

INA NEWSLETTER

VOL 9 NO 4



Winter 1983

A CONVERSATION WITH GEORGE BASS

In the spring of 1972, Dr. George F. Bass founded the Institute of Nautical Archaeology. He spent the next ten years working continuously on his own major INA sites and publications, supervising all other Institute field work, managing the business affairs of the INA offices in the U.S. and Turkey, and raising the funds each year to keep the Institute alive and working. In August of 1982, Bass resigned as president of INA.

In a recent conversation with Ken Casavoy, he discussed his reasons for wanting to step aside from some of his INA involvement and reflected on the past, present and future of the Institute.

KC: I think the question uppermost in the minds of INA supporters and members since the announcement of your resignation is . . . does this mean that you're going to end your involvement with INA's activities?

GFB: Not at all. I think that having fewer administrative responsibilities will in fact give me more time to devote to INA archaeology, which is what I'm best trained for.

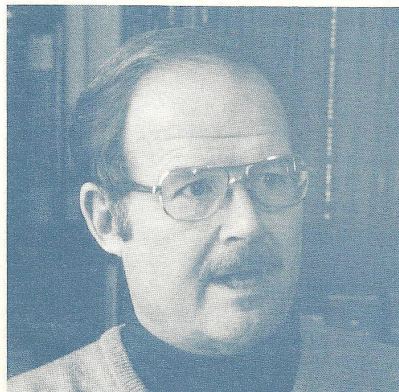


Photo: Don Frey

KC: After ten years involvement, it does seem, perhaps to some, something of a sudden decision. Is that the case?

GFB: No. In fact, I informed the Board of Directors two years ago that I would like to resign from the presidency in 1982. We were incorporated in 1972, and I feel that ten years at the helm of any organization of this type is enough. I think that . . . (my) having more time for research in archaeology and publication is in INA's best interests. Also, I think that new administrators come up with fresh ideas, and so any organization needs a change from time to time.

KC: The Institute has been in existence now for ten years. Are you reasonably happy with what's been accomplished?

GFB: I'm extremely happy. It's grown and prospered far beyond any dreams that I had when it was founded in 1972 . . . Originally, we were planning to have most of our activities centered in the Eastern Mediterranean, limited to classical archaeology. One of the greatest pleasures I've had from being president has been seeing the type of work we do through the Institute being spread to East Africa, to the Eastern United States, to the Caribbean, and, as well, continuing in the Mediterranean.

KC: Tell us a little about the early days in the field and how that compares with what you're doing now.

GFB: The type of work we're doing now, especially because we have a permanent year-round staff, is much better than what we did in the early days in terms of the field work. And by field work, I mean not only the underwater excavation, but all of the necessary cataloging, drawing, photographing and conserving that takes place afterwards. Perhaps the greatest stride

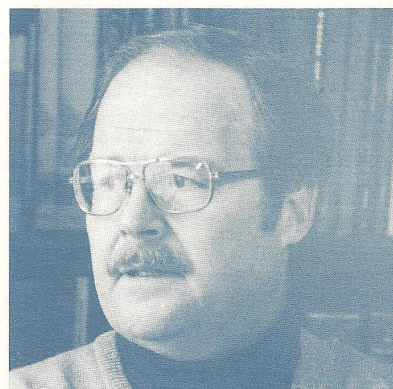


Photo: Don Frey

that we've made has been to put much greater emphasis on conservation of all the materials we raise, including the wooden hulls, and the metal, glass and ceramic artifacts.

KC: Was it more fun in the old days?

GFB: It's certainly more business-like today. It's less adventurous, because in the early days, we didn't know what was going to happen from day to day. Much of the work has become routine now.

KC: You're working with a bigger team now, too.

GFB: A bigger team with much more continuity. Again, this is something that the Institute has made possible because when working with volunteers and students that change from year to year, you don't build up the backlog of expertise which we now have where our staff members can get on with their jobs with very, very little supervision.

