

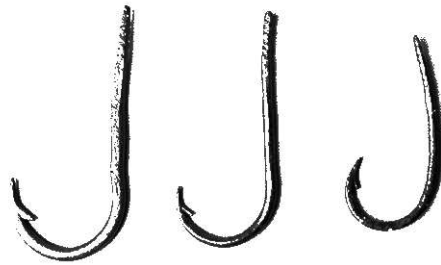
ANCIENT NETS AND FISHING GEAR

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON
“NETS AND FISHING GEAR IN CLASSICAL ANTIQUITY:
A FIRST APPROACH”

CÁDIZ, NOVEMBER 15-17, 2007

Edited by

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and
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Cover image: Fishing with casting-net – Rota, Cádiz, November, 2007 – (D. Bernal)
Fishing scene from Gallic pottery (Hermet, 1934, pl. 28)
Rear cover: Mosaic from Thugga (Bardo Museum, Tunis)
Detail of the dragnet at Conil (Hoeftnagel sixteenth century, facsimile)

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Darío Bernal Casasola & Tønnes Bekker-Nielsen

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8. Fishing from Ships. Fishing Techniques in the Light of Nautical Archaeology

CARLO BELTRAME

Introduction

Tønnes Bekker-Nielsen (2005, 84), in his work about ancient fishing, points out that the archaeological evidence for fishing activity at sea, that is to say fishing from boats or ships, is still very rare. Considering that this kind of fishing is better documented by iconographical and written sources, the author hopes that, in the future, nautical archaeology will be able to offer artefactual evidence to review Gallant's theory about fishing in ancient times. Gallant (1985), in fact, was convinced that fishing in the ancient world was quite primitive; he thought that fishing was not done from boats, but from the seashore and that this kind of activity could be only just enough for survival. That is to say fishing activity could complement the fishermen's diet, but could not be intended for the market.

Bekker-Nielsen does not agree with Gallant's theory, but he admits that the study of the iconographical documents would indicate that fishing boats were quite small, that they had no sails and were moved simply by oars. He presents rare exceptions such as the African mosaic of the third century AD representing Bacchus fighting against the pirates (Bekker-Nielsen, 2005, 87).

In his publication, Nielsen also reminds the reader that the limit to the fish trade in ancient times was the apparent impossibility of keeping fish fresh or alive for many hours (Bekker-Nielsen, 2005, 88).

Fishing boats

Here, we want to present the archaeological evidence for sea fishing which we have collected in the course of our past studies about life aboard Roman ships (Beltrame, 2002,

65-69). This evidence is not able to radically challenge neither Gallant's nor Bekker-Nielsen's views, but it allows us to add some "food for thought" to the subject.

Evidence of boats used to fish at sea (*piscatoria scapha*) is not completely lacking, but it is not always easy to interpret. Excluding the well-documented fishing boat from the *portus Claudius*, dated to the second century AD (Boetto, 2006a) – which, in our opinion, because of the small size and the presence of a box full of water inside the hull, could be used only on inland waters – and the so-called "Jesus boat", recovered from the lake of Kinneret, Israel, dated to the first century AD (Wachsmann, 1995), we can mention a few other boats which could have a marine use: the Roman boats from *Herculaneum* (Steffy, 1985), Toulon (Borreani *et alii*, 1988), Naples (Boetto, 2005), and the Greek boat from Place Jules-Verne in Marseille (Pomey, 2000).

Only the last offers clear evidence of its use for fishing. In fact, coral traces were found in its hull. The use of the others for fishing is only probable and the definition of "fishing boat" applied to the rowing boat found in 1982 on the shore at *Herculaneum* is only hypothetical. The interpretation is based entirely on fishing gear and nets found next to the wreck.

Finally, little information is available about the more recent discovery of a second, very small boat near the Villa dei Papiri at *Herculaneum* (Tuccinardi, 1998).

Archaeological evidence for fishing from ships

Our analytical study of all the shipwrecks in the Roman age, concluded in 2001 (Beltrame, 2002), allowed us to recognize objects related to fishing activity aboard 52 of the 177 vessels considered. This datum allows us to say that about one third of the Roman vessels would be carrying fishing gear. But is this equipment proof that fishing was the primary activity of these ships, or is it not more prudent to assume that the crew used the fishing gear only either to complement the onboard diet or for recreation?

Let us consider the different categories of objects to answer this question.

On the *Cavallo 1* Roman wreck (Bebko, 1971, pl. 11), an impression left by an iron trident-head on a concretion was found. This tool could be used to fish octopus, sharks, sword-fish and tunny. Its appearance has not changed over the centuries, as evidenced by a similar find recovered in the seventh century wreck from Dor in Israel (Galili & Rosen, 2008, 70) (figure 1) and on the Serçe Limani eleventh century wreck (Bass, 2004, 429-430) and on the *Glass wreck* of Venice (D'Agostino, 1995-96, 44-45).

