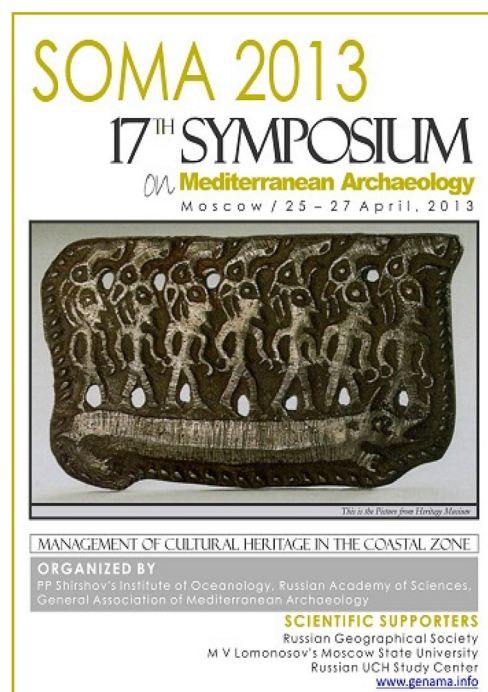


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SOMA 2013

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A project proposal for the construction of underwater archaeological nature routes into the Protected Marine Area of Santa Maria di Castellabate

Salvatore Agizza

Independent Researcher

Introduction

Since 1972 the Protected Marine Area of Santa Maria di Castellabate near the city of Salerno (Italy) into the town of Castellabate (Figures 1,2) is under marine biology protection and represents one of the first examples of a marine park in Italy and was definitively established in 2009 after lengthy bureaucratic process lasted about thirty years. Since 1998 Castellabate named UNESCO world heritage site since 1998 is included with its coast, in the list of ‘most beautiful villages of Italy’.

The PMA, at the center of the National Park of Cilento and Vallo di Diano, is located between two extraordinary sites of the Megale Hellas: Paestum and Velia. The coast from Punta Tresino to Ogliastro is rich in caves while the bottom is cloaked in seagrass meadows on which are shipwrecks dating from the Roman era and World War II. Natural landscapes, above and below water, interspersed with eloquent archaeological landmarks: coastal quarries, a roman harbour, remains of maritime villa with vivaria for fish farming. For this multileveled territory it would be desirable a project proposal for the construction of underwater archaeological nature routes which aims to promote new ways of using archaeological heritage.

The oldest sources (Timeo, 566.T1 Jacobi FGH; Lyc. Alex., 712-731; 722-725; Ps. Arist. De mirab. Ausc. 103: 839 a, 33; Plin. Nat. Hist. 3.3.85; Dion. Halyc. Antiq. Rom. 1.53.2; Ovid. Metam. 15.708; Sil. 8.577; Solin., 2.13; Paul. Diac. Hist. Lang. 115, 15) relating to this portion of territory, relate to Licofrone, who in his great work the Cassandra or Alexandra, refers in one case to the mythical figures of the Sirens (Alex. 712-731), and in another case to Enipeo (Alex. 722-725) a Thessalian sea goddess, leading back to Poseidon in the Greek-Italic pantheon. It is typical in the Hellenistic tradition that Promontorium Enipeum Posideion is connected with Leucosia,¹ one of the three sirens, whose body has rejected on the hill by the currents and the tides, whose name remain in the toponymy. The reference to Licofrone (Alex. 724), one hieron, could bring the area to a site where there was a place of worship or a sacred area. The name Leucosia also recurs in Strabo (6.1.1 C252, 6. C258 6. 2.C123 ‘..sailing from Poseidonia outside the Gulf, you reach the Island of Leucosia, a short distance from the continent: it took the name from one of the two Sirens who fell as the story goes, into the deep sea. Opposite the island rises the promontory of Sirenusse, which forms the Gulf of Posidonia’) and Pliny the Elder (Nat. Hist. II, 90, 204 and III, 3,85) and other scholars (Dion. Halyc. Antiq. Rom. I, 53, 2; Ovid. Metam. XV, 708; Sil. VIII, 577; Solin., II, 13; Paul. Diac. Hist. Lang. 115, 15).

