People have had a consuming interest in going beneath the sea for centuries. Ancient manuscripts contain depictions of early divers. Ancient artifacts show that people dove for materials for jewelry such as pearls. Greek literature refers to early sponge divers.

The first recorded diver was Gilgamesh. Gilgamesh returned saddened to Uruk.

This split fin diver about 5000 B.C. shows divers donning top hats. Using this method, a diver was soon forced to rebreathe carbon dioxide, which was dangerous.

The epic of Gilgamesh was one of the most important literary products in the Mesopotamian Empire. Gilgamesh is the hero of the ancient Sumerian and Akkadian literature. The time during the first half of the third millennium B.C. was marked by a drive to explore, to bring back to life what had been destroyed by the flood. Gilgamesh was mighty as he and his friend Enkidu (devout, part bear and part human) were challenged and conquered all things in land and sea.

In order to lure Gilgamesh's god-companion, the goat became one of the gods among the animals that had been created by the goat who had made Gilgamesh. The goat returned saddened to Uruk.
The drop cast hit him on the forehead, killing him in both his hands. Breaking through the hull, he fell into the sea, screaming as he sank. The Persian fleet was in sight of his feet. The sailor could not swim. Not even his body, or the wind that blew across his face, could save him. He was saved by a Greek sailor who had just jumped overboard in the roughest water, he'd feed many men by catching oysters. If he were on the fish-filled seas somewhere, there's an agile man! What a graceful diver!

"Well now, out of the well-made chariot. His spirit left his bones. His body was broken, his bones obscured. Both his eyebrows, breaking through the skull. His two eyes were covered in darkness and left behind him."

In the soldier novel describes the tale of Scyllis in the Trojan Wars.

I has been described that Scyllis was a Greek sailor (Aristotle) who was later captured by the Persian king Xerxes. When Scyllis was taken aboard a Persian ship, he seized a knife and jumped overboard. The Persians could not find him in the water and was presumed to be dead. However, he was able to swim and return to his ships, where he helped them capture the Persian fleet.

Aristotle (384-322 BC) mentioned that "...one can allow divers to suck the air from their mouths and breathe the air that remains inside the jar. The diver thrust his head. During his descent to the sea floor, this device represented a jar, turned upside down, in which the diver sealed the jar and breathed the air that remained inside the jar."

Aristotle points out that Archimedes of Syracuse (circa 287 - 212 B.C.) was renowned for his use of the "pneumatic" principle. Archimedes was the first to accurately measure the volume of a sphere. Archimedes could accurately determine whether a wreath was made of pure gold. He did so by placing it in a bowl of water and observing whether the wreath displaced more water than a known weight of gold.

Archimedes of Syracuse

106 BC - 212 BC

Archimedes was a Greek mathematician, physicist, engineer, inventor, and astronomer. He is best known for his work in geometry, statics, and hydrostatics. He is credited with the discovery of Archimedes' principle, which states that a body immersed in a fluid is buoyed up by a force equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by the body.

It is assumed that Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.) cut a smaller version of this device for use in his conquests. It was described by Pliny the Elder (23-79 AD), a Roman naturalist, who noted that Archimedes used this device to lift a large stone into a vessel or something and looked at the underwater world.

During a naval campaign the Greek Scyllis was taken aboard ship as a prisoner by the Persian King Xerxes. When Scyllis learned that Xerxes was to attack a Greek flotilla, he seized a knife and jumped overboard. The Persians could not find him in the water and presumed he was dead. However, he was able to swim and return to his ship, where he helped them capture the Persian fleet.

Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.) cut a smaller version of this device for use in his conquests. It was described by Pliny the Elder (23-79 AD), a Roman naturalist, who noted that Archimedes used this device to lift a large stone into a vessel or something and looked at the underwater world.

This was described by Yutaka Koike in "Archimedes at 225 B.C."
Much of the Greek mythology is based on diving.

Poseidon is the brother of Zeus and holds the rule of the seas.

He's famous for causing storms to wreck humans' ships.

Hephaestus is the Roman God of the Sea.

He created a skeleton, which had three prongs. He had a addition at a horse drawn bar or a bridge in a small boat to the water, these are called sea horses.

Zeus and Hades and Ruler of Poseidon

Diving in the Middle Ages

In the 14th century, people began to use diving bells supplied with air from the surface, probably the first effective means of staying underwater. A diver, with his head held in the air, would sink the bell some distance from the surface, its bottom open to water and its top portion containing air compressed by the water pressure. A diver standing upright would have his head in the air. He could leave the bell for a minute or two to collect sponges or explore the bottom, then return to a short while until air in the bell was no longer compressed.

Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) designed a complete self-contained diving bell, with tanks holding over 60 litres of air at the surface. The diver would descend with the breathing apparatus closed, lower tank first, entrance held by a rope, and also an outlet for entrance.

Leonardo's design combines an outlet and breathing carry-on a single system and handles later diving sults.

A drawing of a self contained breathing apparatus appears in his Codex Atlanticus.

Leonardo's design contains an outlet and breathing carry-on a single system and handles later diving sults.

There is no evidence that his design was ever built.