Although the find from the *Cavallo 1* wreck seems unique, at least for the Roman world, its use is well documented both by the ancient authors, such as Opius (Hal. 3.552-54; 4.252-53) and Petronius in the *Satyricon* (109.1.6), and by

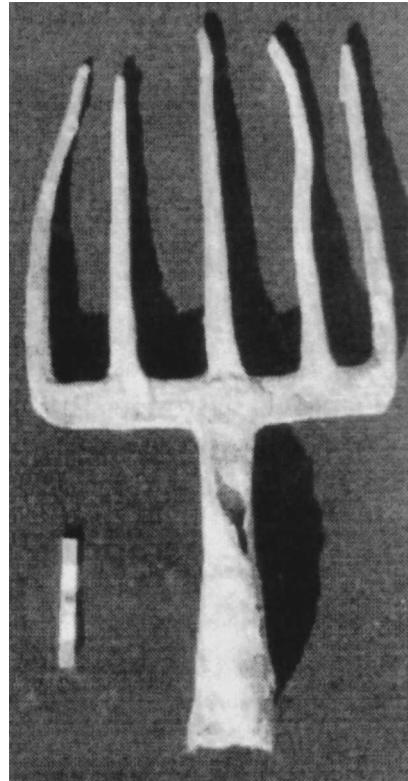


Figure 1. Trident head from a Byzantine wreck of Dor, Israel (after Galili & Rosen, 2008).

iconography. These sources would testify to its use not only aboard small boats but also on ships. See, for example, the mosaics from Dougga now in the Bardo Museum, from Uadi ez Zgaia (Foucher, 1965, figure 23) and from the Maison de l'Arsenal at Sousse (Gauckler, 1897) as well as the child sarcophagus in the Vaccari-Bacchettini palace of Rome (Lawrence, 1962, 290, tab. 77.2).

The harpoon could be used from the ships for more or less the same kind of fish as the trident. Although no evidence of its use from ships is available from iconography, where only small boats are represented, a rare archaeological testimony is the iron head found in the Dramont G Roman wreck (Joncheray, 1987, figure 10) – figure 2.

Among the fishing tools found in wrecks of ancient ships, the gears for the line fishing and the nets are much more diffuse than other finds.

Both Oppian (*Hal.* 3.72) and ancient iconography describe line fishing aboard ships. From the iconography – as an example, we can cite the mosaic from La Chebba in the Bardo Museum – we learn that it was common to fish with rods from ships. Since rods had to be of wood or cane, they have never been preserved in a wreck. Instead of the use of rods, we could have evidence of the practice of line fishing with reels. The only iconographical evidence we know comes from the painting made by a Greek craftsman in the “Hunting and fishing tomb” at Tarquinia, where a man is fishing from a small boat (Steingraber ed., 1984, 299-300).

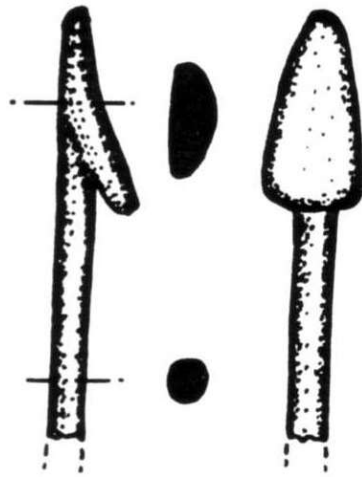


Figure 2. Harpoon head from the Roman wreck Dramont G (after Joncheray, 1987, figure 10).

This kind of object could perhaps be identified both among the finds from the Greek wrecks of Porticello – Italy – (Eiseman & Ridgway, 1987, 16) and Kyrenia – Cyprus – (Swiny & Katzev, 1973) and in the Roman wreck off Colonia de Sant Jordi in Majorca (Cerdà Juan, 1980, 92-93) – figure 3. Also, thirty-one similar objects were found during the excavation of the ancient harbour of Marseille (Hesnard *et alii*, 1999, 64) which is a multi-stratified context of the Greek and Roman periods.

We must stress that the interpretation of these finds as reels is only hypothetical – also because we have never had the opportunity to analyse them *de visu*. Other authors have suggested that they were toggles for sails (Eiseman & Ridgway, 1987, 16; Hesnard *et alii*, 1999, 64).

Loose fish hooks were recovered in wrecks of the Archaic period, such as the Isle of Giglio (Bound, 1991, 26) and Gela 1 (Panvini, 2001, 63) wrecks, and, more often, in wrecks of the Roman age such as those of Grand Conglouè (Benoit, 1961), Port-Vendres 1 (Chevalier & Santamaría, 1971), Titan (Benoît, 1958; Tailliez, 1961) and Punta Patedda (Jurlaro, 1972). But hooks were also found inside wooden boxes: in the Port-Vendres II (Colls *et alii*, 1977, 123-128) wreck, they were inside a cylindrical box, while in the Grado and Cap Camarat B (Carre, 1994) wrecks they were found inside rectangular boxes with sliding lids. In the Comacchio ship, numerous hooks were contained in a wicker basket (Berti, 1990, 271) – figure 4a.

