

Schiedam Prize

Designated Historic Wreck Site



Desk-Based Assessment

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S29 a copper alloy cooking pot from the Schiedam site on display at the Charlestown Shipwreck and Heritage Centre.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Anthony Randall, who discovered the site and was the original licensee of the site for all his help compiling this desk based assessment. A protracted stay in hospital meant that I was unable to continue his early extensive documentary research for this project. I am indebted to John Macken and Janet and Robin Witheridge who undertook this on my behalf. I would also like to thank Anthony Randall for sharing the results of his documentary research. The research at the Public Records Office, Kew (PRO) was carried out by Janet and Robin Witheridge. The research at Staffordshire Record Office, Stafford (SRO) was undertaken by John Macken.

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Summary

The site is situated on the west coast of the Lizard peninsula in west Cornwall; it lies in shallow water about 100m from the shore close to the church at Gunwalloe Cove. The wreck was discovered on 10th July 1971 by Anthony Randall whilst snorkelling in the area. The following day a closer inspection revealed nine iron guns exposed on the seabed (Anthony Randall pers. comm). The site, in common with the other designated wreck sites on the west coast of the Lizard peninsula, is subject to varying sand levels. Large amounts of sand move on and off the site periodically, and it often stays buried for years at a time.

No positive identification of the wreck has been made. However, the date of the artefacts recovered and the lack of any other documented wreck of that period in the locality has led to a fairly reliable identification of the site as the wreck of the *Schiedam*. The *Schiedam* was lost near Gunwalloe church on the 4th April 1684.

The *Schiedam* was a Dutch fluyt or flyboat captured by Salle pirates. Shortly afterwards, the *Schiedam* was captured by a British ship, the *James Galley*, on 10th August 1683. The *Schiedam* was thereafter often referred to as the *Schiedam Prize* and was used in the evacuation of Tangiers to transport cargo and passengers back to England. The *Schiedam Prize* was wrecked on this voyage 'near the parish church of Gunwalloe' on 4th April 1684.

The archaeological history was constructed from the licensees' reports submitted to the Advisory Committee on Historic Wreck Sites (ACHWS) and the site inspection reports made by the Archaeological Diving Unit (ADU) and Wessex Archaeology, as well as from communication with Mr Anthony Randall. The majority of archaeological work on this site was undertaken between 1971 and 1995 by the original licensee of the site, Mr Randall. He holds all the archive material and records pertaining to this work. A total of 20 separate site plans, ranging in date from 1971 to 1995, were found with the various licensee reports. Over 150 artefacts are recorded as recovered from the site, many of which are in the possession of Mr Randall. 81 artefacts from this site are on display at the Charlestown Shipwreck Museum.

Finally, a number of recommendations have been made concerning what needs to be done in the future regarding this project. All the documents, licensee reports, contractors' reports, site plans and photographs referenced in this report appear on the DVD which accompanies this report. A contents list for the DVD is included at the end of this report.

Project Background

Introduction

This desk based assessment is intended to combine the information contained in the various licensees' reports, and information supplied by the original licensee, into a single document. This has been supplemented by documentary research into the history of the vessel itself. It is hoped that this will assist the original licensee, Anthony Randall in the preparation of a final project report.

Site Location

The site is situated on the west coast of the Lizard peninsula in west Cornwall. It lies in shallow water about 100m from the shore. At spring lows the top of gun 1 is about 2m deep while the deepest part of the site is in about 5m of water (1981 designation application).

The *Schiedam* designated area is given on the statutory instrument as a radius of 75m around the point:

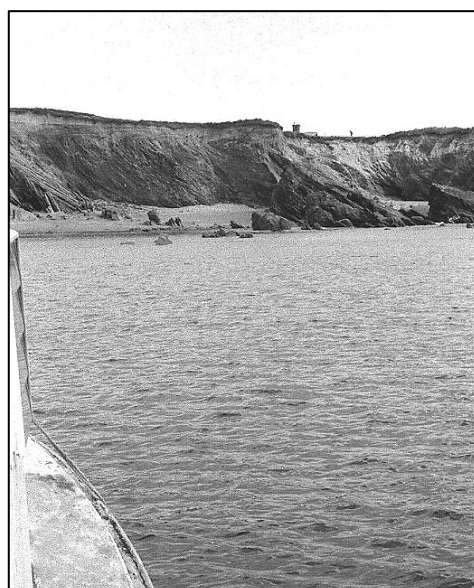
Latitude 50° 02.333' N

Longitude 05° 16.4' W



*Fig 1.
The location of the St Anthony,
Schiedam and Rill Cove sites on
the west coast of the Lizard
peninsula.*

*Fig 2.
View from the site looking towards the
shore.*



Licensing History

Licensee	Year	Type of licence
A. Randall	1982	Excavation
A. Randall	1983	Excavation
A. Randall	1984	Excavation
A. Randall	1985	Excavation
A. Randall	1986	Excavation
A. Randall	1987	Excavation
A. Randall	1988	Excavation
A. Randall	1989	Excavation
A. Randall	1990	Excavation
A. Randall	1993	Excavation
A. Randall	1994	Excavation
A. Randall	1995	Survey
A. Randall	1996	Excavation
A. Randall	1997	Survey
A. Randall	1998	Excavation
A. Randall	1999	Excavation
A. Randall	2000	Excavation
A. Randall	2001	Surface recovery
	2002	No licence
	2003	No licence
R. Sherratt	2004	Visit
R. Sherratt	2005	Visit
R. Sherratt	2006	Visit
	2007	No licence
	2008	No licence
D. Roberts	2009	Visit
D. Roberts	2010	Visit
D. Roberts	2011	Visit
M. Milburn	2011	Visit
D. Roberts	2012	Visit
M. Milburn	2012	Visit
D. Roberts	2013	Visit
M. Milburn	2013	Visit

Aims and Objectives

- To determine the current whereabouts of the artefacts recovered from the site. Also to secure, if possible, any records and photographs of the objects.
- To determine the whereabouts and extent of the records made of these wrecks by the licensees. These are likely to include site plans, dive logs, photographs and records of documentary sources pertaining to the wrecks.
- To ascertain what documentary sources exist for these wrecks and produce a summary of the existing documentary data. Sources are likely to include documents at the National Archive and National Maritime Museum, as well as RoW records and secondary sources.
- To identify and determine the extent of any existing reports. These are likely to include licensee reports, designated site assessments, IJNA articles and notes and press reports.
- Finally, to produce a narrative of the work carried out on this project along with an account of what has been done and written about the project. To create a detailed list of where all the artefacts and records are currently housed and identify what remains to be done.

Methodology

Introduction

A draft of this desk based assessment was submitted to the original site licensee Anthony Randall for checking and amendments.

Sources

The following sources were consulted in compiling this desk based assessment:

Anthony Randall – Site finder and original licensee
Richard Larn – site team member
Public Record Office, Kew
Staffordshire Record Office, Stafford
The National Record of the Historic Environment
Cornwall and Scilly HER
Charlestown Shipwreck Museum Recording Project Report 2006 (EH4823)
Original licensees' reports (EH registry, Swindon)
Archaeological Diving Unit site visit reports (EH registry, Swindon & EH Fort Cumberland)
Contactors' Designated Site Assessments (EH, Fort Cumberland)
Receiver of Wreck
Journal articles (IJNA)
Press articles
Published works

Discussion

Wherever possible, source material was photographed; copies of this source material are reproduced in full on the DVD which accompanies this report. An index to the material contained on the DVD appears at the end of this report.

Results

Summary History of the *Schiedam Prize*

An article in the Western Morning News (9-7-1984) by Anthony Randall entitled 'Corsairs' booty, Samuel Pepys and the last ship out of Tangier' gives a comprehensive account of the history of the *Schiedam*. The full text of this newspaper article is reproduced on the DVD which accompanies this report.

Capture

The captain's log of the *James Galley* (ADM 51 489) records on 10th August 1683 'Came up with and took a Dutch built flyboat of about 300 tonn laden with timber'. The *James Galley* captured 'ye Groette Schedam van Horn' on 10th August 1683 from Salley pirates who had captured the *Schiedam* ten days previously. The *Schiedam* had left Horn (in Holland) 3 ½ months prior to her capture by the *James Galley*. She carried a cargo of cables, cordage and anchors to Ribadus (Spain) where she loaded timber. She was captured by Salley pirates off the 'Nth Cape' on 1st August 1683 and dispatched toward Salley with a prize crew of 34 Moors and one Dutchman 'that did belong to her to be their cooke' (ADM 52 51). The 'Scedam Flyboate', is recorded as being a prize taken by one of our ships from the Pirates of Salley (ADM 106 58).

The Fluyt or Flyboat

The Dutch fluyt (often referred to as a flyboat by the English) is known as early as 1595. They were characterised by a shallow draught and simple rigging, and only required a relatively small number of crew. The masts were set as far apart as possible and the length to beam ratio was around five to one. They were armed with few, if any guns. A fuller discussion of the fluyt is contained in a separate chapter at the end of this report.

Captain

Gregory Fish entered on board *Schiedam Prize* on 19th October 1683 (ADM 7 549). He was made captain that day (ADM 106 58). Before that he had been Master Attendant for the affairs of the Navy in Tangier (ADM 106 58) having received his warrant on 25th July 1683 (ADM 106 58). He was discharged on 4th April 1684 (ADM 106 58). After the wreck the competency of Gregory Fish is called into question in a letter from Colonel Kirke to Lord Dartmouth. 1684, 'April 7 - Pendennis – Two days since I received the enclosed letter (missing) from Mr Fish who has run his fly-boat ashore within 14 miles of this place in Mount's Bay... Mr Fish lies abed and cries instead of saving any of the wreck, and if he would have promised the country people to pay them they would have saved the horses, for they stood but up to the belly in water for six hours, in short he is a greater beast than any of them, and as the lieutenant told me knew not where he was, though he met a Dutch vessel that told him how the land bore, and his course was directly upon it, he believed himself upon the coast of France, and so came ashore before he saw it. The lieutenant asked him why he would undertake to command a ship and understand it no better; he said he was sorry for it and was against it himself, but was ever persuaded to take it...' (The Manuscripts of the Earl of Dartmouth: London 1887).

Crew

All her officers and men were transferred from the Hulk of the Gloucester to the *Schiedam* by order of Lord Dartmouth (ADM 106 58). Her complement was 30 men, and there is a list of those on board as of March 1684 (ADM 33 108).

Evacuation of Tangier

Tangier became a British property when it passed to Charles II in 1661 as part of his wife's dowry. The harbour was to be improved by the addition of a mole, intended to be over 600 yards long. 'In 1683, after twenty years of work it (the mole) was 479 yards long and contained 170,000 tons of stone, but it was less than half complete and there was disturbing evidence that the harbour was silting even as it was created' (Roger, 2004). In 1663 Lord Dartmouth was given orders to level the fortifications and abandon Tangier, which he achieved by February 1684. Samuel Pepys accompanied Lord Dartmouth to Tangier to value properties for compensation.

Service

On the 1st of December 1683 the *Schiedam* is listed as part of Lord Dartmouth's fleet at Tangier being used for 'horses' (D742/)/6/31). The 'Scedam Prize', captain Gregory Fish (30 men) is listed as being at Tangier on 12th December 1683 and 20th December (ADM 8 1). The state of the ship was assessed in November 1683 at Tangier, when there were 23 crew on board (belonging to the *James Galley*) and her armament consisted of four 4lb guns (D742/N/2/3). She was employed for the transport of materials and stores belonging to the service of the Mole in Tangier (ADM 106 58).

Final Voyage

Letters dated 8th April 1684 from Lord Dartmouth give orders for a number of ships to have their stores unloaded and be sent to England to be paid off and laid up. This includes *Schiedam* which is ordered to Deptford (ADM 2 1751). Lord Dartmouth's orders were that the *Schiedam* be fitted for sea, manned and victualled and appointed to carry to England 'the workmen stores and other things belonging to and lately employed in the works of the Mole here' (ADM 106 58). The Mole workmen and their families were put on board the *Schiedam* for passage to London, and a surviving list details the 53 men and 37 women and children carried (D742/O/7/15).

Wreck

The 'Schedam prize' was cast away in Mounts Bay on 4th April 1684 (ADM 106 58). The wreck was near the parish church of Gunwalloe (ADM 1 3554) in the County of Cornwall. Captain Fish wrote to Colonel Kirke at Pendennis Castle informing him of the loss. In a letter to Lord Dartmouth, Colonel Kirke states that Mr Fish 'lies abed and cries instead of saving any of the wreck', and also criticizes Fish for failing to save the horses 'for they stood but up to their belly in water for six hours' (Dartmouth Mss). Henry Dale, late master caulker of Tangier, and six other caulkers returning to England on the *Schiedam Prize*, petitioned for loss of clothes, tools etc and pay (ADM 106 58). Interestingly, neither Mr Dale nor any of his six co-petitioners are listed on the passenger list (D742/O/7/15), but they do appear on the crew list (ADM 33 108).