Numerous references both to the island and the promontory (Figure 3) can be found in chronicles from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century (Antonini 1745: 462). At the beginning of the twentieth century also Mommsen, describing the ruins on the island, identified them as part of a public building, adding ‘they are also in the sea along the beach’ and writing in this case, probably, about the western side of the island (Mazziotti 1904: 42). Recently it has been possible to recognize, among the

¹ On the question see: Zancani Montuoro P. 1954, 173-178; Sestieri 1950, 183; Greco E. 1979, 55; Ardivino A. M. 1986, 43-55; Fiammenghi C. A. 1986, 53-55; Treziny H. 1992, 45-61, 45-51.

collections of the Pavlofsk Museum in St Petersburg a bronze signaculum with the inscription Leuc[o]/sioru[m]² that could be connected with the name of the site. Most of the archaeological evidence is situated on the eastern side of the islet of Licoso (Figure 4) (Napoli 1970: 458; Schmiedt 1975: 69; Greco Pontrandolfo and Greco 1981: 148 nr 63; Johannowsky 1981: 1035; Cantalupo 1986: 33-34; Freschi 1988: 354; Greco and Vecchio 1992:10, 11, 74-75; De Magistris 1995: 57-60). The structures still visible are related to a building dating from the end of the Republican and early Imperial era. They are part of a mosaic floor with a two-coloured geometrical pattern (Blake 1930:42) (Figure 5), relating to an ambience sloping towards the sea. While on the western side, on the cliff facing the island, there are traces of a fish farm connected with cetariae situated on headland (Figure 6). The existence of a seaside villa, connected to a plant for the handling establishments and salting of fish, dating back to the first century BC and the first century AD. The central body of the villa was probably located on the cape, also due to the greater extension in respect to the island. On the latter probably was a dépendance annexed perhaps close to the surroundings with a mosaic floor and at the same time productive pars identified on the headland and on the west side of the Isle of Licoso: caetariae and fish ponds with complicated farming system (Figure 7) (being investigated) (Agizza 2011: 65-71) Therefore the Marine Protected Area is also characterized by a rich and remarkable biodiversity (Russo and Sgrosso 1995; Russo and Di Stefano 2003). Natural landscapes, above and below water, interspersed with other eloquent archaeological landmarks: coastal quarries (Figure 8), a roman harbour (Figure 9).

Along the coast that stretches from Santa Maria of Castellabate up to Punta Pagliarolo is possible recognize circular cuts, of which traces are preserved in negative semi-circular elements whose function is yet to be clarified in relation to the change of the sea level compared to ancient times. It is highly likely that it is a millstone quarries.

There are many comparison along the coast of South of Italy northern of Sicily and southern Calabria and Campania and Puglia (Auriemma and Solinas 2009: 134-146) New data are presented for late Holocene relative sea-level change of two coastal site on southern Italy. Data are based on precise measurements of submerged archaeological remains that are good indicators of past sea-level elevation (Scicchitano et al. 2011: 92-104). To the South of coastal quarries is situated the roman harbour of S. Marco di Castellabate while to the West of the modern port the roman structures are visible in opus caementicium (Lenormant 1883: 276; Sestieri 1950: 183; Schmiedt 1966: 315; 1975: 297; Gianfrotta 1974: 75; Johannowsky 1981: 1035; Fiammenghi 1986: 79; Greco and Vecchio 1992; Benini 2002:39-46), especially the quay oriented east-west, whose platforms are visible on the surface of the water, the other quay oriented north-south delimit a bacin about twenty thousand square meters. The ancient port was connected to a small town whose traces are recognizable mainly in a necropolis, which were found, one hundred and fifty graves dating from the first and the second century AD (Sestieri 1950; Fiammenghi 1983: 531-532; 1985: 259-277; 1986: 79-81).

For this territory multileveled it would be desirable a project proposal for the construction of underwater archaeological nature routes (Figure 10) which aims to promote new ways of using archaeological heritage. The coastline in question is proposed as a large 'outdoor museum' where the testimonies of the past can be visited without altering the contexts of lay.

The only evidence concerning the presence of wrecks involves a field located about 3 miles off the lighthouse on the island of Licoso, and relates to the wreck of a cargo ship from which was recovered part of the cargo and the wooden planks. The cargo consisted of wine amphorae of Dressel 1B and cookware accompanied by anchor stock so-called 'mobile' type dating to the beginning of the first century BC.