KC: You've had a lot of people who have worked for you over the years in various capacities. Have you seen anything as being an important personal characteristic

or set of characteristics that makes a person a more successful fieldworker or team member?

GFB: I don't know whether it's good or bad, so I don't like to put a value judgment on it except (in terms of) how it helps the Institute. I find that we have gathered around us a group of workaholics who like what they're doing well enough that they work on it without any regard for hours or days of the week. I think this is why we accomplish as much as we do. One of our members commented once in a letter to me that INA wasn't a job, it was a way of life. And it does sometimes seem all-consuming. Also, our people are multi-talented and extremely innovative. In the field we scarcely know the word impossible. Someone always comes up with a solution to any problem that we confront. To reinforce what I said about being multi-talented, some of (our people) can draw well, but they can also fix machinery, they can also do some conservation, they can also perhaps do darkroom and photographic work.

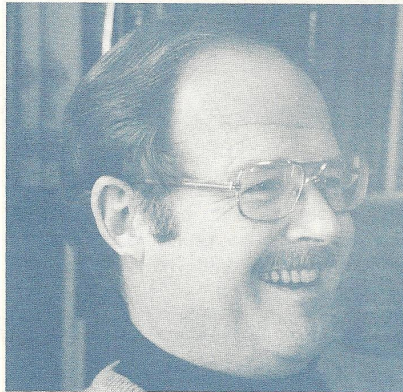


Photo: Don Frey

KC: Very often, as you know, letters come into the Institute asking about specific skills needed to go to work on an INA site. For example, people always think that they have to be reasonably good divers to take part in the work on an INA site.

GFB: That is not the case. We find that we have no problem coming up with sufficient numbers of skilled people who can also dive, so we are constantly looking for people who can assist the archaeologists (with the) photography or drawing or medical aspects or some type of mechanical work. It's more efficient if in some way your staff mostly dive, because you don't have to have living facilities for twice as many people. But, I do think that sometimes we make a mistake by wanting almost all of

our staff members to dive because there is such a large amount of material to be treated. In the past few years we've had large groups of people working in the Bodrum museum in Turkey who are not out on the site diving, and I feel that this is one of the things that has made our work of a high standard.

KC: *There has been some suggestion that underwater archaeology generally has not advanced very much in terms of methodology since you began twenty years ago. The things that you pioneered or that your group pioneered are still being used today. Is that true on your sites?*

GFB: Not at all, not at all. We pioneered techniques of mapping under water, diving for greater periods of time, and working more efficiently on the sites. I would repeat that the work that takes place after the diving is over is of a far greater standard today than it was originally.

There is always a lag time between the time that we or others come up with a new technique and the time when it is known through publications or lectures and reaches other people in the field. The things we might be doing today (certainly) may be done by other underwater archaeologists in the future, but perhaps not for two or three years.

KC: *That INA is a focus for underwater archaeology in the world is good in a way, but is it also a two-edged sword?*

GFB: I don't like to speak immodestly for INA, but I think we've carried a very large part of the burden of underwater archaeology for much of the world. We have felt we needed to give advice or even offer assistance in the way of personnel to various areas which requested it, and this has taken a great deal of time and effort.

One of the things that pleases me tremendously is that now Professors Gordon Watts and William Still have started a program in underwater archaeology in the history department at East Carolina University. I've learned that Dr. John Gifford, one of the original staff members of INA, has just been hired as an underwater archaeologist by the anthropology department of the University of Miami. Rather than feeling competitive about this, I welcome it, because I would like to feel that a larger number of universities and institutes in the future will be carrying part of the (educational and archaeological) burden.

KC: *Of all the INA hats you've had to wear over the years, which has been the most difficult for you to deal with?*

GFB: Funding and staffing projects. As we have grown and expanded our work, we have necessarily had to expand our financial base. Since there are so many opportunities for exciting projects around the world, in order to take advantage of the opportunities we need to have funds for them, and we also have to have highly qualified archaeologists to be in charge of these projects. These two needs have been perhaps the most time consuming over the years.