Court Martial

Gregory Fish was acquitted by a court martial from any blame for the loss of the 'Scedam Flyboate' (ADM 106 58). He was awarded full pay as a commander of a sixth rate for the time he served (ADM 106 58). ADM 106 58 contains an order for the payment for a court martial to Captain Henry Killigrew, 'Commander of our ship Mordant' but it is not known whether this was the court martial of Gregory Fish.

Salvage

Some of the stores and furnishings were salvaged by Richard Sampson who lived near the wreck site, including masts, yards, beams, anchors, and cables – a list of salvaged items is included (ADM 1 3554). A letter to Pepys with attachment from Mr Lanyon of Plymouth suggests sale locally apart from the anchor which 'can be brought to the waterside with the Great Guns' (ADM 1 3554). Two payments were made to Mr Henry Hooke (sometime Hoake), storekeeper at Plymouth detailing payment for salvage of stores 'cast away in the Shedam flyboat in Mounts Bay'. Two payments were made - one on 30th June 1684 (WO 48 22) and the other on July 11th 1684 (WO 48 23). The latter has a full entry (dated 25th May 1685) in which the payment is shown as one hundred and thirty one pounds, nineteen shillings and sixpence paid for salvage of several bronze and iron ordnance, mortars, balls and several other stores cast away in Mounts Bay on the wreck of the 'Schedam flyboat' in her voyage from Tangier (WO 48 23).

Documentary Sources

As I was unable to undertake the documentary research due to a protracted stay in hospital, I am indebted to John Macken and Janet and Robin Witheridge who undertook the documentary research on my behalf. The research at the Public Records Office, Kew (PRO) was carried out by Janet and Robin Witheridge. The research at Staffordshire Record Office, Stafford (SRO) was undertaken by John Macken. Extensive documentary research undertaken over the years by Anthony Randall has also been incorporated in the table below. The table summarises the principal documents located. Photographs of the source documents are reproduced on the DVD which accompanies this report – they are stored in folders named by the reference number.

Location	Reference	Photos	Title	Detail
PRO	ADM1 3553 1	1	Letter	Wreck of the <i>Schiedam</i> There is a transcription made by Anthony Randall
PRO	ADM 1 3554	3	Navy Board Letters	A list of items salvaged by Richard Sampson includes masts, yards, beams, anchors and cables. Also - 25th July 1684. Letter to Pepys with attachment from Mr Lanyon of Plymouth. 'Some of the stores and furnishings have been salvaged by R Sampson. Most of no value'. Suggests sale locally apart from anchor which can be 'brought to the waterside with the Great Guns that were salvaged out of the said wreck'. No mention of guns on attached list - mostly spars and cable. 'Those stores being of small value and lying in such a place that they must, Mr Lanyon informs us, be brought about four miles by lanes to Gweeke in Helford river before they can be shipped for transport what will be considerable charge (consider the money already laid out for the salvage of these). This Board are therefore of the opinion that it will be most for the Kings advantage to dispose of this by the sale upon the place where they now lie except only the anchor which Mr Lanyon writes us word he believes may be brought to the waterside on reasonable terms with the Great Guns that were salvaged from the said wreck and are now bringing away'.
PRO	ADM1 3554 1	1	25-07-1684	Letter from James Southerne to Pepys concerning payment to Mr. Sampson for his salvage efforts on <i>Schiedam</i> .
PRO	ADM1 3554 2	1	09-01-1685	Letter from Richard Beach about second shipment of anchors and great guns saved from the <i>Schiedam</i> .
PRO	ADM1 3554 3	1	15-01-1685	Letter from James Southerne to Pepys requesting advice be sent to allow <i>Schiedam</i> stores to be delivered to Portsmouth.
PRO	ADM2 174 (1&2)	2	30-06-1684	Advice concerning pay to Gregory Fish for his time aboard the <i>Schiedam</i> .
PRO	ADM2 174 (3&4)	2	Orders to Court Martial Fish 28-05-1684	Orders to Capt. Henry Killigrew to set up a court martial to try Gregory Fish (apparently in custody following the loss of the <i>Schiedam</i>)
PRO	ADM2 174 5	1	27-07-1684	Advice regarding disposal of <i>Schiedam</i> salvage.
PRO	ADM 2 1751	4	Lords letters 1684 Jan - May	Shovell's commission to command the Salley fleet AND orders to unload, and send to England to be paid off and laid up a list of vessels including 'Scedam' to be laid up at Deptford
PRO	ADM 2 1754	1	Secretaries Letters 1682 - 84	Orders to Salley squadron re provisions
PRO	ADM 2 1755	2	Civil Commissions and warrants	Warrants relating to Cornwall but too early 1670
PRO	ADM 3 278	1	Admiralty Journal 1681 - 1684	Appointment of Trelawney as vice admiral for south Cornwall
PRO	ADM 6 404	3	Commissions to Vice Admirals of Counties 1684	Letter relating to Trelawney's surrender of south Cornwall?
PRO	ADM 6 424	2	Seniority list of post Captains	Brief details of career of Sir Cloudesley Shovell
PRO	ADM 7 549	1	Lists of ships and stations	Gregory Fish entered on board <i>Schiedam</i> on 19th October 1683
PRO	ADM 8 1	2	Lists of ships and stations	Lists 'Scedam prize' (6th rate), captain Gregory Fish, 30 men at Tangier on 12th December 1683 and 20th December. Not listed in previous list (August) or next list (April 19th 1684)

Location	Reference	Photos	Title	Detail
PRO	ADM 12 36D	2	index of orders	Abstract of order pointing to ADM 1 3554 'About some stores saved in Mounts Bay out of the Scedam prize lately cast away and Mr Sampson's charge in saving them'. 25th July 1684 presumably index for ADM 1 3554
PRO	ADM33 108	4	Crew list	18/10,1683 Complement of <i>Schiedam</i> 30. List of officers and crew
PRO	ADM 51 489 Part XI	2	Captains Log James Galley	10th August 1683 'Hazy weather, wind alt NNE.W, ?Choppy?, Came up with and took a Dutch built flyboat of about 300 tonn laden with timber'
PRO	ADM52 51 1	1	Log James Galley	Log extract <i>James Galley</i> , capture of <i>Schiedam</i> 10/08/1683 This document has been transcribed by Anthony Randall 'at 11 o clock we came up with her it is a flyboat of 400 tun: Called ye Groette Schedam van Horn who had been from thence 3 ½ months she had been at Ribadus and livered off cabls Cordig and Anchors and loading with Timber bound to Cadiz when ye Sallens on ye first of this month take off of ye Nth Cape and sent her toward Salle with 34 mours and one Dutchman that did belong to her to be their cooke'.
PRO	ADM 106 58 1	1	Letter from Arthur Herbert	Letter from Arthur Herbert, Admiral and Commander in Chief of HM Navy in Mediterranean. Appointment of Gregory Fish to be Master Attendant of HM Navy at Tangier
PRO	ADM106 58 (2 & 3)	2	Pepys letters to the Navy Board 30-06-1684	Letter from S. Pepys, authorisation of pay to Gregory Fish, following his acquittal at his trial. (on charge of negligence etc., over loss of <i>Schiedam</i>) Note original signature of Charles 11.
PRO	ADM106 58 4	1	Decision on Henry Dales petition 19-06-1684	Petition referred to (Navy board?), payment to be made as 'usual' in circumstances.
PRO	ADM106 58 5	1	19-10-1683	Confirmation, for purposes of his pay, that Gregory Fish was aboard the <i>Schiedam</i> from 19/10/'83 to her loss 04/04/'84
PRO	ADM106 58 6	1	27-09-1684	Letter from S. Pepys for disposal of stores and 'great guns', salvaged from <i>Schiedam Prize</i> .
PRO	ADM106 58 8	1	27-07-1684	Orders for 'putting to sale' certain stores saved from the <i>Schiedam</i> and transportation of anchors to one of the King's yards.
PRO	ADM106 58 (9&10)	2	07-08-1684	Letter from Pepys concerning claim for payment for Mr Sampson of Gunwalloe, requesting advice as to whether his claim is 'fitt and reasonable' to be allowed. Also Lord Dartmouth's order to bring anchors and other stores saved from the <i>Schiedam</i> to be brought to Portsmouth
PRO	ADM106 58 11	1	Petition from Henry Dale 16-06-1684	Petition from master caulker Henry Dale & seven others, to Charles 11, to have pay re-instated following loss of <i>Schiedam</i> . Note, when a Navy vessel founders, all crew pay is stopped.
PRO	ADM 106 58	1 (3)	Pepys letters to the Navy Board 1684 June - Sept	Petition from Henry Dale, 'late master caulker of Tangier and six others returning to England on the Scedam prize for loss of clothes tools etc and pay lost when she was cast away'
PRO	ADM 106 58	1	Pepys letters to the Navy Board 1684 June - Sept	Appointment of Fish to be attendant at Tangier
PRO	ADM 106 58	1 (2)	Pepys letters to the Navy Board 1684 June - Sept	Bill for a courts martial.
PRO	ADM 106 58	1	Pepys letters to the Navy Board 1684 June - Sept	Fish duration of service

Location	Reference	Photos	Title	Detail
PRO	ADM 106 58	6	Pepys letters to the Navy Board 1684 June - Sept	From Pepys ' ... and forasmuch as our right trusty and well beloved councillor George Lord Dartmouth did commit the charge of bringing home the Scedam Flyboat a prize taken by one of our ships from the pirates of Sally and employed for the transporting of stores then belonging to the service of the mole at Tangier to the care and attention of the said Gregory Fish'
PRO	ADM 106 58	2 (3)	Pepys letters to the Navy Board 1684 June - Sept	Salary for Fish Letter from Pepys to Gregory Fish (calls him Mr not Captain). Refers to orders to bring home 'the Scedam, Flyboat prize transporting materials and stores belonging to the service of our Mole (sic) at Tangier and authorises pay having been acquitted etc at rate of Commander of 6th rate. Lord Dartmouth did commit the charge of bringing home the Scedam Flyboat, a prize taken by one of our ships from the Pirates of Sally, and employed for the transport the materials and stores belonging to the service of our Mole in Tangier to the care and direction of the aforesaid Gregory Fish. Our further will and pleasure is that in satisfaction for his endeavour therein he having passed a trial and being acquitted by a Court Martial from any blame about the loss of our said ship upon our Coast of England in her return home you also cause bills to be paid out to him... .. allowance of wages... .. amount of our ships of the sixth rate for the time he served' (Windsor 1684).
PRO	ADM 106 58	2(5)	Pepys letters to the Navy Board 1684 June - Sept	Orders to Fish From Lord Dartmouth aboard the Dartmouth 'Whereas I have thought it very necessary for his majesty's service that the Scedam, taken from the Moors at sally by his majesty's ship the James Galley should be forthwith fitted for sea, manned and victualled and appointed to carry to England the workmen stores and all other things belonging to and lately employed in the works of the mole here. These are to authorise and require you to immediately go on board the said flyboat and take upon you the command care and direction wherein all officers and company are hereby required to be obedient to you applying your self with all diligence to fitting her with stores and victuals to enable her to perform the aforesaid service according to such orders as you shall receive from me herein. And whereas by my late orders to you all the officers and some other men belonging to His Maj hulk Gloucester were discharged from her into the flyboat. You are to take care that officers and other persons perform their duties on board her each man in the same station as he served before in the said hulk.....'
PRO	ADM 106 58	1 (3)	Pepys letters to the Navy Board 1684 June - Sept	Warrant for payment of salary for Gregory Fish when he was Master Attendant for the affairs of our Navy in Tangier
PRO	ADM106 60 1	1	24-01-1685	Letter from Pepys authorising payment relating to salvage of <i>Schiedam</i> stores, etc.
PRO	ADM106 60 2	1	16-01-1685	Letter from Pepys, delivery <i>Schiedam</i> stores to Portsmouth.
PRO	ADM106 60 3	1	16-04-1685	Letter from Pepys, order for payment to Mr. Lanyon, HM Navy agent in Plymouth, years 1684 and 1685. <i>Note</i> James 11 signature following death of Charles 11.
PRO	ADM106 371	2	Letter to Navy Board 23-02-1683/4	letter to Navy board office in Mark Lane, London, advice of sending muster books etc., of Fleet at Tangier – mentions <i>Schiedam Prize</i>
PRO	ADM106 371 (3-11)	9	Letters April to August 1684	Letters dealing with salvage of material from the wreck of the <i>Schiedam Prize</i>

