an error in the chart used to show the position of Wrecks XXXII and XXXIII, which you'll want to rectify if you are going to use this plan any more. (It had me confused.)

I enclose copies also of my letters to Honor Frost, of December 24, and to Joan du Plat Taylor, of today (carbon copy), for your information. I repeat what I said to you before, that you must feel free to call on my copy of your report. If you haven't another, would you like me to send it to Joan Taylor?

I'm awfully glad, of course, that you've got the official sponsorship you needed, and some at least of the other help that will be required. Will you let me know your program, as it shapes up? I.e. when you are coming over, whether work is planned on other wrecks beside the Bronze Wreck, how you are feeling about the whole business, too. I can see you are going to have your problems still. But things are certainly in much better shape than a year ago.

Do you know a man named Gerhard Kapitän? He has sent me photographs and drawings of pottery found in the sea south of Syracuse, results of part of the program of the Istituto Mediterraneo di Archaeologia Sottmarina. He says he has been authorized to publish the material.

With my best wishes for 1960,

Yours,

WRECKS - THROCKMORTON

February 1, 1960

Miss Joan du Plat Taylor
Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London, W.C.1

Dear Joan,

Sinclair has lent me your letter to him of January 3 on Peter Throckmorton's project and the work you have been doing on it in London. He has also given me the good news that Pennsylvania is granting \$10,000. Their official sponsorship, and that of your Institute, has been his big need. I imagine more money would now be forthcoming if needed, for instance from the National Geographic Magazine, if that would not put strings on the proper carrying out of the job. Very interesting indeed that Hector Catling could give so close a date to the Bronze Wreck. The technical preparations which Honor Frost and Frederic Dumas have been making ought to make a great difference. Sinclair wants your letter back, so I have had it photostatted. It would be kind of you to put in an extra carbon copy for me in case of further news. Now, of course, Sinclair will be in London himself.

I don't know whether work on any of the other wrecks is proposed for next summer, but if so, I should think you should if possible have a copy of Peter's long report prepared about a year ago on the work done in 1958. From the way you speak of "the other wreck" I am guessing that ^{that report} you have not seen it, since records were made of many others ^{wrecks}. If there is going to be time for side trips in the Fenike area, I should be much

interested in what is to be found near Adalia and/or Side and/or the coast between, since we have identified, with room for corrections, the Pamphylian amphora class. I'm terribly glad you are going to take part in the expedition. My best greetings to friends at the Institute.

Yours sincerely,

I'm writing Peter today, and should send him a copy of this.

BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

52, ODOSS SOUEDIAS,
ATHENS,
GREECE.

23rd January 1959

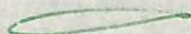
Dear Virginia,

Herewith the extract from the letter of Edith Clay to me written January 21st:

"Miss Taylor has just heard from Professor Young saying that Pennsylvania has granted \$10,000 for the diving expedition, and that Mr. George Bass, Professor Young's deputy, will be in charge. I expect you will be hearing from them about borrowing our equipment. Anyway, that is quite straightforward now."

Yours ever,

Senclair



BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

23/1/60

52, ODOSS SOUEDIAS,
ATHENS,
GREECE.

Dear Virginia,

Herewith my
concordance & Joan
du P Taylor — Could
you let me have it
back at your leisure?
Sorry not to send
it before —

Yours

Smclair

Copy to London Secretary

11th January 1960

Miss Joan du Plat Taylor,
Institute of Archaeology,
31-34 Gordon Square,
London, W.C.1.

Dear Joan,

Many thanks for your letter of January 3rd with news about the plans for dealing with the interesting Bronze Age wreck discovered by Peter Throckmorton. I have now heard from Throckmorton as well. It is excellent that you are taking an interest in this most important discovery, and I hope our equipment may be of some use to the expedition, if our Committee agree (as I am sure they will) to lend it.

If our equipment is borrowed for the expedition, somebody really ought to come and look at it with a view to any repairs etc. that may be needed. I gathered from Edith Clay that there was a possibility that Honour Frost might come some time this month, which would be excellent. The Bronze Age wreck is of course only one among many which Throckmorton has discovered and recorded. The report which Virginia Grace has, and which she lent me, is a survey of all the wrecks noted and identified during his season of work in 1958. It was this report which very much impressed me as I wrote to Edith Clay on

(Smileton Hood)

75.05
please
made
25.1.60

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY
31-34, GORDON SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.1.

Director : PROFESSOR W. F. GRIMES
C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., F.M.A.

Secretary : E. PYDDOKE



Telephone :
EUSon 6052 (3 lines)

January 3rd 1960.

Dear Sinclair,

Edith has shown me your letter and has asked ^{me} to write an explain the position with regard to the diving as it stands at the moment. I am glad you and Virginia think is a good scheme and now I have seen Throckmorton myself (he spent some two hours with me on his way to Newyork), I have a better measure of the protagonists. Honor had already prepared for me a report of what they had already done, a similar outline for a working party and also a memo. on archaeological methods which could be applied underwater. She had also brought with her drawings which she had made of the objects of the Bronze and Byzantine wrecks and a good collection of photos, as well as the underwater plans. Also, with Hakki Beys consent, she brought specimens of the metals, pottery, rope, etc to enable us to work on the preservation of these objects in underwater conditions, and also to analyse the metal to see what was being carried.

From this material Hector Catling is preparing a report on the archaeological material, and when we saw him in Oxford last Tuesday, he gave the Bronze wreck a close date about 1275-50.B.C. We also showed John Boardman the amphora from the other wreck, which he said were the types which you got at the fortress in Chios and he was rather glad to see whole specimens.

As regards the project, when I first heard of it from Honor and she told me that Throckmorton was getting in touch with Rodney Young and George Hanfmann, I wrote to Rodney and told him what I knew, and said that I was anxious to take up the scheme which seemed to me very worth while, but that if he had anything in mind we should not get in each others way. He replied very cordially for co-operation, but said until he had seen Throckmorton, he could not express an opinion. In the meanwhile I have kept him informed of what Honor and I have been working on here and may get some idea of Rodney's plans ~~that~~ a week, now Christmas is over.

In the ~~mean~~ while, we have been trying to get the Labs. on to working on the specimens. I have also got in touch with Seton who is all for the scheme, and am seeing him on Wed. to tell him what we are doing.

Honor went down to Toulon just before Christmas at Frederic Dumas' request, as Throckmorton had told him to get in touch with a view to his joining the party as ~~enlisted~~ diver.

(on back of page)
 He came back with her after Christmas and we three have had long discussions during the past week as to the best excavation methods which can be applied under water and are trying to put together a memo. for guidance on which to work. In Dumas we have the best possible diving experience and he is a nice quiet frenchman who now seriously wishes to study these wrecks on archaeological lines and is no longer interested in Cousteau's publicity angle. He has entirely the right attitude to the exhaustive examination of these wrecks for their history and ship construction. One of his most interesting suggestions for defining the outline of a partly buried wreck is the use of oceanographer's corers, which we could borrow from the oil companies with whom he has many contacts.

This is the position at this moment until I hear from Rodney and have seen Seton; but my Director here would also support my plans and my taking part. Now I have seen Dumas and Throckmorton, I will definitely organise something from here if Rodney should not.

Which comes the point of your equipment which the School has so kindly offered; an application will now be in the name of whatever organisation backs the project.

I have also to prepare a general outline for a project and will let you have a copy.

Will you let Virginia know the position to save writing another letter?

Very best wishes to your daughter whom Edith tells me has just arrived and I hope Rachel is now well and strong.

Best wishes for the New Year
 Yours

Loan

Sinclair Hood Esq.
 British School in Athens.

December 24, 1959

Dear Miss Frost,

Many thanks for your letter of December 1, with enclosed photographs and (photostats) drawings and photographs of drawings. This brought me to the point of writing Peter the note I had been meaning for six weeks to write. Unfortunately it seems to have been too late to reach him in Bodrum, and I omitted to make a spare copy to be addressed to New York.

We are all sorry about the Cochran's. The association was no more Peter's fault than mine; I gave ~~them~~ ^{to} his address, ^{who had} their Mr. Waterman, ~~having~~ been introduced to me as the cousin of an old friend of mine. Poor Peter had to suffer for it. Actually, some benefit was derived, since the expedition verified the existence (previously only a divers' story), and position of the Bronze Wreck, ^{so that} it has been brought to the attention of many specialists, and (as you told me) looting was cut short by the action of Hakki Bey, whose presence was entirely Peter's work. Ordinarily, one may think it is best for sites to remain unknown, until the archaeologists catch up with those already opened; but not if the divers may dynamite it; and not after all a site of such general interest as this one. For all my introduction, I don't believe Peter would have taken up with this outfit, except that he had no more money to go on without them. Now that this sensation has broken, money is perhaps not so hard to find. What is this article by Buchholtz? Does it actually report this new find?

That is a pretty drawing of "The Globe Wreck", Wreck 3. Comparing it with the one of which you brought me a photograph in July 1958, ^{though}, I am confused by what seems to be a conflicting indication of orientation of the mass of pottery as a whole. I find I have no notes to indicate whether you revisited the wrecks to make your new drawings this year.

The opinion I had given on the date of Wreck 3 was based on no.40 (your 17),
 of
 not on no. 109 (your 19), which I had seen no drawing until I got the Preliminary
 Report last spring; no. 109 appears there on (photographic) p.47. But ~~/~~ my guess
 would be that these two items, the whole and the fragmentary, are related and about
 contemporary. Is your no. 13 of the "Tile Wreck", Wreck XXXII, of the same series?
 I think I have seen no photographs of pottery from this wreck. (I have been assum-
 ing that the photographs you sent me are all of pots from Wreck 3. Is this so?
 It is very desirable to label photographs with the identity of the subjects!) I
 should be interested also to know whether your drawing of Wreck XXXII is based on
 a personal visit or visits to the site; there has been a slight confusion about
 the position of this wreck.

Peter also noticed the bulwark in Wreck 3, so I imagine it may be considered
 confirmed. He mentions one, at any rate, in his letter to me of September 15,
 1958. I did not realize that such had not been found before.

Would you like your photographs returned? I notice most of them have been
 stamped with your name and address.

Your visit at the Agora - Stoa of Attalos - was enjoyed by everybody, in
 fact the entertainment of your tales was so general, that I was hardly allowed
 to regard you as ~~my~~ my guest. Peter also ~~always~~ mentions your visits to his
 sites with gratitude. You and John Carswell did a lot not only in the drawings
 you made yourselves, but in showing the Izmir Diving Club people what is necessary
 in the way of drawings, and all this in only about five days, as I understand.
 I am very glad you have been ~~giving~~ ^{enlisting for} Peter's project so much of the right sort of
 support in London, as well as getting to be such an expert yourself on anchors
 and bun ingots. He deserves support, after carrying this business so largely
 alone, or with the help of powers not normally ^{cooperative,} ~~helpful~~, such as archaeological
 and Customs authorities. Though I have been pursued by it, I must admire his
 insistence throughout on acquiring informed opinion on his finds, and his care
 in quoting it. I'm certainly glad things look bright for the future of his

With best wishes for the holiday season,
 Yours sincerely,

investigations.

Admiral T. Bodrum
Wright
Trinity

American School of Classical Studies
 Athens, Greece
 December 16, 1959

Dear Peter,

I'm writing this up town, on a funny typewriter, because I brought all the file of our material to show to Sinclair Hood, in connection with a request he seems to have had to use British School equipment for future work of your group. I am vague about the precise situation, because we could not meet last evening as planned. Maybe I will write to you again, but I want to get into touch with you. Honer is worried that you have not appeared in London, just when she thinks she has things well set up. If you have not written to her (or gone to London), you should.

I was very sorry not to get to Budrum, but I did not have the courage to start on the uncertain bus trip when I got no answer to

my telegram from Sökye to you. After my week with the German excavators, fascinating as it was, I was very much in need of rewinding. (For one thing, I had caught a streaming cold, and had no more Kleenex.) I hope you got my second telegram, with regrets.

At Sinclair Hood's about a week ago, I met a very nice Canadian diplomat I have known slightly for several years - is his name Kirkwood? - who had been in Turkey for a holiday, and had talked with you in Budrum, and was much interested in what you have been doing (which seems to have been quite a variety of things). I think you have now got a lot of good and useful people interested, and we shall try to forget about the Cochrane episode, for which I am sorry for my part.

In running through the files before talking with Mr. Hood, I found what must be a mistake in your long report. The plan which is supposed to show the position of the Tile Wreck (XXXII is it? on photograph p. 116? - ~~xxxxxx~~ yes) is taken from the wrong chart. XXXII and XXXIII have been placed up north in the Sea of Marmora, whereas they are certainly somewhere near Marmaris (Marmarice) southeast of Budrum (and nowhere near Bandirma). This has confused me for some time, but your letter of 7.VII.58 makes it definite, on rereading. I'm curious to know who made you the plan p.116. Probably you had already noted the error.

Do ~~xxx~~ write me two lines, to tell me where you are or are about to be, because it is discouraging to write into a void.

Best wishes for Christmas, and for a more satisfactory new year

Yours,



786

POST - CARD

Dear Miss Grace -

I am still stuck
here, but may
be coming you
way when things
quiet down -

Hussein is coming
for I guess on 30th
month and I plan to
meet him then -

My greetings to
everyone - Peter -
House of Treasure, Petra

Copy right Khalaf & Markarian, Amman

BY AIR MAIL



Miss Virginia Grace

AMERICAN School of
Classical Studies

51 Oudis Soudon

ATHENS

GREECE -

Peter
Bodrum



Miss Virginia Grace,
Alman Hafriyat Evi
Bergama

İZMİR

Ekspres

**UÇAKLA
BY AIR MAIL**

80.01a

Peter,
Bodrum,
Mugla,
Turkey



Miss Virginia Grace,
American Express,
(Vanderzee)

İZMİR



UÇAKLA
BY AIR MAIL

Ekspres

STAYING IN PRIENE
TRYING TO GET ~~DOWN~~ 80.016
BUDRUM

TUESDAY ~~FROM~~

TO
~~SÖĞÜTE~~
ADDRESS POSTE RESTANTE
SÖĞÜTE

BELKI GELİYORUM
CARŞAMBA

BU

giving

80
Peter Budrum
staying in Priene
5 Budrum - Tuesday
Address Poste Restante

\$1000

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STAYING IN PRIENE
TRYING - TO GET ~~D~~ 80.016
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SOKTE

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PTT

V. No.

No.

Taahhütlü K. Mektup veya kutu, Paket, Telefon, Telgraf

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M. Imza

25/10/1959

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M. İmza

25/10/1959

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Gönderen

Alacak olan

Alacağı yer

M. İmza

195

24.10

Boolsun



80.036



Notes ^{on} to Honor Frost's letter of 1. XII
with enclosures

No words on plans. (no numbers)

No list & identify numbers on plans.

Orientation by compass of Wreck 3 different in old and new drawings, if we leave the whole wreck in each case - Bulwark in this wreck is mentioned by Peter in his letter of 15. IX. 58.

Position of Tiler Wreck (Wreck XXXII)

On p. 26 of the long report, Wrecks XXXII and XXXIII are said to lie "on the SW side of Kapudag peninsula in the Sea of Marmara." In fact, there is a Kapudag peninsula in the Sea of Marmara; on the south side of it is Cyzicus (cf. Baudouin, Konst. und Kleinasien p. 320). But this one seems to be near Marmara (ancient Phrygia, on inland of Fraser and Bean), cf. Peter's letter of 22. VII. 58. Maybe it is that unmarked almost-island south of Phrygia in Fraser and Bean's large scale map? Mention of a Kapudag in this general area, in Fraser and Bean p. 56, note 4, but I do not readily identify where it is, with available maps - The error point in the plan, folio p. 116 of the report, which has actually been traced from the British Admiralty Chart of the Sea of Marmara?

Date of Tiler

Wrecks: 7

seen to know

no plot, ~~at~~

all the ~~map~~ ^{map} of day

note for this

MISS MARGARET PROBY
 57 WELBECK STREET
 LONDON W.1
 TEL. WEL. 8089

Dec. 1. 59

Dear Miss Grace

Please forgive me for not writing sooner to thank you for your kindness & hospitality in Athens & to send you some of the photos & drawings I promised.

It took me ages to get all the notes & material I had made presentable - write back to Turkey for things I'd forgotten & finally be able to show the stuff. I did all this as best I could & now almost regret it, because ever since I've been worked so hard. I was landed with vast quantities of books on Bronze Age, Byzantine Shipping etc., a round of Laboratories all keen to see the metal samples also corrosion & Concretion & finally, having read up my anchors, I have been deluged with stone anchors from temple sites, until I almost believe that future archaeologists will call "loom weights" anchors!

Two items of interest: the ingots have the Cypriot hallmarks Γ & are thought to be 1200 (did you see the Bachheltz article?) & even more interesting the heavy round object we thought might be a mirror is a "bun ingot". Dr Dikaios has sent me a stone mould which looks as tho it fits. The Tell el Amarna drawing in Bachheltz's article shows sections of alternate oxhide & bun ingots.

I gave your messages to Miss Taylor. She is extremely interested in the Bronze Work &

THIS BOOK IS
 OF WRITING
 LONDON W. 1
 1900-1901

would, I think be willing to work on it. She
 has written to Prof Rodney Young who heard
 of it through Peter Throckmorton & a man
 called John Houston — but so far no reply.

Goodman knows where Peter T. is &
 what he is doing. He said he would be
 in London months ago. I hope he is not
 spreading 'undesirable' publicity, because
 we reached a stage here where: archaeologists,
 money, & equipment — are all forthcoming — also
 (through Peter) the collaboration of Frédéric Dumas
 whom I have to meet shortly in Paris; all
 that remains is to get permission from the
 Turkish Government & tie things up with
 Peter. It is a sort of nightmare to me that
 he may, at this very moment, be busily
 committing himself to another set of Cochrane's!

I hope you like my "gluten wreck" plan!
 I must say I'm rather proud of it — but
 that it could not be improved — but I think
 it's the first of its sort to be done. The XXX marks
 soundings for wood. It has only just occurred to
 me that no (9) (see drawing) looks like a bulwark
 (it runs // to the surface), has protective covering of some
 sort & in all probability, even if it's not a bulwark
 is an upper portion of the ship. No ship so far
 has been found with any timber except the keel & lower parts
 of the ribs. Comparing this with my other rougher,
 measured plans I find the 'galley' is always the

Same distance for the four part (anchors). The anchors are extremely interesting & transitional. I can already imagine a few nice little soundings & trenches!

Apart from the pottery, the photos I enclose are rather odds & ends - the demands of various experts have been heavy. Please let me know if I have left out anything you would particularly like.

Am I right in my recollection that you dated the "Globe Wreck" as about the 8th Century from Amphora no 19?

Incedidentally I was told that Dr. P. D. A. I. Dikopropoulos of Nicosia got lots of 'Globe Amphorae' on a Byzantine dig in Cyprus. I wrote to him sending photos & drawings - but so far no reply.

Also, did you put the "tile wreck" at C6? I haven't been able to find anyone who knows about tiles or their marks.

In affairs all this is rather disconcerted! I'd better stop.

Yours sincerely

John Frost

Enclosures:

- 6 photos of objects, unlabelled (but 4 are the "tile" items)
 3 " of plans of wrecks: "Globe Wreck" (wreck 3)
 "Bronze Wreck" (" 9)
 "Tile Wreck" (" 32?)
 2 large folded surferprints

24.11.59
 Being kept
 for 5 years
 in the original
 container
 E. W. W. W.
 A. W. W.

BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

52, ODOUS SUEDIAS,
ATHENS,
GREECE.

21st December 1959

Miss Virginia Grace,
American School of Classical Studies,
Athens.

Dear Virginia,

I have just had a letter (dated December 16th) from Edith Clay from which this is an extract. The underlinings are mine:

"Joan Taylor has just been up to see me and it looks as if she and Rodney Young will sponsor a joint diving expedition on behalf of Honor Frost, and Joan will put forward the application to our Committee for the loan of our equipment. Honor (and her 'Solicitor') will be in Athens early in January and she would like to come up to the School to see exactly what the equipment consists of. The bottles have to be scraped and relined after five years, so she may want to bring these back to take them to Siebe Gorman."

I am wondering if you can throw any light on this. Do you think it would be a good idea if I asked Henry Robinson if he knows about it?

Yours ever

Sinclair

23. XII. 59

Telephoned S.H.

He had posted his letter to Miss Clay a few days ago.

BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

52, ODOSS SOUEDIAS,
ATHENS,
GREECE.

Dear Virginia

Here with ^{for you to keep!} copies of
the letters to Edith
Clay & Peter Throckmorton.
It was very nice
seeing you last night.
I still have a cold
in spite of all I drank.
Hope you have not caught it.

Yours ever
Sinclair

COPY

83.03

18th December, 1959

The Secretary,
British School at Athens,
31-34 Gordon Square,
London, W.C.1.

My dear Secretary,

You wrote me in a private letter on December 4th about a discovery off the west coast of Turkey of a Bronze Age wreck with bronze ingots etc. I have been in touch with Miss Virginia Grace of the American School of Classical Studies, and she has given me fuller information about this. The organiser and leader of the expedition which discovered the wreck is a Mr. P. Throckmorton. He is known to Miss Grace and has been organising underwater archaeological exploration off the west coast of Turkey during the past two years, 1958-9.

Miss Grace lent me Mr. Throckmorton's Preliminary Report of Exploration for Ancient Wrecks in the Turkish Aegean, which is a typescript report of the work done by him with the help of the Izmir Divers' Club during the summer of 1959, under the official supervision of Mr. Hakki Gultekin, Director of the Izmir Museum. The report, is, however, I understand from Miss Grace, entirely the work of Mr. Throckmorton, who inspired and organised the exploration that was done.

I was most deeply impressed by the quality of the report, both by the actual text and by the system of plans, drawings and photographs, which were excellent. Miss Grace tells me that she has also been very favourably impressed by Mr. Throckmorton, whom of course she has met. Independently of her I have had a very good account of Throckmorton from Mr. David Kirkwood of the Canadian Embassy, who has also met him.

Apart from the quality of his archaeological reporting, what is obviously remarkable about Mr. Throckmorton is his

capacity to organise, and to create and maintain good relationships with such different categories of people as the Turkish Archaeological Authorities, the members of the Izmir Divers' Club, and the local sponge fishers from whom he has obtained a great deal of valuable information, including for instance, the true place of discovery of the bronze Demeter dredged from the sea a few years ago.

I have not met Mr. Throckmorton, although I did briefly correspond with him this summer. But from his report and from what I have heard from Miss Grace, I feel that he may be the person who could really carry out an underwater archaeological exploration of the kind that is wanted with success. It is clear that he is only too willing to have the help of competent experts, like for instance Miss Grace herself who has helped him with the dating of the amphorae recovered from the wrecks. I gather that he has also at some point has the assistance of Miss Honour Frost as a diver and draughtsman, and of Mr. John Carswell who has served as draughtsman to Miss Kenyon at Jericho.

I am writing to Mr. Throckmorton briefly to say that I should be very glad to get into touch with him and help him in any way that I can with his further plans. The only trouble is that Miss Grace does not know whether Throckmorton is still in Turkey or has returned to America. I am giving Miss Grace a copy of this letter, and will keep you informed if I have any further news from this end.

The Bronze Age wreck is clearly of the first importance as Throckmorton realises. In his report he is emphatic that something must be done about it at once, because it is in danger of being robbed both by local fishermen and by unscrupulous foreign yachtsmen who have unfortunately learnt about it and have already taken things from it.

I understand from Miss Grace that Mr. Throckmorton is very anxious to have the support and backing of some officially recognised institution. If he were working in Greek waters I should have no hesitation in considering him as a suitable organiser and leader of the School's underwater activities. I wonder if the School at Ankara

would be interested in backing him with their authority and interest. Miss Grace seemed to think that this would be an excellent thing. Mr. Throckmorton is American but Miss Grace saw no objection from this point of view.

Yours ever,

Director

COPY

18th December 1959

Peter Throckmorton Esq.,
28 West 31st St.,
New York, I.

Dear Mr. Throckmorton,

I was talking to Miss Virginia Grace the other day, and she told me about your most exciting discovery of a Bronze Age wreck off the west coast of Turkey, and showed me your Preliminary Report of Exploration for Ancient Wrecks in the Turkish Aegean during the summer of 1958. I was most impressed by your report, which I thought was excellent. The kind of survey that you are making is just what is needed. If there is any way that I can help you I should be very glad to do so.

I told Miss Grace that I would try and get in touch with you, and am sending her a copy of this letter. I have also taken the liberty of writing to the Secretary of our Committee in London to say how impressed I was by your report. As you know, our School possesses a compressor and several sets of aqualungs, and I thought that my Committee might perhaps be willing to place these at your disposal if you wanted them for the continuance of your work next year. I gather that Miss Honour Frost, who was helping you has been approaching our Secretary with that idea in mind.

I think you wrote to me this summer when I was in Crete, and I hope I replied. But I seem to have mislaid your letter.

I am sending a copy of this letter to you in Turkey, as Miss Grace did not know where you would be now.

Yours sincerely,

M.S.F. Hood
Director

24.10.07

In Basalite house

in Igua

Peter's fragments are a smallish lump. No complete
jars. They are marked neatly, out on top of deposits

YA

etc.

