

Text edited by Peter Symes

Exploring the world of submerged beverages: From 400-year-old liquor to age-defying wines and 19th-century beers, a liquid legacy emerges from the ocean depths.

The mystique of sunken treasures has captured the imagination of adventurers and dreamers for centuries, and in more recent times, divers too. However, some recent discoveries are not of gold and jewels but rather of liquid gold that has been ageing



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The 17th-century ship *Vasa* sank in 1628 in Stockholm, Sweden



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Beer & Booze from Wrecks

gracefully at the bottom of the ocean for decades and even centuries.

From a 400-year-old liquor recreated from finds on the fabled *Vasa* wreck to Argentinian wines aged in the sea, and even beer dating back to the 1840s, these

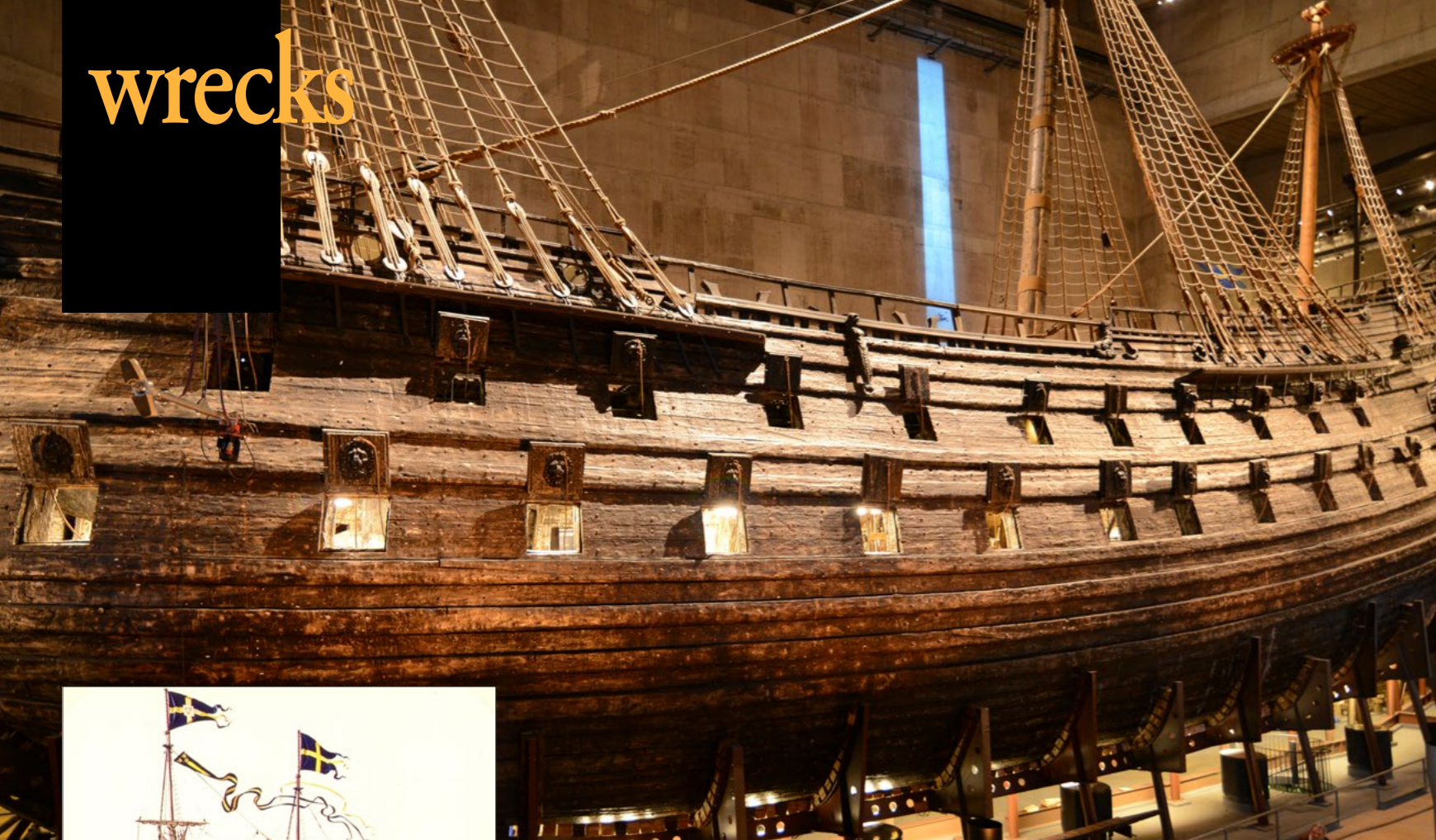
submerged spirits and wines are turning the tide in the world of beverages, intriguing collectors, historians and divers alike. These sunken vessels have become time capsules, preserving liquid legacies that tell tales of the past and offer a glimpse into the

craftsmanship of bygone eras.