Location	Reference	Photos	Title	Detail
PRO	ADM 106 372	2	Letters from to the Navy Board	Two letters from Sir C Shovell, one (Lisbon 17th April 1684) to the victualing yard and one (Lisbon June 1684) regarding supplies needed to repair the five ships in his command. Not relevant
PRO	CO 279 32	1	Colonial office	For interest - map of the Mole at Tangier referred to in several documents.
PRO	CO279 32	7	Percy Kirke to Navy Board	Title page and pages 1-7 Govr. Percy Kirke's letter to Navy board, general relations with the Moors, and two prizes taken from them, including <i>Schiedam</i> .
PRO	CO279 33 1	1	State of the fleet at Tangier 12-02-1683/4	'Scedam Prize – Stores and people of the mole and severall inhabitants'
PRO	CO279 33 2	1	State of the Fleet (med) 10-04-1684	State of Fleet (Mediterranean) now dispersed from Tangier. Mentions 'Schedam Prize bound for Portsmouth – no notice of her arrival'
PRO	CO 279 48	7	Colonial Office Court of Record	Several documents with Gregory Fish mentioned. One dated Tangier 1st October 1683 says he was to 'go to tryall next Court'. Presumably relates to time when we was employed as Master Attendant
PRO	WO 48 22	1 (2)	Treasury Ledgers 1683 / 4	Index dated June 30th 1684 referring to 'Payment to Henry Hooke for salvage of the Scedam'. Searched entire document for full reference but not there. See WO 48 23 'To Henry Hooke for salvage of ??? And stores cast away in Mounts Bay in the Scedam Flyboat and ?imprest dated 14 th ,
PRO	WO 48 23	6 (7)	Treasury Ledgers 1683 / 4	Several entries in the ledger showing payments to Henry Hooke, store keeper at Plymouth. One index, dated July 11th 1684 refers to the payment for the salvage of the <i>Schiedam</i> . 'To Henry Hooke for salvage of stores cast away in the Scedam Flyboat at Mounts Bay ? Imprest 1st ditto'. The other full entry is dated May 25th 1685 'Paid unto Edw Crispe for Henry Hoake, storekeeper for this office at Plymouth, the sum of one hundred and thirty one pounds, nineteen shillings and sixpence in full satisfaction of a debenture dated Ultimodie Octobris 1684. viz for moneys by him disbursed and paid for salvage of several other stores cast away at Mounts Bay in the wreck of the Schedam flyboat in her voyage from Tangier also for the conveying of stores to ??? in order to their being transported to Portsmouth. As also for the travelling charges of Andrew Dennis attending him in the said service and assisting thereat... Also entry (dated 25th May 1685) in which the payment is shown as one hundred and thirty one pounds, nineteen shillings and sixpence paid for salvage of several bronze and iron ordnance, mortars, balls and several other stores cast away in Mounts Bay on the wreck of the Schedam flyboat in her voyage from Tangier'
PRO	WO 55 470	5	Letters re ordnance 1682 - 84	From Dartmouth to Sir Christopher Musgrave referring to a letter from the admiralty dated 8th April 1684 ordering <i>Schiedam</i> to offload guns and guns stores before being laid up at Deptford
SRO	D742/N/2/3	4	Dartmouth Papers Nov 1693	Report on the condition of the <i>Schiedam Prize</i> at Tangiers Nov 1693. Gives an account of the anchors, cables and running rigging. Also states that the armament consists of four 4lb guns. Crew listed as 23 'belonging to the <i>James Galley</i> '.
SRO	D742/O/6/31	4	Dartmouth Papers 1st Dec 1693	A list of the fleet under the command of Lord Dartmouth at Tangier 1st Dec 1693. The fleet is listed including <i>Schiedam</i> by name and also as 'One Flyboat for horses'

Location	Reference	Photos	Title	Detail
SRO	D742/O/7/15	5	Dartmouth Papers 14th Feb 1683/4	<i>Schiedam Prize</i> in 'Tanger Roade' February 14th 1683/4 - 'An accot of passengers (Mole Workmen and families) Inhabitants and others put on Board his Maties flyboat Prize Schedam for their transportation from Tanger to England by order of the Ld Dartmouth as P Muster taken on Board the 14th day of February 1683/4' The list is in the form of a table. Headings include Males, name & quality and Females, name and quality. All are listed as bound for London. 53 males are listed 37 females and children are listed Making a total of 90 passengers
	Dartmouth Mss	1	The Manuscripts of the Earl of Dartmouth: London 1887	Dart. Man. Extract 25/09/'83 Reference to <i>Schiedam</i> prize being large vessel approaching 400 tons.
	Dartmouth Mss	4	The Manuscripts of the Earl of Dartmouth: London 1887	Loss of the <i>Schiedam</i> . '1684, April 7 - Pendennis – Colonel Kirke to Lord Dartmouth. Two days since I received the enclosed letter (missing) from Mr Fish who has run his fly-boat ashore within 14 miles of this place in Mount's Bay... Mr Fish lies abed and cries instead of saving any of the wreck, and if he would have promised the country people to pay them they would have saved the horses, for they stood but up to the belly in water for six hours, in short he is a greater beast than any of them, and as the lieutenant told me knew not where he was, though he met a Dutch vessel that told him how the land bore, and his course was directly upon it, he believed himself upon the coast of France, and so came ashore before he saw it. The lieutenant asked him why he would undertake to command a ship and understand it no better; he said he was sorry for it and was against it himself, but was ever persuaded to take it...'

Archaeological History of the Site

The archaeological history was constructed from the licensees' reports submitted to the Advisory Committee on Historic Wreck Sites (ACHWS). These reports are held at the English Heritage Registry at Swindon – two days were spent at Swindon investigating these reports. All relevant reports were photographed; these are reproduced on the DVD which accompanies this report. Where necessary these reports were supplemented by personal correspondence with the original licensee of the site, Anthony Randall. The reports on site visits produced by the Archaeological Diving Unit (ADU) have also been used, as have the contractor's designated site assessments produced by Wessex Archaeology.

The site was discovered on 10th July 1971 by Anthony Randall whilst snorkelling in the area. The following day a closer inspection revealed nine iron guns exposed on the seabed (Anthony Randall pers. comm). No positive identification of the wreck has been made. However, the date of the artefacts recovered and the lack of any other documented wreck of that period in the locality has led to a fairly reliable identification of the site as the wreck of the *Schiedam*, lost near Gunwalloe church on the 4th April 1684.

1971

The site was discovered by Anthony Randall while snorkelling. A team to investigate the site was assembled including: Anthony Randall, Richard Larn, Peter McBride, Roger Parker, Roy Davis and Mike Dawson. A working survey of the site was produced (see site plans – 1971). The site is subject to a fluctuating depth of sand cover, the depth of which determines how much of the site is exposed (if any).

1972

The site was found to be 'almost free of sand cover with artefacts loose on the seabed'. Five pewter plates 'two barely trapped under loose rocks' were found, as well as a nest of brass cooking vessels. 'Only rough approximations of position were recorded and no excavation took place'. This was a relatively rare exposure of the site; 'there followed years of either complete or partial sand cover until 1979'. (Anthony Randall, pers. comm).

1973 – 1977

The site was visited ‘many times’ during this period but the sand levels were found to be too high for effective excavation. Objects recorded as recovered were a pewter plate and an axe head with part of the handle still attached



Fig 3

The licensee Anthony Randall with the axe found in 1971. This is probably object number 29 in the Schiedam finds list. Now at Charlestown Shipwreck Museum, object number CT151.

At some time during this period two of the iron guns on site were removed. This was apparently accomplished using Roy Davis’ boat, and the guns went to the shipwreck museum at Charlestown. These guns are those shown as Gun 2 and Gun 3 on the site plans. Two iron guns were photographed by the author in the car park at the Charlestown Heritage and Shipwreck Centre in 2006. Anthony Randall confirms that these are probably the two guns removed from the site of the *Schiedam*. Richard Larn (previous owner of the Charlestown Shipwreck Centre) confirmed that these guns were originally from the *Schiedam*. It would appear that these guns are no longer on display in the car park at Charlestown, and Richard Larn thinks they have been sold.



Fig 4 The two iron guns recovered from the *Schiedam* on display in the car park at the Charlestown Shipwreck Museum in 2006. These are numbered CT523 (left) and CT525 (right) in the Charlestown Museum recording project finds list – EH4823

A square sectioned lead pot recovered from the site in 1971 (find number 15) is published in IJNA (Group, 1973). The function of this object is not known – a similar object was also recovered from the site in 1971 (object number 14).

1978

The sand levels were found to be approximately similar to those in 1971 when the site was discovered. Excavation began in two areas, which may be areas C and D shown on the 1979 site plan. Items recovered included pewter plates, lead boxes (see IJNA) – one dated 16XX, copper cooking vessels and a sledgehammer head.

1979

The sand levels over the site were low and continued to fall throughout the season. By August five more guns were exposed on the main site. Three further guns were exposed some 100 metres to the north of the main site (guns 15 to 17) – making a total of 17 guns (see site plan – 1979). Excavation continued. The key to the 1979 site plan states that ‘cannon No 17 was recovered in late 1978’. This is probably the ‘banded cannon’ which is reported to have gone to the Charlestown Maritime Museum in the 1981 application for designation.

1980

Despite increased sand cover, excavation continued. Two pewter plates were reported as ‘found loose on the seabed’. The first mention was made of an identity for the vessel – identified as the *Schiedam*, a Dutch fly boat wrecked in 1684 at Gunwalloe. ‘The only artefacts which conflict with this date are the Elizabeth I sixpence and the banded cannon, although both could have been carried exceptionally by a ship of this period’.

Finds removed from the site by 1981:

- 14” pewter plate
- 9” pewter plate
- 8” pewter plate
- 10” pewter plate
- 10” pewter plate
- Carved marble
- Small square lead pot
- Large square lead pot
- Lead filled sphere
- Half pewter tankard
- Banded cannon – (Charlestown Maritime Museum)
- 3 Cooking pots - (Charlestown Maritime Museum)
- Part of a brass cooking pot - (Charlestown Maritime Museum)
- 26 brass barrel hoops - (Charlestown Maritime Museum)
- 1 piece of sheet brass
- 6 deadeyes
- Large piece of carved marble
- Charles II farthing
- Elizabeth I sixpence
- Hand axe (part)
- Sledgehammer (part)
- Lead glazing strips

A report to the receiver of Wreck in Penzance dated 18th July 1980 lists 23 items recovered from the site. The full text of this document is reproduced on the DVD which accompanies this report.

1981

An application for designation of the site was made by Anthony Randall. The application states that in 1979 all 17 guns were visible on the site.

The Telegraph (16-12-1981) has a notice of the proposal to designate the site of the *Schiedam*.

1982

The site was designated under the Protection of Wrecks Act on 15th February 1982: Statutory Instrument number 1982/47. The position of the centre of the designated area is given as:

Latitude 50° 02.333' N

Longitude 05° 16.4' W

The designated area extends for a radius of 75m around this point.

The datum used is not stated.

The licensee's report states that sand levels were exceptionally high: 'at low tide it was possible to stand in the centre of the site, head and shoulders out of the water'. Despite the high sand levels, the area between guns 13 and 14 was excavated. Only three artefacts were recovered - two fragments of pewter plate and part of a pewter spoon. The 1982 licensee's report also contains documentary information detailing the capture of the *Schiedam* by 'Moorish Pirates' and a few days later by the *James Galley* under Captain Shovell, as well as detail about the *Schiedam*'s final voyage from Tangiers to England under Captain Gregory Fish. The report contains a transcription of orders from Lord Dartmouth to Captain Fish (10 Nov 1683). There is also a photocopy of a letter from the Navy Board detailing items salvaged from 'the ship cast away in Cornwall coming from Tangier' (15 June 1684). The report includes a site plan showing the position of the 1982 excavation.

Diver Magazine (February 1982) has a small article on the *Schiedam* giving notice of the proposal to designate the site.

1983

The licensee's report states that no work was undertaken on site due to high sand levels. The report consists of discussion of the identification of the wreck and documentary history.

Evidence for identification of the wreck:

The *Schiedam Prize* is recorded as wrecked near the church of Gunwalloe – a description which fits well with the site. Artefact dating 'with a minor exception' can be dated to the correct period

The cargo, including guns found on site sitting nose to tail, is consistent with guns carried as cargo.

The *Schiedam* was armed with four 4lb guns.

Documentary History in the 1983 report:

May 1683

Schiedam sailed from Hoorn (Holland) bound for Spain. She was a fairly new 'fluyt' (flyboat) built primarily for the Baltic timber trade. She was armed with four guns. *Schiedam* loaded timber at Ribadus (northern Spain).

1st August 1683

Schiedam taken by 14 gun Moorish pirate 'past Gibraltar'. The Dutch crew were removed except for the Dutch cook. A prize crew of 34 was placed on the *Schiedam*.

10 Aug 1683

Schiedam captured by the *James Galley* (30 guns) under the command of Captain Shovell. Four days later the 5th rate *Saphire* ran aground the Salley frigate of 14 guns which had originally captured the *Schiedam* – the frigate was burnt.

23 Aug 1683

Lord Dartmouth in the 3rd rate *Grafton* – accompanied by Samuel Pepys - set sail for Tangier to dismantle the mole and evacuate the port.

17 September 1683

Dartmouth arrived in Tangier, and the *Schiedam* was integrated into his fleet.

Nov 1683

Gregory Fish, the commander of the *Gloucester*, a hulk moored in Tangier harbour, was given command of the *Schiedam*. He was instructed to fit her out for the return to England.

Feb 1684

Fish received sailing orders to return home to England in convoy. The convoy was scattered by severe weather.