(26)

In addition, 4 whole skin like Plecton (Washed & V)
and samples of other types, including one of Acanthod
large plates, skins, lengths 0.45, no handles.

Jan

YA

T

(34)

W2

Poste Restante, Bodrum
October 22, 50

Dear Miss Virginia?

I just got your letter from Athens of 5 September. Am answering it three copies, one to Pergamon, one to Izmir, another to Athens ..

All I can say about the Cochran's has undoubtedly been said by Kennen.. Let me only say that I begin to boil with pure whiterage when I even think of them.

Before ~~they~~ they left Turkey, they wrecked one site, which had not been drawn, looking for amphors (Wreck I V) after I had specifically asked them not to. If they have got souvenirs, these have been frankly stolen from the Turkish Government, whose property they are, behind my back. There is no possible excuse for this kind of flagrant theivery, from a site as important as that of the Bronze wreck. In my two years in Turkey I have not taken anything that I've found in the sea (Except two lamps which I borrowed, with ~~permission~~ unofficial permission, and some samples for analysis.) Everyone that has ever worked with me has understood from the first, that nothing ~~ex~~, even an amphor, could be taken for personal use. I risked sending you one of the Globe amphors, because I felt that you might show it to various people, and find someone who had seen a similar one..

It's a pitifull, stupid, personal tragedy for me that I should have gotten conned into the hands of those people, who from the beginning had no intention of doing anything at all, but were simply looking for cheap tourist guides. Out of seven weeks with the Cochran's, five were spent having a good time. I should also add that the American Nato people that they became friendly with, and took on board the fir boat for a cruise, are now in jail for black marketing.. And I am suspect because of the second hand association (This got squashed thank god)

The worst thing of all about the Cochran's, is that I was obliged to go with them because I had not a penny.. And in the end, they caused me to spend much more than I would have spent without them.

I am sure that Mr Cochran was enthused about Mustafa.. Who is after all, a diplomat.. I fear Im not. At least not in terms of Archaeology underwater... In any case, their souvenir hunting in Turkey is over, I hope forever.

Museum is in order.. Everything is tagged and Marked, but no inventory yet.. Ive simply not the time.. Its now rather a big Job, what with the bronze wreck material, and about 50 amphors.. I hope that Ill be able to manage it this year.. But have my doubts. In any case, the castle is cleaner than it has been for forty years, and is cut off by a new wall, so that the whole enclosure can be locked with a key. I'm making a list of Monuments, inscriptions, etc etc that should be moved there when funds are available.. Its a start, anyway.. And might result in a lot of things being saved that will be lost, other wise.. I keep finding new Inscriptions that Im sure have not been published, and have a list, with Photos which Ill pass on to Professor Bean when the pictures are printed.

Please, Miss Virginia, come to Bodrum, and have a look at what Ive done here. I should hate to be Judged by the Cochran's.. Plans have now changed, and it looks as if I will be continually in Bodrum (Except for three days in Kalymnos) until the fifth of next month, when Im going to Ankara. If you can send me a wire, letting me know when you get this letter, and if you are coming, Id be Gratefull.

Page 2.


If you could shoot me a wire so that I can make plans.
Flory and a Friend (Two French Guys that Im making a film with)
have just ben down here, and should be now in Pergamon.. It seems
possible that you could get Claude, who is working with Flory,
to run you down here in the car, thus obviating all the misery
of busses.

There seems at this point to be a real possibility that the U o
Of Pa (Dr Young) and the Council of Underwater Archaeology will arrange
a dig on the Bronze wreck ~~the~~ Next Spring.. Anyway, Ive written up the
equipment list.. There is also a hope that National Geographic
will get in on it..

Please excuse my violence about the Cochrans.. But
I really mean what I say.. It was just awfull, in every way. Ill
give you more gory details at some other time..

Hoping to hear from you,

As Ever,


Peter Throckmorton

P.S. Hope that the last letter was not too confusing... As You can
imagine, having worked in Turkey, things get confused around here sometime

PPPS.. The reason that I get so mad about people like the Cochrans is
that Ive been working my head off, in a Turkish village
for two years.. If anyone says that I have an easy life, or
that Im just Taking a big vacation, The should come here and try
to follow me for a wweek or two... I really resent people who
fiddle, and by their fiddling destroy what Is, has become, such
an important part of my life.. Ive fought for Underwater
Archaeology here.. And elsewhere.. And all this goes for the
benefit of ~~the~~ Fat Happy people like the Cochrans.. Games, for a summers
Play?? No .

Oct 11, 59

Bodrum.

Dear Miss Virginia,

My apologies for not having written you sooner than Oct 1. I rather think that a previous letter to you was lost (It had a lot of stuff about the Bronze age ship).. Your letter of Sept 5th must be still stuck in Izmir, as its never arrived here.

The french friend that I was going to film with has arrived, and has permission from the Government to ~~film~~ use the fisheries research ship that I am still working on. We will be in or around Bodrum untill the 16 or 18 of this month, then are headed for Marmaris.

If you want to come to Bodrum, we could send our car to fetch you in Izmir or Pergamon, if you want to ~~come before the 15th~~ come before the 15th. Trouble is that the car might not be able to take you back, as the boat will be leaving, and whoever drives you will want to leave with us..

Our plan is to go right down the coast, we hope as far as Antalva.. Then we will head back towards Istanbul.. If you want to come to Bodrum on your own steam, and take a chance on catching me here before we leave for Marmaris, There is a bus that leaves from Izmir twice a week and goes direct to Bodrum.. I do not recommend it, as it is a miserable trip..

14 hours among the chickens.. Another way of getting here is taking a bus to Milas (There's one every day) and then getting a Taxi from Milas to Bodrum.. The Taxi costs about 20 dollars, less if you can share it with someone.. The Ideal thing would be for us to pick you up in Izmir, take you here, then have you either take the Bus from Bodrum to Izmir or take you to Izmir in the car.. Have you thought of going back to Athens via Bodrum? There is a boat, Irregular to Kos (It goes about twice a week this season, and if you don't want to wait for other passengers, it will go anytime for 30 dollars) You could leave Turkey by way of Bodrum.. This would be best for us, because we would then avoid the extra two trips to Izmir.. Anyway, If you want to try and make it, Put in a phone call to Bodrum, either Early in the Morning, or Evening after 5pm.. Just call the Post office and ask for Peter, and they will find me.. If you can't get me on the phone, send me an express wire, and We will come and pick you up in Izmir..

too

In terms of Pottery, there is really not much to see here that is not in Izmir.. It might be very interesting for you to see the Bronze age ship material, which is all here, in Bodrum castle, including some pottery, which I am dying to have you look at... As Honor Frost must have told you, there ~~is no pottery~~ are lots of Potsherds, but no really good identifiable sections.. Still, a look might tell you a lot.. If you come to Bodrum even tho I am not here, the Guardian knows the material (its all tagged anyway) and will take out all the Bronze wreck stuff for you to look at.

I got an interesting letter from Mr Megaw, of the Department of Antiquities in Nikasia, ~~whom~~ to whom I had sent a description of the Material.. He says "From the descriptions you give I have no doubt that this is an important find of Cypriot Copper of the Late Bronze age..." and says that "Profesor C.F.A. Schaeffer, excavating at Enkomi... Came to the conclusion that ~~xxx~~ they (ingots very like ours) belonged to the latest level, dating from the 11 12 th Century B.C., although this type of elongated ingot existed at least as early as the 14th Century....."

I'm much encouraged, And am hoping and praying that John Huston can arrange an expedition next year, With a top man in charge..

86.02
As there seems a good chance that the site could be dynamited and lost if it is not dug.

Oct 12, 59.

Yesterday, I ran into a man who had collected about 25 Amphors for me.. These are not yet up at the castle, but should be there by the time you get here if you get here.. This means that we will have about 30 Amphors that you have not seen in Izmir, for you to look at. About ten of these seem to be Byzantine, there are some rhodians, Knidos types, and about ten that I have no idea of..

Since writing page on of this letter there has been a change of plan.. It looks as if we will leave for marmaris on the day after tomorrow, and be back in Bodrum around the 20th.. There is every chance that if you can plan to come down here at that time that I will be here, and that we can arrange to come to Izmir in the car, to pick you up.

The diving deal that I am doing now is working out very well, and there seems a good chance that it will work out for the benefit of the divers.. I've gotten rafts of wreck sites, and keep getting new ones.. The trouble is that I'm doing two jobs at once, both of them full time, with no money, and no real support.. I am getting too tired and harried. There is just too much work to do.. Also, I live in continual fear of being stopped from Ankara..... The ~~six~~ work here that I seem to have started, can go on for years..

Must close, as I've got a lot to do.. I really hope that you can come down, see the castle, and what we are planning to do.. If we set it up, ~~six~~ as planned, it will certainly be the only Museum in the world that has space for Amphors.., Where they can be easily on view.. In a few years, we should be able to build up a file of amphor Racks, almost as impressive as yours..

Hoping to see you soon,

As Ever,

Peter

P.S. Latest joke in Bodrum: A new profession now exists here.. Broken Amphor man (Kirik kup ji) Its much funnier in Turkish.. ~~Amphor~~
If you come, I'll introduce you as the Broken amphor lady...

5. IX. 59 Note that on 31. VIII. 59 I had a

31. VIII. 59
- 1. VIII

87.01

call from Kenan Erim, about which I evidently
intended to add notes here, but that was a day
of pressure (see calendar). Kenan had gone to
Turkey (to see his family) on his own, but had

THROCKMORTON

- DRAYTON COCHRANE

UNDERSEAS INVESTIGATIONS

to join the Cochran
group without travel
expenses. Inclined

to blame the (30. VIII)

Yestern Stanton Waterman telephoned, the "little
vigilante" having just got back to Passalimaini.
Throckmorton had remained in Turkey.

^{younger}
^{Cochran}
^{for the way}
^{he had}
^{been treated,}
this is (over) They brought a jar from Wreck 2; it shd
downstream have been from Wreck 3, and they called it so, but
with jars
somewhat
similar. actually agreed that it is a type known, no. 34.

I lunchd with Ann on board, and met
Mr. Cochran, his son John, also Susan Phipps,
and John Pyder, going into his senior year at
Harvard, and a student of S. Hauptmann, though
not intending to be an archaeologist. Also a
Mrs. Delaport who is U.S. Navy, borrowed
temporarily from the MORAY which is somewhere
near.

They showed other ampoules (lot Phipps)
from Yassa Ada, and samples from their
Bronze Wreck, including bits of an ingot, & tools,
a dagger with 3 rivets. As the location is
near Antik on the Turkish coast, probably coming
from Cyprus, in the Bg. Age. They had
brought up several ingots, big heavy lumps.
shaped objects say 2 feet long wt. called
somewhere about 30 kilos I think.

5. IX. 59

(I recommended Waterman to consult Spöckist
since he lives in Princeton.)

(5.18.59) Mr. Cochrane - when I said in 30.VII
- said it was a pity they had not brought
Kumar Evin, as they found they really did need
an archaeologist. What about my joining
them next summer?

It turned out that he had known George
McFadden quite well, also his family.

THROCKMORTON - COCHRAN

UNDERSEAS EXPEDITION

Yesterday Honor Frost came, and told me something of the finds of this expedition as seen by her in objects in Bodrum Museum, and in plans made by Mustapha. She had drawings of objects, and a made-up plan of the Bronze Wreck (Throckmorton's Wreck 9, of his preliminary report. These papers she left with me, to be taken again when she comes today for lunch. She had to go in soon later, in order to get a film developed at Emil's which Peter had sent for me, presumably containing ^{that's what I thought} ~~underseas~~ ^{underseas} photos taken ~~and~~ during the expedition, as she is leaving soon, she would not otherwise see the pictures.

at lunch, her drawings, ^{of the Bz. Wreck objects} and the prints (which were made) of the films devel. at Emil's were passed about, seen by the HATS, LT, etc. These photos turned out to be the objects kept (I suppose at Bodrum) from the Bronze Wreck, showing (badly) several ingots, etc. Here attached, with the negatives.

OVER She said she had gathered from Mustapha that Hakiki Bay had induced the party to leave

the Bronx Woods after a couple of days
of tearing things up. (Peter does not know
this, she thinks.)

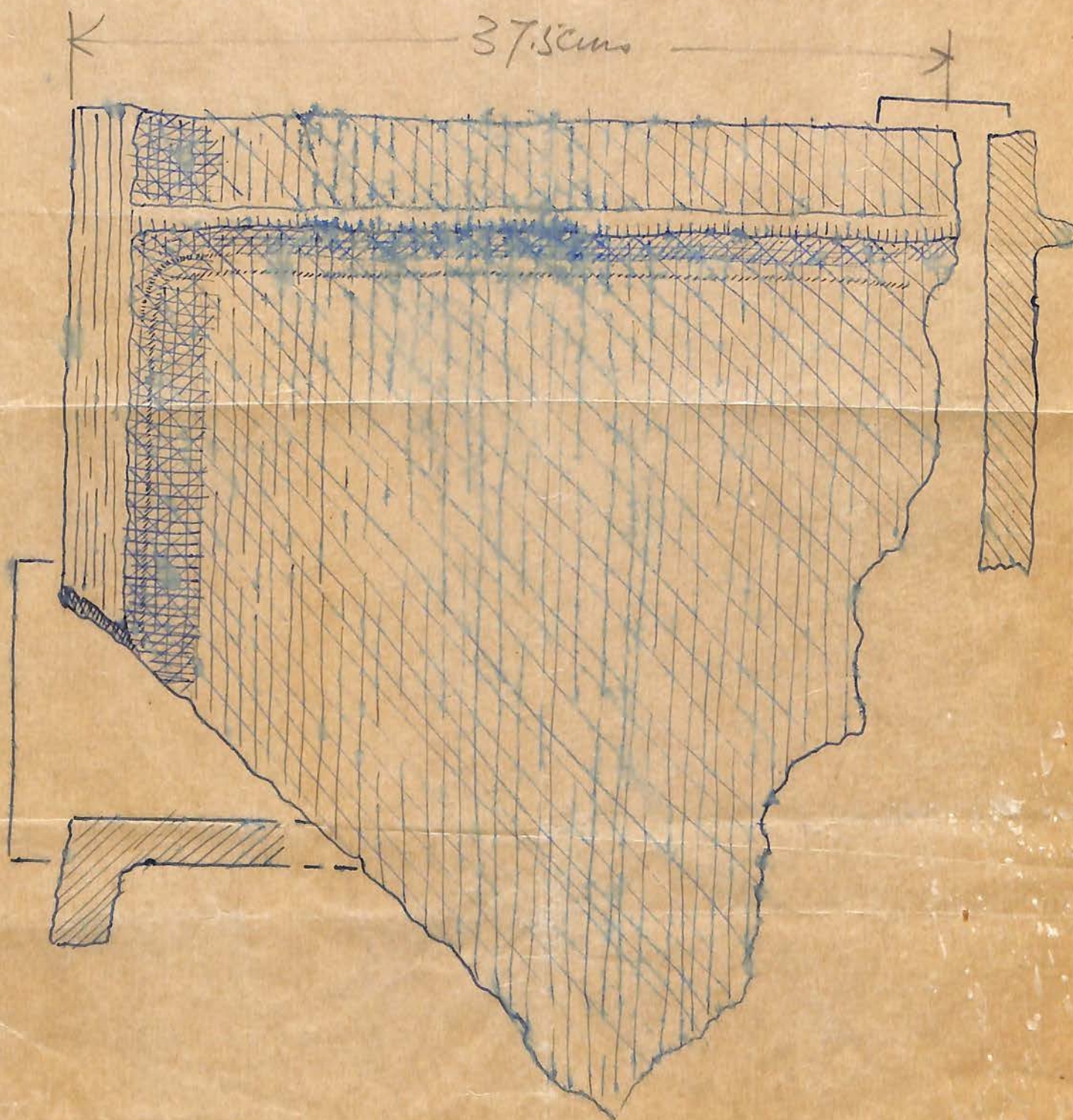
She did not meet any of the ^{original} party saw
Peter. She drove again on roads near
Breda, but did not get to the Bz.
Woods, which is too far away.

She intends to come back next summer.
She asked if we could get drawing to do.
I was not optimistic seeing Jill Webster's
un-success, and the brokenness of the Agnes,
which is laying off AA - G. Bonavides.

Yassi Ada Wreck III

left by House Front
5. IX. 59Scale ~~15.5~~ : 2.4

2:5



Yassi Ada Wrecks III ^(from H. Frost, 5. IX. 59)

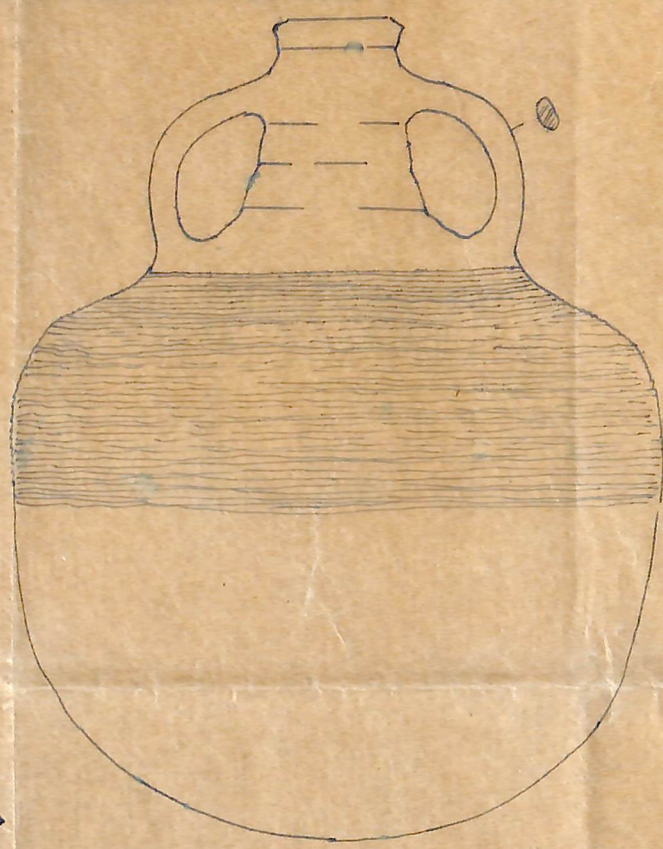
16. IX. 71

Wrecks
Published by
G. F. Bass,
Antiquity 1962,
pp 538-563.

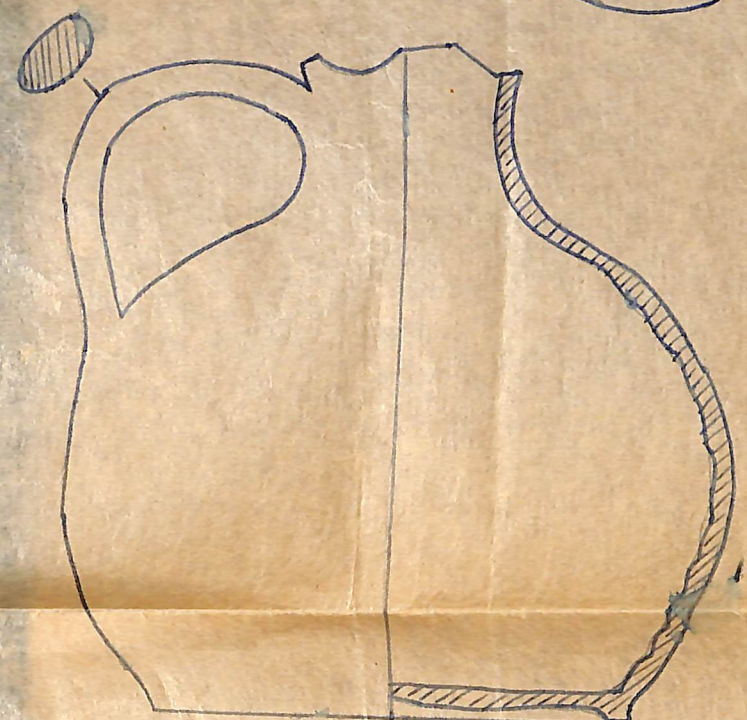
But give only
drawing - by
Whom?



1:5



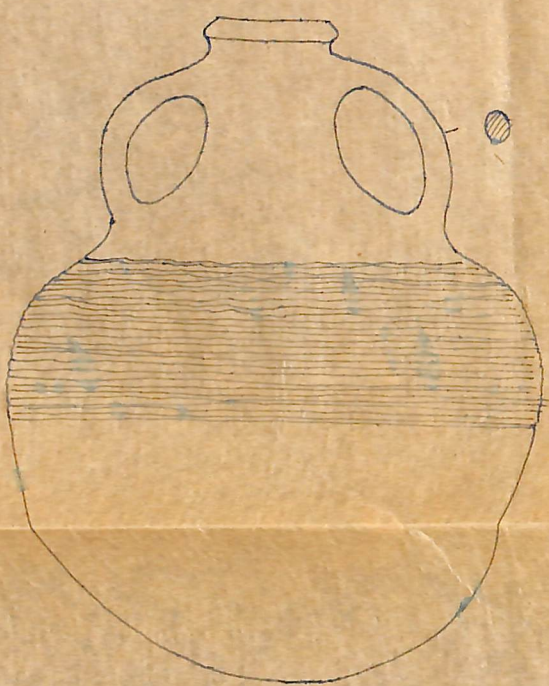
1:5



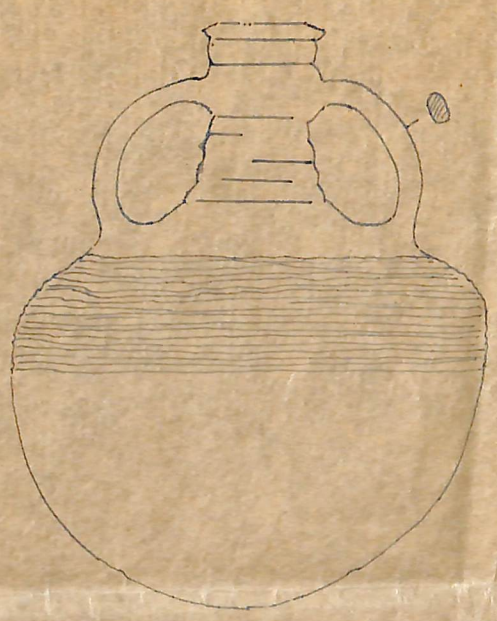
1:2



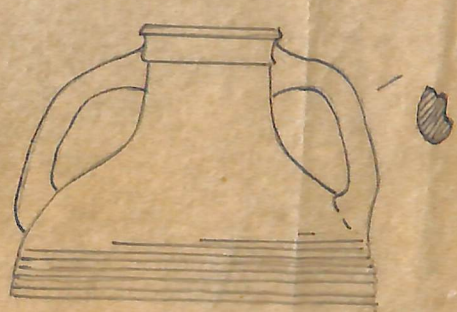
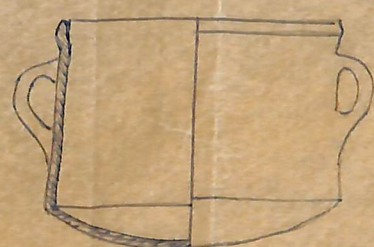
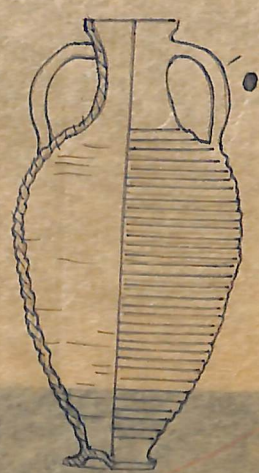
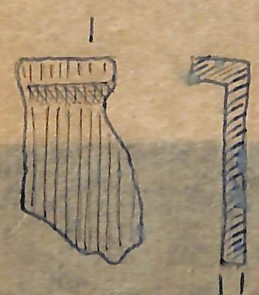
1:2



1:5



1:5



Not a full

1:5 ?



American School of Classical Studies

Athens, Greece

September 5, 1959

Dear Peter,

Honor Frost has just left, after having lunch with us, and showing us her drawings of objects from your wrecks, especially the Bronze Wreck, also prints from the film you sent, which she was able to get done quickly, so as to see them herself before leaving. She has taken one print as an aide-memoire.

Just before I got your nice letter of July 5, Mr. Waterman and the Cochrans, etc., came to call, within hours of coming to port in Peiraeus. They brought me an amphora, but from Wreck 2 instead of Wreck ~~III~~³ by mistake. They had some ^{other} souvenirs, notably various bits from the Bronze Wreck. They seemed very enthusiastic about the whole adventure, and some of the young people spent some hours looking through what books we had here on Bronze Age Cypriot pots and other objects. I suggested to Mr. Waterman that he consult Professor Sjöqvist of Princeton University, since they live in the same town, and Prof. Sj. had written volumes on Cypriot finds. The afternoon after they were here, Kenan Erim came to call. Mr. Cochran had said to me that he had not been willing to pay his travel expenses (I think), but afterwards he had seen that they really did need an archaeologist, and they hoped to have one next summer - how would I like to be the one? Kenan was rather bitter about his experiences with the Cochranes, especially the boy, who may have behaved impudently to him.

It ~~was~~ wonderful that the Bronze Wreck "came true". I do hope it can be explored properly, and recorded and reported as well as its interest merits. Many people would certainly be interested. I'm delighted you have been setting up a Museum. I hope somebody is making a nice inventory, and writing the numbers on the objects.