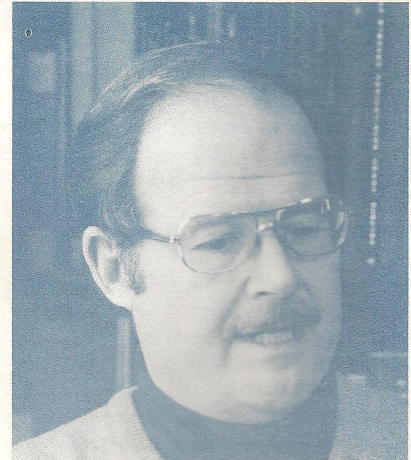


Photo: Don Frey

KC: *A lot of your supporters have been with you from the very beginning and their interest seems to have remained very strong. However, in these difficult economic times, must you look for a broader base of support?*

GFB: I'm continually trying to increase the number of major supporters that INA has. I have been trying to do this because I don't like to put an uneven burden on any small group or individual.

KC: *Why do you think your supporters have been so solidly behind you for such a length of time?*

GFB: We have continued to do work of high quality. We have never remained static, and we've continually tried to improve and expand our work. We also feel that we have done the work as economically as possible. I think that any supporter who has been with us in the field can see that we're not wasting the funds given to us. We've been told by more than one person that they feel that we can make a dollar go farther than most institutes they've been involved with.

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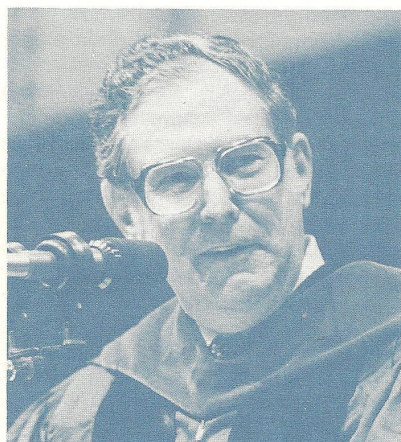
PEOPLE AND PROJECTS

INA ship reconstructor Dick Steffy spent the first two weeks of January in Haifa, Israel, completing field recording of the first ancient warship ram ever to be discovered. The bronze ram, found off the coast of Israel near Athlit, is the first good archaeological evidence for warship construction and ramming techniques in ancient vessels. Results of Dick's work will be published later this year in *Mariner's Mirror*. . . . Just prior to leaving for Israel, Dick joined Ken Cassavoy in Washington where they were the major speakers at an American Historical Association meeting session on "History Under the Sea: Nautical Archaeology and the Historian." The session, chaired by Jay Kaufman of the Massachusetts Bay Marine Consortium, represented the first time that nautical archaeologists had formally addressed members of the A.H.A., the major historical body in the United States. . . . Fred van

Doorninck leaves College Station for Bodrum early in April to return to his work on the anchors from both the 11th-century Glass Wreck and the 7th-century Byzantine wreck and to continue his study of the contents of, and the graffiti on, the 7th-century Byzantine amphoras. . . . In Bodrum, Tufan Turanli, Murat Tilev, and other members of the INA crew in Turkey are carrying out a major overhaul of the *Virazon*, installing electrically-powered compressors in the engine room in order to provide more deck space. . . . Don Keith, Director of the Molasses Reef Wreck project, plans a return to the Turks and Caicos Islands around April 1, 1983, for the final phase of excavation on the site. INA Director Sumner Gerard's research vessel *Morning Watch* again will be the support vessel on the reef during the planned excavation period of 60 days. Prior to the work at Molasses Reef, *Morning Watch*, with the INA crew on board, will carry out a brief inspection of the Highborne Cay site in the Bahamas and a search for two of Christopher Columbus's ships lost off

