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Byzantium Beneath the Black Sea

Bridget Buxton  
University of Rhode Island

Robert Ballard  
University of Rhode Island, rballard@uri.edu

See next page for additional authors

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The Black Sea is in antiquity suggested a direct trade in the materials and issues goods between the Mediter-
narian and the coasts of the Black Sea. In contrast to the Mediterranean, however, the Black Sea has a distinct, well-documented maritime history. For centuries, its shallow, productive waters attracted merchant vessels and fishing boats. By the 4th century B.C.E., this area was already a major hub for maritime trade and interaction. The region's strategic location and rich marine resources supported a flourishing maritime culture.

The removal of some of the jars revealed additional timbers, including more one-handled jars, 23 of which were tagged, placed in a depot area and

Two Byzantine Shipwrecks were the focus of our 2007 field season. The early medi-

Sustainability, Accessibility, and Archaeological Oceanography

A private enterprise moves into the deep sea with budgets that far exceed the resources usually available to public institutions. It is imperative for the safeguarding of humanity’s underwater cultural heritage that archaeologists find ways to keep pace. One possible answer is to make use of technologies such as telepresence tools or remote-sensing devices. These technologies enable archaeologists and historians to conduct research from afar, minimizing the risk of damage to sites and artifacts. By combining the latest technologies with traditional archaeological methods, we can better understand and protect our maritime heritage.

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Chersonesos A

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Decay Rate Experiments produced excellent results. The portable multi-sensor logger and the portable temperature, salinity, depth, oxygen, and current meters provided useful data on the decay process. The results of these experiments will help us understand the long-term fate of the shipwrecks and guide the selection of appropriate conservation strategies. Further research is needed to determine the best methods for preserving and interpreting these important cultural resources.