² This specimen (CIL XV 8302) has been described by E De Muralt, *Antiquités de Pavloffsk* 'Mémoires de la Societé d' Archeologie et de Numismatique de St. Pétersbourg', II; 1848, 354-369 and has been lately reported by L. Stephani (1872), *Die Antiken . Sammlung zu Pawlowsk* 'Mémoires l' Académie Impériale des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg', VII série. Tome XVIII, n. 4

On the model of the experience gained in recent years in Sicily (Figure 11), the proposal being assessed is that of an underwater archaeological site and natural route to dive with mask and fins on the surface or dive with experienced guides. Archaeologists, biologists and dive guides with the help of teaching aids (brochures and short manual) will illustrate the path. Thus the visitors, after a briefing by specialists explained and illustrated with educational panels that describe the archaeological sites: quarries on Punta Pagliarolo e Zona Lago and the roman harbour of San Marco and the ruins of the maritime villa of Licosia, they will be able to dive into the waters of Castellabate.

A route from north to south, from coastal quarries to reach the foot of the siren Leucosia. The focus of the paths is located along the coast of Castellabate is represented by the roman port of San Marco di Castellabate, including his monumental structures on the area of about 20000 square meters (Figure 12) and bounded with an articulated itinerary between 2 and 5 m depth marked by floats in midwater with some labels that will indicate and describe the artifacts.

During the visit, the divers will be get off into a reality of life on board through copies of nautical objects while they will look through the cracks of the dock Roman, they will be able to admire the benthic population (sessile organisms and sciophilus-photophilous) and numerous species of fish that swim among the seagrass meadows. On the substrate, special labels will indicate the holes left from the poles used in the construction of the pier. In the last stage of the dive toward the shore, the visitors will be able to see an expanse of blocks cemented with large stones, probably the foundation of the quay north-south close to the harbour basin.

Inside the perimeter will be possible to observe the structures interspersed with copies amphorae (area B) and anchor stocks and lead anchor stocks within objects of life on board (area C), specimens that have recovered at the end sixties (Gianfrotta 1974:77-107) (Figure 13). The copies faithfully reproduce the exhibits in the Museum of the Sea into the castle of Castellabate (Figure 14).

An educational and touristic visit the ancient harbour's life above and below the water, on objects that populated the busy world that have characterized the dense network of exchanges with the whole Mediterranean.

Thus, the routes of San Marco and Licosia will be structured so as to be received well by divers with disabilities. Inside the mirror of the roman harbour will be realized a 'Tactile Underwater Path' marine biology and archeology at a depth between 2 and 5 meters (Figure 15). The artifacts and the exhibits, placed into the natural environment, will be provided with labels with Braille characters. Along the way divers with disabilities will be accompanied by ropes and guides.

In the experimental stage can also expand the amount of potential users of natural and archaeological evidence will be activated through an underwater camera system connected with fixed locations of remote control and fruition (Figure 16) located into the Villa Matarazzo or into the castle of Castellabate, as was done at several sites on the Sicilian coast and on islands Egadi and Pantelleria (Cala Minnola Levanzo, Cala Gadir) (Tusa 2005; 2010).

The goal that we aim to show you a underwater heritage as part of a vast museum linking wildlife, landscape, historical, anthropological and archaeological evidences, accordance with principles of the Convencion Unesco 2001, to understanding the history of the relationship between man and the sea for a proper development of the cultural tourism.

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FIG. 1 CAMPANIA REGION (ITALY)

