
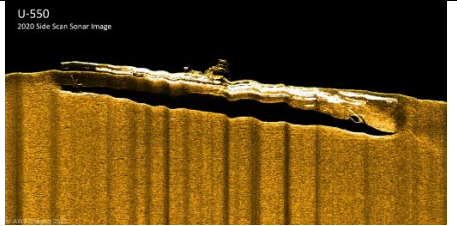

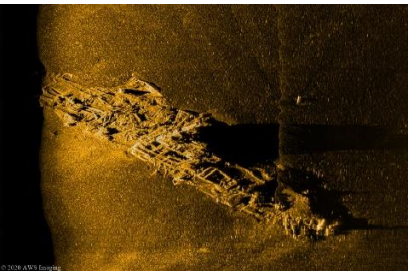

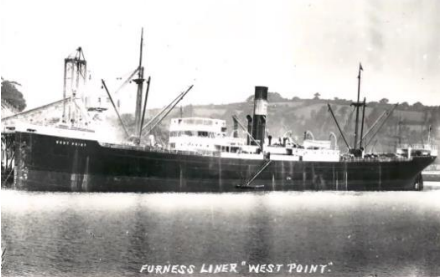
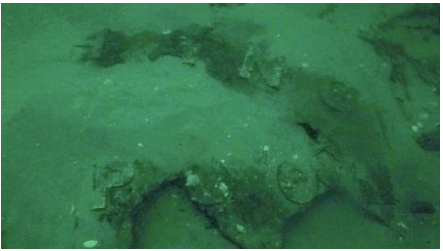

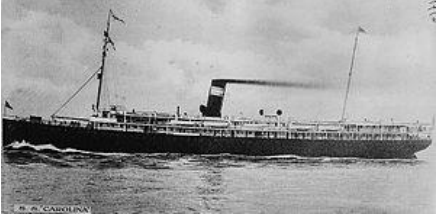



# D/V TENACIOUS

ATLANTIC WRECK SALVAGE, L.L.C.

## PRESENTATIONS AVAILABLE TO HIGH SCHOOL AND MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

<p>WW2</p> <p><b>From Ordinary to Extraordinary: The Merchant Mariner's Heroic Role in WWII's Battle for the Atlantic</b></p>  <p>© 2016 Bradley Sheard</p>	<p>On April 16, 1994, German U-boat <i>U-550</i> torpedoed the <i>SS Pan Pennsylvania</i> (<i>Pan Penn</i>), the world's largest oil tanker of her day. Fifty-six of <i>Pan Penn</i>'s eighty-one crewmembers survived one of WWII's most fascinating ocean battles. The battle between <i>Pan Penn</i> and <i>U-550</i> is just one of thousands that took place in North Atlantic waters during WW2. This presentation explores what became known as the Battle of the Atlantic, the history of the Merchant Marine Service from its development to today, and the vital role both our Navy sailors and Merchant Mariners played in WW2.</p> <p>A team from <i>D/V Tenacious</i> discovered the wreckage of <i>U-550</i> and the stern of the <i>Pan Penn</i> in 2012. The crew interviewed both US and German servicemen who survived the battle to learn more about what happened. This presentation includes firsthand accounts from servicemen, historical documents, and information gathered from the sunken ships themselves as well as underwater photos and videos of the ships as they rest today.</p> <p>Photos: Left – Underwater photo of divers exploring the conning tower as it sits today.</p> <p>Top right – 2020 side scan sonar image of <i>U-550</i> on the ocean floor. Her propellers, conning tower, and sharp bow are visible in the image.</p> <p>Bottom right – <i>U-550</i>'s crew surfaces on the conning tower after being depth-charged by US destroyer escorts. They were later taken prisoner aboard one of the destroyer escorts.</p>	 
<p>WW1</p> <p><b>On the Precipice of War: The Legacy of U-53</b></p> 	<p>German <i>U-53</i> commander Hans Rose made an unannounced visit to the Commandant of the United States Second Naval District in Newport Harbor on the morning of October 7, 1916. America had not yet entered WW1. After a tense visit, the Rose returned to his U-boat sank five British and Norwegian ships in the waters South of Nantucket. Powerless to retaliate, the Americans could only watch as the <i>Stephano</i>, <i>Strathdene</i>, <i>West Point</i>, <i>Bloomersdijk</i>, and <i>Christian Knudsen</i> were blown to the depths.</p> <p><i>U-53</i>'s visit to Newport is one of a series of events that drew America into WW1. This presentation explores German U-boat activity on the East Coast before and during WW1, what was happening in the world as WW1 broke out, the sinking of the steamship <i>Lusitania</i>, and why America finally entered WW1. It also provides</p>	

