

Maritime Archaeology Outreach Bus (MOB): Cyprus

TOUR DELIVERY SUMMARY REPORT

August 2017

Maritime Archaeology Trust (MAT), MARELab, University of Cyprus (UoC), Maritime Archaeology Stewardship Trust (MAST).

Supported by the Honor Frost Foundation

1. Project Background

The Maritime Outreach Bus Cyprus tour targeted a range of audiences during its six weeks on Cyprus between the beginning of May and the middle of June 2017. The Bus is a bespoke vehicle which takes maritime archaeology directly into schools, museums, community centres, public spaces and events. It is equipped with a range of display and teaching materials which have been developed and produced specifically for the tour of Cyprus. The exhibition materials will remain on Cyprus to be available as an exhibition in the long-term as part of the project legacy.

The team has worked together to deliver the tour which was extremely well received and generated significant amounts of publicity on Cyprus raising the profile of maritime archaeology.

1.1 Set up & Logistics

Significant work was required to set up the exhibition materials for the tour and undertake all the required logistical arrangements. These have included:

- The writing, design, translation and printing of exhibition banners and posters, and a maritime-line poster for giving to visitors to the bus, which detail the maritime archaeology, sites and investigations of Cyprus.
- Preparation of activity materials and design of school sessions.
- Production of tour documentation – risk assessments, emergency procedures, evaluation methods etc.
- Liaising with venues, events and schools on Cyprus to design the detailed tour program
- Regular team meetings (via Skype), booking of accommodation, arranging insurance (bus, marine, travel etc), bus shipping, staffing.
- Preparation of the Bus for shipping.

1.2 The Tour

The programme utilised the Bus for seven days a week while it was on the Island. The first public display of the bus was at Akrotiri Environmental Centre on the 5th May, the final bus event was on the 14th June in Paphos (See 2.1 for a full list of venues that the bus attended over the course of the tour).

The bus was set up at 49 different locations during the tour, this included 21 schools. A direct visitor audience of 5,000 was reached with many thousands more through promotional materials, articles and social media.

1.3 Schools

Reaching a young audience was one of the priorities for the project. If children are introduced to maritime archaeology they are more likely to grow up with an understanding and appreciation of the subject. In the longer-term when they become the teachers, coastal workers and managers, and government workers of the future they can pass on their understanding to others and/ or enact policies that protect the underwater heritage.

As part of the Bus tour over 2,400 school children received bespoke activity sessions delivered at their school which introduced them to the maritime archaeology of Cyprus, being a diver and underwater archaeologist, tools used by archaeologists and how ancient ships were built and sailed. The sessions include using a powerpoint presentation in addition to very hands-on practical activities including:

- Experience how archaeologists work with excavation boxes,
- See how underwater excavation is done through using mini air lifts,
- Pilot mini Remote Operated Vehicles (ROVs),
- Discover dive equipment,
- Ancient shipbuilding techniques,
- Understand different artefacts through handling real and replica examples.

Feedback from schools has been very positive:

Comments from Teachers

“We feel so lucky that we had the chance to have the Maritime Bus at our school. They presented a really interesting program with a very good approach, offering knowledge and memorable experience at the children of our school. We thank all the team” (Director of Ap. Varnavas Primary School, Nicosia)

“I loved the fact that they engaged students and it was more than an exhibition” (25th Primary school, Limassol)

“Very interesting! Especially the activities which give students the opportunity to become archaeologists for a while!” (16th Primary School, Limassol)

“I loved the fact that students learn through the activities” (Mazotos Primary School)

Comments from Pupils

“I loved the fact that I excavated. I want to come back”

“A great experience! I would like to visit the bus again”

“I gained new knowledge on a fascinating subject”



Selection of images from school activity sessions

1.4 Public Events and Places

The Bus visited a wide range of public places and events. This included coastal and in-land venues to reach different audiences. More than 2,500 people have come on board the Bus to take in the full range of information, videos and activities. Many more people have viewed some of the activities and information without stepping on board.