In this last wreck, a grapnel hook was also found (Berti, 1990, 271) – figure 4b. This type of fishing gear, an example of which was also recovered from the Medieval Serçe Limani wreck (Piercy & Bass, 2004, 400), is still used today for catching octopus and squid.

The practice of line fishing aboard can also be documented by lead weights. These can be of various shapes and weights. The shape is often a truncated cone with a hole for the line (figure 5). This type of weight was used as early as the Greek period, as documented by finds in the Isle of Giglio wreck (Bound, 1991, 26-27).

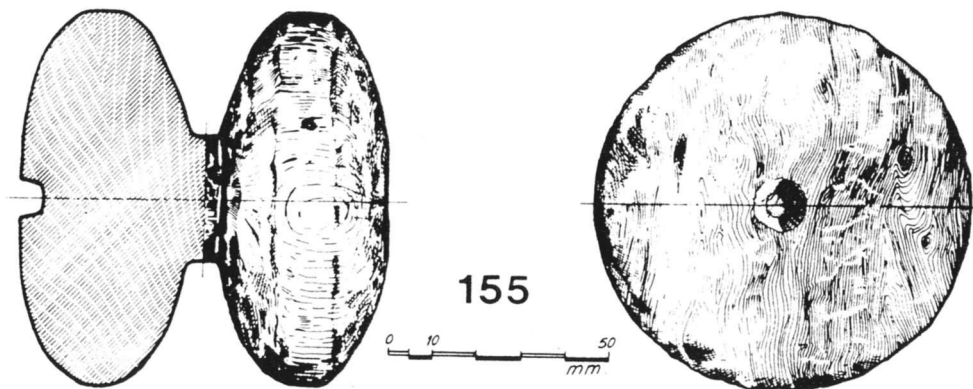


Figure 3. Possible reel from the Colonia de Sant Jordi Roman wreck (after Cerdà Juan, 1980, 92-93).

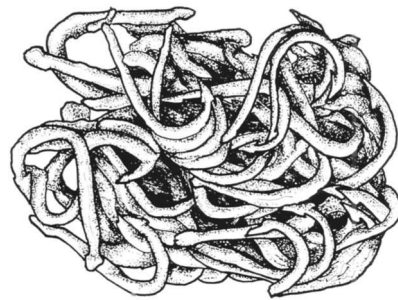
Indirect evidence of the use of line could also be the finding of mussels in the Comacchio Roman wreck (Corazza, 1990) and in the Byzantine wreck of Yassi Ada (Katzev, 1982b, 294). The mussels could, in fact, have been fished to be used as bait for hook-and-line fishing.

Net fishing is well documented both by ancient authors (especially Oppian) and by the iconography of the Roman period. These sources would indicate that these nets were used aboard boats rather than ships (Bekker-Nielsen, 2002b, 18-23). Because of the perishable nature of the organic material of which they were made, there are no traces of nets in the wrecks, but these objects are indirectly documented by some inorganic finds. We are speaking of lead sinkers, clay weights, net needles and lead rings.

Lead sinkers can have various shapes and weights and can be confused with weights for line fishing. In the Byzantine wreck of Yassi Ada, the weights had sphenoidal, crescentic and triangular shapes, but folded-over strips of lead were also found (Kuniholm, 1982) – figure 6. This last type of weight appears for the first time in the Archaic Isle of Giglio wreck (Bound, 1991, 26-27) – figure 7. These sinkers could be cast on board as the pieces of raw lead and, especially, the lead-coated spoon bowl found in the Yassi Ada wreck would testify (Katzev, 1982b, 280-281).

Sometimes, in Greek and Roman wrecks, clay weights both of pyramidal (figure 8) and lentoid shape (figure 9) can be present. Since they are very similar to loom weights, some scholars have not interpreted them as fishing gear, although they had been found in wrecks. This interpretation, curious at least, has been given to the objects recovered in both the Archaic wrecks of Gela (Panvini, 2001, 62; 95) and the Pisa San Rossore river harbour excavation (Bruni ed., 2000, 103).

Evidence that could support the interpretation of these finds as fishing sinkers, at least when they are found in a wreck or in a harbour, is provided by the discovery of a cluster of pyramidal terra-cotta objects in the excavation of a site at Eliza-



A



B



Figure 4. A. Hooks contained in a wicker basket of the Roman ship of Comacchio (after Berti, 1990, 271). B. A grapnel hook from the Roman ship of Comacchio (after Berti, 1990, 271).

vetovka on the norther coast of the Sea of Azov (Højte, 2005, 135). Another indirect testimony to the use of nets aboard is the discovery of net needles in some wrecks, such as the Byzantine wrecks of Yassi Ada (Katzev, 1982b, 262) and Serçe Limani (Piercy & Bass, 2004, 421-22). These objects have preserved the same shape from the ancient times to the modern age (figure 10).