	<p>historical perspective on U-boat commanders like Rose and their place in world history.</p> <p>Four of the <i>U-53</i> casualties were discovered by Captain Eric Takakjian in the 1990s. <i>D/V Tenacious</i> dived and confirmed their identities in the summers of 2017 and 2018. In 2020, the <i>D/V Tenacious</i> crew discovered the <i>West Point</i>, the remaining <i>U-53</i> casualty and closed this chapter in American Naval history.</p> <p>Photos: Previous page left – Side scan sonar image of the <i>West Point</i>.</p> <p>Previous page right – U-boat Commander Hans Rose visits the Americans at New Port Harbor.</p> <p>Upper right – One of the five ships sunk by <i>U-53</i> on October 7, 1916.</p> <p>Bottom right – Letters making out the name <i>Stephano</i>. The <i>Stephano</i> was a British passenger liner and one of the 5 ships sunk by <i>U-53</i>.</p>	 
<p><b>U-151: WW1 On America's Doorstep</b></p> 	<p>On June 2, 1918 <i>U-151</i> sank six American ships and damaged two others off the coast of New Jersey in the space of a few hours. The next day the tanker <i>Herbert L. Pratt</i> struck a mine laid by <i>U-151</i> but was later salvaged. Thirteen people died in the seven sinkings.</p> <p>This presentation provides students with a look at just how close WW1 came to our doorstep. Topics explored include Naval warfare in WW1, how U-boats hunted merchant vessels on the East Coast, and mines laid by U-boats in the North Atlantic.</p> <p><i>D/V Tenacious'</i> owner and operator, Atlantic Wreck Salvage, owns exclusive salvage rights to the <i>S.S. Carolina</i>, one of the ships sunk by <i>U-151</i> on June 2, 1918. The team has been salvaging and restoring artifacts from the wreck for the last six years. Items from the wreck will be displayed in an exhibit at the NJ Maritime Museum upon full restoration.</p> <p>Left: U-151 in France after WW1.</p> <p>Top right: <i>S.S. Carolina</i>.</p> <p>Bottom Right: Divers with telegraphs recovered from <i>Carolina's</i> bridge area.</p>	 

**Britannic, From Luxury Liner to Hospital Ship:  
The Tragic Story of Titanic's Twin**



The *HMHS Britannic*, sister to *Titanic*, was one of the largest ships of her day and is thought to be the largest passenger ship lying on the seabed. In May of 2019, 10 divers, including two members of *D/V Tenacious*' crew, set out to explore *Britannic* and made six dives to her in spectacular conditions. They also made an important archeological discovery – the ship's long-lost bell.

This presentation explores the Olympic liners (*Titanic*, *Britannic*, and *Olympic*) and their role in history. *Britannic* served as a hospital ship in WW1. She met her end when she struck a mine in the Kea Channel in Greece. Topics covered in the presentation include commissioning private ships into military service, hospital ships and their operations, mines laid by German U-boats in WW1. The story is told through the eyes of Violet Jessop, a nurse aboard *Britannic*, who narrowly escaped death. Jessop survived all three Olympic liner disasters.

Left: A diver from the 2019 expedition team explores *Britannic*'s massive hull.

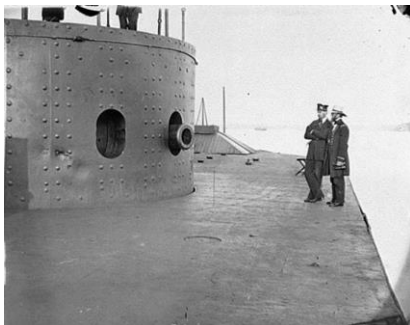
Top right: *D/V Tenacious* Captain Joe Mazraani swims along *Britannic*'s bow. The bow and its distinctive railing are identical to *Titanic*'s and recognizable from the James Cameron film.

Bottom right: Violet Jessop survived the *Titanic*, *Britannic*, and *Olympic* disasters.



**Civil War**

**The American Civil War:  
Battle of the Iron Clads**



The Battle of Hampton Roads, also known as the Battle of the ironclads, occurred on March 9, 1862 between the U.S.S. Monitor and the Merrimack (C.S.S. Virginia) during the American Civil War (1861-65) and was history's first naval battle between ironclad warships. It was part of a Confederate effort to break the Union blockade of Southern ports, including Norfolk and Richmond, Virginia, that had been imposed at the start of the war. Though the battle itself was inconclusive, it began a new era in naval warfare.

As divers and historians, we are committed to honest depiction of the American Civil War. There is no sympathy or justification given to the Southern cause. This presentation explores the ships and the battle against the backdrop of the time. Presenters remain faithful to historical facts to allow students to draw their own conclusions.

Left: The U.S.S. Monitor's rotating gun turret was a new and deadly feature in Naval warfare.

Right: U.S.S. Monitor and C.S.S. Virginia's epic battle



**To schedule a presentation  
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