As we delve into the depths of the ocean to uncover these hidden treasures, we become time travellers, immersed in the rich history and cultural significance of these submerged beverages.

Vasa 1628: A toast to maritime heritage

The *Vasa* is arguably the world's most famous shipwreck, perhaps next to the *Titanic*. The majestic Swedish warship, which sank in 1628 during its maiden voyage, was rediscovered just a few kilo-



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The Swedish steamship Kyros, which carried hundreds of bottles of cognac when it was sunk by a German U-boat in 1917 (above); Painting by Björn Landström of the Swedish warship Vasa (left)

erage. This ancient liquor provides a rare window into the drinking habits of sailors and offers an intimate connection to the maritime culture of the era. As historians and enthusiasts delve deeper into the Vasa's legacy, they unlock the secrets of this liquid treasure, painting a vivid picture of life at sea in the distant past.

Cognac from the Baltic abyss

Another liquor was discovered in the Baltic Sea in 2012 by Finnish divers. The 220-tonne Swedish steamship Kyros was carrying hundreds of bottles of cognac and liqueurs when it was torpedoed by a German U-boat on 19 May 1917. According to the Finnish media Yle, the wreck's location remained a well-kept secret for

decades, until recent times when divers uncovered bottles of well-aged cognac on the wreck, which rests at a depth of around 80 metres.

With each bottle containing a timeless liquor, offering a tantalising glimpse into the past, evoking the spirit of an earlier era and the allure of long-lost voyages. As the veil of history is lifted, the story of this precious cognac continues to captivate the imaginations of enthusiasts and historians alike.

Champagne from the Baltic

Another shipwreck in the Baltic Sea, which came to be known among divers as the "Champagne wreck," revealed a treasure trove of 170-year-old champagne bottles. One hundred



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sixty-eight bottles were found 50m beneath the Baltic Sea in July 2010, several of them unusually well-preserved due to the stable, cold and dark conditions. Forty-seven of the 168 bottles in the wreck contained Veuve Clicquot, one of the most famous and coveted champagnes. According to records, Clicquot champagne was first produced in 1772. The bottles are alleged to have been destined for the court of the Russian czar.

Reports from BBC, *Decanter* and *Smithsonian Magazine*

highlighted the excitement surrounding this discovery. Auctioned at record prices, the vintage champagne's rarity and allure captivated enthusiasts and collectors worldwide.

American whiskey from a 170-year-old shipwreck

Yet another 170-year-old shipwreck holds an invaluable treasure of American whiskey. This sunken vessel, a passenger steamer called *The Westmoreland*, which foundered in the frigid waters of

northern Lake Michigan in 1854 and was since forgotten, has become a repository of golden spirits, with barrels of well-preserved whiskey lying untouched for generations. These well-preserved bottles provide a glimpse into the past, immersing collectors and historians in the stories of the 1800s.

The allure of this find extends well beyond its monetary worth, as experts speculate that the whiskey's ageing process underwater might have bestowed upon it unique and sought-after flavours. Those

fortunate enough to experience a sip of this liquid time capsule are transported back to the 19th century, savouring the essence of a bygone age with every drop. According to *Forbes*, this sunken treasure could be worth millions.

Glasgow's tragic tale

A decanter of whisky was rescued by divers from the 130-year-old shipwreck of *SS Wallachia* that sank in the Firth of

Clyde in 1895 while carrying a precious cargo of whisky and beer, which was thought to have been lost forever.

The excitement does not end with the discovery of submerged treasures; some of these historical beverages find their way to auction houses. A diver has been putting his find up for auction, including what is believed to be one of only two decanters of Wilkinson's Famous Liqueur Whisky recovered from the wreck. "Reports from those who have been

brave enough to sample these whiskies in the past range from 'elegant and moving' to an 'utter abomination,' suggesting that anyone looking to sample this 125-year-old amber nectar should tread carefully," the *Scotsman* reported.

