

Cabinet installed as part of 'Paradise Lost', Mohini Chandra.

## Collection of artefacts recovered from Plymouth Sound from local divers and The SHIPS Project

1. Brass porthole from Plymouth waters, WWII era, divers' most common find.

2. Wedgewood Coffee Pot lid, black basalt ware, found in Cawsand Bay, figure on lid is the oracle Sybil, 1930s.

3 Copper alloy pot with silver inlaid wire, found off Penlee Point, symbols cannot be identified, date unknown.

4. Silver filigree ring with vive and flower motif, recovered from the remains of HMS Amethyst, 1811.

- 5. Imported porcelain knife handle, recovered from Cawsand Bay, luxury trade item, 1720s.
- 6. Delftware, high status luxury import ware, recovered from Cawsand Bay, 1690-1790.
- 7. Transfer ware Victorian ointment pot, common item littering Plymouth Sound , 1860s.
- 8. Hand-painted stoneware, a type of facsimile copy of imported Chinese porcelain, 1790s.
- 9. Bellarmine sherds from Cornish shores of Plymouth Sound, likely lost and broken cargo 1670s.

10. Copper alloy gas check, fired from a rifled muzzle loading gun(RML) and used to increase the range of the gun and add spin to the shell making it fly straighter. Plymouth Sound use to be covered in 1000s of these. 1870s.

11. Broken wine or rum bottles, with cork still in place, areas of old anchorages for Royal Naval ships the sea bed is a debris field of complete and broken early bottles. 1810s

12. Complete wine or rum bottle found on the foreshore on the River Lyner, the foreshore even today is covered in Plymouth's history, 1870s.

13. Bellarmine sherd recovered from a likely slave wreck site in Plymouth Sound with cartouche showing a Tudor dressed gentleman holding a goblet of wine, 1580s.

14. Stoneware lid from an olive oil jar, likely stores of the Royal Navy, recovered from a wreck on the Mewstone. Although the wreck is unknown, the ship was a total loss as cannons and 1000s of jar fragments are still visible today.

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.