April 1684

The convoy arrived in England

4th April 1684

The *Schiedam* was wrecked at Gunwalloe in a gale. There is no recorded loss of life, except for the horses which formed part of the cargo of the *Schiedam*.

Salvage operations were undertaken by Richard Sampson of Helston for the Admiralty.

The above account does not list the source documents for this information. However the following photocopies of documents are included:

Letter by Samuel Pepys concerning salvage from the *Schiedam*

Extract of a letter by Percy Kirke concerning salvaged material

Accounts paid to Richard Sampson for salvage

Letter from the Navy Board concerning the capture of the *Schiedam* by the *James Galley*

State of the Fleet under Lord Dartmouth.

The account of moneys paid to Richard Sampson details the following items salvaged:

Cable of 13inch circumference (145 fathoms)

Cable of 8inch circumference (36 fathom)

Small bower anchor

Kedge anchor

Parts of the Fore, Main and Mizzen masts

The main and fore yards.

Diver Magazine (June 1983) has a small article on the *Schiedam* giving notice of the designation of the site.

1984

The licensee's report asserts that sand levels were relatively low. A central datum line was fixed between the muzzle of gun 1 and 'one of the cast iron cylinders'. The datum line was marked every 2m, this allowing 'accurate trilateration over the whole site'. The datum line was tensioned by means of a lift bag and pulley system. The site survey was completed using this datum line – this apparently 'took up most of the season's on-site activity'.

Excavation was undertaken to the south of gun 11 using a single water reaction dredge. The following artefacts are recorded as having been recovered:

Copper alloy candlestick nozzle

Carved white marble

Lead window came (several)

Cannon ball – 2.5 inch diameter

Farthing of Charles II

Finds drawings for the candle stick, carved marble and lead came are included.

A site plan showing the position of the site datum and the 1984 excavated area is appended to the report. The plan also shows 12 guns numbered 1 to 14, numbers 8 and 9 are missing from the plan. A schematic section of the stratigraphy encountered in the 1984 excavation is included – see fig 5 below

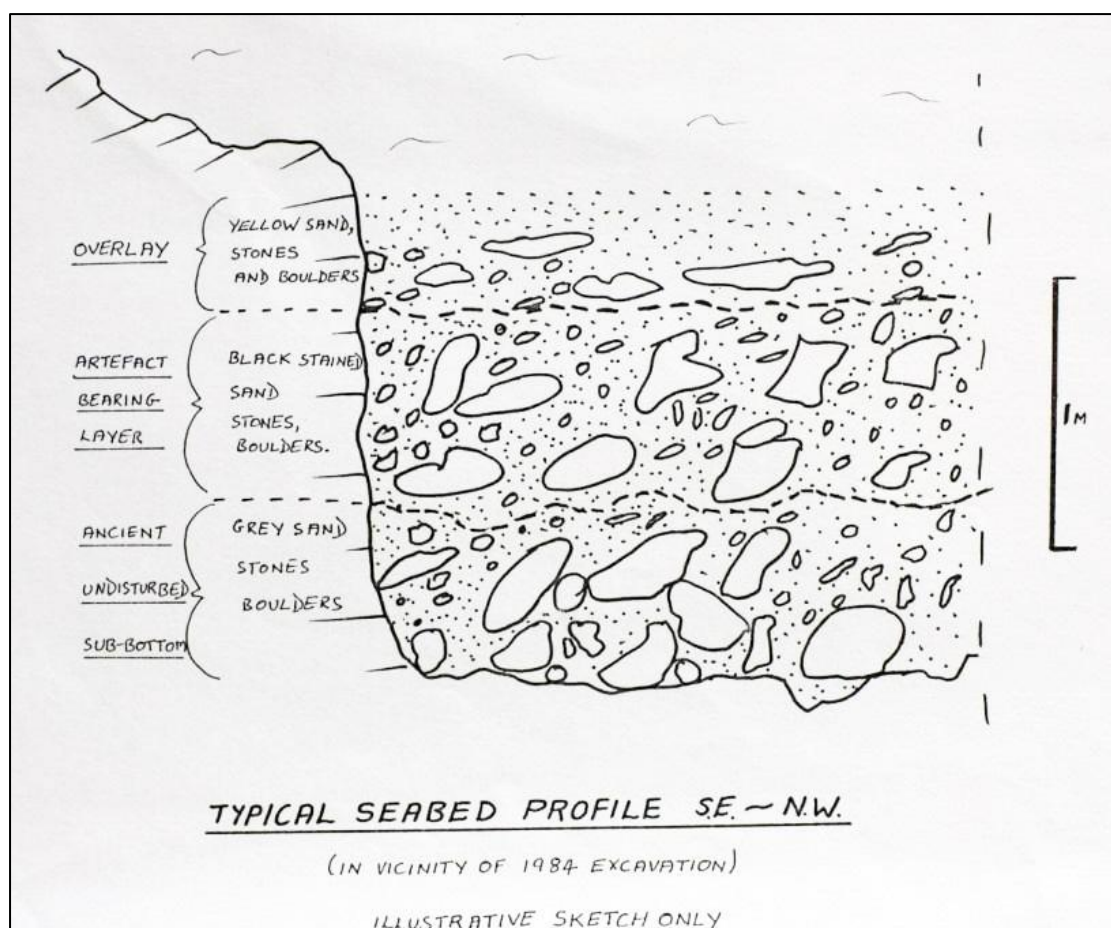


Fig 5 – schematic section of the stratigraphy encountered in the 1984 excavation (see licensee's report 1984)

A short article by Richard Larn appeared in the 1984 IJNA titled 'Unidentified Artefacts' (Larn, 1984). A number of objects from the *Schiedam* are featured in this article: UA0005A, a copper alloy bearing (object number 74) and a similar bearing UA0005B (object number 71), both recovered in 1980; and two steelyard weights consisting of lead spheres sheathed in sheet copper alloy - UA0006A (object number 7) and UA0006B (object number 44). Photographs of all these objects are included in the article.

An article in the *Western Morning News* (9-7-1984) by Anthony Randall entitled 'Corsairs' booty, Samuel Pepys and the last ship out of Tangier' gives a comprehensive account of the history of the *Schiedam*.

1985

No work was undertaken on site due to high sand levels. A 'lump of concretion containing a grenade from the *Schiedam*' was recovered from the beach.

1986

Excavation was undertaken to the north of gun 7 and gun 10. A total of eight days' diving took place. A site plan accompanies the licensee's report; the plan shows the position of the 1984 and 1986 excavations. The site plan also shows the position on site of the artefacts recovered in 1986. A considerable quantity of artefacts were recovered in 1986:

Finds recovered in 1986:

Lead shot – large (14 per pound)	284
Lead shot – medium (20 per pound)	22
Lead shot – small (32 per pound)	36
Lead came ‘type 2’ (average length 3 inches)	101
Lead came ‘type 1’ (average length 3 inches)	8
Lead sheet 21” x 2.75”	1
Lead sheet 3” x 2”	1
Lead sheet 4” x 1”	1
Lead sheet 4 x 3 x 3.5” (triangular)	1
Lead sheet 1 x 1 x 1” (triangular)	1
Lead sheet 3 x 3 x 2” (triangular)	1
Pewter desert spoon bowl	1
Pewter spoon with half handle	1
Pewter spoon complete – initials ‘WF(E?)’	1
Pewter plate frags (2 square inches)	2
Charles II farthings (copper) 167?	3
Brass pins, wrapped heads, small	8
Brass buckle – small	1
Glass frags – very small	22
Iron impression of breastplate (60%)	1
Cast iron 3 legged pot, 15” diameter	1
Hammer, 4lb and 15” of the handle	1
Pick axe head, decomposed	1
Fragment (2” long) of 3 sided file	1
Cast iron hollow cylinder, 4” diam x 5” deep	1
Adze head (iron) with 3” of handle	1
Various wrought iron frags (nails?)	

1987

The licensee’s report states that sand levels were lower than at any time since 1979. Diving was undertaken on 21 separate days; three separate areas were excavated. Three separate site plans accompany this report, one showing the areas excavated in 1984, 1986 and 1987. Another shows the position of individual artefacts recovered.

Recovered artefacts listed in 1987 licensee’s report:

Grindstone wheel
Candlestick base
Pewter plates (x2)
Brass decoration
Bone
Farthing – Charles II
Pewter lid
Brass buckle
Bearing part

Copper hoop (part)
Lead pipe and flange
Brass pot
Bronze bearing
Dividers (part)
Brass finial
Brass ring
Brass barrel tap
Bronze pulley
Brass strips
Buckle
Marble
Various lead musket and pistol shot

There is also a supplement to the 1987 licensee's report. This separate document covers work undertaken between September and November 1987. No major excavation was undertaken during this period but the supplement states that surface recovery of objects took place as well as a metal detector survey. Diving took place on eleven separate days. A plan accompanies the supplementary report showing where artefacts were recovered from.

Finds recovered between September and November 1987:

Brass candlestick
Pewter tankard (x2)
Pewter tankard lid
Brass weight
Brass candlestick sockets (x2)
Pewter bottle top
Lead weight
Farthings – Charles II (x3)
Brass decoration
Brass pot hanger
Pewter tankard handles (x2)
Pewter spoon (x2)
Barrel hoop (part)
Brass object
Brass colander disc
Pewter plate
Musket shot
Brass number bell
Marble section

1988

No work on site due to high sand levels. The Archaeological Diving Unit (ADU) visited the site in August 1988 and undertook two dives on the site – they reported that the sand levels on site were high and ‘no archaeological remains were seen’. ADU report 037.

1989

No work on site due to high sand levels. The ADU visited the site in 1989. They did not dive but reported that sand levels were high over the area of the site. They undertook a magnetometer survey of the site and reported that no magnetic targets were detected. They also carried out a check of the site position (as stated in the designation) using horizontal sextant angles – they reported that the site position was correct. ADU report 055.

1990

The licensee’s report states that severe winter storms which had stripped the sand from the *Schiedam* site while leaving the *St Anthony* site completely buried in sand. Storm damage was noticed on three of the guns on site. Gun 11 had been moved by approximately 0.25m, gun 10 had supporting boulders and concretion removed while gun 14 had damage to its muzzle, exposing the timber tompon still in the muzzle of the gun. Diving was undertaken on six separate days. Artefacts were recovered from an area 25-30m south west of the main site. No site plan accompanies this report.

Artefacts recovered in 1990:

Musket shot	4	<i>Note These items were declared to the Receiver of Wreck on 1st June 1990 – droit number 313/91/92</i>
Fragments of lead came	5	
Studded copper alloy strip 95x20mm	1	
Pewter spoon bowl illegible makers		
Mark inside shield	1	
Brass finial 43mm long 27mm dia	1	
Brass candlestick – trumpet base		
And drip tray 185 x 120mm dia	1	
Ink pot top – brass or pewter		
Has 5 pen holes 95mm dia x 35mm	1	
Brass object 138 x 18 x 235mm	1	
Lead cannon touchhole cover		
165mm x 220mm	1	

In May 1990 the ADU undertook a single dive on the site, of 52 minutes duration. They identified guns 4 to 7, 10, 11, 13 and 14. They reported that ‘their relative positions only roughly correspond to that depicted on the site plan’ – they do not state which site plan they were using. After the dive the licensee (Anthony Randall) informed them that two of the guns depicted on the site plan were removed from site prior to the designation and that some movement of gun 11 had taken place during the previous winter storms. The report also states that the reefs depicted on the site plan could not be reconciled with those seen on the seabed. Other archaeological material seen by the

ADU included one piece of sheet lead, animal bone concreted to gun 6 and 'numerous iron concretions'. ADU Report 060. 1

1991

No licensee's report found. As the finds list for the *Schiedam* does not show any artefacts recovered in 1991, it seems likely that no work took place.

1992

No licensee's report found. As the finds list for the *Schiedam* does not show any artefacts recovered in 1992, it seems likely that no work took place. The ADU undertook two dives on the site in July 1992. They reported seeing two guns and two concretions but were unable to reconcile these with the site plan. ADU report 92/12.

1993

Excavation took place in an area 'south of the main area of guns'. Only two days' diving was undertaken. The area excavated is shown on a site plan which accompanies the report. The stratigraphy encountered in the 1993 excavation consisted of sand over a layer of boulders and small stones, which was discoloured by corrosion products, over a layer of 'undisturbed' sand, boulders and stones. Only three artefacts were recovered:

Brass button	1
Pewter button	1
Lead came 100mm long	1

The ADU undertook two dives on the site in May 1993. They reported that sand levels were high and that no archaeological remains were seen. ADU report 93/03.

1994

A small area around the trunnions of gun 11 was excavated, and only two days' diving were undertaken. The area excavated is shown on a site plan which accompanies the report. The artefacts recovered were:

Lead musket shot	4
Lead came fragments	several

1995

No work was undertaken on site in 1995 due to high sand levels. The licensee reported that he was having difficulty accessing the site plans and finds list which were stored on floppy disks created by a now defunct computer (TRS80). When a working TRS80 was eventually located the 5 ¼" floppy disks were found to be corrupt. The licensee stated that the site plans and finds list were recreated from the paper records in his possession. When the ADU dived on the site in July 1995, they reported that sand levels were high and that no archaeological remains were seen. ADU report 95/17.