Feedback has been gained through a ‘visitor book’ and ‘comment cards’ on the bus, this has been very positive with some examples being:

“Fabulous and super interesting! I especially liked the interactive parts and the wealth of information. Very friendly staff.”

“Captivating! It focuses on a sector of archaeology rather neglected. Yet, there are our routs, our lives”.

“Good job! A great experience for our children. They got to know archaeology and the methods of underwater excavation! I wish we had this kind of educational programmes more often!” (Green Bay diving site, Paralimni)

“Great job! This was an amazing experience for young children and adults! We should have such programmes more often as we learn about our history and culture. Thank you!” (Xyloymbou)





The Bus at a range of locations: (top) Outside Cyprus Archaeological Museum & On the seafront at Limassol, (middle) Outside the University of Cyprus and the village square in Xylotymhou, and (bottom) At Mazotos village and Outside the Cyprus Museum supporting 'Night at the Museum' event.

1.5 Tour Publicity

The tour has been supported with a range of publicity. This has included:

- Printing advertising posters with the bus dates, venues and times that have been displayed around Cyprus.
- A range of tradition printed media articles have been published in Newspapers which have a large circulation, some examples are:

- <http://www.cna.org.cy/WebNews-en.aspx?a=e42ddc5cf09f41e1a7d7c81dd9e1dd1c>

- <http://famagusta-gazette.com/maritime-archaeology-outreach-bus-touring-cyprus-p39974-69.htm>

- <http://en.cyplive.com/ru/news/na-kipr-priedet-morskoy-arheologicheskij-avtobus.html>

- <http://www.limassolmarina.com/news/130/1786/maritime-outreach-bus>

- <http://cyprustimes.com/2017/05/08/ti-ine-enalio-leoforio-efthase-apo-ti-vretania-stin-kypro-gia-periodia-pics/>

- <http://www.kanali6.com.cy/news/koinonia-politismos/13992-stin-kypro-periodoyei-leoforeio-enalias-arhaiologias>

- <http://www.maxhnews.com.cy/piomicronlambdaiotatauiotasigmamumicronsigma/8155082>

- <http://www.parathyro.com/?p=57177>

A project Facebook page generated interest in the project not only on Cyprus but internationally. Over 300 people specifically 'liked' the Facebook page with up to 2,500 unique users seeing the content posted on the page on a single day.

There were also updates on the project website

(<http://www.maritimearchaeologytrust.org/cyprus-outreach-bus>) and the Honor Frost Foundation website includes a news article about the project (<http://honorfrostfoundation.org/the-maritime-archaeological-outreach-bus-mob-has-arrived-in-cyprus/>).

1.6 Working with Student Volunteers

During the tour student volunteers joined the team to help deliver activities and events and to gain experience in maritime archaeology education and outreach. By integrating this experience into their professional development it demonstrates the importance of making scientific research

accessible to all audiences and how this work increases understanding and appreciation of the heritage resource.

Eight student volunteers were involved with the project helping out at a range of different locations and events.

2. Additional Information

2.1 Detail of venues visited

The full schedule includes:

06/05/2017	Akrotiri environmental Centre	28/05/2017	Green Bay Dive site Municipal Musuem of Ayia
07/05/2017	Kurion Archaeological Site	29/05/2017	Napa, Thallassa
08/05/2017	Pegeia PS	30/05/2017	16 Zakakiou PS
08/05/2017	Polis Port	30/05/2017	Molos
09/05/2017	Drousheia	31/05/2017	KE Ekali Primary School
09/05/2017	Polis village Polis Chrysochous Primary	31/05/2017	Molos
10/05/2017	Schools	01/06/2017	Limassol Primary School
11/05/2017	Mazatos Primary School	02/06/2017	I Chalkoutsas Primary School
11/05/2017	Mazatos Village square	02/06/2017	Limassol Marina
12/05/2017	Zigi school	03/06/2017	Foinikoudes (Kataklysmos)
13/05/2017	Zigi port	04/06/2017	Foinikoudes (Kataklysmos)
15/05/2017	Ap. Varnavas Primary School Constantinoupoleos Primary	05/06/2017	Foinikoudes (Kataklysmos)
16/05/2017	school	06/06/2017	Agios Lazaros B' Primary school
16/05/2017	Akadimias Park	06/06/2017	Foinikoudes (Kataklysmos)
17/05/2017	Agios Antonios Primary school	07/06/2017	Dimotiko Ag. Anargyron
18/05/2017	Archaeological Museum	07/06/2017	Foinikoudes (Kataklysmos)
19/05/2017	Pefkios Georghiades PS Archaeological Research Unit,	08/06/2017	Makarios C Primary School Agios Georgios Primary
19/05/2017	University of Cyprus	09/06/2017	School
20/05/2017	Archaeological Museum	09/06/2017	Limassol Marina
21/05/2017	Village square.Lefkara 1st Primary School of	10/06/2017	Limassol Marina
22/05/2017	Xylotymbou	10/06/2017	Kato Paphos Archaeological Site
22/05/2017	Village square, Xylotymbou 2nd Primary School of	11/06/2017	IB Pafos Primary School
24/05/2017	Paralimni	12/06/2017	Paphos Castle Iordanio 8 Pafos Primary School
24/05/2017	Town's square, Paralimni Municipal Musuem of Ayia	13/06/2017	School
25/05/2017	Napa, Thallassa	13/06/2017	Paphos Castle Pafou B' Dimitrio Primary School
26/05/2017	Municipal Musuem of Ayia Napa, Thallassa	14/06/2017	School
27/05/2017	Municipal Musuem of Ayia Napa, Thallassa	14/06/2017	Palepaphos

2.2 Examples of the Exhibition Posters

A selection of examples from the exhibition poster panels written, illustrated, designed and printed for the tour and which will stay on Cyprus to form a lasting legacy from the project.

Life Onboard for Early Seafarers

Ancient merchant ships facilitated transport, communication and exchange. Finds from wreck sites provide insight into conditions onboard and the daily activities of sailors, merchants and passengers.

Cargo
The majority of the space on ancient merchant ships was taken up by the cargo. Amphorae are common cargoes that were used from the Bronze Age to the Byzantine period (2nd millennium BCE – 13th century CE) to transport wine, oil, seaweed, vegetables, herbs, and fish. They had a pointed base, which facilitated their efficient transport on board packed tightly in several staggered layers. Sometimes amphorae had the names of the producer or the town inscribed on the neck, rim or handles.

Amphorae size and shape vary depending on when and where they were produced and the type of goods transported. This makes them very valuable to archaeologists, who can use the information to determine when a ship sank, what it carried, and where those goods originated.

People On Board
The number of sailors onboard on an ancient merchant ship depended on its size. Smaller ships of 10 to 20 tons, like the Kyrenia, were probably supported by five or six crew.

An oval of the space onboard was reserved for cargo. Being stow and stowage conditions were very basic. Ships may have had one small cabin for the captain or owner, with the crew and other passengers cramped but on the deck.

Each took their own food, grain, patterns and wine animals onboard. Sailors also took their own cooking (cups, plates, bowls). In fact, used bottles and cooking are found frequently, sometimes with a name (thought to be the owner's) engraved on them.

Diet On Board
Stews, fish, bread, olive oil, and bones of fish and land animals have been found in a number of shipwrecks, suggesting that ships' crews ate a variety of food while at sea. Fish bones and bird leg bones indicate that the crew used both fish and birds to supplement onboard rations.

Ancient merchant ships are likely to have had a small kitchen, or at least a place to build a fire for cooking. Fish such as cooking vessels, have griddles for cooking grain, pots and bottles used for salting and brining, and wooden bowls were used for eating.

Free Time On Board
Some games found on some shipwrecks give us a glimpse of what the ship's crew did in their spare time during long voyages.

