

FORGOTTEN WRECKS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR





LOTTERY FUNDED

Maritime Archaeology Trust



LED BY IWM



Ship nationalities

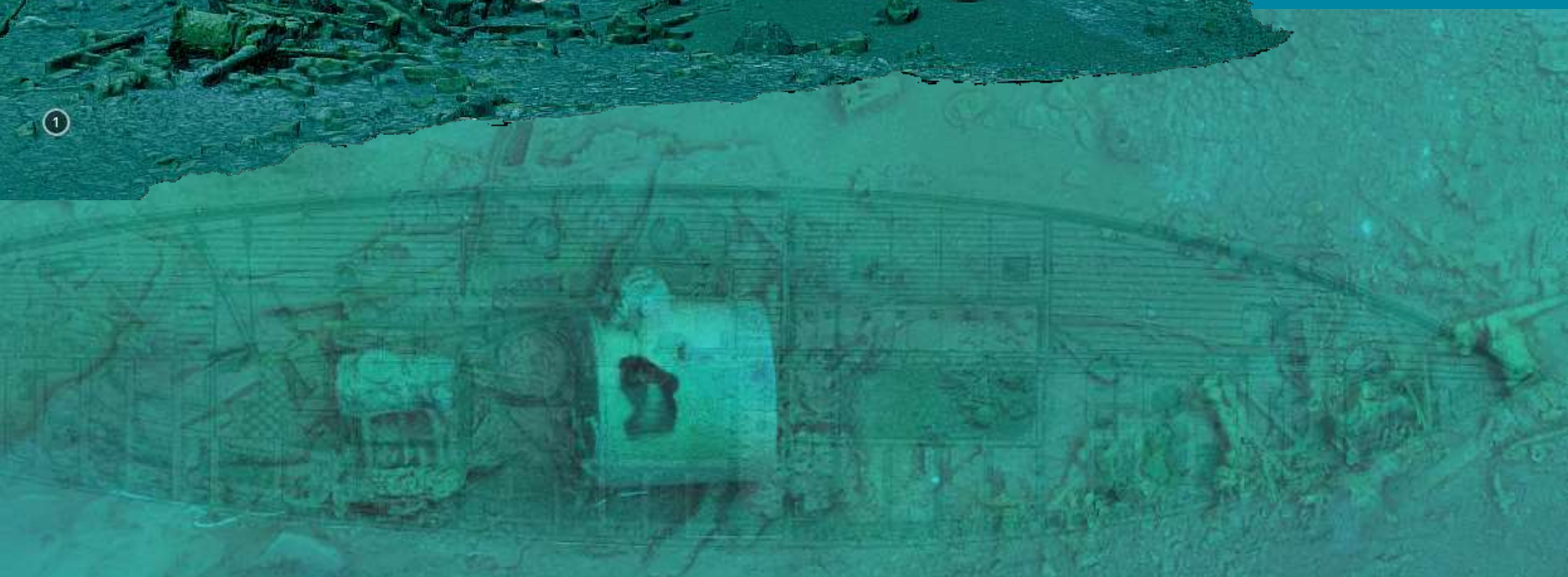
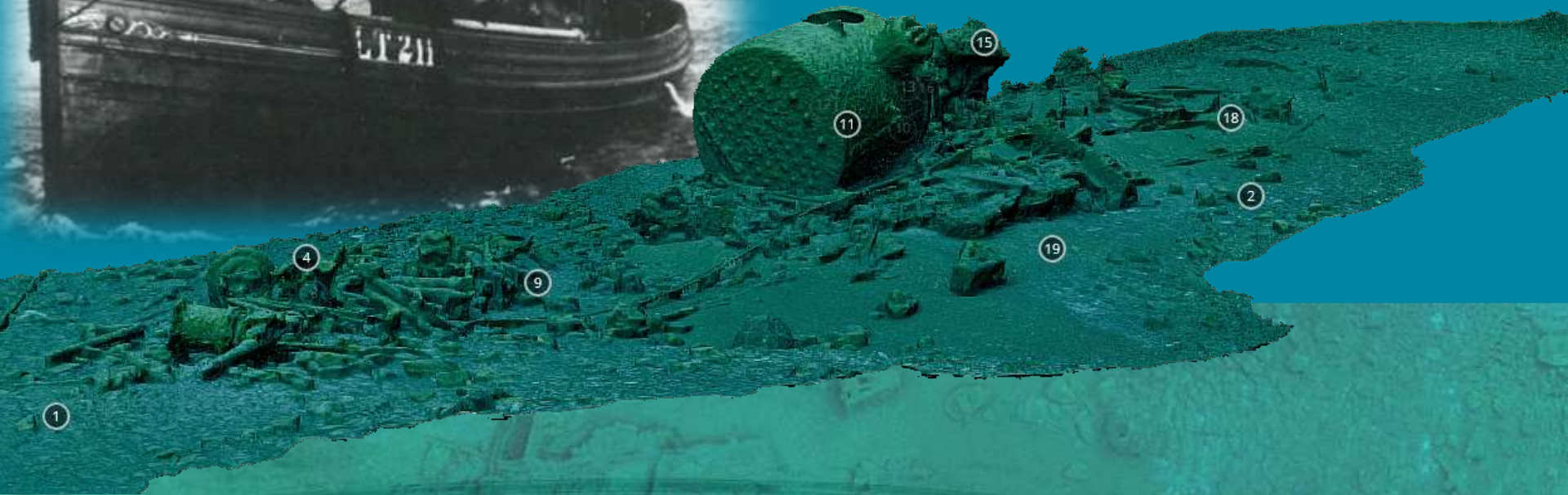
- American
- Argentinian
- Australian
- Belgian
- British
- Canadian
- Danish
- Dutch
- French
- German
- Greek
- Irish
- Italian
- Norwegian
- Polish
- Spanish
- Swedish
- Uruguayan