The small lead rings that were found in the Archaic wreck off the Isle of Giglio (Bound, 1991, 26-27) – figure 11 – and in the Roman wrecks of Grand Congloué (Benoît, 1961, pl. 30) and Mahdia (Päffgen & Zanier, 1994, 127), but more often at the sites used for anchorage, have been interpreted as net sinkers, too, in contrast to their past interpretation as sail rings (figure 12, lower part). In our study of life aboard Roman ships (Beltrame, 2002, 67) we have reviewed the previous theory about their function as parts of the sails. Here, we have, in fact, suggested that it seems more logical that the rings, which are represented in iconography on the square sails of ancient ships, were made of wood, therefore of a less heavy material. A possible proof for this assumption comes from the recent discovery of a piece of sail with wooden rings in Egypt (Whitewright, 2007). In addition, 25 lead rings were found in the galley area of the Cap Lardier 4 Roman wreck (Beltrame, 2002, 67-68) – figure 13. Since they were found near a hearth used to cook aboard the ship, it seems quite obvious that they must have been attached to a net rather than

FISHING FROM SHIPS

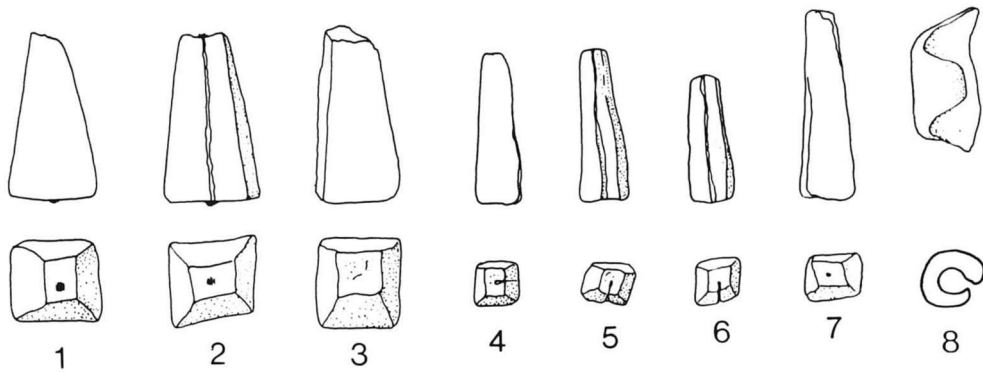


Figure 5. Fishing line weights from the Cavaliere Roman wreck (after Charlin, Gassend & Lequément, 1978, 52).

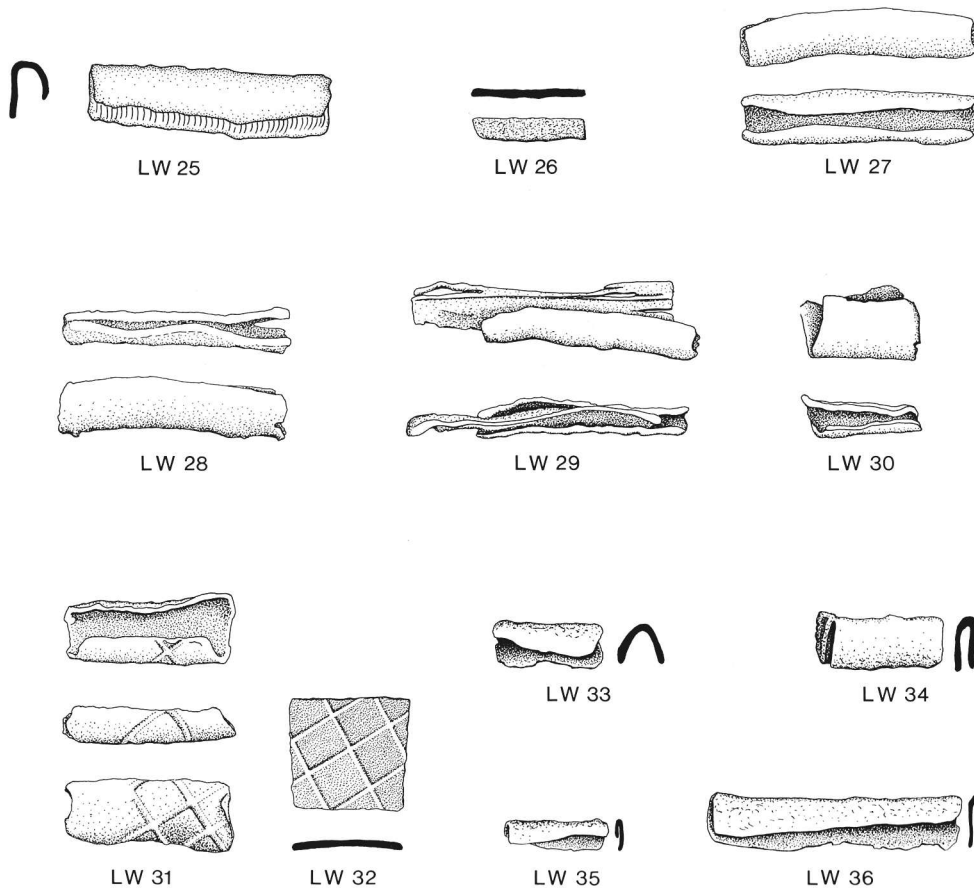


Figure 6. Net weights from the Byzantine wreck of Yassi Ada (after Kuniholm, 1982, figure 13.5).