Mr. Cochran by the way was most enthusiastic about Mustapha. The souvenirs they brought were also seen by the people here at the dig, and the descriptions heard, so you can see a number of us have heard of your important discovery, and hope to see something more definite soon in print.

I won't write more now, since we are as usual terribly pushed. I'm to lose my assistant who does everything, as an economy measure for the dig. I must get over as much as possible first of the work he is most needed for. Lionel Casson must be in Rome by now, on his Guggenheim. He can be reached through the American Academy there.

Oct 1 1959

92.01

Dear Miss Virginia,

Here it is the end of the summer, and I am still in Bodrum, still alive, and even kicking feebly. I'm now involved, for a couple of months, with a Turkish Govt project to study the sponge diving industry.. Job is unofficial and almost unpaid, but my expenses are covered and have been covered by it for the last couple of weeks. Project should be over in a month or so. Its turning out very interestingly from the archeology end, as I keep meeting new divers, and hearing about new sites to be explored..

List of possible sites now runs to several hundred, many of them in Greece North Africa, and off Benghazi and Egypt. I presume that you saw Honor Frost in Athens, and that she told you all the news up to end of August.

Since then, some progress. The castle museum is going through, and the whole place has now been cleaned up, with the ^{broken} sections of the walls that allowed it to be used as a public latrine and general drinking place for out of town villagers closed up.. The place looks better than it has looked for forty years, I'm sure.. Also, the custom has gotten behind my general project of collecting amphors and antiquities from the sea, and I have hopes that this year will see a lot of material from Sponge Dredges coming in. I've gotten some good contacts in Ankara, and have hopes that when I get there this fall that all this will be put on a legal basis.

My personal plans are a little nebulous after the end of this month but I will definitely be in Greece sometime in the next couple of months.. Then back to the states for a week or two, and then, I think, three months in Venezuela.. Then back to Turkey for next summer.. If you are going to be in Athens this fall, I'd very much like to come and see you.. A note will reach me in Bodrum, if its sent off before the middle of October.

Best Regards,

Peter
Peter Throckmorton

Peter
Bodrum
Mugla
Turkey



Miss Virginia Grace,
American School of Classical
Studies
Agora Excavations
Athens

Greece

**UÇAKLA
BY AIR MAIL**

ATINA

Address

Mr. P. Th.
 Bodrum
 Mugla
 TOYRKIA

American School of Classical Studies
 Athens, Greece

October 5, 1959

Dear Peter,

Your letter of October 1 came just when I particularly wanted to know where you were, because I am probably coming to Izmir in a week or so. They have asked me to come and look at their "Amphoren-Material" at the German excavations in Pergamon; this is evidently fragments, stamped and I think also unstamped. My visit there will be some time between Oct. 12 and 24; I suppose I will stay a few days. So, I shall be able to see the part of your stuff which has come to Izmir. I should like to get to Budrum too, I must say. Is there any way of making the trip fairly quickly?

The way I would come would be by plane to Izmir. The take-off time is 1:35 p.m. I suppose one arrives 2:30 or 3:00, and has to get to town. The Germans propose to send a car for me, to fetch me to Bergama, but I haven't the detailed routine yet. I should think I could call at the American Express before leaving town. So probably it will be best, if you can write right away, to make an extra carbon copy, and address me both here (since maybe I'll still be here) and care Am. Expr., Izmir. Address at the excavations: Alman Hafriyat evi, Bergama / Izmir. I shall try to see Hakki bey at the museum, either before or after going to Bergama.

I wrote to you on September 5, just after seeing Honor Frost, with mention of the visit of the Cochrans, etc., and one from Kenan Erim (separate). That letter was addressed to you care American Express, Izmir, I'm pretty sure. Haven't you ever received it? A while after Honor came, I had a telephone call from John Carswell - it must have been Sept. 23, the day I left for Delos. He thought you must still be in Turkey, so I have been wondering why I had not heard from you.

I'm so glad you are doing a job on sponge fishing, which certainly must

provide contacts, as well as being a good thing for the divers.

Yours,

25 July, 59

Dear Miss Virginia,

The trip with the Cochrans is now finished, thank god. I guess that it was about the roughest period in my life..They just dont care, wont learn and arent interested.. Incredibly ritch smug people, whose attitude is the "Let them eat cake" variety towards everything.. In 25 days in Turkey, we did just seven days of solid work, and fooled around playing the rest of the time.If we had not located the bronze wreck I would say that it had been a real bust..The Bronze wreck (No 9) makes anything worth while.

She lies in 90 feet of water off Anadolu Burnu near Finike. I think that she may be Early Minoan II (This from a mornings research in the Rhodes Library.) The main cargo is ~~bronze~~ cowhide shaped copper bars like those found in the Storehouse at Knossos, and according to Sally Hinchcliff and the Library digging I could do must be from Cyprus. I had a try at matching some of the other Material from the wreck with stuff from Cypruss Bronze age tombs, but could not..However, some of the pottery matches early Minoan (This just a wild guess, probably wrong.

The ship is carrying about 50 Bars and a mixed lot of bronze axes, spear points ..Also some stone bowls. Although the actual hull is broken up, many large structural pieces remain. I have also brought up samples of rope.

Trip with Hakkı Bey was a success. The Government has turned over the ~~Museu~~ Castle in Bodrum to us as a museum, and we hope to start a centre for Underwater Archaeology here

Carried over to 26
July

The vast maze of people that have to be pleased about a project of this kind seem mostly to have been satisfied, By a beautiful job of Lobbying by Hakki Bey..Our list of supporters includes the mayorn Governor also the Local Delegate to the National Assembly.The Dept of Antiquities has promised Hakki Bey that funds will be forthcoming for ~~rebuilding the xxxxxxxx~~ restoring the Castle, and has approved the job.

Hakki Bey and I have had many Pow wows about what has to be done and he will finalize it all with his architect next week..In principal, we hope to do a very simple job, mostly cleaning up. The Chapel will be converted into a museum, and the Knights hall into a store room and work room.Our Amphor rack s will be put in there instead of in Izmir.

Restoration of both these places will take place this winter, we hope.. All we will do with the chapel is Re pave the floor, Put shutters into the existing windows , construct a door and plaster the walls..

The Knights hall will get a new paving and plaster.I dont think that anyone will criticize the job, as we are making no changes to the building. Hakki Bey has seen the Museum at Rhodes, and so far as Possible wants to, do Bodrum castle in the same style. As of right now, we are using the Knights hall as a storage place for all material..Its a very good place, its only disadvantage being the dirty floor, which is Impossible to clean as Its loose dirt over rubble fill..The flagstones were stolen years ago.

Honor Frost Arrived last night, praise the lord..She has worked in Crete, and so will be able to give us a better Idea of what we are dealing with..My present information, as I said above, is pretty nebulous. Ill write you a very long and complete report and a set of sketches when Ive settled down a little. Honor has an interesting clue about wreck 111 at V assi Adda.. Says that she showed the drawings to an expert on Omnid 7th century material, and that it looks like that..If so, Its very interesting..

The Little Vigilant ~~is going to~~ Should have stopped at Yassi Adda on her way out to pick up some souvenir amphors for the Cochrans also some for you.. I asked them to get you one of the Type 1c Rhodians (These are the Variet ones that I think are very different because of the quality of manufacture) and one of the fat round ones from wreck three, ⁽²⁾ in the hope that if you have it on hand someone ~~who~~ will recognise it.

Ive spoken to Hakki Bey about the possibilities of starting a center for underwater Archaeology in Bodrum, at the new Museum. The centres job will be to: Handle all preservation and lab work on finds This is a very important part of any underwater dig.. Material from the sea is so often spoiled when it hit the air.. We will have to get vats of chemicals set up to handle large objects etc etc. try to build up a The center will also run the Museum, files, Library and keep, up our public relations job with the Sponge divers. Then center will handle all underwater equipment and diving personnel, and will furnish technicians ~~whom we need~~ who are specialized in underwater work. It will raise money, and try to ~~get~~ develop new general techniques in underwater Archaeology. Actual digs will be carried out by interested Archaeologists who are specialists in the Area of the ship that is being worked on.

The center must be attached to a Major Archaeological Institution (Like the American school in Athens) and must be an inter University Project. It is my hope that we will now be able to get the formal support of some Major Institution, perhaps even the American school, now that we have proved a little of what we can do.. It is perfectly natural and normal that professional Archaeologists, especially classical, should ~~think that~~ have thought that I was a crazy adventurer, a year ago.. Now that Ive started a museum, and found so many sites, It also seems reasonable to hope that I can find an institution that might cooperate with me..

① They did not know one.

② They brought one for Wright I understand.

94.04
Page 4

If I cant raise anyones interest and get some formal help, Ill have to quit, as Ive no more money..If I can get formal support, I can raise the money.. The last big expense was buying the Decompression chamber off the Cochrans.. This has broken me for the summer, as It cost over 500Dollars..

I would have bought it even If I had had to stal the Money tho.. It means so much to the divers, and is the greatest public relations deal that could possibly be done.. We saw one diver die, horribly, last year, and I cant bear the idea of that happening again..It could, easily, and to ^{diver}my friends who have done everything for us.. Only a little money would make all the difference if we could find it..The centre could easily run on about 4 thousand dollars a year,(This would include a salary of 1200 for Mustafa, who has volunteered to be the managing secretary and chief photographer). If we could get a guarantee of that much, and keep things going, gosh knows what we would find ..To date we have Located more than 40 Ancient wrecks, a few of them unique and important, on nothing , and in front of the complete disnbeleif of most everyone except you and a few others.

Must close this letter, as Im dead tired and my finger(Right forefinger, the one I type with ~~it~~) has an infection so that This epistle is even more messy than the usual ones..

Youll hear from me soon, Ill send drawings and photos of the Bronze wreck.

Sincerely,

Peter

DRAYTON COCHRAN EXPEDITION TO ASIA MINOR

Summer, 1959

The broad purpose of this expedition is the continuation in greater depth of the work begun during the summer of 1958 by the Izmir Skin Diving Club under the auspices of the Izmir Archeological Museum. Thirty-four ancient wrecks were found and tentatively identified at that time.

The expedition will be under the direct sponsorship of the Izmir Archeological Museum, directed by Mr. Hakki Gultekin of that institution, in cooperation with Miss Virginia Grace of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens (Pottery Identification); Professor Lionel Casson of New York University; and the Council of Underwater Archeology.

SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES

Phase I.

To survey further and to make accurate measurements, drawings and overlay photographs of the wreck complex at Yassiada, originally explored in 1958. To date, five ancient wrecks have been identified. These date from the second century B.C. to the sixth century A.D.

Also, to investigate further an eighth century cargo vessel sunk intact off Yassiada.

This period will serve to familiarize expedition personnel with problems encountered by the 1958 group, and with underwater archeological methods in general.

Phase II.

Follow-up and investigate approximately eight possible wreck sites between Bodrum and Marmaris, reported by reliable sources.

Phase III.

Confirmation and identification of possible Phoenician wreck at Anadolu Burnu.

Phase IV.

Investigation of a wreck carrying columns and capitals reported at Ayvalik and investigation of three wrecks at Marmara Island. The latter are reported to be carrying Corinthian columns and capitals, late Greek tiles and amphora.

Our intention is to locate and identify as many wrecks as possible. This includes the positive investigation of all sites reported by sponge divers, and in the event of discovery, making overlay photographs and drawings, and raising at least one example of every kind of pattery and other easily portable objects found. The primary objective of this expedition is to make a survey and not to attempt to do more than exploratory digging at any given site.

We hope that the results of this expedition of 1959, when combined with the 1958 expedition's wreck descriptions, will provide an index from which interested archeologists can choose for further exploitation the wrecks which, after comparative study, prove to be most important.

PERSONNEL

Drayton Cochran: Lieutenant Commander, U.S.N.R., has owned and operated boats all of his life. He commanded a U.S. Navy sea-going tug and a destroyer escort during World War II. He has cruised the Aegean twice, and is in every way a thoroughly qualified ship's master and engineer in steam, gas, and diesel engines. He is also an experienced scuba diver, but his principal interest is in operating his boat, and providing the circumstances under which a productive diving expedition can function.

Stanton Waterman: Professional cinematographer, scuba diver, and film lecturer. He operated a skin diving and underwater photography school in the Bahamas for three years and has worked underwater in the Mediterranean on three expeditions. His current film, "Water World" has been accepted by the National Geographic Society for their lecture series in 1960 and will appear on the N.B.C. Television Network this year. He is a member of the Explorer's Club (N.Y.C.) and the Southern California Association of Underwater Photographers.

Peter Throckmorton: Professional reportage photographer. He studied at the University of Hawaii and the University of Paris. He has been working with underwater photography since 1946 and has been archeological assistant and photographer on expeditions in Japan, the South Pacific and Mexico. He is a licensed marine engineer and trained heavy salvage diver.

Mustafa Kapkin: Pioneer Turkish underwater photographer. Has been publishing underwater photographs in Turkey since 1950. He is co-founder of the first skin diving club in Turkey. He has been working with the Izmir Museum since 1952, and in his regular photographic work specializes in archeological photographs.

Rasin Divanli: Mechanical engineer. He has been diving for ten years, designs and builds two-stage aqua lungs, and underwater camera cases. He works part-time as a professional diver, doing emergency repairs and surveying for hydroelectric projects and harbors.

The Izmir Divers' Club (Izmir Bollock Adamlar Kulubu): Turkey's first skin diving club. The club has about twenty active members, all of whom are divers of long standing and have built their own equipment.

John Righter: A senior at Harvard University, a veteran, and an experienced scuba diver. He assisted Park Breck in Bermuda last summer in his diving school and worked with Mr. Waterman as a member of the diving team in the Mediterranean during the summer of 1957.

John Cochran: A student at the School of Marine Biology, University of Miami, a veteran, and an experienced scuba diver. He was also a member of the diving team with Waterman and Righter in the Mediterranean in 1957.

ORGANIZATION

Our headquarters will be a 71', steel-hulled motor sailer, the "Little Vigilant." This boat is an able, fishing boat of the Norwegian type, equipped with a General Motors Diesel, 1500-mile cruising range, three ton capacity lifting boom, and other rugged characteristics. Drayton Cochran, owner and captain, is providing his boat, crew, and time without charge.

Our diving equipment will include a full compliment of double and single scuba units, rubber suits, a hookah unit, a heavy-duty Ingersoll Rand compressor and two portable compressors, a portable decompression chamber, underwater flood lights (32v), plus extensive underwater still and moving picture equipment. We intend to hire local work boats as tenders, according to our needs.

some day: HAT, who has seen Peter's letter, says he recalls a young man at Toronto who might be a good candidate for your archaeologist. Will let me know.

American School of Classical Studies
Athens, Greece

4th of July, 1959

Dear Peter,

Thank you very much for your interesting progress report of June 29, and here I congratulate you on putting a date on your letter.

It's fine that Hakki bey will be able to join you. I am not quite clear here about dates, since you seem to say he will be with you on the Little Vigilant, but that his holiday begins August 1: won't the yacht have gone by then? It does sound as if he is looking after the material pretty well. The shed in the court should make it possible to keep the things in order, and visible, I hope - can you manage to get them tied up vertically the way we have ours? This is also Benoit's system, which we adopted, with some improvements. If it is too difficult to do this right away, I should hope to come some time and classify them and set them up myself, possibly. The point is, if possible not to make the shelves in such a way that to set the jars upright becomes impossible - e.g. if ^{the shelves} they are too near together. As you will have noticed looking at ours, very little wood is necessary. Both the tread and the tie piece can be quite narrow.

I'll be asking about to see if there is a young archaeologist shaping up to be ~~xxx~~ ready to join you another year; if he is already a PhD he will have to not have too many financial problems, because mostly young PhDs want to get started as soon as possible on a full-time job. Mr. Casson has the best chance to pick one out for you, since he has lots of students, and is known to have professional interests in a related field, cf. his book The Ancient Mariners.

Yesterday we had as visitors a Dr. Kindler and his wife and small daughter. He is in charge of the museum in Tel Aviv started by Dr. Walter Moses (who has since died). I think it is the Haaretz Museum, or something of the sort. Dr. Kindler told me he knew of a student - I think still an undergraduate at their university

- who is collecting all possible records of objects found underseas, I believe in their general area. A lot of these objects are in small local museums. The amphoras and other pottery, Dr. Kindler informed me, are all covered with barnacles, etc., and you have to wait for some time until this stuff drops off, before you can tell for instance if there is a stamp. He is going to get me in touch with this young man, whose name I did not get, though he mentioned it.

It appears that there is a lot of interest in Israel in underseas investigations. I think you saw the letter I had from a kibbutz - settlement - near the coast, who had collected a lot of jars, and sent some photos (mostly of those eastern-type jars). Maybe their Antiquities Department would be a good prospect as a sponsor; but then I imagine you could not work along Turkey.

I noticed Lallemand's book in one of the shops here by chance just a few days ago, and I'll try to get it for you and send it care American Express, Izmir. I suppose you know that Benoit sued him for using his material in it!

With best wishes for a good season,

Young,

If you come back with the Little Vigilant, I'd like to see it some time.

LITTLE VIGILANT

June 29 1959, Izmir

Dear Miss Grace,

This a small progress report.. Arrived here a couple of days ago , after ten days of rather unsuccessfull stumbling around the Greek Islands during which nothing was accomplished. The Cochrans are very nice, very ritbb, and really not much interested in anything, but I think that we will get along..The first good sign is that they take to the Turks.. The boat is winderfull, and for the first time we are working with the necessary tools, and should accomplish more in the month that the Cochrans intend to stay in Turkey than in all the hectic months of last summer.

The best news of all is that Hakki Gultekin is coming with us perhaps for a month. When he put in his application last ~~winter~~ winter to the dept of antiquities, they refused him permission to make an underwater dig, saying that he was too busy with other jobs and could not be spared..Then refused permission to us because there was no accompanying archaplogist(Thats what I call a neat ploy, worthy of Stephen Potter). Hakki has decided to go with us anyway, as just by luck his vacation starts on the first of august.We will continue our survey, without attempting any big jobs.

Ive had a long talk with Hakki Bey about taking care of the material(By the way, everything from last year has been carefully kept) and he has agreed to build a shed along the wall in the court of the old Museum that will be a kind of big three shelved cabinet

on the ~~same~~ principal as your amphor stacks in the Agora. I have agreed to spend a couple of weeks working on this when the first half of the ^{Summer-}~~month~~ is over. With any luck, it should all be properly arranged and classified within the limitations of my knowledge and according to your identifications, so that you will be able to study them with a minimum of confusion. When we get enough amphors, I also hope to start a card file system, with Hakki Beys help. We will make sketches of all pottery as we did last summer, and hope that we will be able to draw everything ^{full size} according to your system when Its back in Izmir.

One thing has become very apparent in my discussions with Hakki Bey..It will be impossible to get permission from the dept of antiquities to go on unless we can get a real archaeologist who is a representative of an institution, to get clearance from the Dept of antiquities for serious work on a site..Our survey can perhaps continue another year, without interference, but not longer. John Huston, of the council of underwater archaeology, writes that it will perhaps be possible to get a ship equipped with a suction ^{AIR LIFT}~~pump~~ next year..It will, however be a waste of time unless we can get some solid authorization. There is another question in my mind. As you know, I am very interested in working on ordinary merchant ships, and feel that the long term value of investigation of these wrecks can be very worthwhile (for this I am accused of adventuring by some archaeologists) "Treasure hunting" for bronzes ^{etc} is, in my mind, a secondary aim. The thing that shocked me when I spoke to Dr Milonas ~~was~~ last year was that he seemed more interested in salvaging bronzes than in doing proper archaeology on the wreck the bronzes came from..I admit that the bronzes are terrifically important.. but isnt it equally important to know where they came from? What ship carried them? etc etc

LITTLE VIGILANT

It seems that its easy enough to get an archaeologist who is willing to lend his name to something if there is a prospect of finding half a dozen Praxiteleses..But where is the archaeologist who is willing to work on real marine archaeology? The only one that I know of is professor Benoit, and he too is a civil servant and overworked, like Hakki Bey..You would be willing, but you too have a full time job.. Isent it possible to recruit a young P.H.D who is willing to spend some time working on merchant shipping with us? Dr Casson was interested in our work, but not interested enough to volunteer any real help (He too is very busy).. Its gotten to the point where I need help in this direction..Its obviously impossible for me, personally, to recruit someone. I just dont have the academic contacts..On the other hand, it seems reasonable to ask someone to work with us at this point..In one sense the whole thing is ridiculous, as the problems of underwater Archaeology are better known to me than to any archaeologist that Ive ever met, with the exce ption of the ones who have worked on the french wrecks.

On the other hand, I do not want to set myself up as some kind of amateur competitor with legitimate archaeologists..Its all very perplexing. Perhaps, if we can do good work this summer, it will be possible to get backing from an institution like the University of Pennsylvania or the American University in Beirut. One ~~should~~ could of course say that it would be better if us amateurs forgot about underwater Archaeology and left it to the pros..After all the things will keep..This can equally be said about all archaeology..Who does not regret the excavations made by people like Shl¹⁹elman, for instance..Yet the worst crime in methodology in underwater archaeology, to my knowledge, is the wreck in Italy that was torn apart by grab hooks, under the supervision of a classical

archaologist..

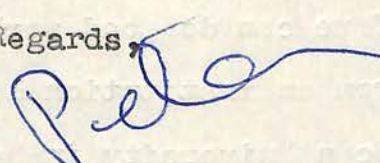
We have now, the possibility of getting funds for work that will give us construction plans of many ancient ships, and a far extended notion of trade in classical times..And we think that we ~~will~~ have an approach that will lead to better archaeological method..Isent anybody interested in this? Enough to lend his name, and a little time....?..

A well, enough of this feeble griping, my apologies for infli - cting it on you..

I hope that you have received no more hysterical wires from George Orick Inc..My continued apologies for not coming to see you before I left, but as explained in my last letter, It was impossibleX.

We are leaving on the 1st of the Month, for Bodrum..My address will remain American Express, Izmir, but when you really want to be sure to get in Touch with me suggest that you make a carbon and send it to me c/o Poste Restante, Bodrum.

Best Regards,



P.S.

If you pass by the French book shop in Athens, would it be possible for you to see if they have a book called Journals de Bord de Marcus Sestius, Fernand Lallemand, Editions de Paris? If you can get it Id be very gratefull if you could send me a copy..Let me know how much it is and Ill, send you a cheque.. Please dont bother if it makes special trouble..

LITTLE VIGILANT

At Sea June 20 59

Miss Virginia Grace,
 American School Of Classical Studies
 51 Oudias Souedias, Athens.

(Postmarked for
 Nijm [E3/Boies])

Dear Miss Virginia,

My apologies for not coming to see you yesterday afternoon.

I got down to the boat with a raft of gear, and found them just ready to leave.. So, nothing to do but hop aboard, leaving a long telegram in the hands of Sally send off to New York, with a prayer that the crisis was what I think it was, and not something unknown.. My attempts at phoning were thwarted because of blocked lines.. Pray for me.. I hope that I did the right thing and didnt let anyone down.

If I hadent taken of, It would gve me ant at least four days or so before I could have rejoined the boat, and god knows what they would have decided to do by them.. (The Cochrans)

In one sense, things look very good.. This is a right good boat, and the people are all good sailors, and good divers.. This means a lot, and may compensate for other things.

Im terribly sorry that I did not see you before I left, as I think that I made some wonderfull contacts with the ~~XXXXX~~ sponge Divers.. It seems that I can help them with a program for the purchase of Portable decompression chambers, and something very serious may come of it all.. If this works out, I think that we will be in a strong position for finding wreck locations, and that we might do even better here than in Turkey.. My feeling is that with only a little assist from you, that Ill be able to fix things with the Govt.

and get permission to accomapny Sponge boats(The sponge boat part I have , in effect already obtained). What has to be done is that the picking up of sample amphors from wrecks has to be regularised, with someone responsable for storage of material etc etc .. It will certainly not be possibl_e to dd anything in this line untill next year..

The people I contacted are as follows(This for your reference)

Dr Zourdos..The doctor from Kos who has done so much work with the divers, and who is liked and trusted by them.

Messrs Legakis and Karafilides.. The President and vice president of the Greek sponge divers union .

Mr Kastiotis, Editor and Publisher of ~~Alieia~~ Alieia, a Greek magazine for ~~the~~ the fishing industry.. They are all willing to help with an underwter archaology Information collecting project, if we do start one.. Methinks that all this shows some promise..

Ill Close now, as Im typing in the Focsle, and the ship is pitching, so eyes strained and tummy queasy..

Ill let you know my address as soon as I have one..

As Ever,



Peter Th

P eter Throcknorton

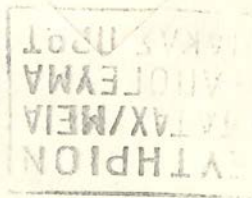
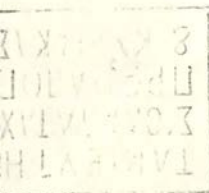
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Miss Virginia Grace,
American School of
Classical ~~Studies~~
Studies
51 Oudias Souedias,
Athens

98.04

LITTLE VIGILANT



13. VII. 59
Geyr

99

Miscel. on Throckmorton work

See if they can investigate Pamphylia waters,
also go ashore at Adalia, and plant jars in
museu.

ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΗΜΑ



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Ενδείξεις :

Προς

MISS VIRGINIA GRACE AMERICAN SCHOOL
OF CLASSICAL STUDIES

ΜΕΤΕΒΙΒΑΣΘΗ

Εκ

Τη

Όρα

Ό μεταβιβάσας

URGENT WE REACH PETER THROCKMORTON IMMEDIATELY STOP IF YOU KNOW HIS ATHENS

ADDRESS PLEASE CONTACT HIM TELL HIM CABLE WAITING AT AMERICAN EXPRESS STOP

IF AMERICAN EXPRESS CLOSED TELL HIM CONTACT US BY TRANSATLANTIC PHONE

IMMEDIATELY REPEAT IMMEDIATELY MU38465 OR UN52952 STOP APOLOGIES FOLLOWS

GEORGE ORICK INC COLL MU38465 UN52952

May 2-59 101,01

PETER THROCKMORTON

28 WEST 31st STREET

New York 1, N. Y.

WI 7-2973

Dear Miss Virginia,

Thanks a lot for your long letter, and for your letters to the Nat Geographic.. After stalling for months they finally made a decision..No.This apparently for the most banal of reasons.. Namely that they are now involved in supporting other things of the same kind, and our application came in too late. ~~xxx~~ There are other reasons, all more or less stupid, which I'll detail to you when I get to Athens. In any case, the survey will still go on, and we are all supposed to be in Athens on the first of June. The only trouble is that I'm a bit worried about how serious the Cochran's are about doing archaeology and not just cruising, after the cold shoulder from the Geographic. The worst thing about it is that the long delay at Geographic has made it impossible for us to try and get funds from other ~~xxxx~~ sources this year. My personal end of things does not look too bad, as it looks as if I will get a good assignment from LIFE and Probably Paris Match. My hopes are that we will be able to continue last year's survey work, and lay the groundwork for a dig some time in the future. I feel that the main thing we must do is to continue to support and encourage the Turks, and set things up for the future..Especially on the diplomatic -political end of things.

Sally Hinchcliffe sounds an interesting girl..I hope that she is serious..We will, I hope, also have Dumas with us..If so, this is a big break..

Please feel free to show the book to anyone who is interested. I'm afraid that I won't be able to make any more copies, as no funds..I'll wait until next year and put it all together.

Hopes are that we will be accompanied by Hakki Gultekin, at least for part of the time..He may find us a young archaeologist for the time that his duties call him away..

Re Using your Name: I hope that I've made my good intentions clear on that score, and I certainly wouldn't think of publishing anything without consulting you first(I enclose an article for Archaeology) for your approval. I do feel that it's vitally important that someone, in a very general way, should supervise ~~our handling~~ of pottery finds, and that our information should go our handling

to someone..Also that there be someone who is an unquestioned authority supervising us on what is important and what isn't ...

When it comes to publication of anything other than very general material, I feel very hesitant, and would never want to do this


unless I did it with the supervision and or collaboration of an expert.. My job , as I see it, is to work always with an archaeologist..The last thing that I want to do is to give the ~~xxx~~ impression that I think of myself as an archaeologist, or want to pose as one.

Its still very Important that I do my best to learn what I can, and that I should have opinions about things..These should only be expressed to those like yourself, who are capable of judging them.. This also is why, when and If I publish anything in a serious magazine about all this, That I want to have the privilege of quoting you all, instead of making it seem ^{always} that my opinion of a site is mine, and not what it almost is: A repetition of some competent persons opinions.

Ill not reply to your archaeological points, as we will be able to have a pow wow in Athens. Please feel free to mark and annotate your copy of the report , and please hang on to it..There are only two others now extant.

My apologies if above seems more confused ~~in~~ than usual..
Ratrace is very bad..

As Ever,



for Archaeology with letter for P.T.
8/2.7.59

UNDERWATER EXPLORATION IN TURKEY

By Peter Throckmorton

Five years ago, a Turkish sponge dragger called Mehmet Erbil, while dragging for sponges in the deep water off the little island of Arab Addisi (Negro Island) brought up in his net a bronze statue. The statue was so corroded and so covered with the patina of the sea, that no one recognized it to be a work of art.

The bronze lay on the pier in Mehmet Erbil's home port of Bodrum, a small fishing and sponge diving town about 150 miles from the city of Izmir. There, it was "re-discovered" by Professor George Bean of Istanbul University and identified as a fourth century B.C. Greek statue of the goddess Demeter.

Professor Bean tried in vain to discover the exact location of the original finding place of the bronze, but there were so many conflicting reports that he finally abandoned the search and arranged for the statue to be shipped to Mr. Hakki Gultekin, Director of the Izmir Archeological Museum, where the Demeter now stands.

Last summer, Mr. Gultekin obtained limited funds from the Turkish Department of Antiquities for the purpose of investigating further the site of the Demeter's discovery. He hoped it would be possible to raise other bronze objects which might lie

at the bottom of the sea. A group of divers from the Izmir Skin Divers' Club, with which I was then associated, went to Bodrum for investigation of the Demeter find, and to try to determine whether the wreck of the ship which had originally carried the statue were still there.

On our first trip, we were unable to locate Captain Erbil, but we did talk to many divers, hearing many stories of amphors, tiles and ruins at the bottom of the sea. It was impossible, however, to make more than a few dives at that time, as the nearest high pressure air compressor was hundreds of kilometres away, over rocky roads.

But, our preliminary dives confirmed the possible existence of several wrecks and we decided to return to Izmir, and to obtain equipment for a serious investigation of the Bodrum wrecks.

Little diving equipment was available in Turkey, but we secured a Radaelli Compressor with the help of S. Franco Ingegneri, of Rex Nevea in Milan, and returned to Bodrum at the beginning of July.

Upon our return, the leading sponge diver at Bodrum, Captain Kemal Arras, invited us on a sponge diving expedition. We agreed to help Captain Arras with his diving and to show him the operation of our Cousteau Gagnan equipment in return for his promise to show us all the places where he knew there were amphors on the sea floor.

On our first day with Captain Kemal, we saw the wrecks of seven classical ships. In six weeks with his sponge boat, we located 20 more, and surveyed the area of the Demeter find. By the end of the summer, we had located thirty-four definite wreck sites, all of ships lost between 200 B.C. and 800 A.D.

Perhaps the most interesting of all our sites was at Yassi Adda, a small island in the Karabaglar group in the Kos Channel.

On the west reef at Yassi Adda, at first sight the sea bottom appears to be composed of broken stone, until one realizes that these are really broken amphors -- hundreds of square metres of them. One dives into a fantastic pattern of broken amphors. Scattered down a slope which drops from the crest of the reef at two metres to the end of the wreck complex at 30 metres, the sea floor is covered with pottery objects. In a total of some ten days' diving, the Izmir Museum's ~~Diving~~ Expedition was able to raise hundreds of different types of pottery. We also made drawings and measurements of the west reef complex.

Study of this recovered pottery by Miss Virginia Grace, of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens and Mr. Gultekin, has allowed us to unravel the complicated pattern of wrecks a little bit.

The largest wreck on the west reef was a very large ship carrying a cargo of wine jars made in Rhodes in the second half

of the first century after Christ. We estimate that she was a ten thousand amphor ship. From her we recovered lamps, bronze nails, plates, cooking pots, tiles (probably from the cabin roof) wine pitchers, and bits of wood. As the wreck is on a sandy and rocky bottom, it is not likely that we will ever be able to find important structural elements of the ship.

Fifty metres down the slope from this wreck, we found a mound of the same type of amphors on a sandy bottom, in 25 metres of water. At first we thought that this was a section of the first wreck but gave up the theory when we realized that if such were the case, it would imply that the ship had been carrying at least 12 or 15 thousand amphors. A good look at the amphors from the second large pile gave us, tentatively, a different answer. These amphors are different from the first group, made of a different quality clay, and with a slight difference in shape. On the fringes of the great amphor pile are several other ancient wrecks, broken up and mixed with the great mass of pottery from the Rhodian ship.

One of these wrecks contains Rhodian amphors that Miss Grace has dated in the second century B.C. and another contains Byzantine pottery. On top of this whole mass is the remains of an eighteenth century Ottoman War Ship from which we have recovered cannon balls, jars, plates and cooking pots.

The south side of the island has several other wrecks. One

of these we have tentatively identified as a Byzantine ship of about the eighth century, loaded with a cargo of round oil jars. It lies on a sandy mud bottom, in 35 metres of water, its decks and hull preserved intact under the protective coating of mud.

We have taken bits of the hull and eight different kinds of pottery from this ship, including perfume jars, pitchers, and tiles from the cabin roof. On the last dive of the year, before we were driven away by bad weather, we were able to find and trace the deck of this ship for several metres, in what we think is the forward part of this wreck. We found what seem to be iron objects, two metres long and as big around as a man's arm. The iron itself is completely carbonized and very fragile. The amphor pile from this wreck measures 10 by 15 metres.

Lying only a few metres from the Byzantine ship is another wreck, preserved in the same condition. It contains a cargo of amphors also, of different types, dating from the fifth or sixth century.

The sponge divers tell us that there are several more complete wrecks at Yassi Adda, which we have not yet found.

Although Yassi Adda is the richest field of amphors or ships graveyards which we have yet found, we have found others. One of these is a reef, called Pasha Rock, laying a half-mile off the coast, which sticks up only a few feet above the water, and it has been a trap for ships since the beginning of navigation in that area.

In one day of diving, we identified eight wrecks there, dating from the second century B.C. to the seventh century A.D. One of these ships was carrying a load of building blocks, the others carried amphors. A bronze mosque lamp was found there this summer, which experts say is arab of the seventh or eighth century.

Our investigations of Arab Addisi, where the Demeter statue was found, did not produce a definite location for the Demeter ship, but we did find evidence of several wrecks there, and localized the possible site of the Demeter wreck. We hope to return there next summer with more adequate equipment, as the depth over the probable wreck location is 60 metres, too deep for working without a survey ship adequately equipped with deep diving apparatus. We believe, nevertheless, that with the proper equipment, the Demeter ship can be found.

There are other wrecks that we have heard of but not yet investigated which may prove to be even more interesting than the Demeter wreck. At least two of these on which we obtained information from Captain Kemal, but had not the time or resources to pursue, are very exciting as they are described.

According to our sponge diving friends, evidences of these wrecks consists of columns and capitals at 40 metres. One of these ships carried columns which are described as Corinthian.

Both of these wrecks sound like the first reports on the Mahdia ship, and both of them are in regions where Roman ships carrying loot from the sack of Greek cities in Turkey could have foundered.

According to our informants, another wreck in south Turkey is full of ingots of bronze, bronze boxes and spear heads.

The Izmir Museum is now making plans for a new expedition in the summer of 1959. This time, the Izmir Skin Divers' Club hopes to be working with decent equipment and with the moral and financial support of several foundations and museums. If all goes well, we will find many more wrecks.

We are convinced that the coast of Anatolia contains the richest collection of wrecks of ancient ships that has yet been found in the Mediterranean, and that some day, skin divers will make the tremendous stores of information which lies underwater in this area available to archeology.

American School of Classical Studies
Athens, Greece

April 23, 1959

Dear Peter,

Thank you very much for the two fine photographs of the Demeter, received a few days ago. Yes, I did receive your long illustrated report, and had good intentions of acknowledging it very quickly with comments. Then I thought the best thing would be for Mr. Caskey to have a chance to look at it soon, and write the letter you wanted. He carried it off to Corinth where he was working, and I got involved in other things. He did write to Mr. Garrett, but actually did not say anything about you; it seems that Mr. Waterman had asked him to write. Naturally as he is the director of the School, his letter would be especially useful to the cause, and I hope it has had an effect.

I have now written to Mr. Garrett, since in your recent letter you suggest there is still hope of some assistance. I did write about you, and emphasized the value of your preliminary work in 1958, and of your good relations with the Turkish archaeological authorities.

I hope you get the help you need. But if no funds come through for bringing Kenan Erim from America, would it not be possible for you to get somebody from the Turkish archaeological service to go with you? That would really be the best arrangement.

There is a British girl here, Sally Hinchcliffe, who tells me that Mr. Cochran has asked her to join the expedition, in which case I imagine he has told you about her. She is very goodlooking, and would add to Geographic-type pictures. She has a small boat of her own, and had been making a study of ocean bottoms and currents and such; she has been out here a couple of years. She has asked me several times that she wanted to look at your report, about which somebody had told her. I have not wished to let it go until I had written to you. Also, to tell the truth, I have some hesitation about circulating it without your instructions. I do observe

that on p.3 of your letter of March 11 you say, "Very shortly, anyone who is interested will be able to have a copy." So perhaps if she persists I shall let her have it. But I would be glad to have your word on this general subject.

Some comments:

It is nice to see you have an assistant who can spell!

As to using my name, I cannot really take much responsibility for your expedition this summer. I will try to find time to look up dates, etc., of amphoras you may find, and will of course always be interested in your adventures and discoveries; but I hereby decline to feel guilty if there are delays in my replies to you. There is no assurance that there will be funds to enable our work here to continue, and there is an enormous amount of work still to do in bringing out all sorts of valuable information already gathered at much cost. One of the sections that should be published is an amphora guide such as you understand the need of. (My Picture Book has had to be laid aside for the time.)

Some miscellaneous suggestions:

It was rather hard to find the illustrations by the text references to them
Some I never did find.
in your report, in my early copy. Probably you have improved that.

The word is "amphora" in the singular. For the plural, I use "amphoras"; it would also be correct to say "amphorae" or "amphorai" - the latter is used in "The Girl in the Bikini" - at least they pronounce it as though so written!

Some confusion on varieties of Type 1 (or Fig.1): on p.3, you say that this is the typical amphora from the wreck, and that 2 to 10 thousand were found scattered over Area V. But according to pp.5-6, what was found in Area V was the variant 1c.

On p. 9, you misquote my letter of July 15, 1958, as to the date of the wreck
quote me as saying
having Type 1 (or "Fig.1"): you say that the wreck "is probably not later than the first century A.D.", whereas what I said was "rather late in the first century A.D."

I must say that in general you have been careful, and have not misquoted, and I emphasized to Mr. Garrett your respect for archaeology! But note also you state

on p.12 that tentative identifications of pottery from Wrecks / II and III place Wreck II "at least two centuries earlier" than Wreck III. This is really not at all what I said, cf. my letter of August 24.

Before you ask for more opinions, you must promise not to publish any ^{how they are quoted} without giving me the opportunity to see, and if necessary to revise the manuscript before it is printed.

The wreck mentioned on the bottom of p.21 and the top of p.22, between descriptions of wreck XIV and XV, of which Type 79 is the amphora class, would, I think, be interesting to investigate, if there is enough there to suggest a wreck rather than just a dump. Benoit correctly identified the class as Knidian (he got it from us). He now dates the Congloué later than 175 B.C., as I think you know, - more like third quarter of the century. Without going into that, - as you know, I am pretty sure he is trying to make ^{the} one wreck out of material of two, 75 years or so apart - apart from the ~~wreck~~ general Grand Congloué deposit, we can date Knidian from plenty of Agora data, and your Type 79 is ca. 175 B.C. or maybe a little earlier (Benoit's is probably late 3rd). Pasha Rock no.6 looks also to be Knidian, doesn't it.

In identifying wrecks as such, I think we should bear in mind that near sizeable towns, the sea would be used as a dump. This must be ^{part of} the explanation of the large number of Chian amphoras fished up near Chios. Other sorts of dumps would be what might have been thrown out in moments of danger to lighten ^{A kind of partial wreck.} ship. Investigation would make it possible for you to distinguish.

Must stop now, with best wishes for all kinds of success. A point made by Mr. Caskey in writing to Mr. Waterman I would like also to repeat, and that is, be sure there is an orderly place to put pottery for storage, before you fish up anything but samples.

Yours,

Virginia Grace

Plan of Wood T complex
see picture, p.5.
Note this is not
only 2 T,
see also
p.14

Notes on Thordarson's Report
(received 21.10.59 with
his letter of 11.10.59
airmail #8.54)

Spelling improved ✓ is to Miss Smith, Wash. ? But Peter is
P.1. When are figs. 31 and 33 ? circled main main
11 figs. start with picture no. 22 see also p.43

1 Amphora ✓ thousands of amphoras
or amphorai
or amphorae

exam. of quacks: have to consider also dumps as
expl. of pottery groups of which

p.2 shard

p.4 must not attribute opinion to me on
anything but amphoras.

→

p.5 check text of "lamp (fig. 24)"
check fig. 28: did I say 5th or 6th AD
or later?

p.7. refs. to "Fig. 78", called "Type" 78 in plan
(picture 57)

p.8 on Fig. 1, says "this is 'typical amphora'"
for which, and that it is type found in area V
which is II as p.6.
When an ill. 5 of "Types 101-108" ?

check → p.9 on fig. 5, of with P12371
"not like ✓" and compare date

Have found
them but
not very
obvious
Not that a
p.14 in
respect of
to "fig. 62"
which looks
direct

→ (p. 9) Fig. 13 - P 8164 ?

p. 10 Where is Fig 49?

→ p. 12 Did I def. by my Wreath III is 7a or 8a?

p. 13 Wreath IV (see 56, 56 bis picture). Cannot make
Drawings "Va: with 56 bis, no. 99; this could be 4a B.C.
 ("badly broken up" "and")

p. 22 : 1 - 7

23 1 c

24 1 a

25 8 - 14

26 15 - 23

27 25 - 30

28 31? - 32

29 (lamp)

30 24 (a diff. lamp)

43 33-34 (Wreath II)

47 109-111 (Wreath III)

51 plan of Wreath 3

52 35-40 (Wreath 3)

56 types 90-93 (Wreath 4)

56 bis types 94-96, 98-9, and 10

59 plan, a profile, of Pashia Pashia Wreath

60 3-10 (Pashia Pashia)

62 plan Anap Address

63 types 72-76 Note not all for 16gite

64 " 64-69 76 appears

67 plan of Wreath ~~VI~~ XI

1-40
 by
 John
 Cornwall

- 68) Typus 59-63 < 76 plan of XIV
- 79) " 77-78
- 80) plan of Wn. XIV
- 87) Typus 79-81 Wnch IV [79 is kind.]
- 88) " " (photo.)
- 90) plan of Baba Address
- 92) " " Wnch XV
- 93) Typus 86-88 (Wn. XV)
- 105) [^{46-54AD} Eg. gm] from 4 springs down off Bedh.
[Pakistan] " " " " "
- 107) Typus 89, Wnch XVIII
- 115) Typus 51-53, 82
- 116) plan of Wnches XXXII, XXXIII See of
- 117) " of Baba Address, Wnch X ^{Map} (Mammory)
- 121) Typus 54-57, 71

So Typ 62 (pl. 73) (u. no. 68)
 sup. sup. Typ 25 (pl. 40) (x pl. 27)

P. 18-19 Wnch IX Bony stuff. Near Address?

P. 21 Typus 79 - chipped for Bony of 19
 He no longer calls Gr. Cong. about 175
 BC but more like still $\frac{1}{4}$ of 2nd
 How much 79 is as
 XIV? would be one of the most
 interesting

P. 25 Pashu Road no. 6, right? No. 5 same?

April 23, 1959

Mr. William Garrett
The National Geographic Society
Washington, D.C.
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Garrett:

I understand that Drayton Cochran and Stanton Waterman are planning to investigate underwater sites off the coast of Turkey, following up information gathered in 1958 by Peter Throckmorton, and with his collaboration. I was glad to hear from Mr. Throckmorton that there is some possibility of assistance from your Society.

The expedition will greatly profit by the preliminary work done by Mr. Throckmorton, not only his explorations and discoveries, but also the good relations he took care to establish with the Turkish archaeological authorities. Not himself an archaeologist, he has been insistent throughout on acquiring informed opinion on his finds, and has been careful in quoting it. I hope very much that means will be found for an archaeologist to accompany the expedition, which will certainly produce some very interesting results.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia Grace

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES,
54, SOUEDIAS STREET,
ATHENS GREECE.

March 23, 1959

Dear Jack,

I should be glad to have
your comment on these papers.
For your connection with the
matter, be reminded by referring
to page 3⁴ of the covering letter,
also, then.

Yours,

p. 2.

Virginia

V -

See copies of my letters
herewith.

J.

C O P Y

30 March 1959

Mr. Stanton A. Waterman
105 Elm Rd.
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Mr. Waterman:

Many thanks for your letter of March 15. I have been away for a time and am only now able to send you a word of acknowledgment.

I am glad to hear that you have been able to work out a plan for operations this summer and want to wish you all success. There are certainly a great many remains of wrecks off the Aegean coast of Turkey. One word of caution: do not bring up too many objects until you have made sure that the Turkish archaeological authorities have space and facilities in their museums. This is always a great problem and often it is forgotten until the mass of material is ready for delivery. Sometimes the result is that the things cannot be stored in orderly and accessible manner. No doubt you are already fully aware of this situation.

I have written a note to Mr. Garrett, emphasizing the scholarly side of the enterprise. I hope that the Society will be able to provide you with enough funds so that the work can be done in really first-class fashion.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

John L. Caskey
Director

JLC/AM

C O P Y

30 March 1959

Mr. William Garrett
The National Geographic Society
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Garrett:

I am told that Drayton Cochran and Stanton Waterman are planning a campaign of underwater archaeological research along the Turkish coast this summer and your Society may be able to give them some support. Mr. Waterman asked me to write to you.

The romance and general interest connected with submarine exploration are obvious, genuine, and legitimate. From the point of view of the archaeologist and historian, the knowledge to be gained from the waters of Asia Minor is potentially very valuable indeed. I have met Mr. Cochran and Mr. Waterman and believe them to be not only competent in marine and submarine operations (a subject in which I am not an expert) but also determined and serious in their intention to make a useful contribution to scientific knowledge.

It seems to me important that they have the collaboration of experienced scholars and archaeologists during the period of exploration. Classical archaeology is not merely a technique but a whole field of historical study, and the records of discoveries should be designed to provide the kind of information that the various specialists will need. Obviously funds will be needed in order to obtain this form of collaboration. I hope that your Society may be able to furnish a contribution.

Very sincerely yours,

John L. Caskey
Director

JLC/am

PETER THROCKMORTON
28 WEST 31st STREET
New York 1, N. Y.
WI 7-2973

5 April, 59

Dear Miss Grace,


I enclose a couple of shots of the Demeter, as I promised a long time ago.

The Drayton Cochran expedition is still going strong, its steam considerably reduced by the Geographics having turned down our request for support, then reconsidering..As things stand now, even if we get money from the Geographic it will probably be too late.. Lack of funds will not mean calling the expedition off, but will mean that it will be a lot more amateurish ..No suction device , no archaeologist accompanying us, etc etc.. We still hope to start in June, and to work through August.

I hope that you received the copy of last summers notes that I sent you..I am worried that it did not arrive, as ~~xxx~~ they take time to make and are very expensive. Please let me know whether or not you received it, and ~~whether you wish~~....Id also be gratefull for comments on mistakes and inaccuracies bad drawings etc ..

I am drowned in the usual New York ratrace, trying to work myself out from under the mass of work that piled up last year..I dream of the Agean, and only one job to do at a time..

My best to anyone at the school that remembers me,

Sincerely, 
Peter Throckmorton

105.01

PETER THROCKMORTON

28 WEST 31st STREET

New York 1, N. Y.

WI 7-2973

March 11, 1959

Miss Virginia Grace
The American School of Classical Studies
51 Oudias Soudeias
Athens, Greece

Dear Miss Virginia:

I'm terribly sorry I missed seeing you again before you left for Athens. As usual I have been running around like a chicken with its head cut off, and am now on the point of taking off for Africa on a five weeks' assignment to photograph the rescue of animals from the Kariba Dam site.

I have made considerable progress in organizing our projected expedition for next summer and should have written you about it long before this, except I have been holding off until I had made up a copy of our preliminary archeological report to enclose with the letter. I have now completed five copies of the report, which should give a pretty good general idea of what we did last summer and what we found. I enclose also a prospectus of our projected expedition for next summer.

I was down at the National Geographic a couple of weeks ago and spoke to an exceedingly nice guy named Bill Garrett (W.E. Garrett), Assistant Illustrations Editor. Since my visit, Stan Waterman has been to see him and has also seen Mendel Peterson of the Smithsonian and we both feel there is a good chance that the National Geographic may provide some of the money which we badly need for our expedition. As things stand now, we have already got a promise of the boat and expenses of running it from Drayton Cochran, but there is still a great deal of expense involved over and above this great help/ I have spoken to Lionel Casson, who recommended that we use, as field archeologist, a young assistant professor at N.Y.U. named Kennan Erin, who is 30, has a Ph. D. from Princeton in Archeology, is Turkish and also speaks perfect French, which seems handy for any dealings we may have with the Cousteau group.

John Huston also tells us that both Commander Thaillez and Cousteau's chief diver, Dumas, are interested in coming along with us. The trouble is that all these people haven't got the money to pay their transportation costs and we have got to raise it somewhere. We

also need to buy rather expensive equipment for our Turkish trip, such as decompression chambers, suction pumps for sucking out wrecks, and so on. Without this equipment, we will be very limited in what we can do.