Oceanic wine maturation: The art of patience

From Argentina to Australia, innovative wineries have delved into the art of oceanic wine maturation by storing their barrels or bottles of wine and

beer in submerged cellars. The gentle rocking motion and consistent temperature variations underwater appear to offer a more stable environment for wine to evolve, leading to the refinement of its taste and texture. Winemakers embrace this method as an exciting way to enhance the complexity of their vintages and present wine enthusiasts with a one-of-a-kind sensory experience.

Wine enthusiasts indulging in these unique beverages are offered a taste of history,



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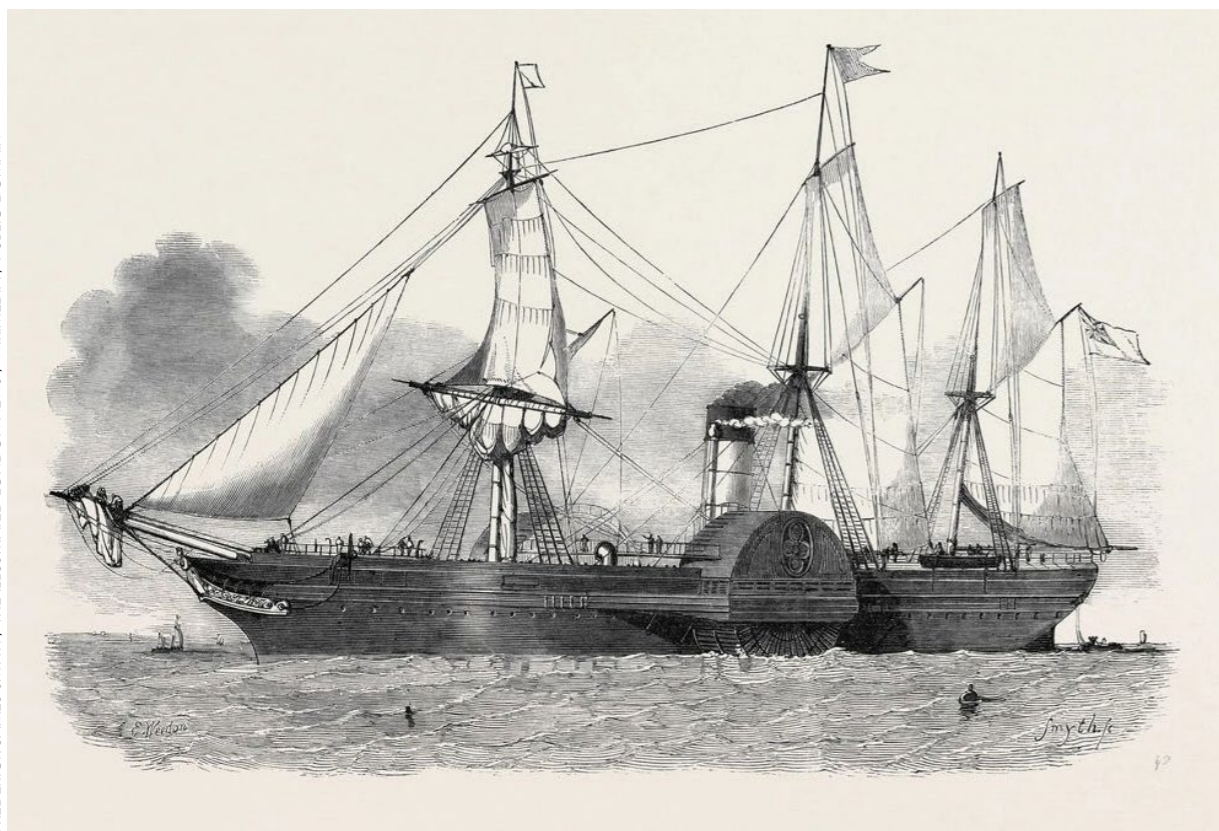


Illustration by Frederick James Smyth of the British Mail steamship *Asia*, which was similar to *The Westmoreland*

where the passage of time intertwines with the maritime elements. As the trend of underwater wine maturation gains momentum, wine enthusiasts worldwide eagerly anticipate the emergence of these sunken gems, where liquid alchemy marries with the enigmatic embrace of the sea.

The ocean's cradle becomes a playground for viticulture, where wine enthusiasts savour wines enriched by the environment's embrace.



