



15. Copper Manilla from the likely slave wreck in Plymouth Sound, this is an example of early trade tokens for the West Africa trade, 1580-1680.
16. Diagonal planked section of hull timbers from a Landing craft in Forder, WWII. Plymouth's seabed and shores are littered with the remnants from both world wars.
17. Copper sheathing and copper sheathing tacks recovered from HMS Amethyst, 1811. Copper sheathing covered the bottom of HMS Amethyst to reduce marine fouling, and keep wood boring organisms from eating through the bottom of the ship.
18. Copper bolts recovered from HMS Amethyst with used on the main structure, clench ring in place (and early washer), bolts are covered in Broad Arrow mark, the mark of the Royal Navy. The Woodward & Collins makers mark, only known one in existence, 1811
19. Copper alloy keel staple used to attach the sacrificial false keel to the real keel of the warship HM Amethyst, 1811
- 20 & 21. Copper alloy rag bolts, used to nail the ships timbers together of HMS Amethyst, 1811
22. Copper alloy clench rings used with 1 inch diameter bolts to fasten together the main timbers of the ship.
23. Neck fragment from Roman amphora, one of only four found in Plymouth Sound.
24. Roman lead anchor stock, found at Fort Bovisand, part of a wooden anchor, indication of early trade in Plymouth.
25. Rag bolt with a conglomeration of corroded iron, wood, glass, coal and copper fasteners, recovered from HMS Amethyst, 1811
26. Lead muskets ball, ammunition recovered from HMS Amethyst, 1811

The SHIPS Project is a volunteer non-profit organization that undertakes research and exploration of maritime historical sites and events, both on land and underwater. The SHIPS Project is based in Plymouth, England, and the main focus of our work is centred on that city, and its maritime landscape. <http://www.shipsproject.org>

With thanks to the local sports diving community in Plymouth and the Shipwreck Treasure Museum.