We plan to carry on anyway, but will be severely limited if we don't get some help. As I have said above, the National Geographic Society seems willing to give us some financial help if they can be convinced that the work we are doing is important and that we are responsible people. I hadn't wanted to ask you to write a letter of recommendation to the National Geographic until I had presented you with a report on what we had one. If, on the basis of the enclosed report you feel that this work is worth pursuing further and that we are the people to do it, I would be very grateful if you could write a direct personal letter to Bill Garrett and if possibly you might get an official letter from the School to any contact it may have at the National Geographic Society. If you feel you can write a letter of this kind, I would be most appreciative. If you could get it off as soon as possible, it will be best, as time is getting very short.

As you see from the enclosed material, I have taken the liberty of using your name. I hope that you approve of this and that my use of your name hasn't gone beyond what I understand your feelings to be in this matter.

We hope that we will be in Greece and beginning to work by the first of June. As we had decided when we had lunch together, we are still willing to carry out any survey project that the School can get a permit from the Greek government for.

I will leaving on my trip to Rhodesia in about a week and hope to be back in New York in five weeks at the latest. My best to Miss Talcott and anybody else at the School who remembers me, and I will see you all in June.

Best regards,



Peter Throckmorton

PT/eam

P.S. Because of all the trouble attendant on making our report, I have only made a few copies. Stan Waterman has now goet a Verifax machine and is turning them out in quantity. Very shortly, anyone who is interested will be able to have a copy. This includes Dr. Casky, to whom I understand Stan has already written.

PPS With regard to permission to use underwater photographs, I have cleared permission with National Geographic for your use of any photographs, so if you want a set of prints to consider for your cover, drop a line to Miss Emily Mack, my assistant, at this address, and she will see that they are printed and sent off to you. The stuff in the report is purely for purposes of keeping archeological records. You are of course welcome to use anything in the book, but I would suggest that you request better prints for publishing purposes, as these are not intended for engraved reproduction and probably would not reproduce well.

PPPS The enclosed book is incomplete and does contain inaccuracies. As you see, it's all annotated by hand. The next copies will, I hope, be more accurate and the illustrations will be better.

I am preparing a further note on Knidus, also some notes on methods of sponge fishing, areas where draggers work, diving boats, work, etc. etc. These I will send along punched, so that you will be able to insert them in the back of the book.

PETER THROCKMORTON

28 WEST 31st STREET

New York 1. N. Y.

WI 7-2973

Jan 20, 1959

Dear Miss Grace,

Got back a few days ago after a very hectic trip, and have been fighting off my friends, who are combined in a subtle conspiracy to make me a bigamist and alcoholic.. ~~Ex~~ Still in all, the old town looks lovely, and its fine to be back in my own loft, even tho the phone rings ~~ax~~ all day, and I have a mountain of work to do.

Stan Waterman ~~xxxx~~ came to see me today, and we talked for hours about Turkey, and the Possibility of doing things there.. I really think we hit it ~~off~~, and that things will work out for next summer...

John Huston writes, asking for how much money I want, and I will be going down to Washington in a few weeks to see Nat Geographic, and have hopes of squeezing some money out of them too..

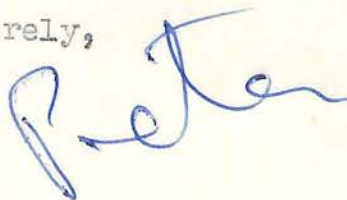
Im a bit frantic about what to do with all the material, and would be very gratefull if you could come see me, and give me some advice.. My Immediate Idea is to make photo copies of all the drawings, and reproduce the photographs, and to then distribute it all with a mimeographed report done up in a folder.. This will cost me about a dollar a copy, maybe two, if I make a few Hundred... This I dont mind, but there are some political aggles regarding Universitys etc etc that I am a bit afraid of..

If you are in New York, please come and see me, of lets have lunch together.. It would perhaps be good if you could come here, as my files etc etc are here, and we will be able to talk.. Also, Im frantically busy, and its difficult to get away.. I can talk for hours here, as Ill be able to work a little at the same time.. so, please feel welcome to come up, if you can stand the thought of the four flights of stairs..

again

Many many thanks for putting me in touch with Mr Waterman,
~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

Sincerely,



P.S. I found out in Paris that the pictures that you want belong to Capt Cousteau, Sanary sur Mer,

and that It will be difficult to get them because he has so much work to do that he can seldom be bothered.. Ill know about mine in 2 weeks.

113 Lakeview Avenue
Cambridge 38, Mass.

January 5, 1959

Mr. Stanton A. Waterman
Lawrenceville Road
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Mr. Waterman:

Thank you for your letter of December 11, sent to me in Athens. It sounds like a very interesting expedition you have outlined for next summer. I am only a little afraid that you may not succeed in getting government permission to make such an investigation just yet. There have been several other persons or groups who wanted to investigate underseas sites in Greek waters, and the authorities have been unwilling to authorize the work. They apparently feel that the sites on dry land which have been opened up and not completed or published are already too many for them to protect, and that underwater sites would be still harder to look after, once spotted. (Of course some of the ancient wrecks off southern France have been pillaged and knocked about and spoiled for science, after the first investigation.)

Probably Professor Weinberg has told you, the Greek official to write to is:

Dr. John Papadimitriou
Director of Antiquities
Ministry of Education
Athens, Greece

I am not sure that is exactly the right form, but it would certainly reach him. He is fairly recent in this post though a well-known archaeologist. He is very nice and knows English.

If you do get permission, since you are going to do the photography yourself, probably what you still specially need is a trained draughtsman to survey the sites and draw the finds in position as found, taking levels, etc.; and then afterwards to draw accurate profiles of the pottery you bring up. I wonder if you might not get somebody from the Princeton School of Architecture? Professor Richard Stillwell of the University teaches their History of Architecture course, and has several times introduced students of his to excavators in Greece, whom with satisfaction to both sides. Such a man would have to learn the special skills involved in working under water, but I imagine that is largely a question of health, interest, and a little special equipment, is it not?

I am expecting to be in Princeton myself about January 12, to see Professor Homer Thompson at the Institute for Advanced Study, and if you like we could have a chat. Address me in care of Professor Thompson, as I leave here in a couple of days.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia Grace

Dear Miss Grace,

Thanks a lot for your letter of 6th Dec. It really sounds as if youve been having a pleasanter time than I. I waited in Izmir for two weeks: No Huston. As he did not turn up in Athens either, and Ive not heard from him, I am assuming that some desperate emergency kept him away, as he wrote me last month that he definately intended coming to Izmir, and that he was going to be in Athens a around the end of November. Its possible that the signals got Crossed, as Huston said in his letter that he was awaiting a letter from Mustafa giving him the definate word that I would be in Izmir..This letter Mustafa wrote, but perhaps to the wrong address, as it seems not to have reached John Huston.. All in all, a mess. The worst of it is that I am left in the middle of several problems that I was depending on Huston to help solve for me, namely, Whether or not to . publish this years finds, and how to raise some money and get some academic support for next years work.

I dont feel that I can go on unless Ive got the solid support of someone who is really competant in evaluating Material. Finding wrecks and making drawings is very usefull, But a waste of time unless ythe information can get to those who can use it.

Im now hoping to see Huston in the States, also some of the people you know like Lionel Casson. The report has been much worked on since you saw it, and I feel that its publishable ~~just~~ as a very simple without adjectives report.. But there is a lot of it.. Over 50 photographs and 150 drawings. I hope that you will have time to have a look at it..

Now, re the photographs. There is no question of your paying for it, as, after all, why should I take money from you? I hope to be back in New York within two weeks or so. When I get there, Ill be going down to Washington to see Nat Geographic, and will also be seeing other publishers. When I know whats happening, Ill let you know right away. If the Geographic does publish the pictures, Your book will have to come out, I should think, after there publication date.. If when I get to New York I find that there is no Immediate possibility of Publication, Ill send you the lot and let you take your pick. The only question about all of this is that of exclusivity in Magazines..If I sell a magazine some pictures for a high price, on the basis of their being exclusive, then I get into terrible trouble if the magazine finds out that one of the pictures has been published before..Why big magazines set such a srote on exclusivity is easy to understand, but the fanatic lengths to which they carry this are sometimes incredible. As I once told you, I had a seven thousand dollar spread thrown out of LIFE a couple of years ago, because a picture got leaked and they say it..So, please bear with me a little, and you can be sure of getting your pick of this summers pictures.. I dont think you will have to wait longer than a month or so, ..

Ill ~~also~~ be in Paris next week, and will try and find out who has the negative of the Paris Match picture.. A friend of mine should know.

Re the pics that Ive got.. I have a couple of nice color shots that are nearly as good as the Match shot, and some mediocre black and white, some of which you have seen. Im sure that you will find a good shot.. If you can do a color cover, Ive got a lovely color picture of a stack of Amphors underwater, all wierd and weedy with fantastic colors..

I hope that we will be able to meet this winter. My address in New York is 28 W 31st St, New York 1, and Im in the phone book, under photographers. Please give me a call if you are in town any time after Christmas.

I really think that Grand Conglue must be ONE wreck and that the chances of there being two on the same spot are pretty unlikely..

That, of course, is only a feeling. S eems to me that if Benoit can prove his thesis, or fairly well prove it, that you will have to make an adjustment in the dating.. There is one fly in the ointment..

When Grand Conglue was dug, the levels were not well kept, so there is perhaps going to be a big flaw in the technical end of the archaeology.

My theory on the two wreck thesis is this: If there were two wrecks, one would have to have landed exactly on top of the other. If one made a model of the cliff and the two ships to scale, sunk one ship in a swimming pool and tried to drop the other exactly on top of it through the water, how many times in ten would it hit? Or: take a large serving dish and put in in the middle of a bathtub full of water. Then try and sink an identical serving dish so that it lands directly on top of the sunken one.. Of the 34 wrecks that we have found this summer, some are really mixed .. But there is not one case of one ship being directly on top of another, even when they have gone onto the same reef, ~~xxxxxxx~~ sailing the same course ~~inx~~. Anyway, Ill have a talk with some of the divers who worked on the job, and see what they feel about it all.. In Paris. I think that the one ship theory can only be solidly established if: Its proved that the hull with lead sheeting on the OUTSIDE goes all around the cargo, and if he can show that the two batches were STOWED together in the ship, and not just mixed together, like some of my messes on Yassi Adda. Anyway, Im burning to see his book.

If you are passing through London, please drop me a line C/O Herb Greer, 12 Oak Hill Park, N.W.3, where Ill be staying untill I find a boat to New York.

Best Regards,

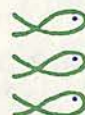
Stanton A. Waterman

LAWRENCEVILLE ROAD

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

FILMS UNDER THE SEA

December 11, 1958



LECTURE PROGRAMS

TELEVISION

DOCUMENTARIES

Miss Virginia Grace
American School of Classical Studies
Athens, Greece

Dear Miss Grace:

Dr. Casson of N.Y.U. suggests that you are certainly the person to consult about a proposed diving expedition to the Aegean area. I discussed this project with Dr. Casson at length yesterday in New York and have already communicated with Mr. Saul Weinberg at your school, having been given his name some time ago.

Briefly, the host on this expedition will be Mr. Drayton Cochran, a New Yorker, who has spent much of his life cruising in various parts of the world on his own boats. His boat, the "Little Vigilant", is in the Aegean now, having been left there last year. It is a 71' steel-hulled motor sailor, with diesel power and a long cruising range. It is a tough, able boat and can easily accomodate twelve persons. Mr. Cochran is his own captain and has a professional crew of two. Mr. Cochran is interested in having his time and his boat serve an interesting and constructive purpose. He will assume all cruising expenses, including the board of from one to three archaeologists or specialists whom we hope to have with us on this trip. I am interested in filming the expedition, and will head a diving team of probably three divers. All of us in this team have worked together and have had experience in the Mediterranean. We will have a suction device for exploring wrecks and we are fully equipped for daily diving.

What we need is guidance, purpose, and the direction of qualified personel on the scene. We would be most pleased if we could do work of any value to your school and, of course, entirely prepared to comply in every way with government regulations and your own standards of procedure.

We expect to be on and under the water in the Aegean about the middle of May and will continue through June and into July. Actual time in the area will probably be about six weeks. If we find the work productive, we would certainly extend this time another two weeks or more. Can you help us in such ways as providing some qualified persons or persons from the school who would be interested in accompanying the expedition; and outlining and pinpointing wreck sights and productive diving sights around the islands? We are also not clear about how we should approach the government for permission to carry out diving operations and wreck searches. Perhaps you can help us with this, and I would very much appreciate your outlining the procedure in this matter.

12.12.59
shown to
Mr. Pouch
Wd be good
to investigate
Authenticity
poss. to get
home

Are you familiar with an underwater city off the town of Limni in the Gulf of Edipsos? Is this a sight that you consider worth while exploring?

Incidentally, on former expeditions, Mr. Cochran and I have been diving in the Straights of Bonifacio and all along the coasts of Corsica and Sardinia. We also explored the waters off Carthage on the Tunesian coast. But the Aegean has always seemed the most challenging and exciting area of all, and we look forward with great anticipation to the cruise this spring.

Very sincerely yours,

Stanton A. Waterman

110
Izmir, Dec 7th, 58

Dear Miss Grace,

Ive now been waiting here in Izmir for a week for J Huston, and he hasent turned up, so Im off tomorrow or the day after for New York Via the Orient Express and slow boat. My address there is 28 W 31st St New York 1 New York, and I plan to be there all winter.

Weve now got a total of 150 drawings, and gosh knows how many photographs. Im worried about publishing them.. Ill see Professor Casson in New York, maybe he will help. Id be grateful if you could drop him a line and let him know my address, or if you could write me and give me his.

All drawings are copyable, and Ill make copies and send them to you when Im in New York. Its impossible here as there is no photographic paper.. Ah Turkey.


Im terribly sorry that I wasent able to see you, as Ive got many questions and would like you to see my first rough draft of the report.. You will find that Its in much better shape now, as its checked and cross checked, and weve made some really good drawings of the sites themselves.. In any case, If I do try and publish, Ill submit a copy to you before hand, for your approval.

Ive been talking to the Turkish Authorities, and they promise ~~xxxxxxx~~ 1000 dollars for next year, If I can raise some more in New York.

All the pottery is Now in the Izmir Museum, except for a half dozen amphors in Marmarice. I suggest that you wait untill I send you a copy of the report, or a draft of it, ~~xxxxxx~~ before you make a special trip to Izmir to see the things, as The Museum people have mixed everythin up.. They have promised to keep the small shards untill you see them, but theve dumped them all in a pile and everything is getting smashed. Ah Turkey.

Please drop me a line in New York. If there is any one that you think I should go and see in London, where Ill be stayinfg for a few days, my address there will be C/ o Herb Greer 12 Oak Hill Park, London N.W.3.

Best Regards,


Peter Throckmorton

M. Benoit sent me also his Gallia XVI, 1 article, which I am very glad to have. I have also had a rather cross letter from him (indeed I had been a long time owing him a letter), in which he says Grand Congloué is in press, to appear as ONE WRECK, despite the fact that the Rhodian and Knidian jars are almost certainly pre-200 B.C. - "selon votre chronologie". Huh.

Please give my regards to Mr. Huston. If he comes to Athens, I hope he gives me a call.
With best wishes,

American School of Classical Studies
Athens, Greece

December 6, 1958

Dear Peter,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 2nd. Wonderful adventures! I've always wanted to go to Krak. When any of your pictures - or stories - come out, do let me know about it. I have not had any trips except a full ten days going to Samos and Delos, making records, swimming, and living in the ruins. When we got back to Athens, the pottery shed near the north gate of our area, and all the place outside it, were full of pieces of amphoras excavated a few years ago in an ancient well near the south end of the Stoa, dating just about 400 B.C. It had taken weeks and weeks to study this stuff. Unfortunately we only got 2 or 3 jars that could be restored fully, but ~~amix~~ an enormous variety in fragments. At the same time I've been working on my Picture Book, Amphoras and the Wine Trade, that I need the wreck pictures for. I have not had good luck in getting these. The PARIS-MATCH people wrote that that cover picture was not their own, and they had no more record whose it was. If you have anything you are willing to contribute that shows a diver in the same picture ~~witix~~ underwater with some jars that you can see the shape of, it would be wonderful to have. I don't mind if it has been used already. If it was knockout, I might find somebody who would actually pay for it. Address me Care F. M. McPhedran, 5321 Baynton Street, Philadelphia 44, Pa., as I am leaving around the middle of the month for the U.S. I shan't always be in Philadelphia, but that's probably the best address. I may go to Cincinnati for the archaeological meetings between Christmas and New Years'. I shall certainly be in Princeton (Institute for Advanced Study) to go over the Picture Book with editors, etc. If you are in New York, call up my sister Mary at FORTUNE; she goes there by her maiden name, Mary Grace; she will know where I am.

American Express, Izmir
December 2nd

Dear Miss Grace,

Just got back to Izmir after a very hectic, miserable but interesting two months in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, During which I spent three weeks in a Palestinian Village, (Encyclopedia Britannica) Photographed the life of King Hussain (fantastic young man by the way) Baalbek, Jerash, Palmyra (Syrians would not let me take pictures of new Inscriptions or Sculptures.. Blast them) Um el Jemaa Krak des Chevaliers etc etc plus various riots lynchings, etc and to cap it all off, the dead sea NAVY.

I was really interested by Jordan and Syria, especially Jordan. Diana Kirkbride and Peter Parr have just been digging at Petra and come up with some more Rhodian amphors, I heard just before I left.. Im sorry that I had no time for photographing them. I did find some interesting Rhodians in the Jerusalem museum, but was told that you had the Information and photographs. I also matched one of our mysterious types there, with what they call a typical 3rd BC Persian Hole Mouthed Jar.. Interesting, as our Jar comes from where Alexander sunk the Persian fleet.

The fishermen In Bodrum continue to send us Jars.. One is very interesting, as its a complete version of what you said was an Egyptian Jar when you saw the Neck. Ill send photograph and drawing later.

I spent a couple of days in Beirut, and met some divers there. They promise to collect amphors and cooperate in a general program if one is worked out. John Carswell promises to help and to make drawings.

I spoke to some people at the American University, and they were very interested in the Underwater Archaeology thing, and said that they had money to spend on a research project. I kept very mum, saying that It would all have to be worked out with John Huston et al. It seems a good sign.

I hope to spend some time in Beirut next year, as there are many interesting possibilities there.. I had to leave before I could do much photography of amphors.. Sorry to be remiss, but there is just so much one can do.

I am now waiting for John Huston, who we hope is arriving today or tomorrow.. Inshallah, we will have good weather and be able to show him Yassi Adda.

I find that I still have two publications belonging to you, which I will send along as soon as Huston has seen them.

I now plan to leave for the states as soon as Ive seen Mr Huston here, and hope to be home by Christmas. I regret that I wont have a chance to come to Athens, unless Im very lucky and National Geographic sends me .. They are making interested noises about the temple of Diana at Vravron, but I doubt that anything will come of it.

Prof Benoit just sent me a copy of his publication on last years underwater Archaeology in France.. Its Gallia Tome xvi Fascicule 1 and very interesting indeed. It gives a solid picture of whats happening in France.

Ill write again after Ive talked to J Huston, my apologies for having been so remiss. *N writing*

Best Regards, *Peter*

Peter Throckmorton

Notes to talk about with P. Throckmorton

Mr. Price and the Antikythera machine

(reminded by the "box" in his words?)

Suppose I wish to refer to some of his information,
what sort of information should be considered copyrighted?

1st narrow plot strip

plots A
But Wands 14 and 15, miscell. plot. which contains

"Wand Type 76" arch adari. This is evidently
the top of an early Ptolemaic (late 4th B.C.)

(See also 424.40, shot of 4 early Ptolemaic gins,
(3 or 4 types) in Ptolemaic)

should get sequences all together, all in order of
Wand Types (profiles),

Naturally, for publ. some kind of ^{classified} assembling ^{should}
be desirable. (prob. cleared.)

Roman type, e.g. Type 51

Wand 7, Type 84. Look at our very late gins, 951-2

Wand? type 70 (Darya) Ptolemaic type (top only)

6th - 7th AD? of P 22515

or pre-Herodian? (P 9949)

"Draggers" - Paros Rock sheet

- Upper left corner: far to right looks Palestine

- So then a number for the heavy mineral jar (*) with broad shoulder and knob top. ("Dragger") Proprietor?

For this, of figs. on next sheet, W 11, nos. 9-12

- is this same jar?

GENERAL

(Necessity of a uniform scale - $\frac{1}{10}$ is min, but larger for details

I shan't manage to get far unless I have record of material, at uniform scale, in shape to file singly and work into one classification. I can't buy it.

(*)
No.

But note
it is much
like my jar
from the
Paros Plateau
(and my jar
off Koo)
Peter says
it is a usual
type then
I bet
this is not
always short
on interest.

Stunt 49

a lot of interesting pieces

[He comes in and departs with his books.]

Canakkale, Sept 15th, 58

Wrecks 2, 3

Dear Miss Grace,

I've got your letter of August 29, but not the one of the 24th.

I've more or less decided that the wreck No 2 is a small ship, and that number 3 is a big one. If the pottery can be solidly dated from these two wrecks so as to prove that they are different ships, I think that wreck 3 at least will prove to be extremely interesting. She is, of course, covered with sand, and we won't really know what she is until we go into her with a pump. The stuff that projects (The deck cargo of amphors) may be only a small part of the ship. perhaps the foredeck, or the well deck. From her width, as estimated from the position of the Amphors, taking into consideration the fact that the bulwark on one side at least is even with the amphor piles edge, one would assume that she was at least 30 metres long, if the rule of thumb construction ratio of 1-3 that applies today to caigues, held in ancient times. I rather think that that's a minimum, as if she was a galley that was fitted for oars the width-length ratio would be more like 5-1.

The report does mean 19 wrecks, or possible wrecks, and 21 additional sites. Our total for the summer is Now:

32 Wrecks LOCATED. 8 of these wrecks Photographed, pottery samples and detailed explorations made of about 25 of the total of 32 wrecks. Of the total number, about 10 are worth further investigation.

I am now in Canakkale (Dardanelles) doing underwater pictures of some of the ships lost in the first world war, so I didn't get your letter until today. I'll be back in Izmir sometime next week, and then will be going down to Bodrum on or about the first of October. All the material from Bodrum has been sent to the Izmir Museum, and is in the store house there. Some additional pottery is still in Marmarice and at Arab Addisi. I really don't think that it's worth while for you to come over here, as I will be able to make really competent Photographs with Floodlights in the museum, and drawings of all the pottery have been made. I am definitely planning to come to Athens some time after the first week in October, after John Huston's visit. When I come, I'll bring really detailed sketches and Photographs of all our sites. It will take another week or ten days of work before we finish the drawings, and get the pictures printed.

My New Address is Care American Express, Izmir, as we have moved our Hdq to Izmir, and I won't be going back to Bodrum except for a short trip with John Huston in order to show him Yassi Adda. I hope that we have good weather, and can properly impress him, as it's possible that the Council of Underwater archaeology can raise money for a project next year on Yassi Adda.

If you want to come to Izmir to see the Material, I suggest that you plan to come around the 8th or tenth of October, as we will have more material then, and you will be able to meet Mr Huston, and get his impressions of Yassi Adda at first hand. As I've said above, I don't think that you have to spend the time and money to come here unless you have other things to do, as we have done good, complete drawings of all the Material in the Museum, and will be making good Photographs. I'd of course be very pleased and complimented if you did come, as would all the divers from the club who have worked with me this summer.

We are having very bad luck with the weather. There are still 4 sites that I feel I must photograph before I quit for the year.

but we are getting in one working day for ten of waiting for weather to clear... On top of this, Its pretty cold, and diving isnt fun at all.

~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~

Izmir

I will be back and forth between ~~Izmir~~ and Canakkale for the next few weeks, so dont worry if you dont get immediate answers to letters.

Sincerely,

Peter.

(Sorry no pen or peccil so cant sign letter.)

114.03a

Throckmorton
American Express
Izmir.



Miss Virginia Grace,
Agora Excavations,
American School of Classical
Studies,
52 Oudias Souedias,
Athens,
Greece,

**UÇAKLA
BY AIR MAIL**

ATINA



114.036



ADDIS ABABA
ETHIOPIA
19 IX 58



ADDIS ABABA
ETHIOPIA
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19 IX 58

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Εκ

Αριθμός

Λέξεις

Ημερομηνία

Ώρα

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Ενδειξεις :

Προς

ELT • MISS GRACE AMERICAN SCHOLL

Μεταβιβάσθη

εις

51 OUDIAS SONEDIAS ATHENES =

τη

Ώρα

Ο μεταβιβάσας

Ελήφθη

Εκ

Τη

Ο λαβών

THERE IS POSSIBILITY THAT ILL BE PASSING THROUGH ATHENES SATUSDAY SUNDAY
 ENROUTE MAGAZINE ASSIGNMENT ILL BRING NOTES AND ROUGH DRAWINGS PLEASE CARLE
 ME ANEXCO IZHIR IF YOU ARENT FREE = REGARDS PETER THROCKMORTON

+++ COL 51 +++++

116.01

Bodrum
28. VIII. 58

[116.02]

2. IV 58
Wait a few days
and see if the weather
is 2nd better

da, Interrupte by a
roof of the Hotel.
Got 3 more different
ship and her main-Deck.
mysterious iron
in as perfect a
that she is also
WRECK
3

Important, ~~xx~~ (though perhaps not to your specialized field) if your
Dating of 7th 8th is correct. The later the better, as John Huston
writes me that a medaeval wreck has never been found. She is about
Ideal for excavation. Lies on the south, ~~west~~ side of the Island
thats sheltered all summer, and is 2 hundred yards from the only good
camp site on Yassi Adda. 40 Metres is deep, but its shallower than Grand
Conglue. The only problem at that depth is working time. You can only
work divers about 40 minutes per day at that depth, so we need at least
4 or five divers at it in order to get any work done. The sand in which
she lies is soft, and easy to suck up with a pump, much nicer than the
slimey mud at grand Conglue. The same applies to wreck 2, as she lies
only about 40 metres away from 3, but in slightly shallower water.