1996

No work on site was undertaken due to high sand levels. The vessel used to access the site was also out of the water for repairs throughout 1996. A badly eroded sandstone mortar was recovered from the beach.

1997

No work on site was undertaken due to high sand levels. The vessel used to access the site was still out of the water for repairs throughout 1997. Two grenades were recovered from the beach – these were declared to Receiver of Wreck (droit number 019/01).

1998

The sand levels on the site were reported as being low over the area of the site. However the boat was still out of the water so no work was undertaken on site in 1998. I visited the site on 9th May 1998 and made a short underwater video of the exposed remains. This video is on a DVD which accompanies this report.

The ADU undertook a dive of 106 minutes duration on the site in May 1998. They found that the sand levels were low and much of the site was exposed. They saw 11 of the 13 guns shown on their site plan, and noted that two guns had been removed prior to designation. They also saw some sheet lead, two large circular concretions, a deadeye and areas of iron concretion adhering to the reef. ADU report 98/03.

1999

No work was undertaken due to high sand levels over the site. The boat was reported as fixed and back in the water.

2000

No work was undertaken due to high sand levels over the site.

2001

No work was undertaken due to high sand levels over the site. This is the last year that Anthony Randall had a licence to dive on the site.

Two separate sets of objects from the *Schiedam* were declared to the Receiver of Wreck in 2001. These objects were declared as part of the RoW amnesty and we do not know who declared these objects

Jan-Mar 2001 Droit A4419:

8 barrel hoops

4 copper ingots

1 shaped marble

1 cauldron

1 cannon

‘Various artefacts’

Jan-Mar 2001 Droit A4472:

- 17 barrel hoops
- 2 barrels
- 2 pewter plates
- 2 copper utensil bottoms
- 1 bowl
- 1 pot
- 2 copper measures
- 1 deadeye
- 1 weight
- 1 compass bowl
- 2 hull pins
- 1 marble column piece
- 1 gun carriage

A number of these items are surprising if, indeed, they were recovered from the *Schiedam*. The gun carriage is of particular note, as are the cannon, four copper ingots and compass bowl. The RoW records do not state who declared these objects.

2002

No licence issued for the site.

2003

No licence issued for the site.

2004

Rob Sherratt had a visitor licence for the site. He undertook one dive and reported that the site was completely covered in sand.

Wessex Archaeology carried out a designated site assessment in August 2004. They undertook two dives on the site of 116 and 44 minutes' duration. The report states that no artefacts or topographic features 'that match the site plan were seen during the diver survey'. The report also expresses concern that the position of the site may not be accurate and goes on to assert that at least part of the site may lie outside the designated area. The report also contains summaries of the history of the *Schiedam* and archaeological work undertaken on the site.

'One hand grenade with wooden fuse tube' was declared to the Receiver of Wreck on 8th Feb 2004, this item having apparently been recovered from the beach.

2005

Rob Sherratt had a visitor licence for the site but did not dive the site in 2005.

2006

Rob Sherratt had a visitor licence for the site but reported that the site was covered in sand.

2007

No licence issued for the site.

2008

No licence issued for the site.

In 2008 Wessex Archaeology carried out a designated site assessment on a timber recovered from the beach by a Mr Holyer. The timber was found at position 337307E 5545654N UTM WGS84. The piece of timber was 2.2m long. The report contains photographs and drawings of the timber and concludes that it is possibly a frame floor or a futtock. While this timber may have originated from the *Schiedam* site, there is no proof that it did so.

2009

Dave Roberts had a visitor licence for the site. He dived the site on five separate occasions and reported that the site was completely covered in sand.

2010

Dave Roberts had a visitor licence for the site. He dived the site on six separate occasions and reported that the site was completely covered in sand.

2011

Dave Roberts had a visitor licence for the site. He dived the site on six separate occasions and reported that the site was completely covered in sand.

Mark Milburn also had a visitor's licence in 2011. He visited the site on a number of occasions but on each visit the sea conditions were too rough to dive.

Gun Dimensions

The following table of gun dimensions was supplied by Anthony Randall:

Gun number	Length overall (m)
1	3.0
2	3.35
3	2.9
4	3.34
5	3.25
6	3.24
7	2.95
8	2.05
9	?
10	3.33
11	2.8
12	2.07
13	1.95
14	1.9
15	?
16	?
17	?

Note

Guns 15, 16 and 17 may not be from the *Schiedam* and are probably from an earlier wreck

The Site Plans

The site plans accompanied the various licensee reports. A total of 20 separate site plans were found, ranging in date from 1971 to 1995. These plans are all reproduced on the DVD which accompanies this report. A summary of the site plans appears below:

<i>Schiedam</i> Site Plans		
Year	Title	Details
1971	Site Location	Location of the site marked on an ordnance survey map
1971	Site Location	Site location marked on a larger scale ordnance survey map. Shows the position of two anchors labelled 'C' and 'D'.
1971	June 1971 RL	RL presumably stands for Richard Larn. Shows guns 1 to 9
1971	PWMcB 1971	PWMcB probably drawn by Peter McBride Shows guns 1 to 13, two areas excavated and three areas of concretion. Shows the find position of 'mortar', 'pewter plates 1 to 4', 'hoops' and 'lead pots 1 and 2'.
1979	AJR 8/79	AJR = Anthony Randall, 8/79 = August 1979 Shows guns 1 to 14. Note this is the latest plan to show gun 9. Guns 15 to 17 are shown on an inset – this is the only plan which shows guns 15 to 17. The plan shows areas of concretion and bedrock
1979	Key to 1979 site plan	Extensive key to the 1979 site plan Details areas of concretion, areas excavated and locations of recovered artefacts. Also gives approximate positions for two anchors.
1982	No title	Shows guns 13 and 14, and the two areas excavated in 1982. Two areas of concretion are also shown.
1983	Visible site features June 1983	This plan depicts what was visible in June 1983. Guns 1, 2 and 12 are shown exposed as well as an area of concretion.
1984	Survey and excavation limits 1984 season.	Shows the datum line (c.25m long) between the muzzle of gun 1 and a rectangular object about 25m to the south-west of gun 1. Also shows guns 1 to 7 and 10 to 14. Note guns 8 and 9 do not appear on this site plan. The plan also shows the extent of the sand cover and exposed reefs in 1984. Shows two areas excavated in 1984 and the positions of four finds.
1986	No title	Shows the position of the 1984 and 1986 excavated areas. Shows guns 1 to 7 and 10 to 13. The datum line between the muzzle of gun one and the rectangular object is shown as approximately 27m long. The positions of eight finds are shown.
1986	<i>Schiedam Prize</i> – Excavation plan	Shows guns 1 to 8 and 10 to 14 Shows site datum and the areas excavated. Shows the position of 22 finds.

<i>Schiedam</i> Site Plans		
Year	Title	Details
1987	Additional survey detail 1987	Shows guns 1 to 8 and 10 to 14 Topographic detail includes areas of sand, stones and exposed reef. The site datum is shown (27m long) as well as areas of concretion. A section of timber, approximately 2m long, is shown near to gun 1.
1987	Excavation plan	Shows the areas excavated in 1984, 1986 and 1987. The positions of 22 artefacts are shown.
1987	Distribution of material recovered up to October 1987	The position of artefacts numbered 1 to 106 is shown on this plan.
1987	<i>Schiedam Prize</i> – 1987 update	Shows the extent of the sand cover in 1987.
1993	Sand levels 1993	Shows the area excavated in 1993. Shows guns 1 to 8 and 10 to 14.
1994	1994 season – recoveries location	Guns 1 to 8 and 10 to 14 shown The area from which finds were recovered in 1994 (around gun 11) is shown.
1995	Illustration of the seabed with sand removed	10 guns are shown with the extent of the reefs shown Seabed depths relative to MLW are shown in metres.
1995	<i>Schiedam Prize</i> – site plan drawn May 1995 – artefact distribution.	Numbers indicating finds positions are shown (highest number = 153). Note that there are exactly 153 objects on the finds database. Guns 1 to 8 and 10 to 14 are shown.
1995	Areas of Concretion – drawn May 1995	Shows the areas of concretion visible in 1995.

The Photographs

The photographs are all reproduced on the DVD which accompanies this report. Below is a summary of what each photograph depicts:

Pre designation photographs

1. Shows a very young-looking Anthony Randall holding an iron axe with part of the wooden handle attached. This axe is object 29 or 94 in the *Schiedam* finds list. It is also probably the same as object CT151 on display at the Charlestown Shipwreck Museum.
2. Pewter plate. Possibly object number 1 in the *Schiedam* finds list.

Photographs from Richard Larn

1. Shows five pewter plates (numbers 1 to 5 in the *Schiedam* finds list), the lower half of a pewter tankard (number 18 in the finds list), a door knob and a bolt or dowel.

2. Bronze sheave (number 49 or 108 in the finds list), metal pot with handle, lead came and four other objects.
3. Nested copper alloy cooking pots.
4. Detail of the rim of a pewter plate showing shield motif.
5. A number of carved stones (at least seven).
6. Banded iron gun (object number 35 in the finds list, probably object CT147 on display in the Charlestown Shipwreck Museum – probably from Rill Cove not *Schiedam*).
7. Banded iron gun – same as photo 6.
8. Banded iron gun – same as photo 6.
9. Banded iron gun – same as photo 6.
10. Iron object – probably part of banded iron gun – same as photo 6.
11. Banded iron gun – same as photo 6.
12. Carved stone – pillar base?

Photographs from the 1994 licensee's report

1. Two pieces of carved stone, an iron shot and numerous lead musket shot.
2. Three square sectioned lead 'pots' (numbers 14 and 15 in the finds list), and also what looks like lead came.
3. Detail of one of the lead pots showing the numerals '1675' reversed (object number 15 in the finds list).
4. Pewter plate (probably object number 4 in the finds list).
5. Pewter plates (probably objects 2 and 3 in the finds list).
6. Detail of the plates shown in photo 5.

Photographs of objects from the *Schiedam* in Charlestown Shipwreck Museum

There are 81 objects from the *Schiedam* on display in the Charlestown Shipwreck Museum. This total includes the two iron guns formally on display in the car park (CT 523 and CT 525) and the banded iron gun (CT549). All the photographs of the Charlestown objects are reproduced on the DVD which accompanies this report. In addition, these objects are all measured and described in the Charlestown Museum Recording Project Report (EH4823).

The Finds List

The finds list reproduced below is an abridged version with some of the data fields removed to allow the list to fit on the printed page. The complete finds list is reproduced on the DVD which accompanies this report. Anthony Randall has asserted that he intends to update the finds list to include a number of objects at present missing from the list. The 1995 site plan titled 'Artefact Distribution' shows the site locations at which these objects were found. In the finds list below some of the objects have a grid reference (NSREF and EWREF column headings). The origin of this grid is the muzzle of gun 1, and the grid is orientated roughly north-south / east-west. The units of measurement are, rather unusually, decimetres – each unit represents 10cm. To convert these numerals to metres simply move the decimal point one place to the left.