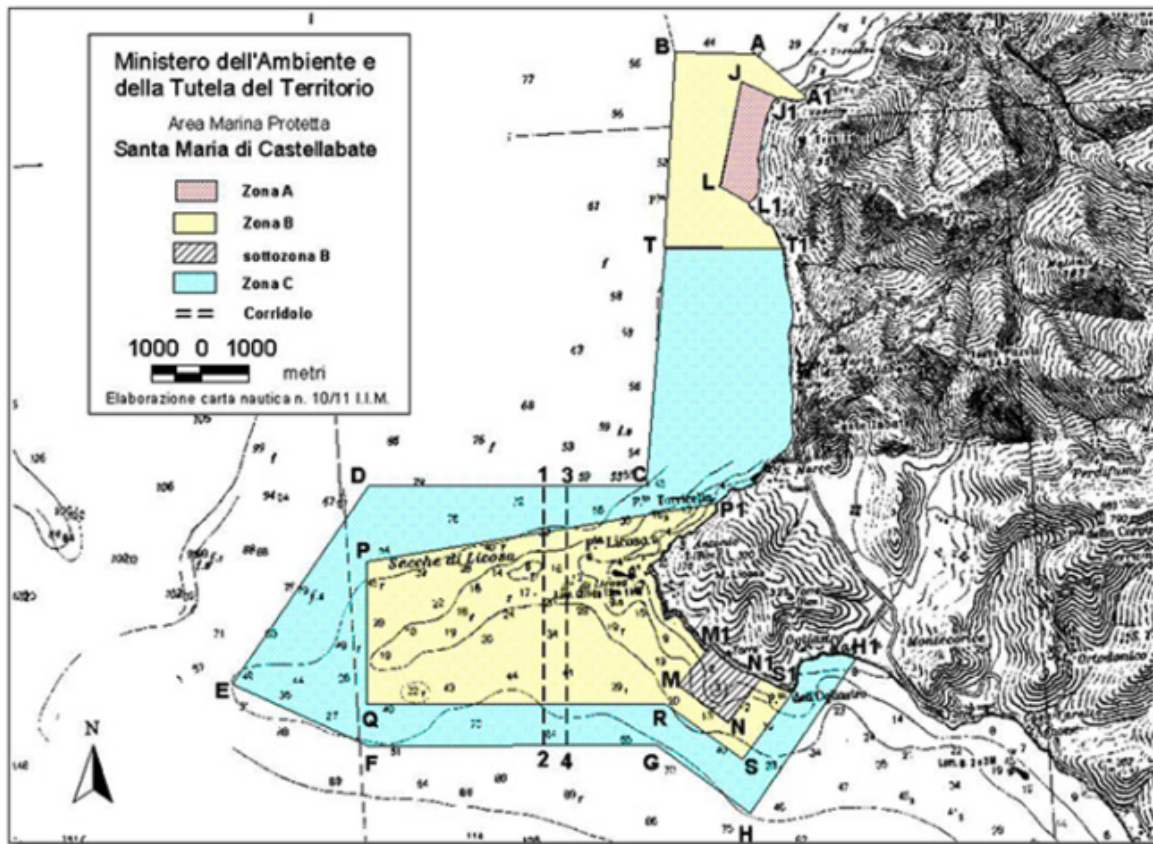


FIG. 2 PROTECTED MARINE AREA OF SANTA MARIA DI CASTELLABATE IN THE GULF OF SALERNO (IGM 1:25000) (BY [HTTP://WWW.MINAMBIENTE.IT](http://www.minambiente.it))