Reconstruction of Greek amphorae stacked as they may have been placed on ships in ancient times.

Back in 2013, *X-Ray Mag* contributors Larry Cohen and Olga Torrey visited Casa Joncols in Spain on a dive trip where they sampled some of the local wine, which was matured under the sea. Dive centre staff submerged crates of young wine to a depth of 33ft (10m) in the Mediterranean Sea. After eight months, tastings and lab tests revealed that the underwater pressure indeed improved their maturation process. Vailet (white), ViDivi (red) and Escuturit Brut Cava (sparkling) were among the submerged wines, which matured faster within the ocean's embrace. Now, exclusively served at Cala Joncols, these underwater-aged wines are offered at double the price. As a special treat for divers, Euro-Divers runs a thrilling scavenger hunt, granting the lucky finders a bottle from the sunken treasure.

Wine matured in amphorae

In 2017, *X-Ray Mag* reported on the opening of another underwater winery, this time in Croatia. In the picturesque town of Drač, situated on the Pelješac peninsula about an hour north of Dubrovnik, lies the Edivo Vina winery. A unique and innovative approach to wine storage awaits visitors, as the winery submerges clay jugs, known as amphorae, in the depths of Mali Ston Bay. The wines rest underwater for one to two years, maturing at the bottom of the Adriatic Sea, before being ready for consumption.

Before taking the plunge into the sea, the wines undergo initial above-



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ground ageing for three months. The brains behind this unconventional method are the owners of the winery, Ivo and Anto Šegovic, and Edi Bajurin. Inspired by ancient Greek practices, where amphorae were used to store wine, the trio aimed to infuse their wines with the delicate aroma of pinewood while safeguarding their quality, colour and aroma. Remarkably, the wines emerge from their aquatic sanctuary unscathed, offering an exceptional sensory experience to those who partake in their nautical journey.

Down under, Ocean Aged stands at the forefront of underwater wine maturation, inspired by the maritime

heritage of Australia. In a delightful fusion of tradition and innovation, this boutique winery embraces the ocean's wisdom to shape the character of its wines.

Authorities' scrutiny of underwater wine

In a turn of events, *X-Ray Mag* also reported on US authorities scrutinising the practice of underwater wine maturation. As this approach gained popularity, regulatory bodies have raised concerns about the risk of contamination by the ingress of seawater as well as the possible impact on marine ecosystems. While winemakers continue experimenting with this unique ageing

method, they must navigate the delicate balance between innovation, regulatory requirements and environmental preservation.

Ancient beers and shipwrecked yeasts

Diving into maritime history, experts have unearthed two fascinating tales of ancient shipwreck beers.

The first discovery involves beer dating back 220 years, retrieved from the protected Historic Shipwreck Sydney Cove (1797) at Preservation Island, Tasmania, which is believed to be the world's oldest surviving beer. The research team has isolated live yeast from the bottle contents and used it to



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brew beer using period recipes, revealing insights into historical brewing techniques, and offering enthusiasts a chance to taste beer of over two centuries ago.

Beer barrels were also found on the 1840s shipwreck, *Wallachia*, which resurfaced with well-preserved yeast, enticing brewers to resurrect centuries-old flavours.

Notably,

the shipwrecked yeasts are revolutionising modern brewing practices. Researchers believe these ancient microorganisms could alter beer's taste and aroma, offering a distinctive and novel experience for beer lovers worldwide. As these beers of yore are carefully examined, brewers eagerly explore the potential of shipwrecked yeasts, inviting us to sip history in every brew.

Theft in the deep

Amidst the allure of submerged treasures, a cautionary tale of thievery also surfaced. In 2021, reports emerged that audacious thieves targeted a submerged cache of beer left ageing in

barrels within a shipwreck and somehow made off with the sunken beverages. A reminder of the importance of preserving these liquid legacies, this incident highlights the need to safeguard these unique products.

Don't drink and dive

On a concluding note, diving and alcohol do not mix. We advocate nothing of the sort. This article is merely intended as light-natured infotainment about interesting finds from historic shipwrecks and how the sea is occasionally being used to mature alcoholic beverages. Those of us who are both avid divers and who enjoy a good glass of wine for dinner, or collect fine spirits, may also find it interesting or fun to enjoy a beverage that has a relationship with the sea and diving. □

REFERENCES: VASA1628



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Screenshot from the video about the discovery of ancient glassware



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Ancient Roman shipwreck reveals a trove of preserved glassware

Archaeologists have recovered exquisitely preserved Roman glassware from a 2,000-year-old shipwreck near the coast of Rome, shedding light on ancient maritime trade routes.