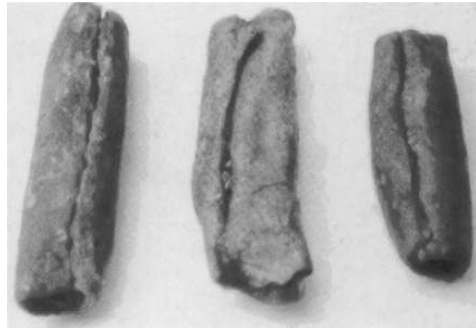


Figure 7. Net weights from the Archaic wreck of the Isle of Giglio (after Bound, 1991, 27).

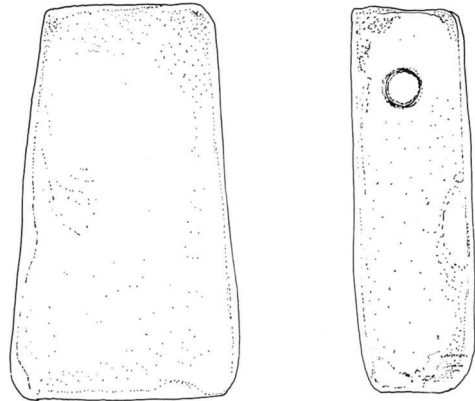


Figure 8. Terracotta net weight from the Roman ship of Comacchio (after Berti, 1990, 271).



Figure 9. Terracotta net weight from the Archaic wreck of the Isle of Giglio (after Bound, 1991, 27).



Figure 10. Modern netting needle.



Figure 11. Lead rings from the Archaic wreck of the Isle of Giglio (after Bound, 1991, 27).

to a sail. Finally, we should note that such lead rings were also recovered on fishing-related land sites such as the fisherman's hut at Casa Brancazzi near Orbetello, Italy (Cavallo, Ciampoltrini & Shepherd, 1992, 104 and figure 1).

The biggest rings, with an external pierced protuberance, found both on Greek and Roman ships (figure 12, top), are likely to have had a different use. An interesting interpretation suggests that the holes could be used to fasten a rope, which could be used to free nets or lines. The rings perhaps were sent down, along the line or the net, by a working line, to pull the hooked line down from the snag which held it, freeing it and giving the fisherman the chance to recover his gear (Foerster Laures, 1989).