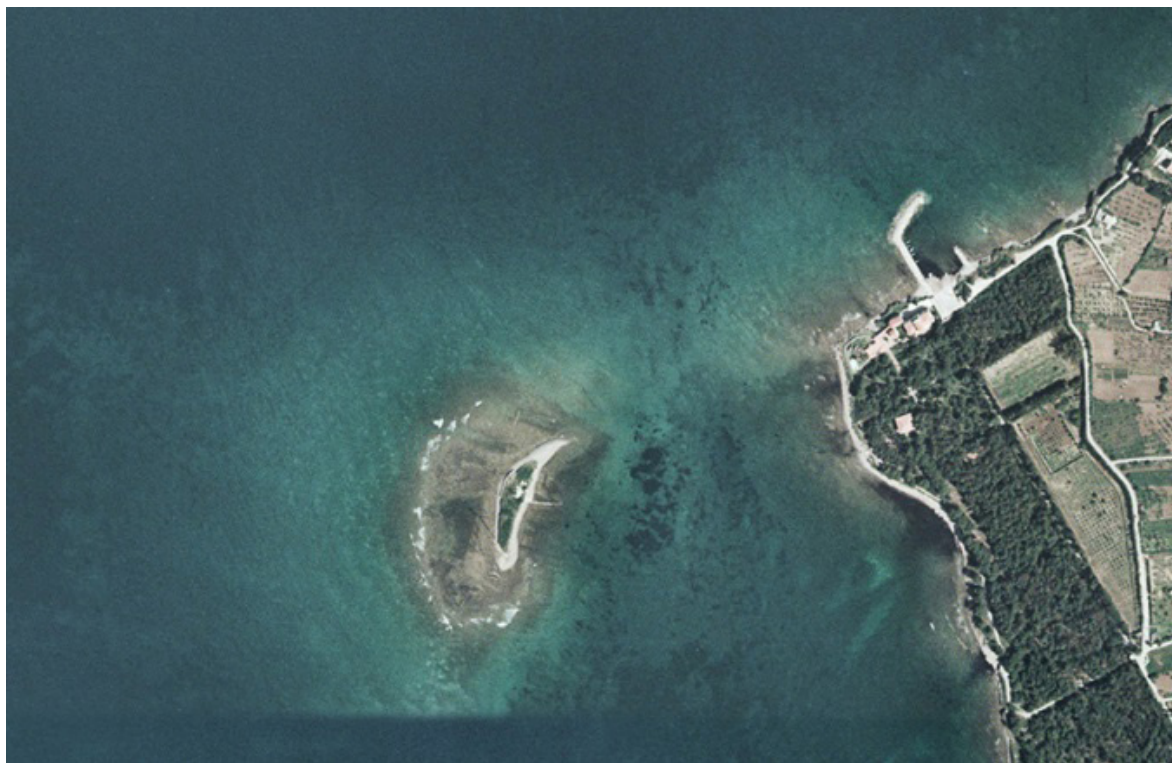


FIG.3 PROMONTORY AND ISLAND OF LICOSA (BY COMUNE DI CASTELLABATE)

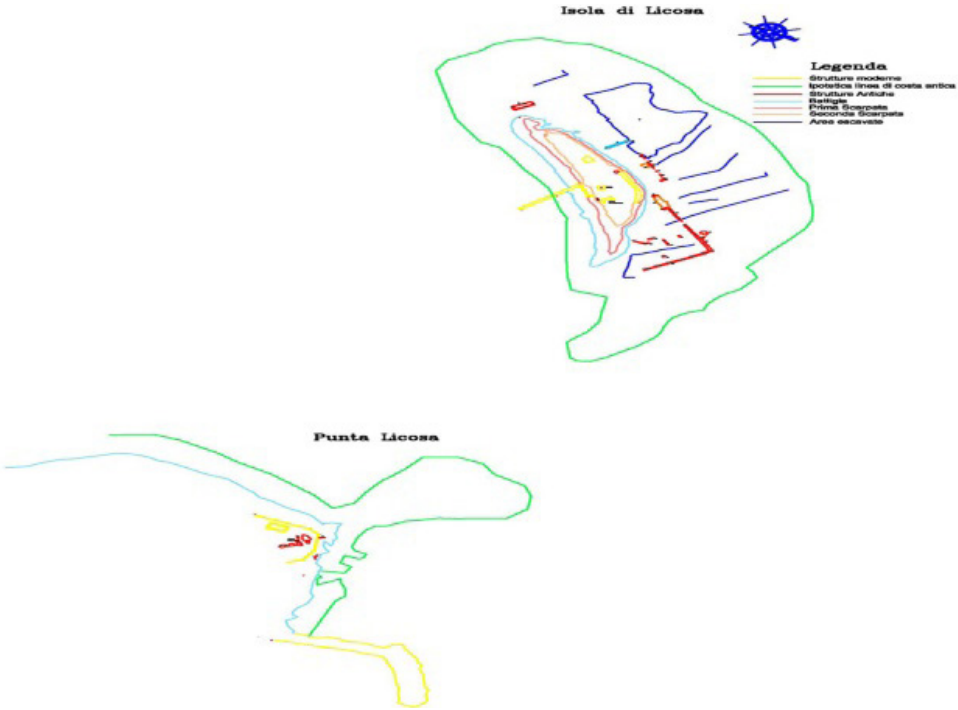


FIG. 4 PLAN OF THE STRUCTURES ON THE ISLAND AND CAPE OF LICOSA (DRAWN BY AUTHOR)



FIG. 5 ISLAND OF LICOSA. MOSAIC (PHOTO OF THE AUTHOR)