Tools
Setting sail on an open sea voyage aboard a merchant ship required a number of tools including tools for rigging, line, stability and navigation along dangerous coasts. In such conditions, practical problems could arise: a ship's hull could be in need of repair or the ship could take on water.

To cope with small repairs, each ship carried a toolkit containing mallets, pins, saws and nails.

MAST, Hellenistic Kyrenia, M.A.R.E. Lab, Maritime Archaeology Trust

Honor Frost and her Legacy

Honor Frost, born in Nicolaia in 1917, was an early pioneer in the field of underwater archaeology. She was orphaned at a young age and came under the care of Wilfred Evil, a wealthy London solicitor based in Cyprus, where she stayed until the late 1930s.

Honor was introduced to diving at the Cannes Divers' Club by Frédéric Dumais in the 1940s. Her first wreck dive, on a Roman ship at Anthor (south coast of France), developed her interest in underwater archaeology.

Honor acquired archaeological skills at Kathleen Kenyon's excavations at Jericho (1957). She then moved to Lebanon, where she investigated the ancient harbours of Byblos, Sidon and Tyre. Moving her base to Malta, she investigated a Roman wreck with a cargo of mortars in Melitea Bay.

Honor Frost

Honor directed several underwater archaeological projects: in Egypt (Port of Alexandria), Italy (Marsia Shipwreck), Lebanon (Byblos) and Cyprus (anchors around the island).

Honor Frost died in September 2010 at the age of 93. She left her valuable art collection, inherited from her guardian, to establish a foundation to promote maritime archaeology in the East Mediterranean.

The Honor Frost Foundation (HFF) supports maritime archaeological research, training, education and infrastructure development. Since 2012, in Cyprus, the HFF has been supporting the Mazotos and Nisiss shipwreck projects, the development of the Conservation Laboratory for Maritime Antiquities of the Department of Antiquities, and the training and employment of field personnel. The HFF also provides fellowships for Master's and PhD students specialising in maritime archaeology.

The HFF has provided support for the Maritime Outreach Bus to visit Cyprus.

Honor developed a special interest in ports, harbours and anchors, setting them on the archaeological map.

Honor Frost and Joan du Plat Taylor in 1960 at the Cape Gellordya shipwreck: the first shipwreck to be excavated following land archaeological standards.

MAST, Hellenistic Kyrenia, M.A.R.E. Lab, Maritime Archaeology Trust

The Kyrenia Shipwreck - Το Ναυάγιο της Κερύνειας

The Kyrenia shipwreck was a merchant vessel that sank off the Kyrenia coast in the 4th century BC. This was one of the first shipwreck excavations in the East Mediterranean and the first in Cyprus. The outstanding state of preservation of the vessel and the plethora of artefacts make the Kyrenia shipwreck one of the most important in the world.

Το Πλοίο της Κερύνειας είναι το ναυάγιο ιστορικού πλοίου που βυθίστηκε στις ακτές της Κερύνειας τον 4ο αιώνα π.Χ. Η ανασκαφή του υπήρξε μια από τις πρώτες ανασκαφές πλοίων στην Ανατολική Μεσόγειο και η πρώτη που πραγματοποιήθηκε στην Κύπρο. Η εξαιρετική κατάσταση διατήρησης του πλοίου και η πληθώρα των ευρημάτων του, το καθιστούν ένα από τα σημαντικότερα αρχαία ναυάγια στον κόσμο.

Excavated under an amphora tomb in 1960, it is one of the earliest shipwrecks.

Μέχρι την ανακάλυψή του παραμένει ένα ναυάγιο άγνωστο στον κόσμο.

Over 400 amphorae, most of them Rhodian, were preserved. Small numbers of the other 9 types present might have been acquired at different ports of call. Dining wares, tools, the ship's rigging and equipment, at least 27 stones for grain mills, and coins were all preserved.

