In Jason's Wake: Deepwater Archaeology in the Black Sea

Dan Davis, currently a professor at Luther College

Underwater archaeology is beginning to move to new territory.

Greeks came to the Black Sea to colonize in the seventh through fifth century BCE. Miletus, very resource rich region. Imported wheat from the Black Sea area.

**Lights were turned off which made note taking very difficult, apologies for the shortness of the notes**

The Black Sea can preserve shipwrecks almost perfectly due to the anoxic zone. No oxygen, very little in the way of life forms that can exist (only anoxic bacteria in the soil) which means there is nothing to eat at the wood and other materials in the ships.

Oxygenated surface layer 0 to 90 meters, roughly.

Suboxic layer 91 to 180 meters, roughly.

Anoxic layer 181 to 2,212 meters which is the max depth of the Black Sea.

Amphorae were containers of choice in the ancient world, they are found in every shipwreck.


Abysmal Plain un-ideal, silt deposit coats the wrecks.