He appears to have invented the breathing gap or "snorkel". In one of his sketches, it is of reasonable length (about 13 inches).
In the early 1690s, Edmond Halley (1656-1742) became one of the first to make deep dives. He acquired a five-foot diameter diving bell, which allowed him to reach depths of 60 feet for nearly two hours. The diving bell acted as the base for men clad in leather diving suits made of canvas and rubber. Air was pumped down from the surface with the aid of manual pumps. Soon, helmets with compressed air were used to depths of 60 feet. Air was pumped down to the divers, and they breathed again by the diver.

In the early 16-17th century, diving was often used to salvage gold, silver, and other valuables from shipwrecks. One of the most famous salvaging operations was the recovery of bronze cannon from the Swedish ship, Vasa, by Hans Albrecht von Schauenburg in 1622. About 50 of the cannons, each weighing between one and two tons, were retrieved from the sea bed. The cannon were then transported to Sweden and used in various military applications.

In 1625, a Spanish treasure fleet on its way to the New World was scattered by a storm. The treasure, which included gold bars, elephant tusks, and other valuables, was lost in the ocean. However, some of the treasure was salvaged by divers who worked in the Indian Ocean. They were able to reach depths of 60 feet and retrieved many of the valuable items.

Diving in the 18th and 19th Centuries
1798: Charles Condert, an American, develops a compressed air reservoir to the diving bell with the help of various wooden barrels. This increased the diver's working time.

1825: An Englishman, William James, develops a system that a number of commercial divers use. It's called the "open dress diving." The helmet rests on the diver's shoulders. This system includes a valve to inflate the diver's suit. It can be used as an additional layer to protect the diver's body.

1839: Siebe's hard hat system along with four other designs is used to salvage the shipwreck "Great Britain". This system uses a hard hat worn by the diver but supplied with compressed air via a hose connected to the surface. The valve is operated by nodding the head.

1808: Friedrich von Drieberg develops his "Triton" system. This system uses a hard hat worn by the diver but required that the tank be supplied by surface hoses.

1828: Charles and his brother John Deane market the helmet with a "closed dress" (helmet is sealed). The helmet is attached to the diver's body. This system includes a valve to inflate the diver's suit.

1819: Robert Fulton invents a "submarine" (helmet is sealed). The helmet is attached to the diver's body. This system includes a valve to inflate the diver's suit.

1824-1830's: A German-born inventor, Augustus Siebe, designs a surface air-supplied helmet for commercial divers. This system uses a hard hat worn by the diver but required that the tank be supplied by surface hoses. The valve is operated by nodding the head.

1899: Siebe's hard hat system along with four other designs is used to salvage the shipwreck "Great Britain". This system uses a hard hat worn by the diver but required that the tank be supplied by surface hoses.
1860: Two Frenchmen, Benoit Rouquayrol and Auguste Denayrouze, develop a diving apparatus that looks as if it were created out of a pump on the surface, and in the deep it is a self-contained system. The device consists of a reservoir of thick iron plates, in which air is stored by means of compressing it between two thin iron plates. The air is forced by a pump and enters a system of tubes that supply air to the helmet. The system is designed to provide a sufficient supply of breathable air for nine or ten hours.

The captive divers of the time found little use for the device.

1863: Henry Bessemer, an English Hospitaller monk, learns the idea of the iron crucible in mining. Bessemer develops a system for making steel and rapidly increases his fortune. Bessemer goes on to found the Bessemer Steel and Iron Company, which becomes one of the leading iron and steel companies in the world.

1864: Two Frenchmen, Benoit Rouquayrol and Auguste Denayrouze, develop a diving apparatus. The apparatus can furnish breathable air for nine or ten hours. The device consists of a reservoir of thick iron plates, in which air is stored by means of compressing it between two thin iron plates. The air is forced by a pump and enters a system of tubes that supply air to the helmet. The system is designed to provide a sufficient supply of breathable air for nine or ten hours.

1865: Verne was aware of this invention and incorporated it into his 1870 novel. Although the actual Rouquayrol-Denayrouze invention could only function as true scuba (i.e., allowing a diver to breathe under pressure), Verne used it to demonstrate the viability of deep-sea exploration. He also shows that oxygen can become toxic when breathed under pressure. He also suggests that decompression sickness (caisson disease) is identical to problems faced by deep-sea divers, and that the release of dissolved nitrogen from the bloodstream is the cause of this condition.

1892: Frenchman Louis Boutan develops a variant of the closed-circuit rebreather, which was designed to allow divers to swim in mid-water and ascend safely to the surface. The device consists of a self-contained breathing apparatus, which includes a demand regulator that automatically adjusts the flow of air to match the diver's needs. The device is designed to allow divers to breathe under pressure and return to the surface safely.

1989-1991: New York's Brooklyn Bridge is built but many of the scaffolding and lighting equipment are extended high above the bridge. The project is considered one of the most ambitious and complex projects of its time. The project is completed in 1889.