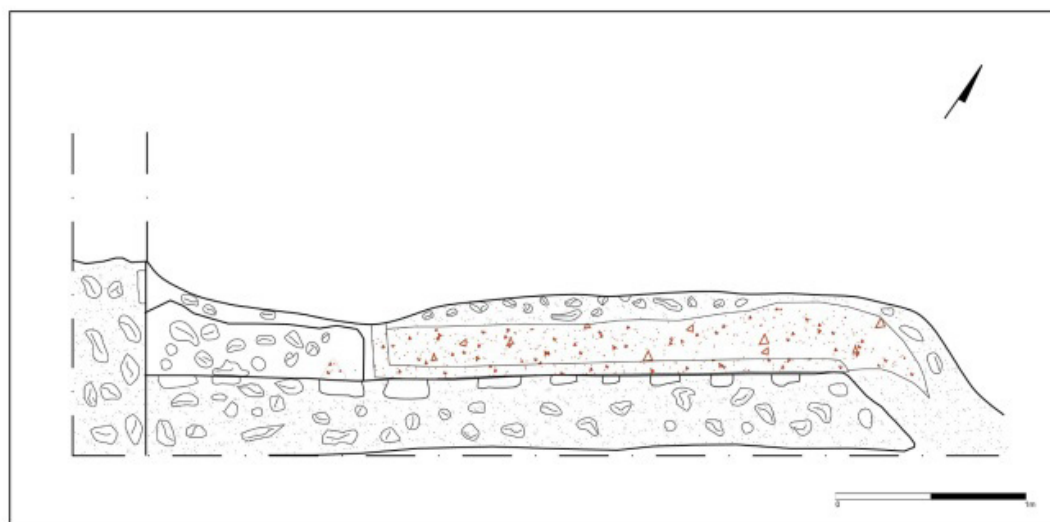


FIG. 6 CAPE OF LICOSA. PLAN OF THE CETARIA (PHOTO AND DRAWN BY AUTHOR)



FIG. 7 ISLAND OF LICOSA. PLAN OF STRUCTURES VISIBLE IN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY: A.WALL OF CONTAINMENT; B. CANAL EXCAVATED; C. POOL (VIVARIUM); D SQUARE STRUCTURE AND INDICATED (WHITE ARROW) THE REMAINS OF STRUCTURES (COURTESY OF ALISUD)



FIG.8 SANTA MARIA DI CASTELLABATE. COASTAL QUARRIES (PHOTO BY AUTHOR)



FIG.9 SAN MARCO DI CASTELLABATE. ROMAN HARBOUR (PHOTO BY AUTHOR)