Στη βάση ανασκαφίστηκαν πάνω από 400 αμφορείς, οι πλείους από τους οποίους είναι Ρωδιακές. Επιστράφηκαν επίσης ενός επιπλωματικού αρχαίου πλοίου 9 τύπων αμφορείων που πιθανόν αποκτήθηκαν στα πλοία σε διαφορετικά λιμάνια – σταθμούς. Αναστράφηκαν επίσης 27 λίθους για το άλεσμα αλεύρι και νομίσματα.

The wreck of 40 amphorae (type 9) 20th below sea level was found in 1963 by Arthur Kanellos.

Η ανακάλυψή του 200 μέτρων από βύθιο 200 μέτρων και την επιβίωση της βάλκας, ανακαλύφθηκε το 1963 από τον Άρθουρ Κανέλλο.

During the Kyrenia shipwreck excavation, the ship's contents were mapped and entered, enabling the wooden hull. This was done by the ship, the excellent preservation of the hull, which lies on its port side in 20m of water.

Κατά τη διάρκεια της ανασκαφής του ναυαγίου της Κερύνειας, ανακαταγράφηκε και καταγράφηκε το πλοίο όπως το 200 μέτρα από την επιβίωση της βάλκας. Διακρίθηκε επίσης από την εξαιρετική κατάσταση διατήρησης του πλοίου, το οποίο βρίσκεται σε 20 μέτρα βάθος.

The Kyrenia shipwreck is an exceptional example of ancient shipbuilding techniques. Once conserved, the ship was reconstructed and is now on display at Kyrenia Castle.

Είναι εντυπωσιακό το γεγονός ότι το 75% του σκαφού του πλοίου της Κερύνειας διατηρήθηκε μέχρι στο χρόνο. Οι αρχαιολόγοι αποκατέστησαν πλήρως το πλοίο πριν από την ανάλυσή του, γεγονός που συμβάλλει σημαντικά στην κατανόηση της τεχνικής ναυπηγικής των πλοίων κατά την Ελληνιστική περίοδο. Μετά τη συντήρησή του, το πλοίο ανακατασκευάστηκε και εκτίθεται μέχρι και σήμερα στο Κάστρο της Κερύνειας.

Two replicas based on the Kyrenia's remains have been constructed to further investigations into ancient seafaring. Kyrenia II was built in 1995, and after sailing to New York, Germany and Japan, it is now exhibited at the Thales Museum in Agia Napa. A second replica, Kyrenia Liberty, was built in 2002. It is moored in Limassol and is used for experimental voyages and ancient sailing lessons.

Με βάση τα κατάλοιπα του πλοίου της Κερύνειας, κατασκευάστηκαν δύο πλοία αντίγραφοι του πλοίου. Το πρώτο ήταν η αντίκριση της βάλκας στον τομέα της αρχαίας ναυπηγικής. Το Κερύνια II κατασκευάστηκε το 1995 και ταξίδεψε στη Νέα Υόρκη, τη Γερμανία και την Ιαπωνία. Σήμερα εκτίθεται στο «Μουσείο Θάλασσα» στην Αγία Νάπα. Το 2002 κατασκευάστηκε το δεύτερο πλοίο αντίγραφο του πλοίου, το Κερύνια – Ελευθέρια. Σήμερα βρίσκεται αγκυροβολημένο στη Λεμεσό και χρησιμοποιείται για παραδοσιακά ταξίδια και για μαθήματα αρχαίας ναυπηγικής.

Kyrenia Liberty is an experimental voyage undertaken by the Kyrenia Outreach Foundation and University of Cyprus archaeology students.

Το Κερύνια – Ελευθέρια είναι ένα πειραματικό ταξίδι που πραγματοποιήθηκε από το Ίδρυμα Κερύνια – Χριστόφορος και από φοιτητές του Τμήματος Αρχαιολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου Κύπρου.

MAST, Hellenistic Kyrenia, M.A.R.E. Lab, Maritime Archaeology Trust