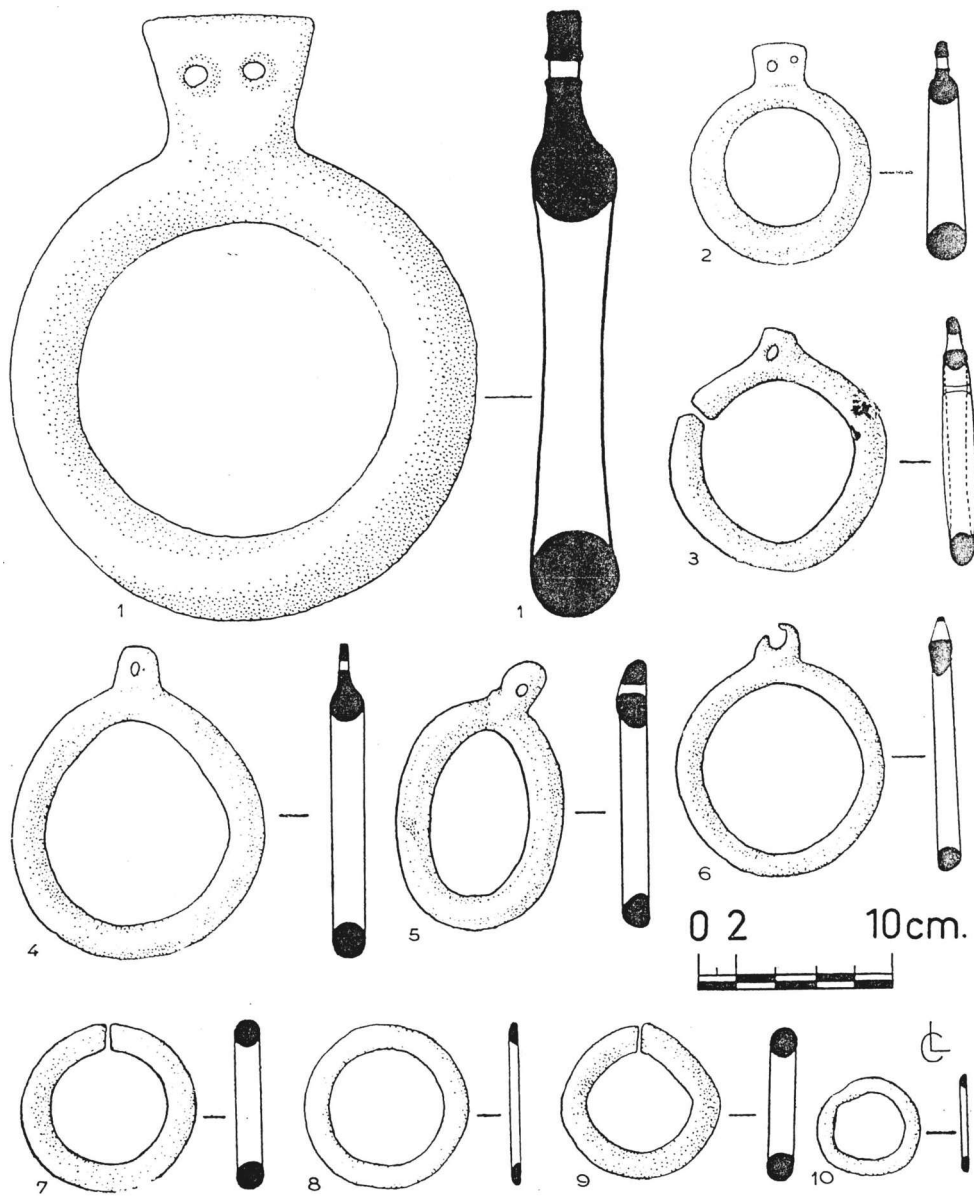


Figure 12. Lead rings from the Roman wreck of Grand Congloué (after Benoit, 1961, pl. 30).

The quite small number and size of lead sinkers occurring in wrecks, could indicate that they belonged to rather small nets. We can then presume that only casting nets (*amphiblêstra*), well illustrated in the African mosaics, were aboard ships, which is to say that nets were used only when the ship was at rest, in port or at anchor.

No evidence of floats for seines has been found in wrecks of ancient ships. In this regard, the only finds we are able to mention are the objects, made both of

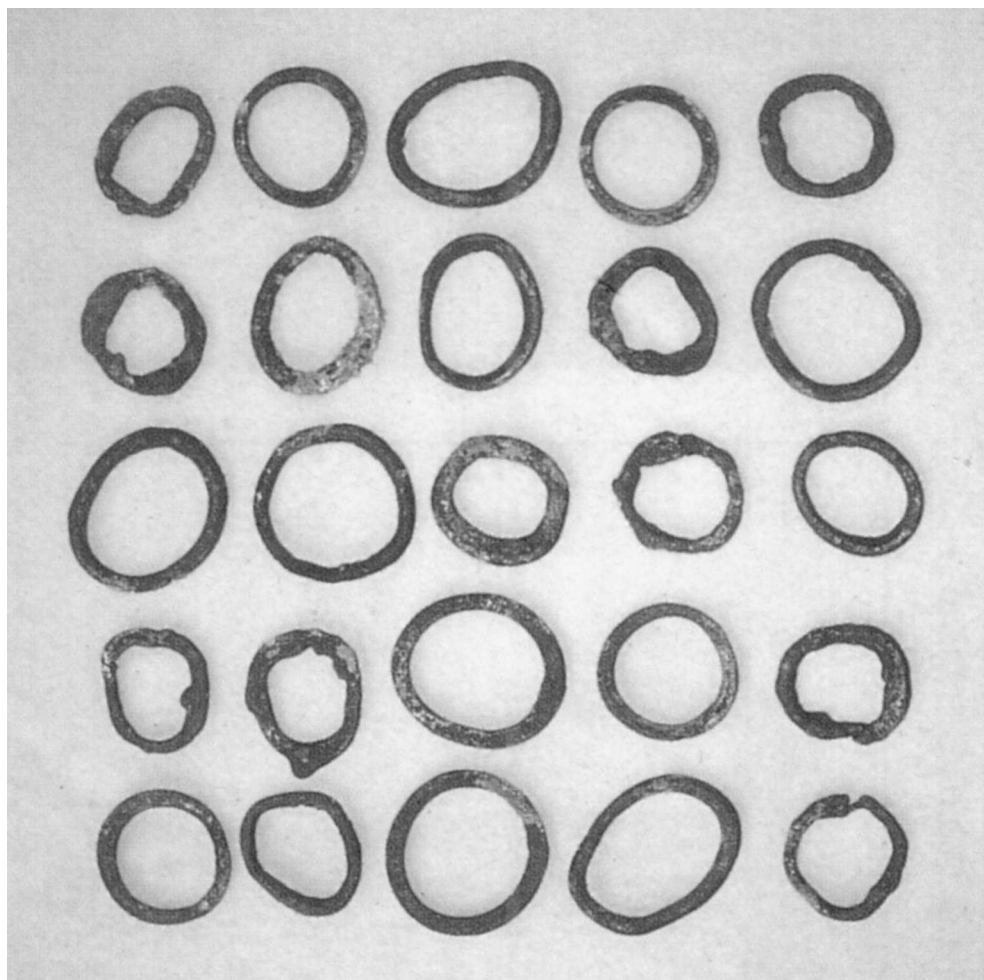


Figure 13. Lead rings from the galley area of the Cap Lardier 4 Roman wreck (photo J.-P. Joncheray).

bark and wood, discovered in the eleventh-century Serçe Limani (Piercy & Bass, 2004, 411-14) and perhaps in the ninth-century Bozburun ship (Hocker, 2005, 104). The perishable nature of wood and cork may explain why so few objects of this type survive on the shipwrecks, in contrast to the hundreds of lead sinkers.