I feel that it would be a mistake to excavate one without the other
because of the danger of association, and the necessity for getting
both of them straight. Still, they are separated, and there is no
pottery between them.

Good news about No 1.

We have found a ^{new} ~~main~~ pile of Type 1 Amphors. Its huge
about 20 metres by 15. All the amphors are complete, and still stacked.
They are similar to type 1BUT slipper, with longer necks. They lie at
the bottom of the slope that begins with wreck 1. On SAND and rock.

I beleive that this opens a whole new line of enquiry on wreck 1. In
any case, Its a pure stack.

We have found another two wrecks, badly broken up, on the reef
where wreck 1 lies. These will perhaps help us to get our chronology straight.
so we know where the "out" amphors come from.

I am neck deep in drawings, scetch maps and overlay photographs,
trying to make sense out of the Yassi Add a west reef. I feel that we
wont prove anything. It will take very carefull surveying to do that.

Ive also got some ideas about pottery. The last month has convinced me
that ~~the~~ underwater archaeology in this part of the world, boils
down to the careful study of pottery. We have produced more pottery in
This trip than one would find in years of land excavation. If we can
organize it, I beleive that this opens a whole new field (Hope that
does not sound too bumptous). What I hope to do is to organize a whole
system of photographing and drawing amphors, and filing the results so that
we have a "dictionary" of these pottery types, and where they came
from. This would be very usefull ~~xxx~~ in Identifying and following
up sites. I beleive also that a few excavations of sites like Nos 3, 2,
and others, will give incontestable chronologies, dates, and asocations
that cant be gotten in any other way. Anyway, its a big subject. I hope to
turn up in Athens, perhaps in a week or two (If you are going to be there)
when Ive gotten the notes straightened out, and the drawings inked. I am

116.01

2, TX 58

Wait a few days
and send the unknown
by 2nd letter

Postmarked
Bodrum
28. VIII. 58
[116.02]

Dear Miss Grace,

I have just spent a fantastic week on Yassi Adda, interrupted by a raving North Wester that threatens now to tear the roof of the Hotel.

First of all... Made a couple of dives on wreck 3. Got 3 more different types of amphors off of her, found the side of the ship and her main-deck. and I hope, got a good roll of pictures showing the mysterious iron object. 3 is, I am now convinced, a complete wreck, in as perfect a State as one ~~is~~ is liable to find anywhere. I believe that she is also important, ~~is~~ (though perhaps not to your specialized field) if your Dating of 7th 8th is correct. The later the better, as John Huston writes me that a medaeval wreck has never been found. She is about Ideal for excavation. Lies on the south, ~~west~~ side of the Island that's sheltered all summer, and is 2 hundred yards from the only good camp site on Yassi Adda. 40 Metres is deep, but its shallower than Grand Conglue. The only problem at that depth is working time. You can only work divers about 40 minutes per day at that depth, so we need at least 4 or five divers at it in order to get any work done. The sand in which she lies is soft, and easy to suck up with a pump, much nicer than the slimey mud at grand Conglue. The same applies to wreck 2, as she lies only about 40 metres away from 3, but in slightly shallower water.

I feel that it would be a mistake to excavate one without the other because of the danger of association, and the necessity for getting both of them straight. Still, they are separated, and there is no pottery between them.

Good news about No 1.

new

We have found a ~~main~~ pile of Type 1 Amphors. Its huge about 20 metres by 15. All the amphors are complete, and still stacked. They are similar to type 1BUT slimmer, with longer necks. They lie at the bottom of the slope that begins with wreck 1. On SAND and rock.

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I am neck deep in drawings, scetch maps and overlay photographs, trying to make sense out of the Yassi Adda west reef. I feel that we wont prove anything. It will take very carefull surveying to do that.

Ive also got some ideas about pottery. The last month has convinced me that ~~there's~~ underwater archaeology in this part of the world, boils down to the careful study of pottery. We have produced more pottery in This trip than one would find in years of land excavation. If we can organize it, I believe that this opens a whole new field (Hope that does not sound too bumptous). What I hope to do is to organize a whole system of photographing and drawing amphors, and filing the results so that we have a "dictionary" of these pottery types, and where they came from. This would be very usefull ~~tax~~ in Identifying and following up sites. I believe also that a few excavations of sites like Nos 3, 2, and others, will give incontestable chronologies, dates, and asocations turn up in Athens, perhaps in a week or two (If you are going to be there) when Ive gotten the notes straightened out, and the drawings inked. I am

sure that we will find a lot to talk about.. I date we have located 30 wrecks, and gotten Pottery from 25 of them..This in itself should be interesting material for someone.

I am still Trying to get Hakki bey to come and look at a wreck or two..Hes wound up in another excavation. I will let you know whats happening with the Turkish authorities when Ive gotten to Izmir and seen people..

Re wrecks 4 and 5.. 4 is badly broken up, 5 is worse..They are not interesting. We have found a half a dozen wrecks like No 3, and a couple of messes like No 1. I am convinced that the west reef at Yassi Adda will show us a lot..Every time we dive there we find something new. Its a graveyard of classical(and modern) ships, and I am convinced that with a very carefull excavation one could find out a great deal..It also has the advantage of being very cheap, and in shallow water (Deepest place is the new big pile at 20 25 metres, ideal for preserving the wreck, and not too deep for diving 2 or three hours a day.. Also, ~~XXXX~~ The reef is not muddy or sandy, and no heavy equipment is needed for a thorough excavation. I think that an excavation demands a new technique.. Perhaps we could divide the whole area ip with tapes into 1 metre squares, map it, and pick up everything..A big job, but one that would produce an exact chart of all the mixtures and ~~sewer~~ layers I think that a chart made this way would tell us almost exactly what happened ~~xxxx~~ on this reef.

The job is not so expensive.. Much cheaper than a similar land excavation. It would take:

A 40 foot boat that could be rented with her crew for about ten dollars a day.

One Full time Archaeologist in charge.

One good draftsman

Five divers, at least two or three of them photographers.

Photographic materials would cost about 500 dollars, If we decided to make overlay photographs.

The only other expense would be the pump and hose, which could be rented for the summer for about 300 dollars.

We can probably borrow most of the diving equipment..

All in all, It seems to my untrained eye not a bad return for the investment of less than 3 thousand dollars..One would also get the maximum possible use out of the divers.. Each man could make one deep dive per day on wreck s 2 and 3, then work in shallow water on the wreck 1 complex.

The Izmir club could probably furnish the divers, or at least two or three of them.. I should think that we could recruit American students, or graduate students, for the rest..

If we can get a grant, I am sure that the Turkish authorities will cooperate on the project, if approached by a responsible US Institution..

It's my fond hope that we have done good enough Archaeology this summer to inspire confidence, and get responsible people behind us. Mustafa, the man I'm working with, Asim, our chief diver, and a half a dozen sponge divers, have become very interested in Archaeology, and want to do something. It would be a pity to let things drop this fall.

I realize that I'm not qualified at all from your side of the fence, but I do think that I've gotten a rare and, I hope, useful insight into the problems of underwater archaeology this summer. We have nearly doubled the number of known wrecks in the Mediterranean, and have had a look at every kind of ancient wreck. I do not feel that I am in any way trying to compete with professional archaeologists like yourself. ~~XXXXXXXX~~

After all, most archaeologists are specialists. And there can be no real specialization in this thing that I've gotten into at least in the Archaeological sense, because we are dealing with all periods and all kinds of wrecks. From the first Mediterranean voyagers to the 18th century.

Our field can well be that of working underwater with archaeological material, and dealing with the very special, and as yet unsolved problems that arise. We've learned an awful lot this summer, and I hope that it will be useful.

~~XXXXXXXX~~

Herewith a question. We've looked at hundreds of Amphors this summer, and found only one with a mark. No 17 from Vassi Adda, stamped on the handle top with a circle (O). I've found a lamp on the main pile of No 1, (The one on your drawing, not the new one) with an illegible (To me any way... can't even tell whether its Greek or Latin) inscription, and the same mark... a perfect capital O. First question? What's the O.

Second question, what's the percentage of Amphors with a mark? Does it seem normal to you that out of some 3 or 4 hundred amphors we have found only one with a mark?

Nos 6, 26, and 28 are all from the general area, but not the heart of wreck 1.

22 and 23 are from the heart of the pile. (This is called pile I on the new drawing)

25 can well be from another wreck that's washed into where it was found. This shape is very common, especially at Arap Addisi, and around Armarice bay, much more common than the type 1 Jars. Anyway, the plates, and the jar 25 are from a long way from pile I and the new Big pile No V. This means that pile I is still clean.

Since I started writing this letter, Mustafa has been having a careful look at the 4 type I complete amphors that we brought from the New pile (V), and compared them with the type 1 Jars from pile I.

There are many differences. The new jars average 95 cm high, the old ones 88. The old handles are stronger and thicker. The new Amphors are thinner bodied, and there is an average 4 cm difference in the length of neck measured from the handle join (Pile V's are longer)

The Pile V handles have a potter's thumb mark on one handle, and the hooks are different. ~~XXXX~~

On top of this, we've found a new type of No 1 Amphor. ~~XXXXXXXX~~ on opposite side of reef Mouth is bigger by 3cm across. I'll send you detailed drawing

ngs or come to Athens with them ..Anyway, it resolves a problem that had been bothering me, ~~which I had been wondering about~~ since I found pile V. How many blasted amphors was that ship carrying? Id made an estimat, conservative, of 5 thousand the first time I saw the site.. A second pile of of an estimated 6 thousand(40 mtres long by 15 wide by 4,5 deep) gives one a total of at least 11 THOUSAND minimum, and probably more than that, as the scattered No 1 type amphorx fragments cover the botton below pile I for a square city block.. Im now sure that we are dealing with two ships..Why two ships carrying what seems to be a comparatively rare type of amphor went on that reef, is anybodys question..Ill be interested to hear what you have to say when you see the drawings..

Id still like to know more about the Jars from wrecks 2 and 3, and your reaction to the tracings in this letter.. Of the new jars from wreck 3.

Please excuse the messyness of this letter, but am writing with a badly infected hand, acquired when a flash bulb exploded in my hand while shooting wreck 3..I seem to have cut a nerve in the thumb, whtch has now stopped funtioning..It was really quite na adventure, because when the thing went off, I didnt know what it was, and didnt realize what had happened until my hand started streaming quantities of GREEN blood(Led turns green at 40 mtres) and the fish started coming to have a bite..I then started to wonder why I couldnt see what I was photographing, and realized that the cloud of blood was in the way.

I managed to shoot the rest of the roll, and resolved to use gloves when handling flash bulbs in deep water in the future. That last dive was wonderfull, because the water was chrystal clear..And one could see the whole wreck clearly from above.I am more and more taken with 3..She is so perfect, the amphors lying as they were stacked on her deck, and her cargo waiting under them, along with her hull..She has already proved something..Because she has on her bow Iron objects, 2 metres by as long as my arm..Everyone has said that its Impossible that Iron should be preserved so long..And there it is..I wonder what It is. WRECK 3

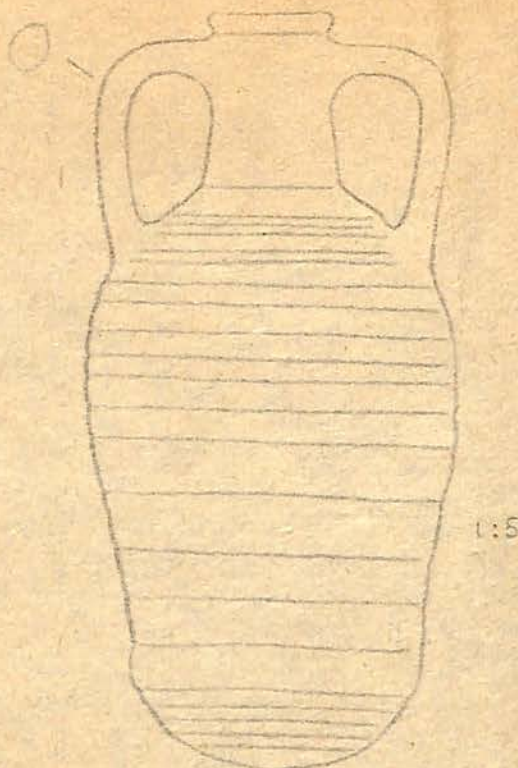
I hope that you havent fallen over from heat prostration. ~~And~~ digging for info on my amphors..I should feel very guilty . Im shocked that the Rocketfellers didnt see fit to provide air condition ing.

Got a letter from Lee Campbell, the gal that I met by chance in the stoa. She sends greetings to Miss Falcott..

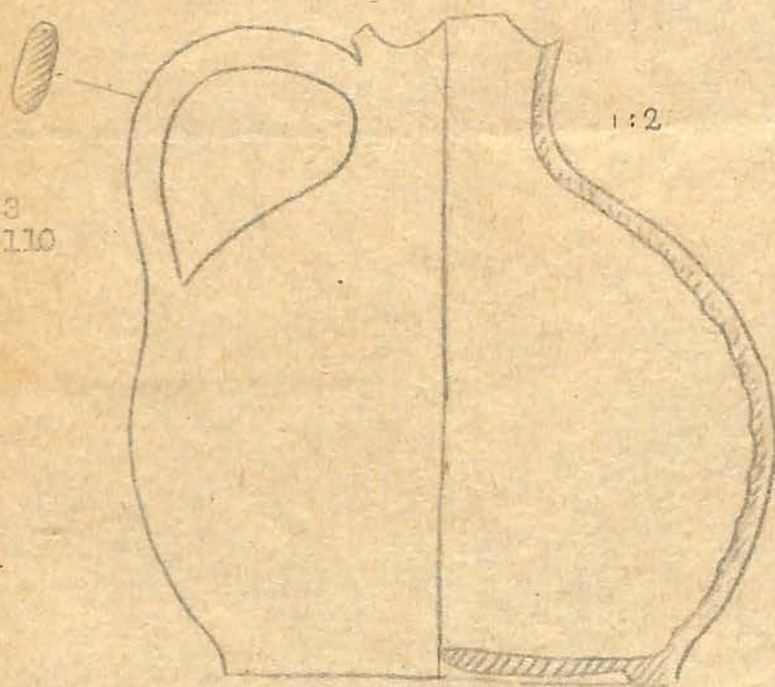
Ill try and let you know when Im coming to Athens as soon as Possible Letters will reach me at American express Izmir for a week or ten days, then back to Bodrum. Either address will reach me, but suggest that If you are not going to be in Athens, or will be very busy during the next three weeks, suggest that you write me a quick note in Izmir. Now must close as coolie labor waits, Regards to everyone at the school.

Sincerely,

P.S Ive now got some bits of wood from wreck 3. Do you know anyone that could analize it? I enclose a bit just in case.Throw it away if too much trouble, Ive got more. Id like to know just what kind of wood it is . Its part of the ships bulwark, Preserved complete in the sand.

WRECK 3W3
T1099 N 3 series
— entire —

Properly restored
his
Q 40, except
no indication
in T 109 of
character, handle
section —

W3
T110W3
T111

1:2
1/2 in
1/2 in
(and 1/2 in)

1/2 in
1/2 in
1/2 in
1/2 in
(HT 0.15)

New Pottery from Wreck No 3 at Kassi Alda.

T 109 is part of the cargo. T110, 111 from deck just inside bulwark?

middle of ship on left (Port if Iron objects were in bow) side when
facing the island. They were under some type 39 Amphors.

Throckmorton
Poste Restante,
Izmir, Mula,
Turkey

116.079



Miss Virginia Conco,
American School of Classical
Studies
51 Svedias Street,

Athens,
Greece

**UÇAKLA
BY AIR MAIL**

AIR MAIL

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Athens, August 29, 1958

Dear Peter,

In the meanwhile you will have got my letter of August 24, but I will take up here some points in your letter postmarked in Bodrum August 22.

I'm glad to have a copy of your report, but it will be more interesting when accompanied by a map, and pictures of the types of pottery. I'm not sure how the figures at the beginning work: is it a total of 19 wrecks explored and 20 additional sites, - 40 places altogether? It is good you have got in touch with Professor Beag, who knows a lot about the area.

Nos. 33 and 34 of Wreck 2, as I wrote a few days ago, I can't give positive identifications for. Though I know jars resembling each of these types from certain points of view, I cannot find real matches. It is partly their bottoms, which I can't see well in the photograph I have, and which I can't match as drawn. It seems that they must be of the late Roman period, at any rate. I find them definitely interesting, and would like to have good photos of several different examples of each, after cleaning off the barnacles, etc.

Nos. 39 and 40 of Wreck 3: see my letter of 24, VIII. The types are very distinct from those in Wreck 2, and the drawings of the two wrecks indicate distinctly isolated masses, and I see no reason not to suppose that they are separate small(?) boats.

Type 1, as I wrote in two previous letters, is Rhodian, probably of the second half of the 1st AD. Type 25 (see again previous letter) is certainly also Rhodian, a century and a half earlier, but not as early as Benoit's, if you are talking about his Grand Congloue Rhodian. I haven't got his book you refer to, and can't identify types by the numbers in that, so I don't know what you mean by his no. 3. As noted in my last letter, there are various objects of widely separated dates listed as from Wreck 1, and it seems that the scattered objects can't be counted on to belong with the main pile.

When you come to Athens, will you be returning to Bodrum? I should like to come and see your stuff, if there is some way to come and go without taking too much time. I suppose one flies to Smyrna, but from Smyrna, how can one get there fairly quickly? I should not of course want to come unless you were surely going to be there to show me things, so we must be sure to cross on the way.

Yours sincerely,

② Same as in one article = on p. 33 of Rhodians 30-31, 1954-55 published also in the other form (PT showed me when he was here. This I have.)

American School of Classical Studies
54 Swedias Street
Athens, Greece

August 24, 1958

Dear Peter,

I got your letters of July 22 and 25, and had a call on July 21 from Miss Frost and Mr. Carswell. Though I think you have been off on location in the past few weeks, I had meant to write sooner, but I have been partly away, and because of being rushed and trying to do too many things at once, mislaid for a time the pictures brought by your friends on July 21st. Now the pictures have turned up, and here I am down in the Stoa on Sunday, 100 degrees Fahrenheit (the office thermometer, not my temperature), assembling a few words on the jars in your wrecks, following a certain amount of research.

Wreck 1: it does not seem safe to associate the outlying pieces with the "main pile" as you call it. Though I don't know very much about lamps, I believe no. 24 corresponds o.k. with the date I assign to the amphoras represented by no. 1. I see in the plan that no. 1 is not exactly from that main pile, but it seems to be duplicated many times in that pile. No. 1 etc., are jars made in Rhodes probably in the second half of the first century A.D. The lamp confirming, we put the main pile at this date. Nos. 22 and 23 seem to be right in that pile too, but I can't date them. No. 18 looks as if it came off a no. 1 - type jar, so that would fit in.

Too early for this group: definitely, the neck of a Rhodian jar, no. 25, to be dated probably in the second half of the 2nd century ~~BC~~ BC. I suspect the plates nos. 9-12 may also be Hellenistic rather than Roman in date, but am not reliable on plates.

Too late for the 1st AD group: nos. 6, 26, and 28, ~~etc~~ to be dated probably 5th to 6th cent. AD.

2 3

Wrecks 2 and 3 would probably be more useful as groups, at least the masses in the plans seem distinctive and well-isolated; but as you say they would be much more expensive, so I don't know if they would be worth it. After quite a bit of fuss, I have not been able to match them up very satisfactorily with our dated pieces. ~~Wreck 2~~ No. 40 (wreck 3) might be as late as the 7th or 8th century AD; such a date would, I think, be reasonable also for no. 39; anyhow, this lot shouldn't be before the 6th cent. (No. 40 does belong to a series we have.) Wreck 2 may be a little earlier, say 5th to 6th AD. I don't know the place of manufacture of the jars.

I feel too out of date to discuss your plans and projects, which are probably quite different by this time. I hope you are getting on well with Hakki Bey, and have taught him to dive. I think you did very well to get in contact directly with the archaeological authorities in Turkey, and ~~luck~~ were lucky to find a sympathetic official. Of course if the investigation is going to have the name of being done under archaeological auspices, you'll want it to be real and not just nominal. Probably no good archaeologist would undertake the trouble and responsibility of being scientific head of an expedition unless he expected to have the decision as to how and by whom the results were to be published. So I am not surprised if Hakki Bey expects to be consulted on such matters.

Mr. Carswell asked me to send him a copy of any note I made on the dates of the jars, so I have made a carbon of this letter which I will send to him.

I'd love to hear what you got in Wrecks 4 and 5, and other adventures and plans. Shall you be coming to Athens?

Yours,

August 24, 1958

Mr. John Carswell
65, Barnett Wood Lane
Ashted
Surrey
England

Dear Mr. Carswell:

Here is a carbon copy I have made of a letter to Peter Throckmorton. You may remember asking me to send you a copy of whatever notes I wrote to Peter about the jars from the wrecks at Yassi Ada, of which you gave me copies of your drawings. These drawings, by the way, have excited admiration. I wish you and Miss Frost could have stayed on with Peter. Having been so slow in writing to him, I am now without knowledge of his plans or achievements.

I hope you will pass this way if and when you go back to Beirut.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia Grace

Postmarked in
Bodrum 22.8.58
(in Athens 26.8.58)

Dear Miss Grace,

I've just gotten back from a two week sponge diving cruise between Bodrum and Marmaris. I enclose a copy of the report. I'll send a carbon of the notes when I type them up in clean form.

Wrecks found on the last trip bring out total up to 29 ancient ships, ten of which are more or less well preserved and probably worth a big excavation if they date from interesting periods.

Some of the wrecks that are less interesting on first sight may be very interesting if excavated (See the enclosed carbon)

We are now on our hundred and 20th archaeological drawing. The drawings from the last few weeks have not yet been photographed as we have not had time, so I cannot send them to you.

I would be grateful for a positive identification of Amphors Nos 33 and 34 (Wreck 2) and Amphors 37 and 39 and all the pottery from 35 to 39 (Wreck 3). Wrecks 2 and 3 are very well preserved, and I'd like to know what they were. I'd also like to know if they are from the same period, as they are very close together and may be the same ship. It would be useful if from a study of the pottery, we could settle that point.

We found one possible wreck at Kadurga feneri ~~xxxx~~ carrying Type 1 amphors. Measurement the same but the mix is different. As I wrote you before, those Amphors keep turning up. First at Yassi Ada, then at old Datchya, then Kadurga feneri and the bay of Marmaris. Just who was the maker of this shape? would it be useful to you to have comparative shards? As I said above, they are not all exactly the same, but so similar that they might have been made by the same man on different days.

I got a nice letter from Professor Benoit. We've turned up at least two "Grand Conglue" types, both illustrated in his "La Naissance de la Archaeologie sousmarin" Zaragoza 1955.

Sain
→
(has type var.)

His type 2, which he says is from Rhodes, is very common here, appearing everywhere we have found type ones and also in other places. Knidos, Baba Addasi, Kadurga Defne, etc etc (I have a chart with the locations by types which I will show you when I get to Athens). Trouble is is that we found one (our No 25) in the middle of wreck 1 at Yassi Ada. They are exactly the same, except that the handles on No 25 are a bit more pointed than those on his No 2. This could be variation in manufacture or just a poor drawing. I'd like to know what this does to our chronology on wreck 1. Does it mean that 1 is really two wrecks? @ Rhodis, 2nd 1/2 2nd, see my letter 24. VII

We found a neck from a very probable wreck (Many shards from same type amphors on sandy bottom in deep water) that is just like Prof Benoit's No 3 from "Grand conglue". Our wreck is at a place called Laurel Farm in the channel between Rhodes and the mainland. Its number is wreck 14, our pottery type 79. Wreck is easy to dive on, as 13 fathoms in a sheltered bay, but its completely sunk in the sand.

I've been getting regular letters from John Muston of the Council of Underwater Archaeology. He is coming over in September or early October to spend a week or ten days in looking at the sites we have found.

I'd be very glad if someone would like to come over and have a look at some of our sites. The pottery now fills a room in the little hotel here in Bodrum, and we have made caches of necks and amphors all down the coast that should be picked up if you or anybody else thinks they are worth saving. There was no room in the boat, and we could not get it all back to Bodrum.

On the last trip we spent three days in the place where the Demeter was found. We feel that something can be done, as the water is shallow enough for diving if we had a set up like Cousteaus. Ship with decompression chamber, etc etc. As it is, we just can't work that deep (its 30 fathoms, going 20 at one end and 40 at the other) Without the proper equipment.

Got a card from Honor Frost, saying that she had seen you.

My greetings to everyone at the school. I am going to try and get over to Athens in a week or two, as I would like to show you our hundreds of pages of notes and drawings.