Cape Isabela in the Dominican Republic. . . . Texas A&M nautical student Kevin Crisman will have some of his research work published this spring by Eyrie Publications of Alexandria, Virginia. The forthcoming book, to be titled *History and Construction of the U.S. Schooner Ticonderoga*, is based on two years of research on the hull remains of the vessel. This unique ship was designed and constructed in 1814 as a steamboat but converted to an armed schooner while still on the stocks. . . . Another nautical student, Ruby Lang, will assume ship reconstruction responsibilities on a brief survey and test excavation on the *Mittie Stevens*, a steamboat which blew up and sank in Caddo Lake, Texas, in the 1870s. . . . *Yassi Ada: A Seventh-Century Byzantine Shipwreck* by George Bass and Fred van Doorninck, published by Texas A&M University Press, won an award in the recent Western Books Competition. The new INA publication received the Award for Excellence in Design and Production in the annual Los Angeles competition.

PROFILE



John C. Calhoun

In 1975, when INA and Texas A&M University entered negotiations leading to their current affiliation, the Vice-President for Academic Affairs at the University was John C. Calhoun. As such, John was responsible for the development of all new programs at Texas A&M. Thus it was John who chaired the meeting of university administrators who met with George Bass on his first visit to College Station to discuss the terms of affiliation.

"Before the meeting was over," Bass recalls, "it was obvious that Texas A&M, out of a number of universities we were talking to, was the right place for us. John

Calhoun specified exactly what the university could do. I was impressed by his positive attitude toward nautical archaeology."

Dr. Calhoun's awareness of things nautical did not begin with the INA/Texas A&M affiliation. His interest in oceanographic and nautical matters spans two decades and stems from his position as science advisor to the then Secretary of the Interior Morris Udall, from 1963 to 1965. At that time, as Acting Director of the Office of Water Resources Research, John became involved in government agencies dealing with oceanography and research in all marine fields.

Earlier, Dr. Calhoun earned his B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. at Pennsylvania State University. Before coming to Texas A&M, he served on the faculties and as an administrator at the University of Oklahoma and at Pennsylvania State University. He came to Texas A&M in 1955 as Dean of the College of Engineering and Director of the agencies associated with the Engineering Department.

A petroleum engineer by training, John Calhoun's activities over the years have been varied and numerous. He held presidencies of the American Society for Engineering Education, the Marine Technology Society, and the Naval Studies Board and is a past chairman of the Ocean Affairs Board of the National Academy of Science. In 1972, he received a Presi-

dential appointment to the National Advisory Committee for the Oceans and Atmosphere and he has served as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research. He recently completed a two-year term as chairman of the Research Coordination Panel of the Gas Research Institute and is chairman of the Committee for Energy and Environment of the National Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities. In 1975, Dr. Calhoun was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree by Ripon College and in the following year was named an Alumni Fellow at Pennsylvania State University.

In 1976, John Calhoun joined the INA Board of Directors as a representative of Texas A&M University and served as Chairman of the Board in 1981/82. Although he recently retired as Deputy Chancellor of Engineering at A&M, he plans to remain active in a great number of fields and will continue to serve "very enthusiastically" as an INA Director.

Born and raised in Betula, Pennsylvania, Dr. Calhoun married Ruth Elizabeth Huston in 1941. The Calhouns have three married daughters and four granddaughters. Although his retirement will be a very busy one, John Calhoun hopes to find a little more time for one of his favorite pastimes, composing and performing folk-songs for his family.

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Photo: Don Frey

KC: Some people wonder about a university surrounded by a great deal of dry land being the center for nautical archaeology. Can you tell us how INA's affiliation with Texas A&M came about?

GFB: The Institute was originally based on Cyprus, but after the Cyprus war, we felt that we should have our major headquarters in the United States. One of our directors suggested that a university might offer us a home as an independent but affiliated Institute. After talking to a number of universities, we felt that Texas A&M offered us the best possibilities of pursuing the research which appealed to us. So, we came to College Station and established ourselves here where a number of staff members joined the Texas A&M faculty and wore two hats, working part of the year for the Institute, and part of the year for the university.

