



SUBMERGED CULTURAL HERITAGE TRAINING



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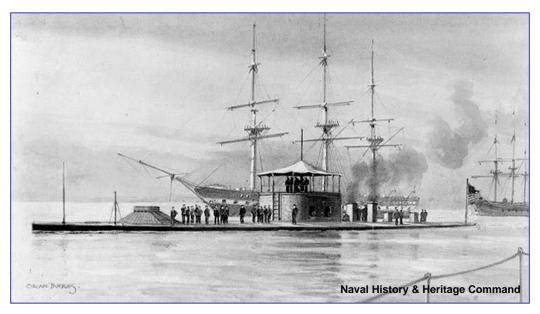
Program

Project 07-324





INTRODUCTION



USS Monitor

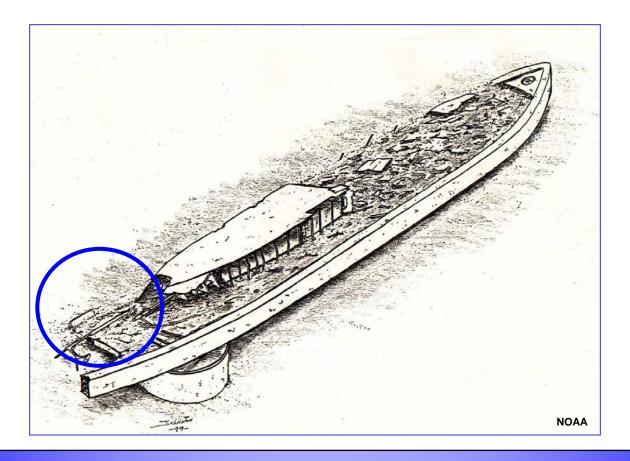
- Foundation of modern warships
- Wreck site was first National Marine Sanctuary
- and...





INTRODUCTION

- Depth-charged during WWII damaging the stern armor belt.







INTRODUCTION

Briefing Outline:

- 1) The importance of submerged cultural heritage
- 2) The laws governing submerged archaeological sites
- 3) Why raising artifacts is a bad idea
- 4) How to identify shipwreck sites
- 5) Considering non-shipwreck sites
- 6) Resources for further information





IMPORTANCE OF SUBMERGED HERITAGE

Submerged cultural heritage is the underwater legacy of physical artifacts of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present, and bestowed for the benefit of future generations.









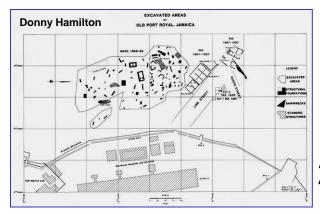


IMPORTANCE OF SUBMERGED HERITAGE

Types of cultural heritage importance:

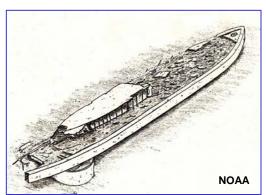


1) National Scale



2) Continent Scale









IMPORTANCE OF SUBMERGED HERITAGE

Underwater sites contain information about:

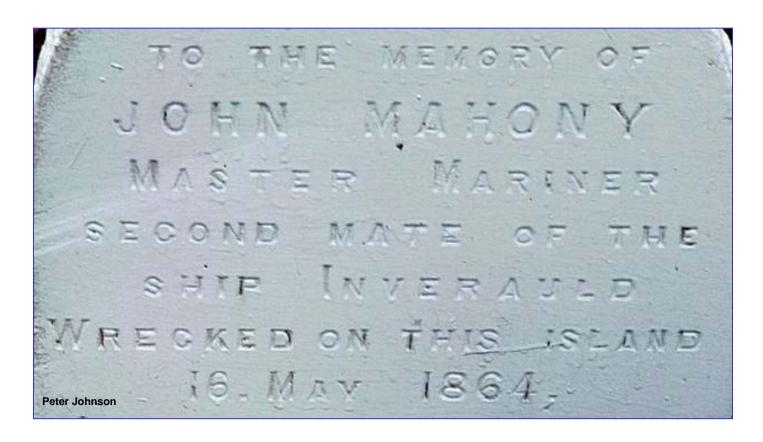
- 1) Trade
- 2) Warfare
- 3) Populations
- 4) Technology
- 5) Etc.







