

SAINT ANDRE, 1901 - PORTUGAL'S DEEP WATER UNDERWATER CULTURAL
HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Contact Information: Paulo Costa (pncosta@fcsh.unl.pt)

Instituto de Arqueologia e Paleociências, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa (+351 91 6692189)

Willing to Attend Workshop? Yes.

Target Name: *Saint Andre*

Geographic Areas of Interest within the North Atlantic Ocean: Portuguese coast, around the point 40.530717°; -9.802692°.

Relevant Subject Areas: Marine Archaeology, Art History, Modern History.

Brief Overview of Area: A small elliptical area, oriented north-south, around the point 40.530717°; -9.802692°, with depths between 100 and 300 meters.

Brief Summary of Current State of Knowledge: This steamship sunk in 1901 with part of the art collection presented in the Portuguese pavilion at the World Exhibition of Paris in 1900. This site has not been located by archaeologists.

Although perhaps the most important part of the cargo were paintings, which have long disappeared, we believe that this shipwreck can become a tremendously important learning center for the history of Portugal in the late 19th and early 20th century.

The beginning of the 20th century in Portugal – as in Europe – was a period of cultural and technological change, not very well known by the general public. The finding and studying of this shipwreck would entail an extensive research of the period and the history of the institutions involved in planning and designing the Portuguese pavilion.

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Filipe Castro (TAMU); Joao Sousa (LSTS/FEUP); Alexandre Monteiro (IAP/UNL); Jose Pinto (LSTS/FEUP); Paulo Costa (IHC/UNL); Miguel Martins (DGPC); Goncalo Calado (ULHT); Clara Sarmento (CEI/ISCAP); Miguel San Claudio (IAP/UNL); Rebeca Alonso Galvan (ICAM).

Rationale for Future Exploration: Texas A&M ShipLAB, the Oporto University Underwater Systems and Technology Laboratory (LSTS) and the Lisbon NOVA University are now applying for permits with the Portuguese Heritage Agency (DGPC) for the survey and mapping of selected areas of the Portuguese coastline up to 100 m deep, the maximum range of the sensing equipment embarked on board LSTS AUV's.

Relevant Partnerships: We are a collaborative interdisciplinary scientific exploration group, that integrates Spanish and Portuguese nautical archaeologists, biologists, historians, maritime historians and lawyers, social scientists and underwater robotics specialists that collect input from management agencies, fishing and diving communities in order to identify unexplored areas of the ocean where new UCH discoveries are likely to be made.

We have MoU's with the Portuguese Mission for the Extension of the Continental Shelf (EMEPC), the Cultural Heritage General Directory (DGPC), the Portuguese Navy Hydrographical Institute (IH) and with the coastal counties of Esposende, Lagos, Grandola, Sines and Alcacer do Sal.

NOVA University of Lisbon's Instituto de Arqueologia e Paleociências has since 2011 positioned itself as a national and international leader on nautical archaeology studies, with increased participation in international European research programs. IAP-NOVA is also a leading

institution in two sensitive topics concerning the safety of UCH: treasure hunting and trawler fishing activities, which are threatening the submerged heritage of Portugal, as well as that of many other countries such as Mozambique, Cape Verde and Uruguay.

The Underwater Systems and Technology Lab (LSTS) is an interdisciplinary research laboratory established in 1997. The LSTS specializes on the design, construction, and operation of unmanned underwater, surface and air vehicles and on the development of tools and technologies for the deployment of networked remotely operated vehicle systems. During the last 20 years, researchers from the LSTS have successfully fielded unmanned air, ground, surface and underwater vehicles in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and in the Mediterranean Sea.

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