KC: Do you feel the relationship has worked well?

GFB: I think the relationship has worked extremely well, and I think it was one of the most important decisions that INA has made.

KC: Can you tell us now what your new role with INA will be over the next few years.

GFB: I will have more time to do research and writing . . . The importance of the scientific books we're producing cannot be overly stressed. Even though only a few people in the world will ever read these, it is the detailed scientific work that appears in these books that makes our popular

articles, films and lectures possible and accessible to millions of people. Without that scholarly base, our work would be nothing more than photogenic and glamorous.

KC: What about excavation for George Bass?

GFB: I would like to excavate in the future, but I would not like to feel compelled to excavate on a nearly annual basis.

KC: If you were to undertake another excavation at some point, do you have in mind anything that you would prefer to do?

GFB: Our surveys are continually finding new wrecks. At the moment, certainly the excavation of another Bronze Age ship, which might prove or disprove some of the hypotheses I have proposed in the publication of the Cape Gelidonya wreck, is appealing. At the same time, partially by



Photo: Don Frey

chance, the Institute has become very deeply involved in the study of the transition from ancient to modern hull construction, and we do know of at least one wreck which might fill in a gap in the medieval period and tell us more about this change.

KC: Will you stay with your home location at College Station throughout the next couple of years then?

GFB: Yes, except that I will have part of the fall semester of 1984 as a visiting professor at Aberdeen University in Scotland.

KC: In leaving the presidency of the Institute, what do you suggest be the most important short term and long term goals of INA?

GFB: Money does not solve all problems, but certainly funding makes many more things possible. I think that the most important step that the Institute needs to make at this point is an expanded endowment, so that our permanence is assured. At the moment, even our so-called permanent staff depends on our annual fundraising abilities . . . I can't see any profound changes that we could make in the Institute at this moment. I think that we are selecting wrecks (for excavation) properly. I think that we are doing a good job. One of the things that's not yet proven is how well all the INA projects will be published, and until this occurs over a period of years, I can't really say that I'm satisfied with all the work that the Institute is doing today.

KC: We don't want this to sound like you're fading off into the sunset, but at this point, what do you see as your major accomplishment?

GFB: I would like to think that we have established scientific underwater archaeology, but this happened before the Institute was formed. The major accomplishment of the Institute, besides expansion into different corners of the world, . . . has been . . . the affiliation with Texas A&M University which has given us the ability to train new generations of underwater archaeologists. Perhaps the thing I'm proudest of at the moment is the monograph series just established by the Texas A&M University Press, where we hope that, in the decades to come, the entire history of seafaring will be (published), filling the shelves of libraries with books on individual wrecks that we have excavated.

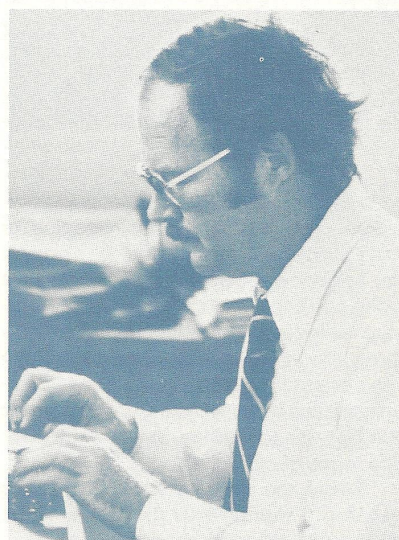


Photo: D. H. Kelth

THE PORTICELLO PROJECT, 1982

The Porticello shipwreck, located on the Italian side of the Straits of Messina near the village of Porticello, was discovered in 1969 by a local fisherman and heavily plundered by him and his diving associates. In 1970, a team from the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, under the direction of David I. Owen, carried out an archaeological salvage excavation of what was left of the wreck on the seabed and undertook an examination of the remains. At the invitation of Dr. Owen, Cynthia Eiseman prepared the final excavation report on the site and later presented it as her doctoral dissertation at the University of Pennsylvania.