IMPORTANCE OF SUBMERGED HERITAGE

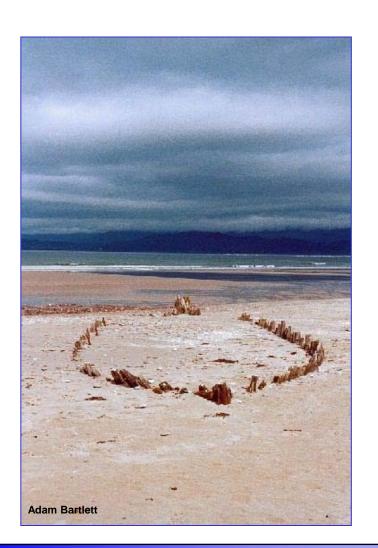


Shipwrecks are often graves and may contain unexploded ordnance and/or hazardous materials





SUBMERGED CULTURAL HERITAGE LAWS

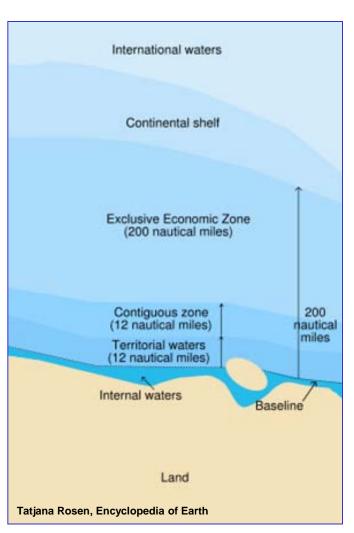


- Law of the Sea
- Admiralty Law
- -Abandoned Shipwreck Act
- -Sunken Military Craft Act
- Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage





SUBMERGED CULTURAL HERITAGE LAWS



Law of the Sea defines zones of jurisdiction:

Territorial Waters

Contiguous Zone

Exclusive Economic Zone





SUBMERGED CULTURAL HERITAGE LAWS



Admiralty Law establishes the laws of marine salvage





SUBMERGED CULTURAL HERITAGE LAWS

The Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 claims abandoned shipwrecks embedded in lands beneath navigable waters as the property of the U.S. government and turns them over to the states for management.

Each state protects its submerged cultural heritage differently.

Similarly, different nations have different submerged cultural heritage laws.

The most prudent option is to avoid moving or damaging submerged sites or artifacts unless such actions are required by a mission critical project.





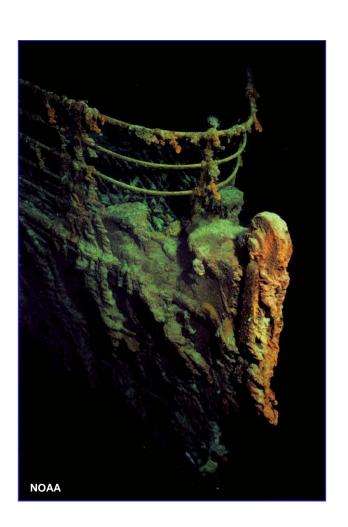
SUBMERGED CULTURAL HERITAGE LAWS

The Sunken Military Craft Act protects all sunken military craft in US waters and US sunken military craft throughout the world. It prohibits any unauthorized disturbance whatsoever.





SUBMERGED CULTURAL HERITAGE LAWS



The United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage is designed to protect submerged heritage sites in international waters.





DAMAGE TO SUBMERGED HERITAGE

Even well-planned and executed attempts to raise submerged artifacts or shipwrecks can result in the destruction of the object.



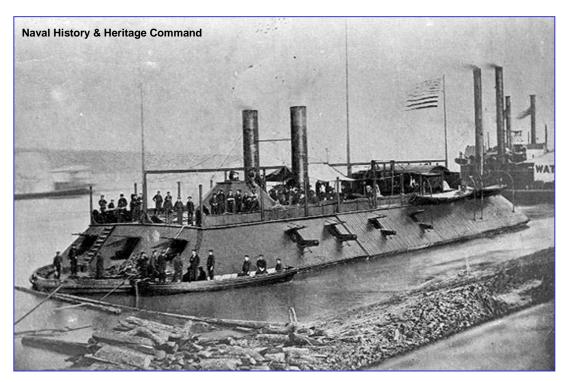




DAMAGE TO SUBMERGED HERITAGE

USS *Cairo* - raised from Yazoo River

1862



1964







DAMAGE TO SUBMERGED HERITAGE

1969



Alvin Clark - raised from Lake Michigan

1990







DAMAGE TO SUBMERGED HERITAGE

Grape-Shot raised from Lake Champlain

As Made/Found



Without Conservation







IDENTIFYING SHIPWRECKS



Anchor Drag Scars

Submerged cultural heritage can be unintentionally but severely damaged by anchor drags, prop wash, explosions, and other activities that disturb the bottom.

It is important to be aware of potential submerged sites to avoid this damage.





IDENTIFYING SHIPWRECKS





Clearly Identifiable Shipwrecks



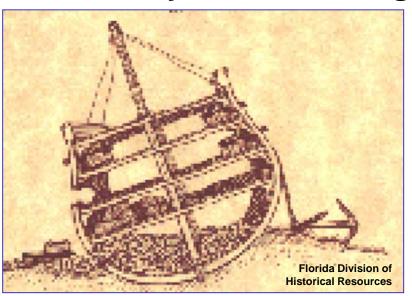




IDENTIFYING SHIPWRECKS

The Formation of a Wreck Site

Immediately after wrecking



300 years later







IDENTIFYING SHIPWRECKS



Some shipwrecks appear as piles of stone or pottery on the bottom.