ID	CLASS or TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	CONDITION	CONTEXT	RECORD	SIZE mm	NSREF	EWREF	DATE
1	Plate	Marks	Pewter	Good	Under gun 11	Photo	386d	-9.3	-166.9	1972
2	Plate	Ct/Arms + "T K"	Pewter	V. poor	soft conctn.	Photo	238d	52	-66	1971
3	Plate	Wide rim	Pewter		R/1/SC		250d	14.1	-226.9	1971
4	Plate	Plain	Pewter	Good	A/1/L	Photo	225d	66.8	-222.6	1972
5	Plate	?	Pewter	?	A/1/L		225d			1971
6	scrap lead	6.8kg mass	Lead	-	A/1/L					0
7	Weight	Steelyard? round	Brass, lead filled	Brass incomplete	R/1/SC	Photo		-23.3	-184.4	0
8	Marble sections	Poss. fireplace	Marble	Broken, abraded	A/1/L	Photo				0
9	Musket&pist.shot	Two sizes (54)	Lead	Good	AB/1/I					
10	Sheet brass	Scrap, no marks	Brass	Crushed & bent	A/1/L					1972
11	Pillar	Round	Marble	Broken	Under gun 2		150dx300	46.5	-81.4	1972
12	Candlestick	Socket	Brass	Good	R/1/SC			36.6	-67.8	1971
13	Coin	Farthing CH.11	Copper	Fair	R/1/SC			34.7	-65.1	0
14	Pot, square	Lugged	Lead	Good, buckled	A/1/SC	Photo		38.6	-66.2	0
15	Pot, square	Lugged,1675	Lead	Good	A/1/SC	Photo		48.7	-64.7	1971
16	Spoon, poss.16c.	Small, apostle	Pewter	V. good	A/1/SC		100	33.9	-103.6	0
17	Horse brass	Disc section	Brass	V. good	A/1/L	Drawing		-15.1	-147.2	1972
18	Tankard section	Bottom half	Pewter	Crushed flat	Under gun 12	Photo		-49.7	-235.8	0
19	Sounding	Lead	Lead	Good	A/1/L			-24.2	-248	0
20	Dish	Food, thin	Brass	Good	A/1/L			-22	-239.1	0
21	Handle	Part	Wood	Good	A/1/L			-8.8	-150.1	0
22	Pot	Cooking	Brass	Damaged	as 20		457d	-22	-239.1	0
23	Pot	Cooking+handle	Copper?	Ditto	as 20			-22	-239.1	0
24	Pot	Ditto	Brass	Ditto	as 20			-22	-239.1	0
25	Pot	Cooking	Brass	Flattened	as 20			-22	-239.1	0
26	Pot	Bottom only	Brass	Poor	as 20			-22	-239.1	0
27	Hoops, (26)	Barrel, water?	Copper	Good	A/1/L Grouped			-15.3	-266.5	0
28	Pins(3)	Wire head	Brass	Good	A/1/SC			0	0	0
29	Axe	With handle	W. iron/wood	V. poor	R/1/SC	Photo		49.8	-65	0
30	Sledgehammer	Head , mark TR	Iron	V. poor		Photo		51	-63	0
31	Ring	Wrought	W. iron	Poor			130d	0	0	0
32	Dead eyes(5)	3 hole	Iron/wood	Poor to good	A/1/L	Photo		0	0	0
33	Grenades(2)	wood fuse	C. iron / wood	Poor		Drawing		-192.9	-128.3	0
34	Grenade	section	Ditto	V. poor	A/1/L			0	0	0
35	Cannon	Breech load	W.I. made-up	Poor		Photo		0	0	0
36	Lid/dish	Lipped, thick	Pewter	Folded, fair	inshore, LW		150d	0	0	1980
37	Fireplace?	Section	Marble	Abraded	inshore, LW		1065x150	0	0	1980

ID	CLASS or TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	CONDITION	CONTEXT	RECORD	SIZE mm	NSREF	EWREF	DATE
38	Pediment	Column base?	ditto	ditto	inshore, LW		250x250	0	0	1980
39	Plate	Marks	Pewter	Poor/folded	ditto, fissure		238d	0	0	1980
40	Coin	Eliz.1.shilling	Silver	Good	R/1/L	Photo		-14.5	-174.2	1980
41	Coins(2)	Farthings CH.11	Copper	Good	A/2/L	Photo		-46.7	-141.8	1980
42	Finial	Off lid	Pewter	Good	A/1/L	Photo	63d	-36.8	-123.2	1980
43	Marble	Fragment	Marble	Abraded	inshore, LW			0	0	1980
44	Weight	Steelyard?	Lead + brass	Good	A/2/L	Photo		55.7	-177.5	1980
45	Shot	Various	Lead	Good	A/1/L			0	0	1980
46	Cannon ball	2.5lbs	C.iron	Poor	A/1/L			0	0	0
47	Fireplace?	Section	Marble	V. good	R/1/HC	Photo		-42.5	110.8	1980
48	Hull patch	Square	Lead	Buckled	A/1/L			-35.6	-243.9	1980
49	Sheave	Mast	Bronze	V. good	A/2/HC			-17.9	-118.4	0
50	Dead eye	centre only	L. vitae	Good	B/1/L			-165.6	-104.7	0
51	Pipe, scupper?	Jointed section	Lead	Crushed	A/1/L		910	-22.6	-258.3	0
52	Marble	Fragment	Marble	Poor	inshore LW			0	0	0
53	Marble	Section, flat	Marble	Good	A/1/L		343x457	5.8	-64	1980
54	Coin	Farthing CH.11	Copper	Good	A/2/L			-56.7	-150.1	1980
55	Grenade	Complete	Cl/wood fuse	Good				0	0	1980
56	Grenade	Fuse plug	Wood	Good				0	0	0
57	Marble	Small fragments	Marble	Poor	A/1/L			0	0	1980
58	Marble slab	Dark grey	Marble?	Broken	inshore LW			0	0	1980
59	Tube	75mm dia.	Pewter	Section	A/2/L		150	-7.7	-142.4	1980
60	Bearing	Section	Bronze	Broken	A/2/L			-13.4	-104.2	1980
61	Bearing	Section	Bronze	Broken	A/2/L			-13.4	-104.2	1980
62	Handle	Section	Wood	Fair	A/2/L			-13.4	-104.2	1980
63	Came	Type 1	Lead	Good	A/1/L			0	0	1980
64	Snuffer	Candle	Brass	Broken	A/2/L	Photo		-27.9	-121.9	1980
65	Came	Type 2	Lead	Good	A/1/L			0	0	1980
66	Strap	Section	Leather	Good	Under gun 11 Muz			-7.8	-145.6	1980
67	Plate	Marks H.C.M.	Pewter	V. Good	R/1/HC	Photo	250d	-17.2	-42.3	1980
68	Plate	C of Arms	Pewter	V. Good	A/2/L	Photo	238d	-15.1	-130	1980
69	Bearing(3)	Sections	Bronze	Broken	A/2/L			-12.8	-116.9	1980
70	Plate	Section	Pewter	Broken + corr.	A/2/L			0	0	1980
71	Bearing?	Complete	Bronze	V. Good	A/2/L	Photo	100d	-26.2	-118.8	1980
72	Ornam. brass	Half	Brass	V. Good Broken	A/1/L	Photo	100d	-24.1	-109.5	1980
73	Bearing?	Complete	Bronze	V. Good	A/2/L	Photo	114d	-14.3	-101.5	1980
74	Bearing?	Complete	Bronze	V. Good	A/2/L	Photo	203d	-17.6	-114.1	1980
75	Compasses	Navigational	Brass	V. Good	A/2/L	Photo+Drg	100	-23.3	-122.5	1981
76	Shot	Various	Lead	V. Good	A/2/L			0	0	1981
77	Handle	Spoon	Brass				87	0	0	0
78	Plate	Marks	Pewter	Crushed, poor	A/2/L		238d	-17.9	-121.9	1981
79	Socket	Candlestick	Brass	Good	A/3/L	Photo+Drg		8.7	-172.2	1984
80	Marble	Carved white	Marble	Good	A/3/L	Photo		21.5	-158.7	1984
81	Cannon ball	2.5lbs.	Cl	Fair	A/3/L			9.9	-150.9	1984
82	Coin	Farthing Ch.11	Copper	Fair	A/3/L			20.3	-170.1	1984
83	Cylinder	Solid, slotted	Lead	Good	A/3/L			15.9	-97.3	1986
84	Pins(8)	Wire heads	Brass	Good	A/3/HC			6.2	-113.4	1986
85	Button	Small	Brass	Damaged	A/3/L			14	-101.7	1986
86	Coins(3)	Farthings Ch.11	Copper	Fair	A/3/L			16.9	-98.8	1986
87	Hammer		W.I.	Poor	A/3/HC			6.8	-105	1986
88	Breastplate	Impression	Concretion	Poor, broken	A/3/HC			9	-107.7	1986

ID	CLASS or TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	CONDITION	CONTEXT	RECORD	SIZE mm	NSREF	EWREF	DATE
89	Bell	Rumbler	Brass	Initis. "W G"	A/3/L			7.9	-95.8	1986
90	Buckle	Dress	Brass	Good	A/3/L			14.5	-105.3	1986
91	Spoon	Bowl	Pewter	Poor	A/3/L			18.3	-100.9	1986
92	Spoon	Small	Pewter	1/2 handle	A/3/L			8.2	-91.4	1986
93	Spoon		Pewter	Good	A/3/L			-6.1	-109.9	1986
94	Axe	Head	W.I.	Poor	A/3/HC			8.3	-101.2	1986
95	Bearing?	Lugged	Bronze	Good	A/2/L		100dx82	-3.4	-130.9	1987
96	Pipe assbly	With flange	Lead/brass	incomplete	A/2/SC		255x45d	-20	-175.2	1987
97	Grindstone	Wheel+packing	Sandstone/wood	Good	A/1/L		300d	12.2	-144.9	1987
98	Plate	Reeded C/Arms	Pewter	V. good	D/2/L		238d	-63.1	-298.4	1987
99	Escutcheon	Domed	Brass	Good	D/2/L		73x60	-22.5	-297.4	1987
100	Candlestick	Sq. base only	Brass	Good	A/2/L		136 sq	21.3	-140	1987
101	Pot	Cooking	Brass	Split, crushed	Under gun 10 Muz		275dx180	-15.8	-139.6	1987
102	Lid	Flagon?	Pewter	Fair	A/2/L		114d	-27.7	-76.6	1987
103	Bone	?		Good	A/2/SC		230x60	-17.6	-204.4	1987
104	Hoop	Section	Copper		D/2/L		130x30	-63.5	-321.9	1987
105	Buckle		Brass	Good	D/2/L		28x32	-26.6	-294.7	1987
106	Bearing	Section	Bronze	Broken	D/2/L		100x90	-66.4	-324.2	1987
107	Plate	Reeded C/Arms	Pewter	Good	A/2/L		238d	3	-130.5	1987
108	Sheave	Mast	Bronze	Good	A/2/L		218dx71	-0.5	-156.2	1987
109	Divider	Leg section	Brass	Fair	Under gun 11/L		80x14	-4.7	-153.3	1987
110	Finial	From lid	Brass	Good	Under gun 11/L		8x5	-4.7	-153.3	1987
111	Ring	Finger?	Brass	Good	Under gun 11/L		20d	-4.7	-153.3	1987
112	Tap	Barrel	Bronze	V. Good	Under gun 11/L		200	-4.7	-153.3	1987
113	Marker	Book	Brass	Good	Under gun 11/L		63x17	-4.7	-153.3	1987
114	Buckle	Decorated	Silver/brass	Fair	A/1/L		50x36	37.4	-61.4	1987
115	Coin	Farthing Ch.11	Copper	Poor	A/2/L		14d	-10.4	-139.7	1987
116	Marble	Flat, white	Marble	good, broken	A/1/SC		290x180	42.2	-69.3	1987
117	Candlestick	Complete	Brass	Base damaged	D/2/L			128.1	-108.5	1987
118	Tankard	No lid	Pewter	Crushed	D/2/L			126.3	-74.2	1987
119	Lid	Tankard?	Pewter	Good	D/3/L			84.9	-56.1	1987
120	Weight	Round, flat	Brass	V. good	D/3/L			92.2	-42.6	1987
121	Weight	Steelyard?	Lead	V. good	D/2/L			45.8	-6.6	1987
122	Candlestick	Socket	Brass	Poor	D/2/L			172.4	10.7	1987
123	Candlestick	Socket	Brass	Poor	D/2/L			176.1	-11.2	1987
124	Lid	Tankard?	Pewter	Good	D/3/L			106.8	-30.9	1987
125	Bottletop	Screw fit	Pewter	Good	D/3/L			65.8	-6.1	1987
126	Weight	Round, flat	Brass	Good	D/3/L			55.8	5.7	1987
127	Bottletop	Screw fit	Pewter	Good	D/3/L			64.5	4	1987
128	Coin	Farthing Ch 11	Copper	Poor	D/3/L			49.4	7.6	1987
129	Coin	Farthing Ch 11	Copper	Poor	D/3/L			48.8	10.5	1987
130	Escutcheon	Domed	Brass	Good	D/3/L			147	-91.7	1987
131	Pothanger	For pot handle	Brass	Good	D/2/L			92.8	87.9	1987
132	Coin	Farthing Ch 11	Copper	Poor	D/3/L			54.1	14.6	1987
133	Handle	Tankard?	Pewter	Fair, corroded	D/3/L			66.4	-33.5	1987
134	Handle	ditto	Pewter	Fair, corroded	D/3/L			86.5	37.9	1987
135	Spoon	Dessert	Pewter	Poor, corroded	D/2/L			85.7	-70.9	1987
136	Hoop	Barrel	Copper	Part	D/2/L			152.2	-134.2	1987
137	Brass	Flat, scrap?	Brass	Good	D/2/L			105.9	-110.7	1987
138	"Colander"	Perf. disc	Brass	Good, no handle	D/2/L			198.4	-72.4	1987
139	Plate	Reeded	Pewter	V. poor, corroded	D/2/L		238d	187.9	26	1987

ID	CLASS or TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	CONDITION	CONTEXT	RECORD	SIZE mm	NSREF	EWREF	DATE
140	Musk + Pist	Musk + Pist	Lead	Good				0	0	1987
141	Bell	Rumbler	Brass	Fair	D/2/L			154.2	33	1987
142	Marble		Marble	Poor				106.8	35.8	1987
143	Spoon	Dessert	Pewter	V. good				111.6	-64.8	1987
144	Stand?	Knopped	Brass	V. good	Under gun 11		235hx138	0	0	1990
145	Cover	Touch-hole?	Lead	Good	D/3/L		220x165	-310.5	-108.8	1990
146	Finial	For lid	Brass	Good	D/3/L		43x27	-247.7	-135.7	1990
147	Ink pot top?	Lidded,5 holes	Pewter?	V. good	D/3/L		95dx35	-315.1	-166.9	1990
148	Spoon	Dessert bowl	Pewter	Poor	D/3/L			-300.5	-146.8	1990
149	Candlestick	Complete	Brass	Damaged	D/3/L		120dx185	-305.9	-197.6	1990
150	Spoon	Small bowl	Pewter	Poor	D/3/L			-276.1	-176.2	1990
151	Strip	Studded	Copper	Good			95x20	-214.4	-117	1990
152	Button	Ribbed, Dress	Pewter	V. good	D/3/L			109.5	-118	1993
153	Button	Plain, Dress	Brass	Damaged	D/3/L			109.5	-118	1993

The Finds Drawings

Finds drawings are included in two of the licensees' reports, 1984 and 1994. The drawings appear to be of a high standard. The finds drawings are reproduced on the DVD which accompanies this report.