Underwater archaeologists recently discovered the remains of an ancient Roman cargo ship off Rome's coast. This significant find goes beyond merely finding another shipwreck; it offers an intriguing glimpse into the complexities of ancient Roman seafaring, trade practices and the far-reaching influence of Rome's maritime network.

The Capo Corso 2 wreck was discovered in 2012 at a depth of around 350 metres between Sicily's Capo Corso and the

island of Capraia which lies off Tuscany, Italy.

Ancient glassware

Underneath centuries of silt and sea life, the archaeologists uncovered a collection of beautifully preserved Roman glassware. These artefacts, dating back 2,000 years, have been encased and safeguarded by the sea bed, enabling their delicate structures and intricate designs to endure throughout the ages. Their exceptional state of preservation suggests that the ship sank quickly, leaving the cargo undisturbed until now.

Insight into maritime trade

The ship's vast and diverse cargo points to the extensive trade relations the ancient Romans maintained throughout the Mediterranean. The fact that

such delicate items could be transported vast distances by sea underscores the skill and sophistication of Roman mariners, and their sturdy vessels. As such, the discovery provides crucial insights into Rome's intricate maritime trade network, giving us a better understanding of the economy and trade practices of that era.

Skilled glassmakers

The discovery of this ship and its cargo enhances our understanding of ancient Roman life, commerce and artistry. In particular, it sheds light on the skills of Roman glassmakers, and the types of goods that were deemed valuable enough to transport across the risky waters of the Mediterranean. □ SOURCE: ITALY'S NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENCY FOR UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE



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Discovery of 1879 Lake Superior shipwreck

A tug boat that disappeared into Lake Superior 144 years ago has been found, according to the Great Lakes Shipwreck Historical Society.

The *Satellite* sank on 21 June 1879, according to the historical society, either as a consequence of a technical issue or because the boat collided with a floating log. The ship capsized, but no one perished. In the summer of 2022, the society worked with Josh Gates of the Discovery Channel's *Expedition Unknown* to produce a show about two French minesweepers that vanished on their maiden voyage in 1918.

After a remotely controlled vehicle photographed a shipwreck in the lake, it was concluded that it was the *Satellite* and not a minesweeper be-

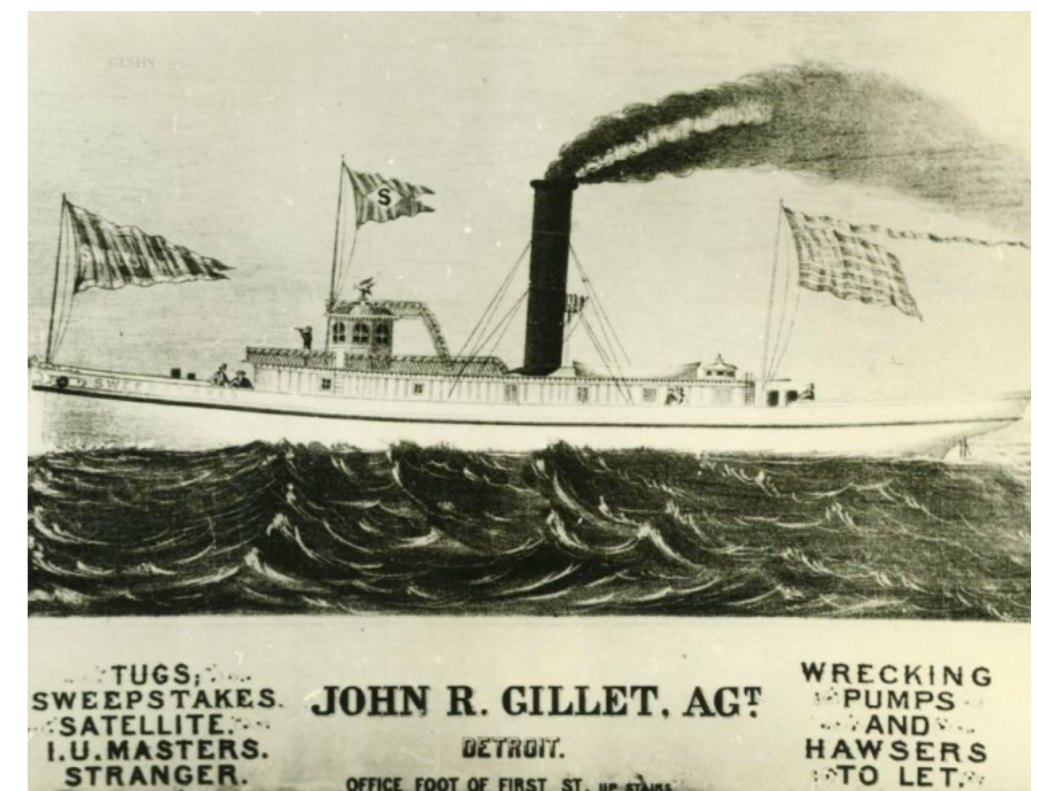
cause the ship was constructed of wood and not steel. The historical organization stated that there were no known photographs of the *Satellite*.