IDENTIFYING SHIPWRECKS



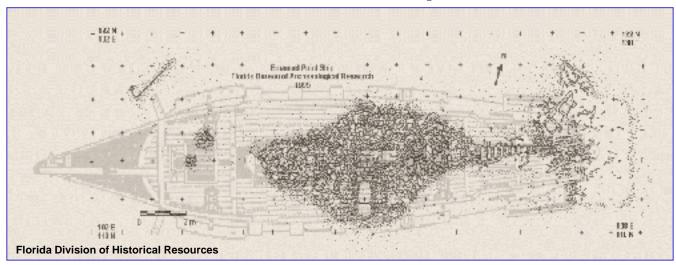
Other shipwrecks appear as a scatter of artifacts.

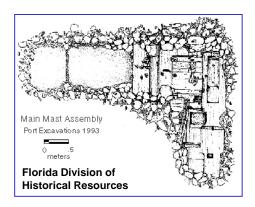


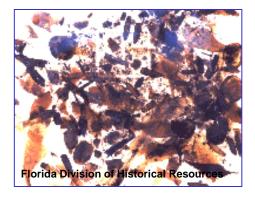


IDENTIFYING SHIPWRECKS

Emanuel Point Shipwreck













IDENTIFYING SHIPWRECKS

It is impossible to tell if a shipwreck may hold the key to understanding questions about past cultures without studying the wreck.

Consequently, it is advisable to be aware of submerged cultural heritage sites that are in and around an area of operation and to consider the potential impacts that an operation may have on these sites.





IDENTIFYING SHIPWRECKS

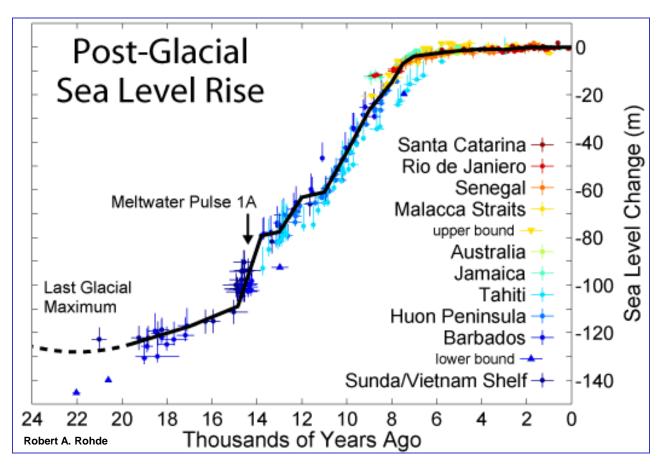


Ship Trap, Turks and Caicos Islands





NON-SHIPWRECK SUBMERGED HERITAGE



The oceans have risen significantly during the past 20,000 years and have submerged many sites.

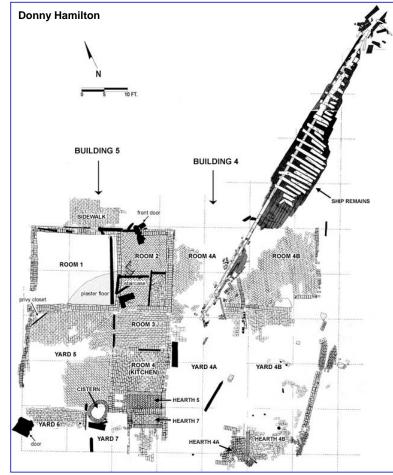




NON-SHIPWRECK SUBMERGED HERITAGE



Port Royal, Jamaica a sunken city







NON-SHIPWRECK SUBMERGED HERITAGE

If you can see old structures or know that there are archaeological sites on the shore it is likely that there will be submerged cultural heritage in the area.









ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Naval History & Heritage Command www.history.navy.mil

National Park Service, Submerged Resources Center home.nps.gov/applications/submerged

NOAA National Marine Sanctuaries sanctuaries.noaa.gov

UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization www.unesco.org

Institute of Nautical Archaeology inadiscover.com

Center for Maritime Archaeology and Conservation nautarch.tamu.edu.cmac



SUPPORT SUPPORT

SUMMARY

- 1) Submerged cultural heritage is an important part of our local and global histories.
- 2) Submerged cultural heritage is often protected by local, state, federal, and international laws.
- 3) Raising objects pieces of submerged cultural heritage, be they artifacts or shipwrecks, often results in the destruction of the object.
- 4) Explosions, anchor drags, and any disturbing of the bottom may damage cultural heritage sites, so it is important to be aware when there is a likelihood of sites.
- 5) Shipwrecks are a primary type of submerged cultural heritage, but submerged land sites and isolated artifacts may also be encountered.