In this article, Dr. Eiseman provides an update on her continuing pre-publication research on the Porticello material.

I shifted from one foot to the other as I waited impatiently behind the barrier that separates families and friends from passengers arriving at Rome's Fiumicino airport. Finally, I caught sight of my husband, Jim, as he pushed his luggage cart through the doors. I knew that the largest suitcase weighed almost nothing and that it was filled with polystyrene beads which we would use to measure the capacities of the transport amphoras from the Porticello wreck. On the long bus ride into Rome, and later over lunch at Otello, I filled in Jim on my work of the previous three weeks. Don Frey had flown to Rome from Turkey, and I had come from Philadelphia, to undertake the business of photographing and reexamining the objects recovered from the Porticello shipwreck in preparation for the final publication of the site. Don and I spent two days in Rome gathering photographic equipment and supplies, and one evening had enjoyed the hospitality of Guinio Santi and his wife, Alice. Guinio and Don had been responsible for the joint INA-Sub Sea Oil Services project in Lipari some years earlier.

Quite a surprise was in store for me when Don and I arrived at the Museo Archeologico Nazionale in Reggio Calabria, where the objects from Porticello were stored and exhibited. First were the long lines of people waiting to enter the museum, and the tables of souvenir hawkers lining the streets outside. None of these had existed in 1970, when a team from the University of Pennsylvania excavated Porticello, nor in 1976, when I had last visited Reggio. The attraction now was the two



Bronze statue fragments from the Porticello wreck. Left: fore part of foot before cleaning and restoration. Right: the same fragment after cleaning and joining with the heel section.

Photos: Don Frey

bronze statues recovered from the sea near Riace, now cleaned, restored, and exhibited in the Reggio Museum (see *Smithsonian*, November 1981). These magnificent statues were drawing large crowds of visitors — classes of Italian school children, artists and sculptors, foreign tour groups — to a museum that formerly had been appreciated primarily by archaeologists, other scholars, and determined laymen.

The second surprise I had was the attractive exhibition which had been mounted since my last visit, displaying artifacts, drawings, and photographs from the Porticello shipwreck and other underwater sites. The underwater archaeology galleries are dedicated to the late Giuseppe Foti, who, as director of the Museum and Superintendent of Antiquities for Calabria for many years, had been responsible for and had encouraged scientific underwater excavation and surveys in the province of Calabria. Ranks of amphoras in rope slings can be examined for details of shape and fabric at close quarters. Numerous anchor components of both Greek and Roman date are also exhibited in the open. Small finds from Porticello and Riace are displayed in new cases, with labels describing their use on shipboard or their function in bronze sculpture manufacture. Finally, there are the bronzes themselves. The complete, larger-than-life-size Riace bronzes are impressive indeed. The Porticello head — now clean of all concretion — and other fragments, while at first considerably less impressive than the Riace bronzes, are equally valuable for what they

tell us of ancient art and technology. I was gratified to observe many people spending time contemplating the face of the Porticello "Philosopher," as he is popularly known, or circling the display cases, peering into bronze crevices, pointing out details, striking odd poses to replicate the form of an arm, knee, or hip, engaging in lively dispute over how a fragment of drapery or anatomy fitted into the complete statues.

The Porticello and Riace bronzes can be contrasted in another way. Impressive and valuable as the Riace statues are, they are artifacts without context, having been discovered in the sea as random finds with no shipwreck to tell us anything of their date or place of origin (despite efforts of the Superintendency to find such evidence). The Porticello bronzes, on the other hand, come from a shipwreck context that can be closely dated to the turn of the 5th or 4th century B.C., and because of the datable context, the Porticello bronzes shed new light on our comprehension of art and technology of this era.