At the time of its demise, the *Satellite* was regarded as one of the Great Lakes' most ex-

quisite ships.

"It is said that her cabin and upper works were the most elaborate put upon a craft of her kind," the *Detroit Press and Tribune* reported. □

SOURCE: GREAT LAKES SHIPWRECK HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Possible illustration of the *Satellite*

GREAT LAKES SHIPWRECK HISTORICAL SOCIETY / PRESS RELEASE



Phoenician ship carved on the face of a sarcophagus from the second century AD



MARK CARTWRIGHT / CC BY-SA 3.0

Spanish archaeologists to rescue 2,500-year-old Phoenician shipwreck

A 2,500-year-old Phoenician shipwreck off the coast of Mazarrón is slated for an unprecedented rescue operation by Spanish archaeologists.

The submerged relic, a testament to the advanced seafaring capabilities of the ancient Phoenicians, lies off the coast of Mazarrón in the Mediterranean Sea.

Unveiling Phoenician maritime prowess

Discovered more than three decades ago, this Phoenician ship is one of the best-preserved examples of ancient seafaring vessels. The remarkable condition of the shipwreck

promises invaluable insights into Phoenician shipbuilding, navigation and trade practices that were a cornerstone of their civilization.

The rescue plan

The recovery operation involves a delicate process of transferring the vessel from its underwater resting place to a custom-built facility for preservation and study. This audacious plan could pave the way for similar efforts worldwide, providing a roadmap for safeguarding our shared maritime heritage.

A portal to the past

As anticipation builds around the planned rescue, it is clear that this project offers more than just the retrieval of an ancient artefact. It represents a

bridge to our past, illuminating the ingenuity and resilience of the Phoenicians, a culture that thrived over two millennia ago.

Who were the Phoenicians?

The Phoenicians were an ancient maritime trading culture that originated in the eastern Mediterranean around 1200 BC. Renowned as master shipbuilders and sailors, they established trade routes and colonies across the Mediterranean, including in modern-day Lebanon, Syria and northern Israel.

The Phoenicians' most notable contributions include the development of the alphabet that forms the basis of modern Western scripts and the production of a purple dye that was a symbol of royalty. □

SOURCE: ARKEONEWS

UNESCO-led mission discovers three ancient shipwrecks off Tunisian coast

Recent underwater archaeological efforts by UNESCO and eight Member States have revealed three shipwrecks, contributing to the protection of our shared underwater heritage.

According to reports, these shipwrecks are believed to date back to Roman times. Although the Mediterranean Sea is known for its rich history of maritime trade and naval warfare, the discovery

of intact ancient shipwrecks remains a rare occurrence.

The shipwrecks were discovered during an operation intended to protect underwater heritage. UNESCO and the eight participating Member States launched this mission, recognizing the critical value of these sites in understanding our collective past.

Details still limited

The archaeologists involved in the mission have yet to fully analyze and date the recovered artifacts. Details of the shipwrecks remain limited, but

their discovery adds to a growing list of archaeological finds in the Mediterranean region.

These sites serve as underwater time capsules, providing us with unique insights into the trade networks, craftsmanship and seafaring traditions of ancient civilizations.

This event highlights the ongoing need for multinational initiatives to protect our shared cultural heritage, both on land and underwater. As these shipwrecks are studied further, they will undoubtedly yield more exciting glimpses into our rich maritime past. □ SOURCE: UNESCO



One of the three shipwrecks found in Tunisia's Skerki Bank during a 2022 expedition

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