1984

1. Brass candlestick nozzle, probably object number 12 in the finds list.
2. White marble carved stone. Possibly object number 80 in the finds list

1987

1. Copper alloy dividers, object number (109) in the finds list (recovered in 1987)

1994

1. Pewter plate (probably number 2 in the finds list)
2. Pewter plate (probably number 3 in the finds list)

Archaeological Evidence

The site lies some 100m from the shore in very shallow water. The 1981 application for designation states that the top of gun 1 lies in 2m of water at spring lows, while the deepest part of the site is in only 5m of water at spring lows. The seabed consists of shallow reefs running roughly south-west to north-east. Varying depths of sand cover lie over these reefs.

The main limiting factor on the archaeological investigation of this site is the varying sand levels over the area of the site. Large amounts of sand move on and off the site periodically, and the site often stays buried for years at a time. All work on the site is dependent on the amount of sand cover on the site. This makes survey, in particular, very difficult to plan. To illustrate this point, of the eight recorded site visits by the ADU/diving contractor the site was only exposed on two of these occasions. The other six visits saw the site either completely or partially covered by sand. During the period between 1982 (the year the site was designated) and 2001 (the last year the original licensee did any work on the site), in ten of these years no work at all was possible due to the high sand levels. During four of these years the sand levels were low and most of the site was exposed, while in the remaining six years the site was only partially exposed. The other designated wrecks on the west coast of the Lizard (Rill Cove and *St Anthony* sites) are also subject to these fluctuating sand levels. But the sand cover is not always the same on all the sites; for instance in 1990 the licensee's report states that sand levels were low on the *Schiedam* site while at the same time the *St Anthony* was completely buried.

No positive identification of the wreck has been made. However, the date of the artefacts recovered and the lack of any other documented wreck of that period in the locality has led to a fairly reliable identification of the site as the wreck of the *Schiedam*, lost near Gunwalloe church on the 4th April 1684. For a discussion of the identification of the wreck see the licensee's report for 1983.

Excavation was undertaken during at least nine separate years, and is explicitly mentioned in the licensees' reports for 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1987, 1993 and 1994. In addition, the finds list shows objects were recovered in 1971, 1972, 1981 and 1990; it is possible however that these were objects recovered from the seabed rather than actual excavation. Where excavation took place, it was achieved using a surface water pump and a reaction water dredge. Several of the licensees' reports give details of the stratigraphy encountered and the 1984 report has a schematic section drawing of the 'typical' stratigraphy on the site (fig 5). The stratigraphy encountered in the 1993 excavation consisted of sand, over a layer of boulders and small stones which was discoloured by corrosion products, over a layer of 'undisturbed' sand, boulders and stones. Site plans accompany many of these reports (see list above) and these show the locations of the excavations undertaken. The 1984 report details how a datum line was fixed on site and measurements made from this line (using trilateration – or ties) to fix the positions of objects and topographic features on the site plan. The 1995 artefact distribution plan shows the location of all 153 objects listed in the site finds list.

A total of 17 iron guns are recorded on the various site plans, but the 1979 site plan is the only one where all 17 guns are shown on the same plan. Gun 9 only appears on the 1971 and 1979 site plans. The original licensee, Anthony Randall, says that this gun went missing and he thinks it may have been stolen from the site. Sometime between 1973 and 1977 two of the iron guns on site were removed. This was apparently accomplished using Roy Davis' boat, and the guns went to the

shipwreck museum at Charlestown. These guns are those shown as Gun 2 and Gun 3 on the site plans. Two iron guns were photographed by the author in the car park at the Charlestown Heritage and Shipwreck Centre in 2006 – object numbers CT523 and CT525 in the Charlestown Museum Recording Project record. Anthony Randall confirms that these are probably the two guns removed from the site of the *Schiedam*. Richard Larn (previous owner of the Charlestown Shipwreck Centre) confirmed that these guns were originally from the *Schiedam*. It would appear that these guns are no longer on display in the car park at Charlestown, and Richard Larn thinks they have been sold. The key to the 1979 site plan states that ‘cannon No 17 was recovered in late 1978’. This is probably the ‘banded cannon’ which is reported to have gone to the Charlestown Maritime Museum in the 1981 application for designation, and is probably the banded iron gun (possibly CT549) recorded in the Charlestown Museum Recording Project. This type of gun is unusual at the time of the *Schiedam* (1680s) and would normally be expected to be earlier than this. The group of three guns 15, 16 and 17 shown on the 1979 site plan some 100m to the north-west of the main site may be from an earlier wreck, given the likely earlier date of gun 17. Mr Randall is also of the opinion that guns 15, 16 and 17 are from an earlier and older wreck than the *Schiedam* (Anthony Randall pers. comm 2013).

We know from the documentary research that the *Schiedam Prize* was armed with four small (4lb) guns (D742/N/2/3). Anthony Randall thinks that the *Schiedam*’s four guns are those numbered 8, 12, 13 and 14 on the site plans. The most likely reason for the large number of guns found on the site is that all but four of the guns were cargo, resulting from the evacuation of Tangier. We also know that some guns were salvaged shortly after the wreck for example, WO 48 23 has an entry (dated 25th May 1685) in which the payment is shown as ‘one hundred and thirty one pounds, nineteen shillings and sixpence paid for salvage of several bronze and iron ordnance, mortars, balls and several other stores cast away in Mounts Bay on the wreck of the *Schiedam* flyboat in her voyage from Tangier’. The licensee’s report of 1983 states “The *Schiedam* sailed from Tangier loaded with equipment and horses including guns from the fortifications and ordnance stores. Some guns on the wreck site are positioned muzzle to breach, an obvious loading arrangement to conserve space if indeed they were cargo and not armament”. In 1987 the licensee’s report says “From the position of the heavy guns and these small guns, the vessel appears to have broached to, with her stern to the north-west, i.e. broadside on to the prevailing wind and swell direction”.

It is clear from surviving documents that salvage of material from the *Schiedam* took place shortly after the wrecking. In May 1685 payment was made for ‘stores, mortars, balls and several bronze and iron ordnance’ recovered from the wreck of the *Schiedam* (WO 48 23). In April 1684 Richard Sampson saved masts, yards, beams, anchors and cables from the wreck - a list of salvaged items is given (ADM 1 3554). In a July 1684 letter from Mr Lanyon of Plymouth, mention is made of the anchor and great guns salvaged from the *Schiedam* (ADM 1 3554).

A site finds list exists and is reproduced above. This list has 153 entries but is probably not entirely up to date. The original licensee, Anthony Randall, has stated that he intends to update this finds list. Some objects are obviously missing; for example although many fragments of lead window came are mentioned in the various annual reports there are only two entries for lead came in the finds list.

Two grenades mentioned in the 1993 report as having been found on the beach do not appear in the finds list; similarly an eroded sandstone mortar recovered in 1996 is not on the finds list.

No evidence of articulated ship's structure has been found during the excavation of the site. In fact there has been very little timber found at all: 'Little of the timber structure remains and only one piece approximately 2m long is obvious' (1981 licensee's report). This piece of timber is shown on the 1987 site plan close to gun 1. The finds list, which consists of over 153 objects, shows a relative paucity of objects attributable to the vessel itself, in fact only nine: (32) five timber deadeyes, (49) a sheave, (50) a single deadeye, (51) a lead scupper pipe and (108) a sheave. This may indicate that due to the very shallow depth of the site, and its proximity to the shore, much of the vessel itself has broken up and been salvaged. It is also interesting to note that very few organic finds have been recovered (only 12 objects of the 153 listed): these were objects (21), (29), (32) five deadeyes, (33), (50), (55), (66) and (103). This is probably due to the fluctuating sand levels on the site resulting in conditions not suited to the preservation of organic material.

Some unusual objects recovered from the site probably reflect the fact that the *Schiedam* was being used to carry people and material back to England from the evacuation of Tangier. Of note are the thirteen pieces of carved marble in the finds list, some of which (objects 8, 37 and 47) have been interpreted as possibly belonging to a fireplace. The large quantities of lead window came and a 6.8kg mass of scrap lead (6) were probably being transported as scrap metal recovered from the evacuation of Tangier. Similarly, the tools recorded in the finds list may have belonged to the mole workmen who were transported in the *Schiedam*. These objects include (21) a wooden handle, (29) an axe and handle, (30) a sledgehammer, (62) a wooden handle, (87) a hammer, (94) an axe head and a pick axe head mentioned in the 1986 report but apparently not on the finds list.

Assessment of Importance

Period

If - as seems probable - this is the wreck of the *Schiedam Prize*, which was wrecked at Gunwalloe in April 1684, then it is one of only six wrecks of this period designated under the Protection of Wrecks Act in England.

Rarity

This is the only example of a Dutch fluyt or flyboat in English waters. It is also an interesting insight into a little-known episode in English history, the occupation and evacuation of Tangier.

Documentation

Documents relating to the *Schiedam Prize* have been found at the PRO and at the Stafford Record Office. These give us a good idea of the history of the vessel starting with its capture by pirates prior to being taken by the *James Galley* under the command of Captain Cloudesley Shovell. The *Schiedam* was then based at Tangier and was eventually dispatched back to England with passengers and cargo from the evacuation of Tangier. Some documents relating to the salvage of the *Schiedam* have also been located. Copies of all these documents are included on the DVD which accompanies this report. We do not have any information relating to the *Schiedam* prior to this, and we do not know when and where the *Schiedam* was built.

Archaeological documentation relating to the excavation and survey of the wreck site has also been located, mainly in the licensee reports submitted to the Advisory Committee on Historic Wreck Sites (ACHWS). These reports are held at the English Heritage Registry at Swindon. Copies of these reports are summarised above and appear in full on the DVD which accompanies this report.

In addition to these records the original licensee, Anthony Randall, also holds records relating to the work he undertook on the site. He has stated that he intends to produce a report of his work on the site.

Survival/Condition

As noted above, almost nothing of the fabric of the vessel survives. We have a collection of artefacts recovered from the wreck site, amounting to 153 objects on the finds list. We know that objects not included on the finds list were also recovered. The majority of objects recovered from the site are in the possession of the original licensee, Anthony Randall, who now lives in Spain.

A number of the objects recovered from the wreck of the *Schiedam* are on display in the Charlestown Shipwreck Museum. A total of 81 objects were recorded and photographed, the record of these objects can be accessed in the Charlestown Shipwreck and Heritage Centre Project Report (Camidge, 2006). Photographs of all the objects recorded from the *Schiedam* at Charlestown also appear on the DVD which accompanies this report.

Vulnerability

The site lies in very shallow water close to the shore. As a result, the site is vulnerable to storm damage, especially when there is little or no sand cover over the site. An example of this type of damage is noted in the 1990 licensee's report: "Storm damage was noticed on three of the guns on site. Gun 11 had been moved by approximately 0.25m, gun 10 had supporting boulders and concretion removed while gun 14 had damage to its muzzle exposing the timber tompon still in the muzzle of the gun".

Diversity

The site is of interest as the artefacts recovered to some extent reflect the nature of the passengers and cargo being carried from the evacuation of Tangiers.

Potential

The survival of interesting types of artefacts not normally recovered from shipwrecks, including tools and architectural fragments, demonstrates the potential of this site.

Assessment of Impacts

Previous Disturbance

Contemporary salvage from the wreck of the *Schiedam* is well attested in the surviving documentary evidence. In addition, we know that excavation on the site was undertaken between 1971 and 1994. A licence to excavate on the site was issued for fifteen separate years.

The most significant source of disturbance on the site is, however, likely to be the winter storms which will have a significant effect on the site, especially when sand cover over the site is low.

Site Environment

The site lies some 100m from the shore in very shallow water. The 1981 application for designation states that the top of gun 1 lies in 2m of water at spring lows, while the deepest part of the site is in only 5m of water at spring lows. The seabed consists of shallow reefs running roughly south-west to north-east. Varying depths of sand cover lie over these reefs.

The most striking environmental factor affecting this site is the varying sand level over the area of the site. Large amounts of sand move on and off the site periodically, the site often staying buried for years at a time. However, when the site is not covered in sand it is very vulnerable to storm damage due to its shallow depth.