Upon our arrival in Reggio, Don and I were warmly welcomed by Elena Lattanzi, Foti's successor as superintendent and museum director. Dottoressa Lattanzi immediately issued a directive to the museum staff, permitting Don and me access to all the Porticello material, a large room next to the Porticello gallery, use of darkroom facilities, and entry to the museum whenever we wished to work. With the aid of some museum staff, we set up a photo studio and quickly settled into a routine of long days of photographing the Porticello objects in black and white for the

publication and in color for lecturing. Initially, Don spent a considerable amount of time setting up two light tables (one large, one small) on which to photograph the objects. While the amount of time seemed excessive to me at first, I soon came to realize that it was well spent because thereafter I was able simply to provide one object after another in rapid succession while Don clicked away and I kept a written record of what had been photographed. The museum's chief photographer, Cesare Giordano, was intrigued by the light table and enjoined me to send him a large sheet of the white opaque polystyrene that is the soul of Don's system and is difficult to get in Italy.

When Don was busy with his light table, I began reexamining the objects, taking Munsell soil color readings of the pottery and observing details on the pieces of sculpture that had not been visible prior to cleaning. Because we had access to Cesare's darkroom, we were able to develop black and white film as it was exposed and to make a few prints — both to check our work and to send some photos to our sponsors, so they could have some sense of what we were doing.

And so it went for three weeks, with long mornings in the studio, followed by lengthy Italian lunches, and afternoons back in the studio. The routine was broken one weekend with a visit by Mensun Bound, a colleague from INA's work on the Glass Wreck in Turkey. We spent the afternoon talking about Mensun's work with transport amphoras in the National Museum in Palermo and about the war in the Falkland Islands, Mensun's home.



The author positions an amphora on the light table while Don Frey prepares to shoot with camera mounted on a frame attached to staircase.

Don's time in Reggio drew to an end, and the INA/Council of Europe field school beckoned him back to Bodrum. I found my stack of black and white negatives and rolls of color film complete. That was the point that the project had reached on the day Jim and I enjoyed lunch in the dappled sunlight at Otello.

Phase two of the project began when Jim and I arrived back in Reggio and spent a day measuring amphora capacities. Using the suitcase full of polystyrene beads and applying methods developed by INA Adjunct Professor Carolyn Koehler and her colleagues, Jim and I were able to measure 18 amphoras in one morning's work. This was my lawyer husband's first experience actually doing archaeology and he tells me that he enjoyed it, although he quickly grew weary of looking at amphoras.

The following day we set out for Sicily, with the intention of enjoying some of the major archaeological sites and seeing some comparative material in museums and storerooms.

With the permission of Vincenzo Tusa, Superintendent of Antiquities for western Sicily, and through the co-operation of Gioacchino Falsone, Jim and I spent a delightful day visiting the Punic site of Motya. Punic style amphoras constituted a large part of the cargo of the Porticello wreck, and I was eager to make first-hand comparisons of amphoras from the wreck and those manufactured at this important island site. Our guide was Adriana Fresina, a staff member at Motya and at the National Museum in Palermo, and a more friendly and charming person I have seldom encountered. Adriana showed me not only every Punic amphora on the island of Motya, but she gave Jim and me a personal tour of the entire site — including the Cothon or artificial harbor that I had first learned about in a graduate seminar on the history of seafaring, taught by George Bass at the University of Pennsylvania many years ago. Jim and I were also honored to have lunch in the home of the Pugliese family, the caretakers of the island of Motya.

Space does not permit me to describe the other sites that Jim and I visited, except for Syracuse. There our host was Gerhard Kapitan, with whom I have been corresponding for many years but had never before had occasion to meet. With the permission of Giuseppe Voza, Superintendent of Antiquities for the Syracuse area, Gerhard showed me material recovered from the sea in the eastern region of Sicily, including amphora frag-



Finished photo of an amphora from Byzantion, found on the Porticello wreck.