1986: The Eberwein company of Germany, a manufacturer of scuba, swims in the market with a product that combines four key features: a low-pressure breathing apparatus, a demand regulator, a self-contained breathing system, and a wetsuit for diving. The product is considered a milestone in the development of modern scuba diving equipment.
1910: Dr. John Scott Haldane, a British physiologist, confirms that cancer's demise is caused by the release of dissolved nitrogen when breathing. In 1917, he develops a procedure that calls for gradually removing air from the body to treat cancer. His work forms the basis of the Haldane System, which is still used today.

1917: Ernest C. Staurt introduces the first commercially available rebreather system, the Diving Pump, which used compressed air to supply the diver with oxygen.

1937: The American Diving Equipment and Salvage Company (now known as DESCO) develops a self-contained mixed-gas rebreather. It uses a compressed air bottle and a rebreathing system to supply the diver with both nitrogen and oxygen.

1950s: The Diving Pump is replaced by the self-contained scuba system, which uses a gas bottle and a rebreathing system to supply the diver with both nitrogen and oxygen.

1970s: The use of scuba diving for research and exploration increases, and new technologies are developed to make diving safer and more efficient.

1980s: Divers begin to explore deeper depths, and new technologies are developed to enable diving at greater depths.

1990s: Divers begin to explore the deep sea, and new technologies are developed to enable diving at greater depths.

2000s: The use of scuba diving for research and exploration increases, and new technologies are developed to make diving safer and more efficient.
1956: Ted Nixon introduces a distinctive red and white "diver down" flag to indicate the presence of a diver underwater.

1958: A new magazine called "skin divers" was launched in 1952 and would become the blue magazine of record for many years and is still reading the history of scuba diving. Other innovations of the day like the "Marine Science" had plans and information on shores could bolster their own regulations.

The real breakthrough in open circuit scuba diving came in 1968 when Commander Jacques-Yves Cousteau and Emile Gagnan introduced the "Caldwell" regulator. By 1976, the Aqua Lung was considered self-sufficient as it was equipped with a demand regulator, which would allow the air supply to be reduced when the air supply was depleted.

1964: The first film of scuba diving was "The Sea" by Jacques-Yves Cousteau and Emile Gagnan, featuring the Cousteau-Gagnan scuba. It was released in 1964 and played in black and white.

1966: Zane Parry had become one of the first scuba divers to attract to the country. The country added a national celebrity in the years that followed. The country was also involved in the construction of the country's first scuba dive center, which was located on the corner of Park and First Avenue in 1973.

The documentary introduced worldwide audiences to Cousteau's research ship, "Dolphins," which was featured on the cover of Sports Illustrated in 1973.

Women were very involved in scuba diving from the earliest days when Cousteau's wife, Annie, had the first woman scuba diver. By the middle 1974, a new service called "Scuba Diving" had become one of the first services to attract to the country, and one of the largest and most successful services in the country. The service provided training and training in the country, and the country became the national celebrity when she died from the death of the heart while she was attempting to set a new world record in diving in 1973.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>The YMCA's National Aquatic Council offers the first nationwide diver training and certification program.</td>
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<td>1959</td>
<td>Jacques Cousteau conducts &quot;Conshelf One,&quot; with a habitat housing six participants from all over the United States.</td>
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<td>Neck Hess and Al Tillman organize the National Association of Underwater Instruction (NAUI) in cooperation with the Underwater Society of America to introduce underwater courses and to introduce diving to the public.</td>
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<td>1961</td>
<td>Rodney Herron patented a device inserted by the underwater research group of the U.S. Navy. The device includes an inflatable bag with a small attached regulator of compressed air. The invention is used to keep compressed air from escaping from the bag and creating a potential explosion.</td>
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<td>1962</td>
<td>U.S. Navy becomes the &quot;Man in the Sea&quot; with an experimental 20-hour dive (30 minutes at 300 feet).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>The Professional Association of Diving Instructors (PADI) is formed by John Cronin and Ralph Ericson.</td>
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1970s: Mel Fisher and his group find scattered traces of Nuestra Señora de Atocha, a treasure ship lost in 1622.

1985: Mel Fisher's team finds the main body of the 1622 wreck Atocha, and depth limits. Tracks dives and continuously calculates remaining "no decompression" time successful American electronic dive computer. The device automatically

1983: Co-inventors Craig Barshinger and Carl Huggins, and ORCA dive to only 1000 feet (or 304.8 meters) would require approximately diver. A general rule of thumb for saturation diving is a day of

not have to spend days decompressing, as would the typical saturation decompressing or the concerns of the bends. Additionally, since the HARDSUIT 2000 can make numerous excursions up and down the

two-week saturation stay at 42 feet, providing researchers with much

1970: Dr. Sylvia Earle leads a highly publicized mission in the Tektite ocean's surface. She's made at least 50

This world-famous oceanographer was

1971: Scubapro introduces the Stabilization Jacket, a combination backpack and jacket style buoyancy control device (BCD).

Conception, another rich treasure ship. Jaws, based on the novel by Peter Benchley.

1975: Hollywood rediscovers the underwater world in Spielberg's This movie is followed in 1977 with The Deep and in 1978 and 1983

with Jaws 2 and Jaws 3.