It is important to note that the dating of fishing gear from wrecks and the association of fishing gear with an underwater site is not easy. Wrecks, in fact, are exposed to contamination by fishing activity in periods subsequent to the foundering of the vessel. The fishing implements that are lost over the site during these later fishing activities cannot be easily recognized, due to the strong conservatism in the design and use of this same kind of objects. Only a careful excavation will permit us to distinguish finds belonging to the wreck from contaminations.

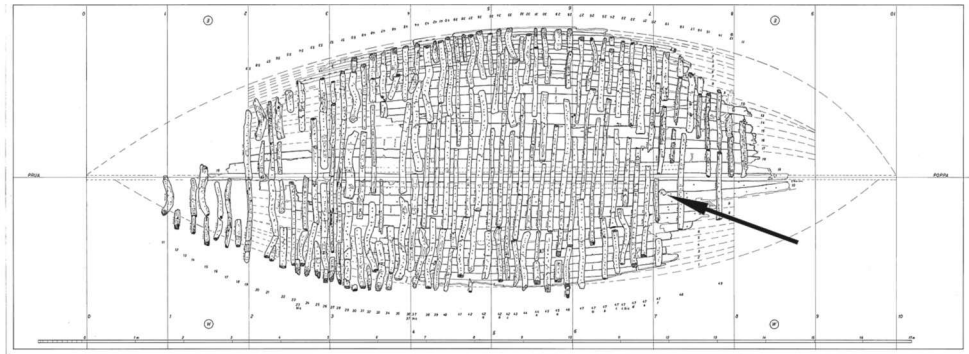


Figure 14. Plan of the hull of the Roman wreck of Grado. The arrow marks the hole in the hull where a double flange, connected to a lead tube, was located (drawing G. Penzo).

Conclusion

In short, the evidence from wrecks of ancient maritime ships indicates that, aboard vessels from the Greek period to the Middle Ages, fishing activity was not rare. However, a limited number of finds related to fishing in each ship could indicate a subsistence or recreational activity rather than a professional one. That is to say that we still have no archaeological proof of offshore fishing for the market in ancient times. The earliest evidence would be the Serçe Limani Byzantine wreck where it was calculated that three nets, 40 metres long, were aboard (Piercy & Bass, 2004, 424). The evidence of fishing from sporadic finds, because difficult to identify, is also quite poor (Gianfrotta, 1999, 14-26). In any case, a greater attention to this kind of isolated traces could give us very important information about other aspects of fishing from ships as the technique of coral fishing (Galasso, 1997, 122-124; Gianfrotta, 1999, 16-18).

Then, it is also clear that this activity could have limits because of the well-known difficulty keeping the fish fresh or alive.

The Fiumicino boat no. 5 would offer the earliest evidence of the practice of keeping fish alive in well-boxes aboard (Boetto, 2006a). Here, a wooden box, in the middle of the boat, was filled directly from the sea through some holes in the bottom of the hull. A similar solution, used in many fishing vessels of modern times, could be present aboard ancient maritime ships too.

Another solution could be the use of a tank filled with water by pumps. Although there is no evidence for any kind of fish tanks on ancient marine ships, the second-century wreck from Grado offers very important news. On the floor of the hull, near the keel, a lead tube was connected to the strake planking, exiting through the bottom of the ship (figures 14, 15, 16). Piero Dell'Amico, the naval archaeologist who excavated the wreck, has proposed that a piston pump was used to recover water from the bilge. This pump would have discharged water not from the deck, which was the normal arrangement on an ancient vessel, but from the bottom in a very modern



Figure 15. Lead tube with double flange inside the hull of the Grado wreck, near the keel (after Beltrame & Gaddi, 2005, figure 13).



Figure 16. The hole in the planking of the hull of the Grado wreck after the removal of the double flange with the lead tube (photo the author).

way. If true, this would be the earliest evidence of the use of a piston bilge pump aboard ancient ships where, normally, simpler chain-pumps are attested.

Recently, Dario Gaddi and I (Beltrame & Gaddi, 2005; Beltrame, Gaddi & Pavizzi, in press) have demonstrated that a bilge pump of this kind has no sense and a more logical explanation was that the presumed piston pump was used to suck water from the sea. But at this point the question is: what was the purpose of this system? The only explanation we can propose is that the water was used to fill fish tanks in order to change the water frequently, which was necessary to keep fish alive.