Photo: Don Frey

ments similar to fragments from some Porticello amphoras whose city of manufacture remain a mystery. Teams of British archaeologists under the direction of A. J. Parker have recovered a number of examples of this amphora type, and it was useful for me to see the shape variations that are now known. Leaving Syracuse, we headed north to Taormina with a bottle of Rapitala, a white Sicilian wine, a gift from Gerhard who continued much in our thoughts as he had mentioned that his wife was about to give birth to their first child.

The work we had done in Syracuse marked the end of the project, and the last few days Jim and I spent in Italy were devoted to vacationing and my recovering from a bad cold that I had contracted on the drive to Taormina. The cold did not prevent us from enjoying the spectacularly situated Roman theater in Taormina, nor did the Rapitala.

After we had returned to Philadelphia, I began a new job and eagerly awaited the return of the color films that Don had taken in Reggio. These came in the mail periodically, and one day there came a letter from Syracuse with Gerhard's and Franca's proud announcement of the birth of Mari Francesca, followed, not too many weeks later, by a photograph of an extraordinarily pretty baby in front of an hibiscus bush.

If many people's names have figured in this report, it is because they contributed to the success of this project. In the movie *Mao to Mozart*, Isaac Stern observed that the best way to begin to understand the



Examples of each of the amphora types from Porticello.

Photo: Don Frey

people of another culture is to meet the members of your own profession in that culture. I believe that this is one of the most important functions of doing archaeology in a foreign land. Archaeologists serve as informal ambassadors, and the Italians that Don, Jim, and I met during the course of this project enriched our lives and increased our appreciation of the people of Italy. I hope that when the definitive report of the Porticello site appears, with Don's fine photographs, it will contribute as well to our understanding of ancient art, technology, and economics.

I wish to express my thanks to everyone mentioned in the article, and to the following in addition: At the National Museum in Reggio, Claudio Sabbione, Vincenzo Calafiore and Pasquale Violi; the University of L'Aquila; at the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Robert H. Dyson, Jr., Director; at INA, George F. Bass. To those who supported this project, Sumner Gerard; Elizabeth A. Whitehead; the Italian Studies Center of the University of Pennsylvania, Werner Gundersheimer, Director.

Cynthia Jones Eiseman

The Porticello Shipwreck Preliminary Reports

Cynthia Jones Eiseman

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David I. Owen

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"Ausgrabung eines Schiffswracks aus dem 5. Jahrhundert v. Chr. in der Strasse von Messina," *Antike Welt* 4 (1973) 2-10.

INA AT THE CUA

Again this year, INA/Texas A&M faculty, students and recent graduates presented one-quarter of all the papers read at the 14th annual Conference on Underwater Archaeology, held in Denver in early January. Current INA/Texas A&M projects in the Mediterranean and the Caribbean provided the subject matter for many of the papers while individual research topics ranged from innovative marine conservation techniques to a study of the hygienic practices of New and Old World sailors.

The 1984 Conference on Underwater Archaeology will be held in Williamsburg, Virginia. For further information, write the 1984 Program Chairman, Gordon P. Watts, Department of History, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina 27834.

PORT ROYAL FIELD SCHOOL

The Institute of Nautical Archaeology and Texas A&M University are again offering graduate students an opportunity to participate in the research on the sunken city of Port Royal, Jamaica (see INA Newsletter 8/3). The 1983 Texas A&M field school will run from June 8 to July 13, with some students having the opportunity to stay on while the INA project work continues into August.

Participants in the field school will receive training in mapping procedures, techniques of recording and photographing archaeological material, and laboratory processing, conservation and analysis. An evening lecture series will be included as part of the activities with subject matter ranging from archaeological field methods to historic archaeology. Graduate standing at a recognized university is required for participation in the field school which is an official Texas A&M four credit-hour course. Although a background in anthropology and archaeology is desirable, applications from interested students in other disciplines are encouraged.

For further information on the field school, contact Dr. D. L. Hamilton, Anthropology Department, Bolton Hall, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843. Phone 409/845-6398.



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