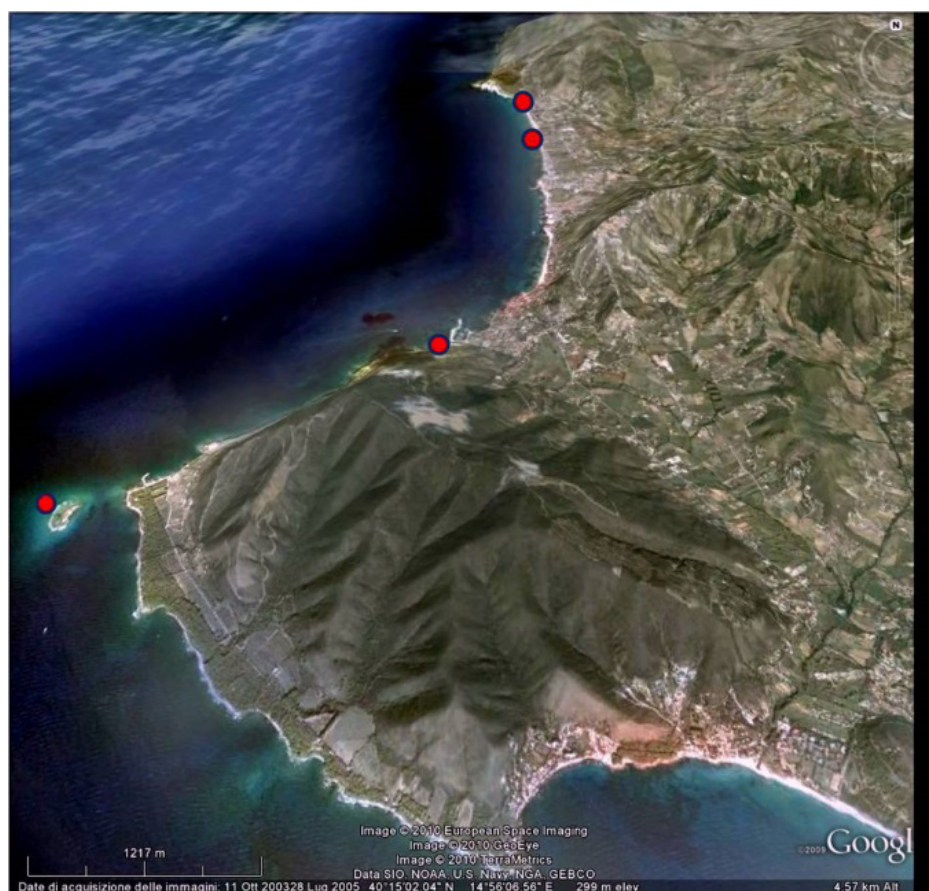


FIG. 10 THE COAST OF CASTELLABATE WITH THE UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL ROUTES



FIG. 11 CALA TRAMONTANA (ISLAND OF PANTELLERIA). UNDERWATER PATH (COURTESY OF SOPRINTENDENZA DEL MARE – REGIONE SICILIA)



FIG. 12 ROUTE OF ROMAN HARBOUR OF SAN MARCO WITH ITS AREAS



FIG. 13 SAN MARCO DI CASTELLABATE. RECOVERIES (1965-1966)



FIG. 14 VILLA MATARAZZO AND CASTLE OF CASTELLABATE. THE EXHIBITS (PHOTO BY AUTHOR)



FIG. 15 ISLAND OF CICLOPI (ACITREZZA, CATANIA). TACTILE UNDERWATER PATH (COURTESY OF SOPRINTENDENZA DEL MARE – REGIONE SICILIA. PHOTO S. EMMA)

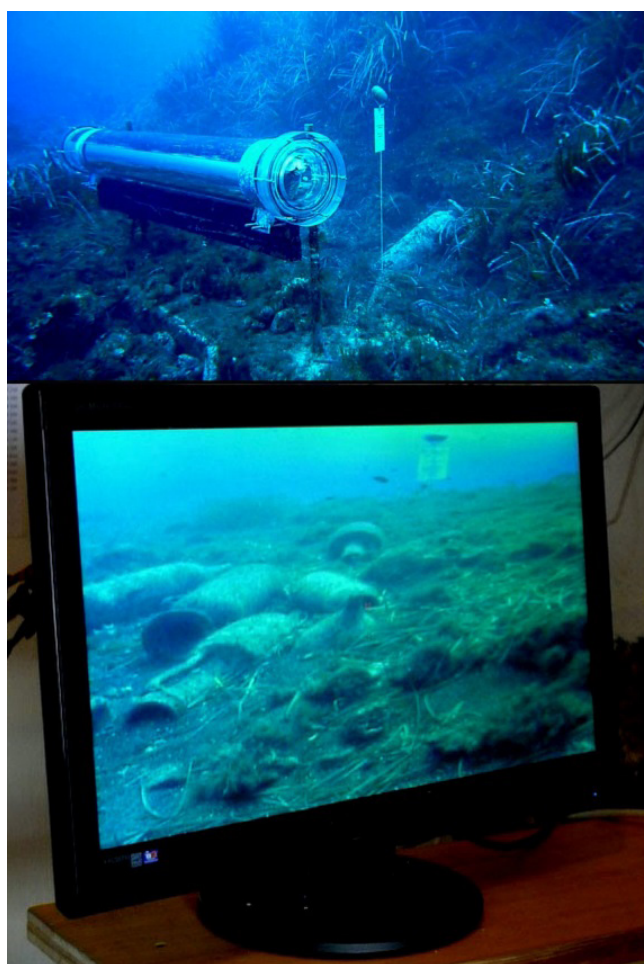


FIG. 16 CALA GADIR (ISLAND OF PANTELLERIA). UNDERWATER CAMERA SYSTEM CONNECTED WITH FIXED LOCATIONS OF REMOTE CONTROL AND FRUITION (COURTESY OF SOPRINTENDENZA DEL MARE – REGIONE SICILIA)