Future Threats

The most obvious future threat to the site is that of storm damage on the occasions when the site is not covered with a substantial layer of sand. Storms are likely to have the effect of destabilising the site by breaking up concretions on the site and releasing artefacts, which will then become mobile.

The threat from unauthorised diving on the site is very hard to quantify, but to date there have not been any reports of unauthorised diving on the site.

Discussion

The majority of archaeological work on this site was undertaken between 1971 and 1995 by the original licensee of the site, Anthony Randall. Mr Randall holds all the archive material and records pertaining to this work. While this desk based assessment (DBA) has identified what records exist and has outlined the archaeological activity on the site, this is no substitute for an archaeological report of the work undertaken. Mr Randall has stated his intention to produce a report of his work on the site.

The site plans listed in this DBA and reproduced on the accompanying DVD are generally of a high quality, many of the later plans are the result of a baseline survey instigated in 1984 (see licensee's report 1984).

Recommendations

It is important that a site report detailing the work on the site is produced. Realistically, this needs to be undertaken by the original licensee, Anthony Randall. Mr Randall should be encouraged and assisted in this endeavour. It is important that this report is produced sooner rather than later, as otherwise much important information will be lost forever.

The first stage of this reporting process should be the production of an up-to-date finds list. This should include dimensions for all objects, a grid reference for every object, a detailed description of each object and a photograph of every object. The objects on display in the Charlestown Shipwreck Museum (81 objects) have already been recorded to this standard.

It would be useful if an up to date survey of the site was produced. With the benefit of modern position-fixing systems, a greater degree of accuracy than was attainable when this site was originally surveyed should be possible. This task will not be easy, due mainly to the fluctuating sand cover over the site. Thus the survey will need to be undertaken when sand levels are low – an event which only occurs infrequently. This makes the logistics of planning such a survey difficult.

The long term security of the artefacts recovered from this site needs to be considered. The majority of the objects are in Mr Randall's possession; but their long term future should, if possible, be secured.

Contents of the DVD

Contractor Visits

ADU Reports

037, 055, 060

92/12

93/03

95/17

98/03

Wessex Archaeology

2004

2008

Designation

Documents

ADM 1 3553	ADM 1 3554	ADM 2 1751	ADM 2 1754
ADM 2 174	ADM 2 1751	ADM 2 1754	ADM 2 1755
ADM 3 278	ADM 6 404	ADM 6 424	ADM 7 549
ADM 7 633	ADM 8 1	ADM 12 36C	ADM 12 36D
ADM 33 108	ADM 51 489	ADM 52 51	ADM 106 57
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T11	T1 339	WO 48 22	WO 48 23
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Pepys Tangier Papers			

Finds Drawings

1984

1987

1994

Finds List

Licensee Reports

1981 -> 1990

1993 -> 2001

2004 -> 2006

2009 -> 2012

Application for designation

Pre designation reports

Photographs

1994

Finds at Charlestown

From RL

Pre designation

Press

Telegraph 1981

Diver 1982

Diver 1983

Western Morning News 1984

Receiver of Wreck records

Site Plans

1971 (x4)

1979 (x2)

1982 (x1)

1983 (x1)

1984 (x1)

1986 (x2)

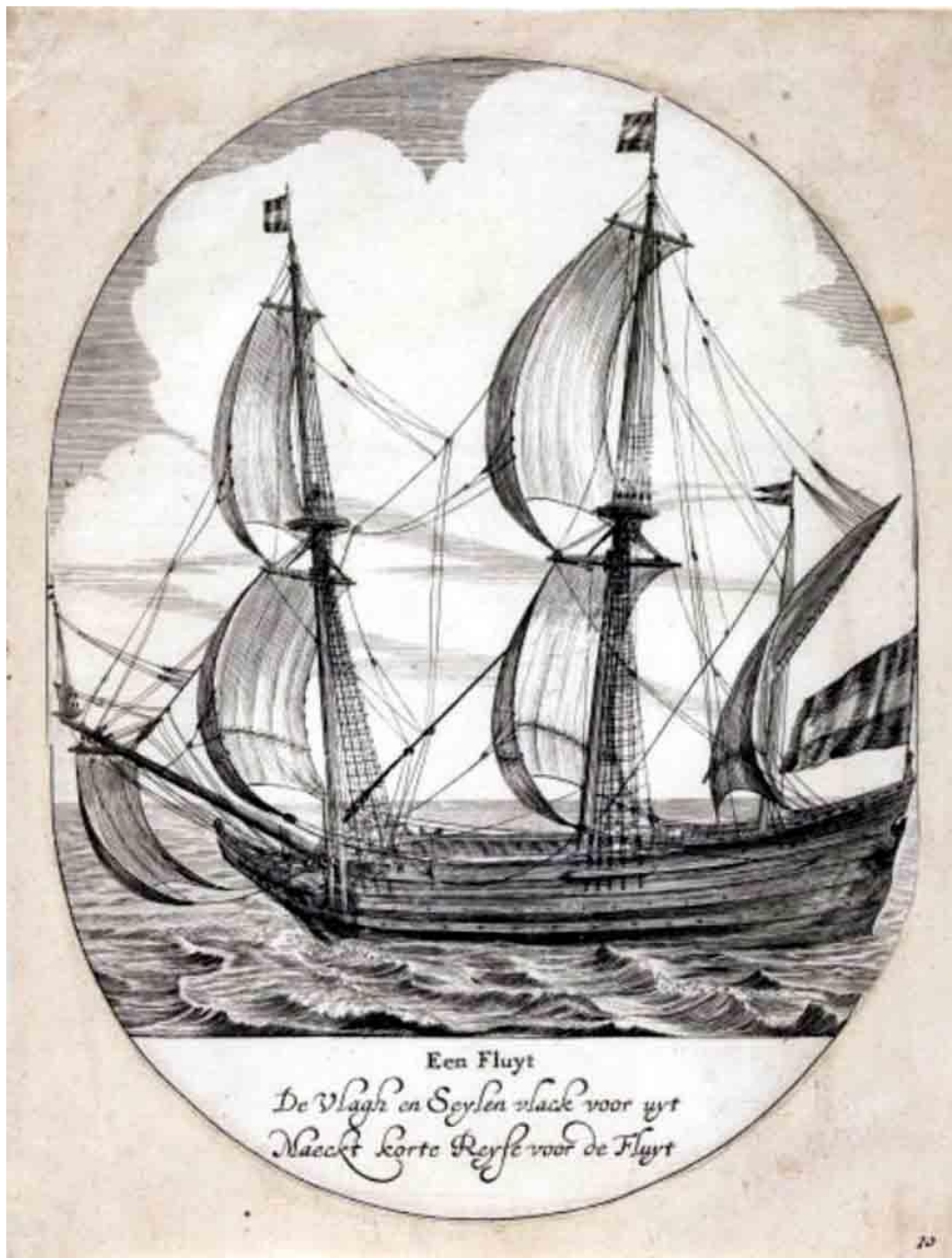
1987 (x4)

1993 (x1)

1994 (x1)

1995 (x3)

The Dutch Fluyt by John Macken



Copperplate image of a flute (Younger 1629)

(Caption: "A Fluyt / The Vlagh and Seylen vlack voor uyt / Maeckt korte Reyse voor de Fluyt).

Introduction

The fluyt is one of the few ships where the origin has been recorded. In 1595 the Hoorn historian Velius wrote *“This same year were the ships which are called Hoorensche Gaings or Fluyten built for the first time, these being four times as long as wide, some of them still longer, and very well suited for seafaring, as well for sailing on the wind as in shallows”*.

Velius also states that Pieter Jansz Lioome was *“the main promoter and starter of these innovations”* in shipbuilding of the fluyt. Lioome being a member of the Admiralty, as well as merchant, counsellor and burgomaster of Hoorn, advised accordingly the vice admiral Jan Gerbrantsz as to the construction of these types of vessels and, apparently being a Mennonite (i.e. pacifist), refrained from having guns aboard. The new design brought master shipwrights and masters from neighbouring cities to see the ship (Hoving & Emke 2000, 34-5).

Built to demand/cargo requirements we have for example the ‘Noortsvaerder’ or ‘Houthaelder’ for the Lumber trade with deeper holds, compared to the ‘Oostvaerder’ which was a corn trader (Hoving & Emke 2000). The adaptability, and improved, easier sailing qualities ensured the economic success of the fluyt. The fluyt became ubiquitous, yet very little evidence is left of these ships, apart from the *Anne Maria* (1709) - but fire and subsequent explosion destroyed the aft part of the ship (Hoving & Emke 2000, 39).

The development of the fluyts was not straightforward, logical nor linear in progression. The fluyt was not designed specifically for a particular purpose, but rather as an amalgamation of preceding ship designs to answer the requirements at that time. From river vessels to open seas, the ship’s design and construction was altered and modified to suit prevailing conditions. Therefore, to place the fluyt in context, we begin with the:

Buyscarveel – which was originally a combination of the carvel, but without the built up bow section,
closely followed by the:

Boyer, initially a river vessel, these flat bottomed, shallow draught increased in size for ocean traffic where cargo space was the defining design function, with speed secondary. Sails were increased to a lateen on the mainmast and a mizzenmast. Vessels ranged in size from 50 to 130 tons which is representative of the ship’s ability to navigate oceans and rivers, eventually being usurped by the Vvieboot (Unger 1978, 48).

Vlieboot (Eng: flyboat; def: vlie is the body of water between the Zuider and North seas).

A small (100 tons or less), square stern and broad beamed, built up high at the stern, but in contrast little upperworks at the bow. Used on transatlantic and coastal voyages, it became the most common of vessels in use. As larger, and more economical ships were built these were termed fluyts (Unger 1978, 36-7).

Fluyt

Ships termed *fluit* (Dutch) or *flyboat* (English) carried small crews, which - with simple rigging - were cheaper to operate (Davis 1975, 10-11). These flat-bottomed, shallow draught vessels allowed access to inland waterways and were originally derived from the barge. They were characterised by the masts being set as far apart as possible and its length to beam ratio approximately five to one, and carried few if any cannon (Haley 1972, 20-21).



*"A Dutch flute before the wind" (Wenceslaus 1647; Davis 1975, 13)
(Etching by Wenceslaus Hollar 1647)*

Speed was not the primary function but cargo. The first of these larger, shallow draught cargo vessels had a length to width ratio of 4:1, with succeeding vessels at 5:1 and more. Pine was used extensively throughout the ship, apart from the hull, which was constructed using heavy oak. Pine was cheaper and easier to use, and contributed to the lightness and increased speed of the fluyt (Unger 1978, 37). Tonnages were kept below 500, with economically the most common being 2 - 400 ton size.

They were characterised by the masts being set as far apart as possible with masts and the sail area kept short which resulted in a larger carrying capacity but smaller crew (i.e. 15 - 25), which with simple rigging, including block and tackle to control the yards and sails, was cheaper to operate (Davis 1975, 10-11). The foremast stepped far forward, carried a single sail, while the mainmast carried two, and the mizzen sail a lateen (Fig. 1), and sometimes a square sail. There were no upperworks on the bow section, which had a large square hold and full deck. Often two-decked,

some vessels had half and even poop decks at the stern and also a winged, angular transom which became narrower as it went higher. The taper or tumble-home of the sides resulted in the poop deck becoming progressively smaller. This fluted stern was one distinguishing feature of fluyts which has been suggested as the origin of the ships name.

Not being designed or suitable for war, the fluyt carried few if any cannon (Haley 1972, 20-21). The Dutch government never allowed warships to carry cargo, and private ship owners gave up defence and speed for cargo, hence the use of the convoy system of organised shipping in times of war (Unger 1978, 37). As fluyts carried little in the way of armaments, shipwrights modified the design of the fluyt for war use with the resulting vessel being heavier (no pine used). This was called the pinnance, providing a clear separation between the sailing packet and warship.

In 1609 the Englishman George Waymouth described their advantages over English vessels thus:

“They bee built with broader and longer bottoms proportionable to their length than our ships be. They bee not built so high above water, as our ships bee. By all which they drawe not soe much water as our ships doe, and yet bee of greater burden, than our ships bee. These ships not draweing soe much water as ours (which plough deeper in the sea), and therefore must have less Masts, Sayles, Tackling and Anchors than ours have; and are therefore able to sayle with one third part of men lesse then ours, or therabouts. They being built above the water and under, of like proportion, and being of fitter length than our ships, are able to keepe the wynde as well as our ships, and sayle fast. Thus by the advantage they gayn of us in burden, and by the charge they save in mariners wages, and victuals, they are able to carry their freight better cheap than wee” (Davis 1975, 10).

Conclusion

The adaptability - and improved, easier sailing qualities - ensured the economic success of the fluyt and its use in a variety of trades (i.e. whaling, corn trading etc.). The fluyt became ubiquitous yet by the middle of the eighteenth century there had been so many variations in design that new classes of ships emerged such as the pinnance, retourschip, frigate, etc. (Unger 1978, 45-7).

There is now very little evidence left of these ships, apart from the *Anne Maria*, but fire and subsequent explosion destroyed the aft part of this ship (Hoving & Emke 2000, 39).

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