Sincerely,

Report on Exploration underwater between BODRUM and MARMARICE
CARRIED OUT BETWEEN July 28 and 15 August by P.Throckmorton and
M.Kapkin.

Wrecks explored 10.
New wrecks found, 9.
Sites explored 21

KNIDOS

Explored four places in Knidos. Found two probable wrecks, and confirmed the existence of a third that we had been told about by a sponge diver. The ancient breakwater at Knidos we found to be full of pottery at the bottom of the breakwater at 10 Fathoms. We took pottery samples from all the sites at Knidos, and made scale drawings and photographs.

Baba Adasi.

At the request of Professor Bean of Istanbul University we made a search of the area between Baba Adasi and the mainland for a possible ancient breakwater. After two days concluded that there was never a breakwater there. Took some pottery from waters around the island. Found charted and took samples from two badly broken up ancient wrecks.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Datchya Feneri

Explored bay N of light house and found possible ancient wreck. Took pottery samples.

"Farm" on chart near Datchya.

Explored rocky islets outside the bay. Found possible wreck (Not counted in total) took pottery samples.

ARAP ADASI

This is the site of the "Demeter" wreck (Ship 7) Explored find area at 20 to 30 fathoms on the headlands surrounding the bay. Found scattered broken pottery but nothing to indicate that ship 7 is sunk on one of the headlands. Concluded that ship 7 can be found, but only with better equipment and more divers than we have available. Found one possible ancient wreck, badly broken up on the opposite side of the island from the ship 7 area, also much scattered pottery of different types between island and mainland. Sketched and photographed.

Kizil Adda.

One definite ancient wreck, badly broken up.
Laurel Farm

One probable ancient wreck in sand and mud in 13 fathoms. Took pottery samples.

Kadurga Feneri

Found one ancient wreck of ship with large cargo of Amphors (Estimate over two thousand)

Located another wreck (Probable) containing type 1 pottery.

Copies of pottery drawings, wreck sketches and photographs, are being made up and will be sent when they are prepared..... P.T.

Note on the System that I've used in giving numbers to wrecks.

I've given a wreck number to ships when:

I've had a definite Location from two or more reliable Informants, INDEPENDANTLY, and the information checks.

When I, Mustaf, or Rasim, have seen a site ourselves and feel that a wreck is there. I've called a site a wreck when: There is a lot of similar pottery all together, in a place that has no ruins nearby...A reef, or a rocky place with a rough shoreline.

There are several amphors of the same type on a sandy or muddy bottom away from shore. Not every ship carried a deck cargo of Amphors in classical times. If a ~~minimox~~ ship that was carrying some other cargo was to sink on this kind of bottom, The only evidence left after two thousand odd years would be her deck amphors. I assume that a ship with a crew of between ten and fifty people would carry on deck at least 20 amphors of water and oil. Whenever we have found a place with the remains of 5 or more amphors of similar type on a soft bottom, we have given the place a wreck number. Underwater digging is the only way to prove whether or not the sand or mud underneath the amphors contains a wreck.

We've given wreck numbers when several sherds from Amphors of the same type are found on a reef that is potentially dangerous to ships, and there is a sandy or muddy bottom off the slope of the rock where remains of a ship could be preserved.

We also give wreck numbers when we find the remains of hundreds of amphors in shallow water, all together, even if there is little chance of there having been anything saved but scattered sherds after two thousand years of pounding waves. If the amphors prove interesting, there is always a chance that something more is left ~~and~~ that a long search will uncover.

We have not given wreck numbers to sites just because they contain lots of sherds. If a site contains mixed sherds, without a concentration and no lead or bronze has been found there, we have not called it a wreck.

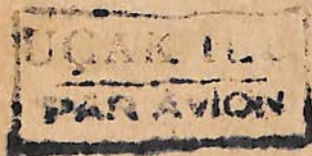
There is little possibility of finding anchors here. They have been found by sponge divers and melted down for scrap years ago. The sponge divers that lead is liable to be found near concentrations of amphors, and always keep their eyes peeled for it. The same applies to Bronze. We will of course find a lot of bronze when we go into wrecks with a suction pump, but probably not until then.

Some of the most unprepossessing wrecks may ^{prove to} be the most interesting when they are gone into, and we've operated on the principle that it's better to call it a wreck if we are not certain.

Sites other than wreck sites are not numbered. They can be located by referring to the pottery type numbers. Major sites (underwater ruins etc etc) will be numbered separately.

120.05 a

Throckmorton
Bodrum
Turkey



Miss Virginia Grace,
American School Of Archaeology
51 Oudas Souedias,
Athens,
Greece

**UÇAKLA
BY AIR MAIL**

ATINA



120.056



TAMIEYTHPON
7.00A TO TAXAFIA
K KYPIAKAZ IPOI



26.08.80
K KYPIAKAZ IPOI



Notes on Yassi Adda wares (Wares 1, 2, 3)

(from photo and drawings brought by F. and G.)

"Ware 1", main mass: 1st AD, 2nd half.

Consistent with late Plinian for #1 (a representation of many similar, in shape) is probably to lamp #24; and maybe also napkin rings, 13, 15 - ~~18~~ 19 also, as I wrote, maybe 2 & 4, but they are not easy to be sure of.

Too early for this date:

Plinian: much no. 25, latest 2nd BC?

Maybe with that go a plate 9-12, which LT thought Hell. rather than Rome in date.

Too late to go with 1st AD mass:

6

cf. ⁹⁵¹ 10506 "latest Roman"

26

cf. ⁶⁵³ SS 22476 (late 5th - early 6th AD)
and ^{small} foot-wear stand in 854 (5th-6th AD)

28

Wreck 2

34 ⁸⁵³ q. P 11579 (HSD M 273) (first gone)
5th AD?

33 Wonder if people is right, at bottom. Jars
with middle tip was solid base containing dirt
seem to come in before early 6th AD (or later
5th?) But I do not match this line
of Gibean jars! (7th BC)

Wreck 3

40 q N 3 series - perhaps 7th - 8th AD?
cf P 2901

Miss Virginia Grace,
American School of Classical Studies
Athens

July 25th (About)

Poste Restante,
Bodrum, Mugla
Turkey

Dear Miss Grace,

I found your two letters, That of July 11 and July 15th, waiting for me when I got back from Izmir. Mine of a couple of days ago overlapped them. Henceforth, I'll date my letters. Sorry for not doing it, I try to be careful about these things except when I'm battling off wild notes.

I don't think that it's the ancient mole, as I've seen no connecting link with the shore, and the reef in question is a couple of miles from Bodrum itself. I'll show you the place on the chart, when I come to Athens, or send you a tracing of the chart, if I've time to make it.

There's nothing immediate that I need. I just asked so that if I ran into any desperate emergencies, you'd have been warned. I'm opening an account at American Express, Athens, so money should be no problem (That is if my numerous creditors don't catch up with me)..

I'll send Height measurement in the future..

I'm very excited by your information on the Amphors. The only one that's far out is No 6, and that can well come from wrecks two or three, or be a "wild" anphor. No 6 is complete, except for a broken handle. It's very very like those in the deck cargo of wreck two, but not exactly the same. Bottom is rounder, and the rough ribbing is different.

No 13 is definitely mixed with wreck 1, which is why I picked it up. and seems to be the only one that "out" and that by very little..

I'm very anxious to hear what you have to say about the rest of the drawings (John Carswells ones that you've, I hope see n by now) especially Nos 15 to 32. If their chronology is wildly out, It means that we are dealing with a "Mixed" wreck..

On the last day, Mustafa found another Amphor ship, 100 mtres away from 1, on the other side of the reef. I think that 15 might have come from there.. (Mustafa's wreck I'm calling No 4). Mixture of Nos 4 and 3 should not present a bad problem, But if there were two ships, Piled one on top of the other, It would be messy.. What you've said so far makes me think that this is not so.

The job at the moment is not so cool. I'm sitting in a bathing suit in the bottom room of the little hotel, feeling like Dr Livingstone.

We are planning to leave day after tomorrow with our sponge diving friends.. I have high hopes that we'll find another half dozen ships..

Please convey my apologies to John and Honor for not seeing them off, If they are still in Athens..

The Turkish Archaeologist is Bey Hakki Gultekin, director of the Izmir museum.

The prints I sent in my last letter, Although not much as photographs, should give you some Idea of Wreck 1, and what she looks like on the bottom..

She is, or course, very broken up.. I should think that she would be worth quite a lot of time, If she is not "Mixed", ~~some~~ work on her is in shallow water, and does not require much equipment beyond what we've got already..

Wrecks 2 and 3, tho perfectly preserved, are in deep water, and in sand.. which means that going in to them will be an expensive job.

I hope that more news will be waiting for us when we get back from Marmaris, especially about wreck 1.. She, and 4, are to me the most interesting of the ones we have found so far.

Sincerely,

122.03a

Throckmorton
Poste Restante,
Bodrum,
Mugla
Turkey



Miss Virginia Grace,
American School of Classical Studies
Agora Excavations,
Athens,
Greece

**UÇAKLA
BY AIR MAIL**

ATINA

ΤΑΜΕΙΟ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ
Ε' ΔΙΑ ΤΑ ΤΑΧ/ΜΕΙΑ
ΠΡΩΤΗ ΑΝΤΙΣΤΑΣΙΑ
Ε ΚΥΡΙΑΚΑΣ ΠΡΩΤΗ



Ε' ΔΙΑ ΤΑ ΤΑΧ/ΜΕΙΑ
ΠΡΩΤΗ ΑΝΤΙΣΤΑΣΙΑ
Ε ΚΥΡΙΑΚΑΣ ΠΡΩΤΗ



ΤΑΜΕΙΟ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ
Ε' ΔΙΑ ΤΑ ΤΑΧ/ΜΕΙΑ
ΠΡΩΤΗ ΑΝΤΙΣΤΑΣΙΑ
Ε ΚΥΡΙΑΚΑΣ ΠΡΩΤΗ

122.036

3660 / 21900

Miss Virginia Grace,
The American School of Archaeology,
Agora Excavations,
Athens

July 22 58

Poste Restante, Bodrum
(Writing this in Izmir)

Dear Miss Grace,

By now John Carswell and Honor should have come to see you, and so there is no need of detailing the progress of our work.

I am developing ~~and contacting~~ the Underwater pics of wreck 1 and will enclose them in this letter, if they are finished on time.

Mr Hakki Gultekin, the director of the Izmir Museum, has seen the material, and is enthusiastic. He has put in to the Govt for permission to make a preliminary excavation at Yassi Adda in about a month's time.

He's very vocal about wanting to do very careful work, and I'm sure that we will manage to do a proper job. It's been fantastically lucky that John and Honor happened along, and were good enough to start us on the drawings. Mustafa is going to do the rest, as material comes to light, under the supervision of Hakki Bey. Please fire rockets at us if you think that the future drawings that ~~you are~~ get from us aren't right.

I've gotten a letter from John Huston of the Council of U.W. Archaeology, saying that he might turn up in September. Hakki Bey swears that he will learn to dive (and I believe him) and is trying to get another Archaeologist down from Ankara to dive with us. If you know any young healthy, or ~~skilful~~ middle aged tough Archaeologists that want to live on our barren rock island for a few weeks with us, please tell them that they will be welcome. It looks like we are going to be running a school, for teaching archaeologists diving.

I've gotten a good nibble from National Geographic. If they do buy this story, it will be ideal. If the other nibbler (Look) buys it, I will reserve enough control over the story so that it does not come out balderdash.

It is very important to me that this story, if it's published, should not offend classical Archaeologists, and make me unpopular in those circles.

I hope that this project can go on for years, and that I'll continue to have something to do with it. I had a long argument with Honor Frost about all this and she seemed to feel that I was trying to USE you, in order to create a sensational news story. I got pretty angry at this, because I've made it very clear from the start that I feel that unless Mustafa, I, the Izmir divers, and the Izmir museum do good archaeology, that the story is worth nothing to me.

We are not "Pothunting". The second thing that I hoped I made clear to everybody, especially to you, was that I am not trying to make a lot of money out of this thing. If I pay my expenses, I'll be very lucky. I've just turned down a magazine assignment to Lebanon, Iraq. One month guarantee, at 60 dollars per day, plus expenses, in order to carry on with this project.

The pictures that I worked on for four months in India have just come out, with a horrible article that makes me ashamed to have my name on the thing, written by someone "As told to me by PT" by some ignoramus that I've never met. Sad. Someone else wants me to do a picture book on the big cats. Leopards, Tigers, etc. For which I will be paid practically nothing. The question is, is it worth while to do "popular" stuff, if, in doing it, one pays for something worth while? I hope so.

When Hakki Bey heard that the drawings had gone away with John, he became a little upset. Said that he was afraid that John would publish them. This reaction I do not understand. Does it just mean that Hakki Bey wants to publish them first? ~~Or what~~ What do you think about it? It seems to me desirable that they should be published by anyone that is interested enough to want to publish them. I feel strongly that all our data should be distributed, as it would be a bad thing if it ~~was~~ all got buried in the files in Ankara and Izmir.

I've just photographed the Demeter. Do you all want some prints? If so let me know, and I'll send you a set.

I told John that I'd send you proper archaeological photographs from two angles, of every object found..But that I need to have in return the approximate amount of film and paper that we use up doing it.. as you know, these things are simply not available in Turkey..I would not ask otherwise.. The film should be Kodak Verichrome pan or equivalent. The paper Kodak Bromide No 3 8x10inch glossy.

Mustafa and I are leaving tomorrow for Bodrum and will go right down the coast to Marmaris with the sponge divers that we have made friends with..They promise to show us what they think is the Demeter ship, plus a ship loaded with what sound like roof tiles (One metre sq, the diver says), and a half dozen ordinary ones loaded with ~~roof tiles~~ amphors..I have hopes of finding ~~the~~ the one thats supposed to be full of colums and capitals.

Ill write you a long report when we get back..You should hear from me in about three weeks, Inshallah.

Id be very grateful for a note from you letting mre know what you think of the drawings..My main questions are:

Is ship 3 mixed with another classical ship? If so, what kind of ship?

18 Are ship 2 and ship 3 one ship? Is it possible that they are two ships of different periods?..Or, if of the same period, are they from widely different areas?

I hope that within a few weeks I'll be able to dive on ships 4 and 5 at Yassi Adde, and find out what kind of pottery is in them.

My regards to your colleagues at the school.

Sincerely,

[Handwritten signature]

P.S. Enclosed prints not so good because of bad Czechoslovak paper..
They show The main pile of Amphors on wreck l..This is a solid
mass , about ~~600x100x100~~ 1.50m thick, or thicker..
Top is covered by broken Amphors, solidly stuck together., underneith
which are intact amphors, laid in rows, the necks facing
towards deep water.

123.03a

Throckmorton
Poste Restante,
Bodrum, Mugla,
Turkey



7.00

Miss Virginia Grace,
Agora Excavations,
American School of Archaeology

ATINA



10

21

228

123/2
Uçak
Torabulca

123.036



Copyright 1936 HIN Pao.



Main Pile Yassi Adda wreck 1
From left side, camera facing reef

123.046

Copyright Tim Inc 1999

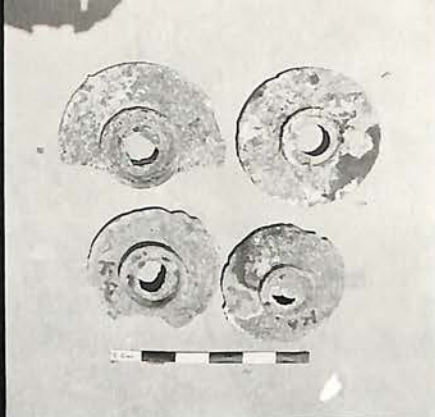


Deep end of main pile Yassi Adda 1 123.056



123.066

Top of the main pile wreck 1 Yassi Adda. Taken from the
right side, camera facing ~~the reef~~ ~~Right~~ LEFT



Go this all
Woods 1 7

Brought by Casswell and Frost

VII .58

John Carswell

versus - area weeds

OVER

called on by Miss Honor E. Frost,
31 Welbeck Street, London W.1. (WEL.5856), and
Mr. John Carswell, 65, Barnet Wood Lane, Ashstead,
Surrey, England, at present in Faculty of Art and
Sciences, American University of Beirut (has been 2 yrs,
is to go back, having trouble there). Miss Frost was
returning from Jordan I think, but I see her card says
"Took draughtsman to Jordan 1957: Miss Kurya."
(Both left Beirut about July 2.) ^{sic}

They had come by chance, I think, on Peter
Throckmorton, and stayed with him about 5 days,
Mr. Carswell drawing, Miss Frost diving and drawing.
(She dived for Sinclair off Crete, in that group, but was
not yet drawing at that time.)

They brought me photographs of drawings made by
Carswell, and prints also of photographs of the pottery
picked up. They asked to have a copy of opinion I
might write out on the jars in the drawings and
photographs. The jars ^{were} assembled for the photographs
by them, and they hope weeds have not been missed.
Drawings include plans of various ~~weeds~~ - groups of pots.

Throckmorton continues to work them, helped now
only by 2 members of the Iqin Diving Club (amateurs)
and the sponge divers who give information. Permission
was given him by the Director of the Iqin Museum,

9.VIII.58
want line
done with
these?

125.01a

John Carswell

OVER

125.016

65, BARNETT WOOD LANE
ASHTED
SURREY
ENGLAND

FACULTY OF ARTS & SCIENCES
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT
BEIRUT
LEBANON.

MISS HONOR E. FROST

Tomb draughtsman at Jericho 1957. ~~Mr~~ Rangan
Diving experience France, Crete etc.

31 Welbeck Street, London W. 1.

WEL. 5856

Halikarvassos - area wrecks

This morning called on by Miss Honor E. Frost, 31 Welbeck Street, London W.1. (WEL.5856), and Mr. John Carswell, 65, Barnet Wood Lane, Ashstead, Surrey, England, at present in Faculty of Art and Sciences, American University of Beirut (has been 2 yrs, is & go back, having trouble there). Miss Frost was returning from Jordan I think, but I see her card says "Tomb draughtsman ~~for~~ at Jordan 1957; Miss Kenyon. (Both left Beirut about July 2.) ^{sic}

They had come by plane, I think, on Peter Throckmorton, and stayed with him about 5 days, Mr. Carswell drawing, Miss Frost diving and drawing. (She dived for Sinclair off Crete, in that group, but was not yet drawing at that time.)

They brought me photographs of drawings made by Carswell, and prints also of photographs of the pottery picked up. They asked to have a copy of opinion I might write out on the jars in the drawings and photographs. The jars ^{were} assembled for the photographs by them, and they hope wrecks have not been missed. Drawings include plans of various wrecks - groups of pots.

Throckmorton continues to work there, helped now only by 2 members of the Izmir Diving Club (amateurs) and the sponge divers who give information. Permission was given him by the Director of the Izmir Museum,

9. VII. 58
what time?
done with
these?

but neither ~~had~~ nor anybody else of the Antiquities Service did accompany the investigation. Cornwall and Miss Frost say they think it was not expected that it would come to anything, and now they ^{C. F.} fear he may not manage to produce any usable records — ~~as the objects will not be placed~~ by finding-place groups. The Turkish divers are engineers, and said to be able to draw plans competently, but nobody has calipers, for instance —

See back of one of the photographs sent for Cornwall's sketch showing position of Yassi Ada, island on which are prehistoric potsherds (see. & Miss Frost) and the woods surround it.

Miss Frost asked to have her card kept for possible jobs as pot daughterman, especially for diving jobs.

American School of Classical Studies
Athens, Greece

July 15, 1958

Dear Peter,

Your letter postmarked July 9, 1958 reached me yesterday. Please date your letters inside, as it's clumsy to refer to them without a date.

Your amphora no. 1 is of Rhodian type, probably of the second half of the first century A.D. It looks very much like a fragmentary one found at Pompeii, which was destroyed by the volcano in 79 A.D., and there is other evidence suggesting approximately this date for the shape. Nos. 2 and 4, so far as I can tell, are like P 12371 at the Agora, from a deposit of the ~~xxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ second half of the 1st century. No. 13, the amphora toe, looks like a deposit of the bottom of Agora P 8164, which comes from the first half of the 2nd A.D.; ~~the knob on~~ but according to the scale drawing, no. 13 is 0.65 in diameter, while that of P 8164 is only about 0.55.

WRECK 1

Especially if there are thousands of amphoras like no. 1, probably the wreck is rather late in the 1st century A.D.

I don't right now have any more to contribute on other items. Our experts on plates like nos. 9-12 are not here at present, and have not yet published the detail of their development. Miss Falcott considers 9-12 not later than early Roman; she is probably the most familiar here with the work that has been done on these shapes.

Your number 6, not from the wreck, looks later, and the pronounced ribbing you mention suggests that this is the case. If the bottom is just round, and not the remains of a knob broken off, it may be quite late, say 6th century A.D.

I envy you, doing this exciting (and cool) job, and hope you are getting lots of underseas photos to show us later. I'd like to know, some time, the name of the member of the Turkish Antiquities Department who is working with you. (8)

The Iguia Dining Club is represented.

She has been Hake Bay, Director of Iguia
but he did not come, as such anyone
(Thought nothing and came 2/21)

We have just had another of the service visiting us here, Mr. Achmet Donmez.

Yours,

Miss Virginia Grace.
The American School of Archaeology
Athens

Poste Restante, Bodrum.

127.0

Dear Miss Grace,

The first big ^{WRECK 1} wreck is found. Its at a place called Yassi Adda, one of the small islands in the Karabaglia group. Its apparently a very big ship, and fairly well broken up, although some sections of the hull with their cargo of Amphors are still in one piece.

Im sending you some rough copies that Ive made from sketches done by John Carswell, who turned up yesterday, as we were returning from a three day expedition to Karabaglia. They are pretty messy, as I am no draftsman.. He is going to be in Athens and will deliver full sized sketches to you in person..We are going to Yassi Adda tomorrow if wheather permits, and we will give you a proper description of the wreck, so I wont detail it here..

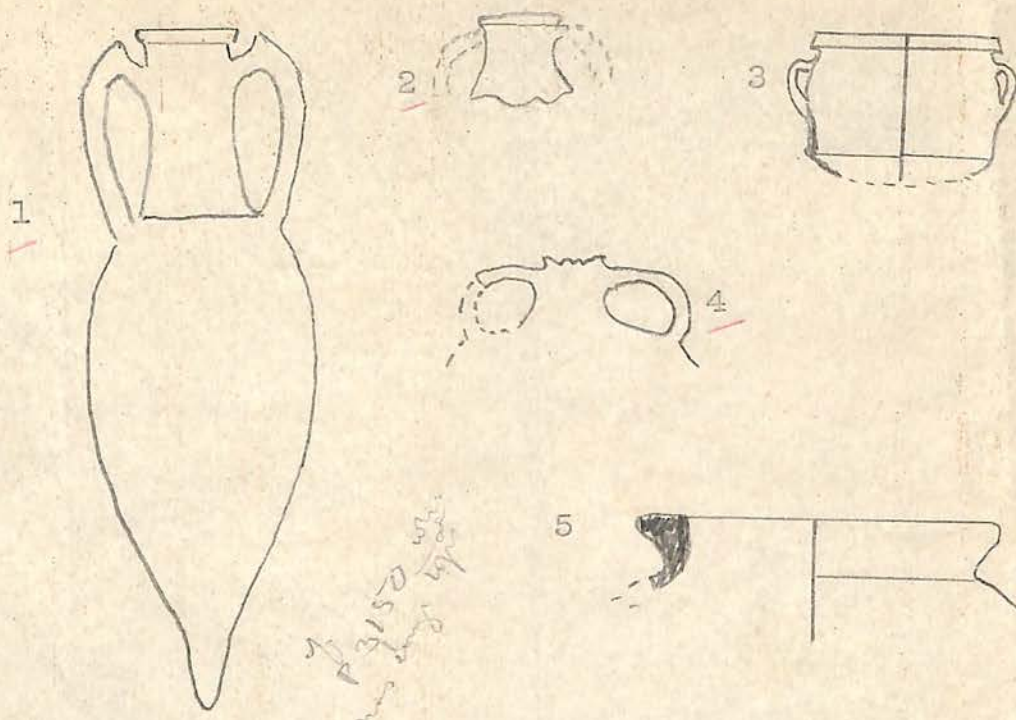
Except to say that she is a very big ship..There must be at least 5 thousand Amphors like No1, most of them broken.

Id be grateful if you could write me a very fast letter giving me your tentative Identifications ..Nos 1, 2,4,5 ,7,9,10,11, 12, 13 and 14 all come from the wreck site and are associated with the No1 type amphors.. The others come from 100 metres away.

I still think that there may be another wreck at Yassi Adda.This one is in Shallow water(7 metres to 20 metres) and is 300 metres away from the wreck that I heard about but havent yet found..

Weve also found an Interesting reef called Pasha Rock..This is a graveyard of ships, as its right on a point that ships must weather coming from ~~here~~ ^{the} alicarnassus and going west.I ~~find~~ found signs of half a dozen wrecks there..Johns drawing the shards, and will deliver them to you personally..Id also be gratefull for your Identification of these.