Considering that the lead tubes are the only evidence of this system, we must assume that the tanks had been dismantled in order to convert it to a freighter, to carry the cargo of amphoras found over the hull of the wreck. On the other hand, we should not forget that the amphorae carried in this ship were filled with pieces of fish, which is to say the *nauclerus* of the vessel was engaged in the fish trade.

Obviously, because of the poor evidence, this interpretation of the Grado ship requires caution (Oleson & Stein, 2007; Beltrame & Gaddi, 2008) but it seems clear that it could open a very important window on the problem of fishing in ancient times.

Bibliography

Abbreviations

AA	Antiquités Africaines.
AAE	Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy.
ABeja	Arquivo de Beja: Boletim da Câmara Municipal.
AEspA	Archivo Español de Arqueología.
AJ	The Antiquaries Journal.
AJA	American Journal of Archaeology.
AJPh	American Journal of Philology.
AMM	Archaeologia Maritima Mediterranea, An International Journal on Underwater Archaeology.
ANSER	Ancient Sea Routes (Anciennes Routes Maritimes Méditerranéennes), Programme Interreg IIIB Medocc.
AntO	Antiguo Oriente.
AR	L'Africa romana.
ASubacq	Archeologia subacquea. Documenti, studi e ricerche.
BAM	Bulletin d'Archéologie Marocaine.
BAR (IS)	British Archaeological Reports, International Series.
BIFAO	Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire.
BPH	Bibliotheca Praehistorica Hispana.
BSR	British School at Rome.
C&M	Classica et Mediaevalia.
CAS	Cahiers d'Arqueologie Subaquatique.
CASC	Centre d'Arqueologia Subaquàtica de Catalunya.
CASCV	Centro de Arqueología Subacuática de la Comunidad Valenciana.

CC	Cahiers Corsica, publiés par la Federation d'Associations et Groupements pour les études corses.
CIETA	Centre International d'Études des Textiles Anciennes.
CIL	Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.
CJ	The Classical Journal.
CJFAR	Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Research.
CMGR	Colloque sur la Mosaïque Gréco-Romaine.
CMRE	Corpus de Mosaicos Romanos de España.
CMRP	Corpus dos Mosaicos Romanos de Portugal.
CMT	Corpus de Mosaïques de Tunisie.
CoML	Census of Marine Life.
CPh	Classical Philology.
CQ	The Classical Quarterly.
CRAI	Comptes-Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres.
CSIC	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas.
DRASSM	Département des Recherches Archéologiques Subaquatiques et Sous-marines.
DS	C. Daremberg and E. Saglio, Dictionnaire des Antiquités Grecques et Romaines, Paris 1873-1919.
GGM	Carolus Mullerus (ed.), Geographi Graeci Minores, Paris 1855-1861.
HMAP	History of Marine Animal Populations.
ICAZ	International Council for Archaeozoology.
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna.
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea.
IEJ	Israel Exploration Journal.
IGR	Inscriptiones Graecae ad Res Romanas Pertinentes.
IGSK	Inschriften Griechischer Städte aus Kleinasien (= IK).
IJNA	International Journal of Nautical Archaeology.
ILS	Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae.
INA	Institute of Nautical Archaeology.
INRH	Institut National de Recherche Halieutique.
JAS	Journal of Archaeological Science.
JEA	Journal of Egyptian Archaeology.
JRA	Journal of Roman Archaeology.
JRS	Journal of Roman Studies.
KLNM	Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for Nordisk Middelalder.
Lattara	Lattara: Mélanges d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Lattes.
LIMC	Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae.
MARQ	Museo Arqueológico de Alicante.
MEFRA	Mélanges de l'École Française à Rome. Antiquité.

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- MEFRM Melanges de l'École Française à Rome. Moyen-Age.
- MM Madrider Mitteilungen.
- NESAT North European Symposium for Archaeological Textiles.
- NIMA National Imagery and Mapping Agency, Bethesda, MD.
- NJZ Netherlands Journal of Zoology.
- Paléorient Paléorient: Revue Interdisciplinaire de Préhistoire et Protohistoire de l'Asie du Sud-Ouest.
- P. Oxy The Oxyrhynchus Papyri.
- Praktika Praktika tis en Athenais Archaialogikis Etaireias.
- RE Pauly-Wissowa-Kroll, Real-Encyclopaedia der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft.
- REA Revue des Études Anciennes.
- RLR Revue des Langues Romanes.
- Saguntum Saguntum: Papeles del Laboratorio de Arqueología de Valencia.
- SF Statens Fiskeretskapsimport.
- SFECAG Société Française d'Étude de la Céramique Antique en Gaule.
- SURVAS Synthesis and Upscaling of sea-level Rise Vulnerability Assessment Studies.
- TopOO Topoi Orient-Occident.
- ZSAK Zeitschrift für Schweizerische Archäologie und Kunstgeschichte (Revue Suisse d'Art et d'Archéologie).

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