Ill write again in a few days, but must sign off , as much work to do,
Sincerely, Peter Throckmorton



2, 4 9-

P 12371

(2nd-2nd AD)

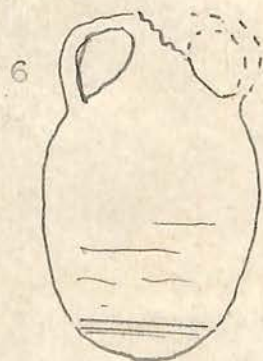
dark red

glaze

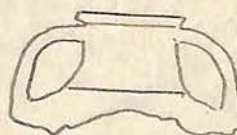
(651)

From N 2000

(2nd 1/2 1st AD)



7



Scale 10-1

- 1 Complete amphora . terra cotta colored ware, well fired
- 2 Amphora head short flaring neck Dark biscuit colored ware with fine grits
- 3 Two handled cooking pot sharply carinated .Reddish ware with white grits, badly fired.
- 4 Amphora head.Fine dark red ware
- 5 Rim:Orange biscuit colored ware with large white grits.
- 6 Amphora orange ware with pronounced ribbing.
- 7 Amphora neck:Dark grey ware.



9



10



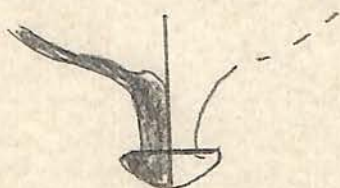
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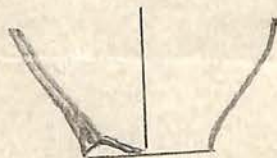
12



13



14



Scale : 1-5

8 one handled jug with pinched lip orange ware

9 Platter, orange ware, well fired

10 Platter, dark grey ware, well fired

11

12

13 Amphora base, Biscuit colored ware

14 Base, dark grey ware badly fired with white grits

13
 H. 1) q. P 8164 (2nd AD)
 (682)

acc. to seal drawing, however, no. 12 is

From C. 9:1, deep
 full prob. 1st 1/2
 2nd AD

the P. 8164; otherwise
 very much

P 8164
 dia. 7 1/2 in of

127,049

Throckmorton
Poste Restante
Bodrum,
Turkey



Miss Virginia Grace,
American School of Archaeology
51 Oudos Souedias,

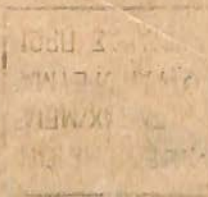
ATINA

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BY AIR MAIL

940.721



ΤΑΜΕΙΟ ΤΗΡΙΟΝ
Σ. ΟΥ Μ. ΤΑΧ/ΝΕΙΑ
ΠΡΟΙ. ΑΝΔΡΕΥΜΑ
Κ. ΚΥΡΙΑΚΑΣ ΠΡΟΙ.



American School of Classical Studies
Athens, Greece

July 11, 1958

Dear Peter,

Thank you for your letter received a couple of days ago, written as you say a couple of days after arrival in Bodrum. (It is not dated, and I threw away the envelope before I noticed that.) I'm so glad you got the compressor in safely. As to what there is in the middle of Bodrum bay, my good old German Baedeker says there are remains of several ancient moles, that reach in quite far according to the diagrams. Could it be that?

If you like, I will try to ship you stuff air-freight, if I can find what you want. Do you think it will arrive soon enough? (Did you receive my note ~~and~~ of June 26 addressed to you care American Express, Izmir?) If what you want is going to cost a lot, better send the money with your order, in order not to delay the shipment.

As to the amphoras: I would like to have if possible a height measurement, not just a visible scale, to go with each photo.

I shall be waiting for your news, and wishing you best of luck.

Take care of yourself.

Yours,

Miss Virginia Grace,
American School Of Archaeology,
51 Odos Souedias
Atina

Poste Restante.
Bodrum,
Turkey

Dear Miss Grace,

Please excuse the horrible paper. Its all thats available in Bodrum at the moment.

I got back from Italy in good shape and managed, by dint of shamelessly hysterical screaming and peroration, to get past the sticky clutches of the Istanbul customs with our air compressor.

We arrived in Bodrum a couple of days ago and are in the midst of last minute technical problems involving camera cases. We are going out to the Karabagla wreck tomorrow for the first time this trip.

In fishing yesterday, on a reef in the middle of Bodrum bay, we noticed columns, and huge building blocks, each abt three feet square. we intend to photograph them.. Meanwhile a question. Is it possible that there was a lighthouse there in classical times? If there ~~isn't~~ has never been a lighthouse, ~~the columns~~ and the blocks could be dated, one might get an Idea of the cargo capacity of the ship that went on the reef carrying them..Its not likely that we will find much in the way of small objects, as the water is shallow and the bottom is hard.

Yesterday we spoke to the man that found the Demeter. It now appears that it might be possible to find the wreck. Several fishermen have dredged up fragments of what could be the ship carrying the Demeter.

If we do find it, It will take much money to work the site, as its in very deep. water(over 20 fathoms) We cannot spend much more than fifteen minutes per man per day at that depth..

If I send you money in Athens , would it be possible for someone from the school to make some purchases for me, and send them off to me via the Izmir plane? If you dont mind doing this, Ill send you the specifications of what I want, and you can price then so I can send you the money. I have the address of an outfit in Athens that sells diving equipment(Ivisited him last week) and it wont take much time to buy and send what we need, if you have no problem with the Greek customs.

I passed through Athens a week ago, but had no time to stop and see you all..This I regret, because I could have found out what you wanted to set up as a system for cataloging amphors..I will send you off sketches and a photograph on Monday, if we find anything on Saturday.

Sincerely


Peter Throckmorton

WRECKS

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Letters will reach me
 % American Express - Izmir

Miss Virginia Grace,
 American School ,
 Athens

~~American Express,~~
 Milano, June 14th , 1958

Dear Miss Grace,

As one could have predicted, the promised compressor did not turn up in Athens, so I took the next boat for Italy after saying ggodbye (almost tearfully) to Lee Campbell and promising to buy her dinner in Rome.

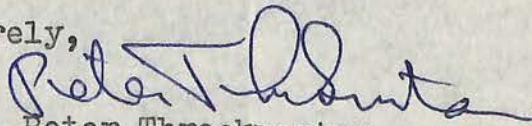
Arrived, fleabitten, in Milan yesterday, and was overjoyed to find the gadget I needed. The one I found is probably the last one available in Europe, as an Arabian prince arrived in the Factory an hour after I did, wanting to buy one...He was informed that Id gotton the last one and tried to buy mine for double the price Id paid for it.

Ill be back in Turkey(Inshallah) on the 23rd, and hope to start work on the 27th in Bodrum. Its probable that I wont get back to Athens untill the middle of July.

I will plan to send you a weekly report which you can disseminate as you think fit, when we start work. Ill do the pictures as we planned...Single scale for all pics, with horizontal and vertical meter scales in each picture...Picture number for correlating data on a slate at the bottom of the Frame. If its allright by you, Ill start by sending you undeveloped film, which you can have developed in Athens..This because It will be weks untill I have a darkroom at my disposal in either Izmir or Bodrum. When Ive got a darkroom, Ill send negatives and contact sheets.

Please excuse my leaving so abruptly, without calling or coming to see you..It just couldent be helped. My respects to all at the School, and thanks a lot.

Sincerely,


 Peter Throckmorton

130.02

WRECKS NEAR BUDDRUM
(HALIKARNASSOS)

300 meters



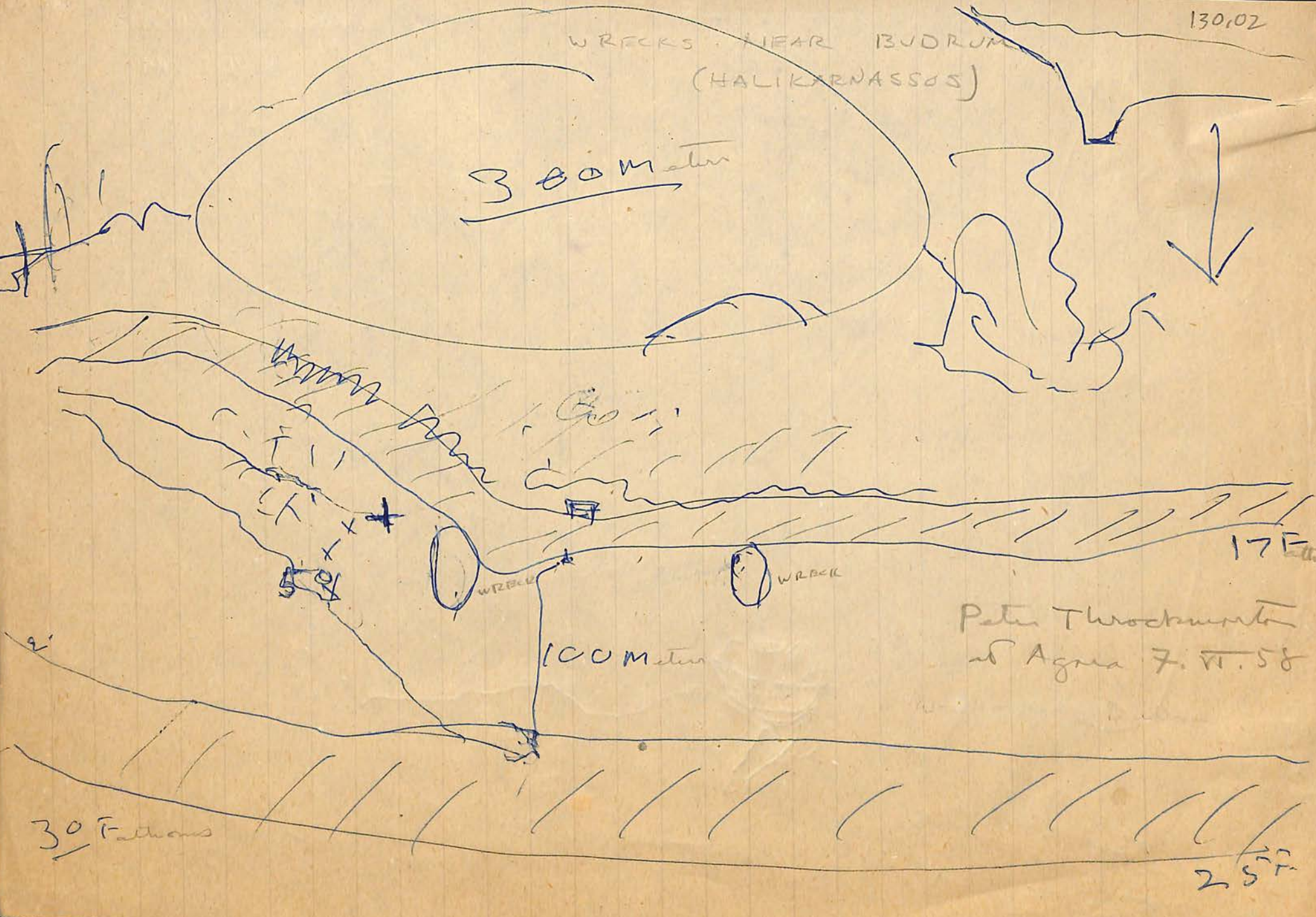
17F

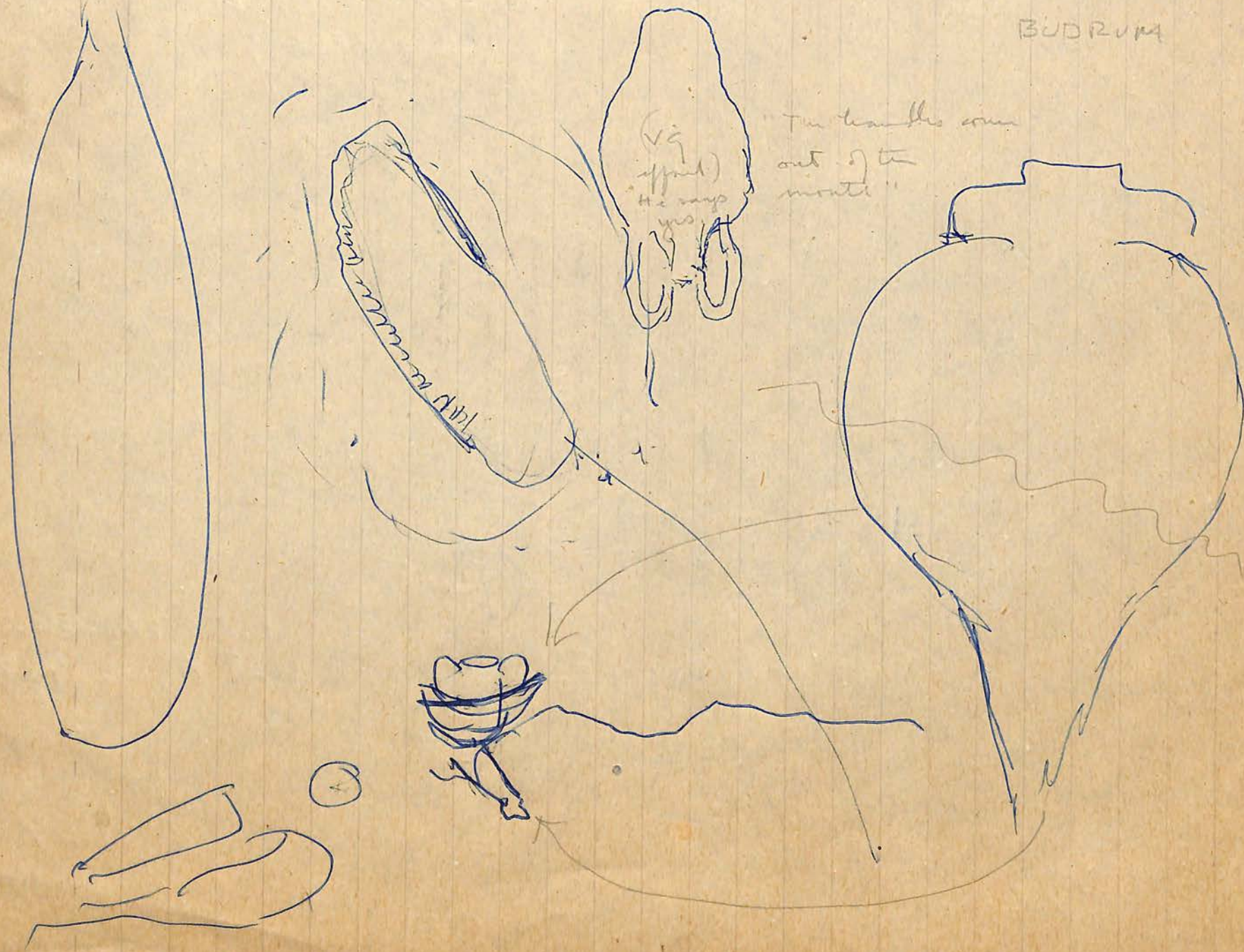
Peter Throckmorton
at Agria 7. VI. 58

100 meters

30 Fathoms

25F



In WRECKS NEAR
BUDRUM

W R G R S

May 30, 1958

Mr. Peter Throckmorton
American Express
Izmir
Turkey

Dear Mr. Throckmorton:

Yes, I do expect to be in Athens during the first two weeks in Athens, except for possible excursions of a day or so outside. Do come to our museum in the reconstructed Stoa of Attalos, where we have lots of amphoras of different kinds and periods. I should be much interested to hear what you have found, and to see your photographs.

Our telephone number at the Stoa, where I could be reached between 9:00 and 5:00 approximately - sometimes earlier and later - is 29 901.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia Grace

131.01
Miss Virginia Grace
The American School
Athens

American Express,
Izmir,
Turkey

Dear Miss Grace,

I am writing you at the suggestion of Lady Saunders, who I met today, here in Izmir.

I am an American Photo Journalist, on my way back to the States after a long assignment in India. I hope to spend untill September in the eastern Mediterranean. For many years I have been interested in underwater archaeology here. I hope to do an underwater survey... Charting classical wrecks, and taking pictures. Although I have no training in classical archaeology, my university background (Hawaii, Mexico, Sorbonne) is in anthropology and archaeology, and I've had several years of practical experience, in Japan, the Pacific, Mexico, and the American southwest. I've also done a lot of skin diving and underwater photography.

Lady Saunders tells me that you have done a lot of work on classification of Amphorae. I am leaving for Halicarnassus tomorrow, to Investigate the find by a fisherman of a 4th Cent Bronze Demeter two years ago, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ I'll be down there for a week or ten days, and on my return, hope to come to Athens to meet you, and talk about classifying Amphorae.

Please let me know if I can come and see you in Athens during the first two weeks of June, and if it will be convenient for you for me to come at that time. If you're not going to be there, I would like to

correspond... There are dozens of things that I need to know.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

For instance.. I am thinking of making a chart of Amphorae ~~types~~ types, by location. Would this information be usefull to you?

I have located at least five possible wrecks of ancient ships, near Halicarnassus, by Amphorae. If I could give you pictures, perhaps you could give me an idea of which ones were worth furthur Investigation.....Etc etc.

I have just written Mr Hood, of the British school, asking If I could be usefull to him. Perhaps you too have a project that I could help with.

If I find a solid basis for staying in this part of the world (An Interesting wreck, for instance), I plan to take a quick trip to Europe and return with a Jeep, and the special type of high pressure compressor that is needed for this kind of work.

Id also like to know if there is anyone in the American School who is also interested in diving, with whom I could correspond.

Sincerely,



Peter Throckmorton

Sunday, Nov. 26 132.01

1961

Dear Miss Grace,

Thank you very much for your letter and for your continued interest in Peter's & my fate. And a firsthand account of the terrible storm which did so much damage in Athens! I read the "ΕΒΡΙΚΟΣ ΚΥΡΟΣ" fairly regularly so I learned all the details from it.

Janie wrote me that you had Peter to dinner at the School recently - I don't know if he said anything to you, but the same week he wrote me to break the engagement. I guess I had expected it somewhat from his infrequent and troubled letters, but I thought it would wait until we at least could see each other again. I think poor Peter is much more upset over the whole business than I am, but we will both survive. Well, it turns out that you were right - Peter and I made a mistake, but I think it was worth trying, and I do not regret anything that happened. I had a freak accident the day after I learned the news, when a young man at a party accidentally smashed my head into a ceiling and I tore several muscles & ligaments in my neck & shoulder. ~~In a way~~ The physical helped to ease my sorrow, so in a way the accident was fortunate.

I know how terribly busy you are with your work, but I would like it if you could drop me a line sometime, and tell me Peter's news, what he is doing, where he is traveling, etc. Thank you very much -

My job continues well and I must say that it is broadening my horizons - I am finally learning some medieval & modern European history which should stand me in good stead, no matter what I end up doing.

I've been seeing quite a bit of ASCS friends - I visited Cambridge recently & saw David & Kassie - David ~~had~~ has just finished his dissertation other than Hanfmann! & last Sunday I spent a lovely day in the country at the home of Niki Skoushopoulos in Old Saybrook - Nancy & Mr. Burgi were also there & Mrs. S. cooked us marvelous Greek delicacies - Niki is taking beginning Slavic in one of Mr. B's courses at Yale!

This is of course the big Thanksgiving weekend in America & I thought of you all at the School sitting down to the feast in Horing Hall. My brother is up from Princeton & the family was together for T'giving for the first time in 6 years! We also invited 3 Polish immigrants, newly arrived in this country - it is their 1st T'giving in America & they had never been in an American household so the occasion was very reward -

BOTTOM UP
WIRE TO SEAL

I tore
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I appre-
- what
my

132-02
for all of us. These Poles are among my students at the Junior League where I teach English one nite a week.

In the somewhat vain hope that I will someday return to Greece, I am trying to keep up my modern Greek by reading novels & by taking an elementary course in Byz. history with a private tutor. I need this for my work, too, as a customer often asks me "Who was Justinian?" when he purchases a gold solidus of that emperor.

I do get news of the School from Janie & Mrs. Zikov, but I would enjoy hearing from you once a while about what you are doing -

Affectionately, Alice-Mary

FIRST FOLD

A.M. Maffey
532 East 87th St.
New York 28, N.Y.
U.S.A. (H.T.A.)

Miss Virginia Grace
ASCS
54 Soudias St.
Athens, GREECE

AÉROGRAMME • PAR AVION



ΤΑΜΕΙΟ ΤΗ ΔΙΟΝΗ
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΤΑΧΥΜΕΛΗ
ΠΟΤ. ΑΘΗΝΩΝ
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ΠΟΤ. ΑΘΗΝΩΝ
ΑΥΤΙΑΚ ΑΙ ΠΟΤΤ

SECOND FOLD

DO SEAL
PERMITTED

New York

133.01

Tuesday, Sept. 19

1961

Dear Miss Grace,

I have been waiting to write you until I should be settled in some sort of work and could tell you what I was doing. First of all, I want to thank you for being so frank with me the day I came to the Agora to see you in August. You were the first person who advised me strongly to reconsider ^{Throckmorton} Peter's & my proposed marriage and I very much appreciate your being honest enough with me to tell me what you really thought - and, since you have known Peter so much longer than I have, I did want your opinion. And I did do a lot of thinking during the next few days while Peter was away in Hydra and emerged even more convinced that my decision was the right one. I must say, tho', that your opposition really shook me a bit, especially since Peter was sure that you would be all for it. Anyway here I am back in the U.S.A.; as you advised, I have seen several of my old boy-friends and they just don't mean a thing to me anymore. I'm not pining away tho' and have been going out almost every night catching up on old acquaintances.

I started work yesterday in a coin gallery on West 57th St. It is one of the top dealers recommended by the Numismatic Society and so quite a reputable place, I gather. They deal with modern foreign coins as well as with ancient coins so I have a lot to learn - my boss (a Harvard man) sent me home last night with Seltman and orders to do some homework. I can't honestly evaluate the job after only 2 days but I do enjoy being hard at work again after a summer of comparative loafing and it is a joy to work with beautiful works of art, even if they are in miniature. Anytime I want I can take a Syracusan dekadrachm out of the case and handle it!

Here in NYC, we're already wearing fall coats - how I envy you all basking in the warm Greek September sunshine!

I hope things are going well at the Agora and that you are not too buried in "SAH" but can come up for air once in a while! Please remember me to people at the School -

Yours,

Alice-Mary

A.M. Maffey

532 East 87th St.

New York 28 N.Y.

U.S.A.



Miss Virginia Grace
ASCS
54 Soudias Street
Athens, GREECE

AÉROGRAMME • PAR AVION

ΣΤΟΛΑΤΑ ΔΕΧΘΕΝ
ΠΡΟΣΤΑΡΧΗ
ΚΥΡΙΑΚΗ ΠΟΣΤ

DO NOT USE TAPE OR STICKERS TO SEAL
NO ENCLOSURES PERMITTED

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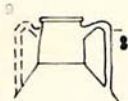
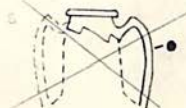
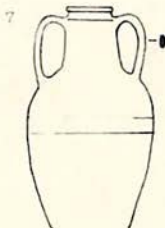
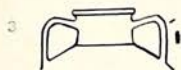
133.02



Scale 1 : 5

- 1 goblet (?) dark biscuit coloured ware
2 cooking pot ; orange coloured ware , sharply carinated

PASHA ROCK



Scale 1 : 10

- 3 amphora neck; reddish ware
4 amphora neck; dark grey ware
5 amphora neck; reddish ware
6 amphora neck; orange ware
7 amphora neck; orange ware
~~8 amphora neck; reddish ware (similar to VASE ARA, no. 1)~~
9 amphora neck; light reddish ware (note double strap handle)
10 amphora base; orange ware

The Cottage
Gazeley Road
Trumpington, Cambs.
England
March 7, 1970

Dear Miss Grace,

I am writing again on the chance that you might be able to help me.

I have received from R.M. Cook here in Cambridge a number of names and addresses of archaeologists in Rumania and Bulgaria who might be working on late material such as that from our seventh-century wreck. I'm having photostats made of our pottery and lamp drawings now so that I can send some of these around to those excavators who have published similar material in their preliminary reports from those countries. If all goes well, I will try to get to the Black Sea coast - and to the museums in Bucharest and Sofia as well - this spring.

Yesterday I got a number of schedules and brochures from a travel agent and was surprised to find that Odessa is only a few hours (less than half a day) from Constantza by boat. I have noted quite a few drawings (mostly not very clear) of amphoras similar to ours in Soviet publications. All I can usually do with these is phonetically work out the provenience from the captions. I believe that many are from modern Cherson.

You may know no more about this than I, but with your long interest in amphoras, and the possibility that you might have passed through that part of Russia, I thought that I should at least ask if you know:

- 1) If there is any one museum in that area of the northwest corner of the Black Sea which contains material from the sites around (I simply would not have the time to make a major tour, visiting little local museums in each town).
- 2) If there is any archaeologist in that area who might have an interest in our late material, and with whom I might correspond in advance of a trip.

I might add about this latter question that I have very strong feelings about not sitting on my unpublished material, so I am most happy to send drawings or photographs of each and every find from any of our wrecks out in advance of publication - with the statement that the recipient should feel free to mention any of it in his own work.

I don't know how all this will work out. I don't want to leave Ann and the babies too long alone in England. But I note that some of the ships go from the Black Sea to Athens, and it just might work out that I could see Constantza, Odessa, and Athens (to look at the Agora material) from one voyage.

Ann sends her greetings. She's in the next room telling Gordon a story about an elephant, which I've been listening to with one ear. I've got to go hear the ending!

Yours,

George
George F. Bass

WRECKS: THROCKMORTON - BASS

905