- 700 known wrecks
- 360 recorded losses
- 30 post war losses

All shapes and sizes

Sail & Steam (incl. paddle steamers), Wooden & Steel
Fishing boats, Yachts, Trawlers, Tugs, Merchant ships
Passenger liners, Destroyers, Battleships
Mine layers/sweepers, Patrol boats
Submarines (British & German)
Aircraft (airships & planes)





Forgotten Wrecks Of the First World War

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Maritime Archaeology
@maritimeatrust

Retweeted Simon Bondy (@WW1_Education)

New podcasts on the War at Sea courtesy of the Forgotten Wrecks project... fb.me/MCg2WC

Welcome to the Forgotten Wrecks of the First World War Project.

Forgotten Wrecks of the First World War is a Heritage Lottery Funded (HLF) four year project devised and delivered by the [Maritime Archaeology Trust](#) to coincide with the centenary of the Great War. At the heart of the project is a desire to raise the profile of a currently under-represented aspect of the First World War. While attention is often focused on the Western Front and major naval battles like Jutland, historic remains from the war lie, largely forgotten, in and around our seas, rivers and estuaries.

With over 1000 wartime wrecks along England's south coast alone, the conflict has left a rich heritage legacy and many associated stories of bravery and sacrifice. These underwater memorials represent the vestiges of a vital, yet little known, struggle that took place on a daily basis, just off our shores. Through a programme of fieldwork, research, temporary exhibitions and outreach, the project aims to engage communities and volunteers and provide a lasting legacy of information and learning resources relating to First World War wrecks for future generations.



www.forgottenwrecks.maritimearchaeologytrust.org



FORGOTTEN WRECKS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR THE WAR AT SEA

The maritime war was what made the First World War a truly global conflict. With a stalemate on the Western Front, both sides sought to deliver a knockout blow to their opponents at sea.

Battles took place as far away as the Pacific and Indian Oceans, but the greatest number of engagements and losses occurred close to the British Isles, in the North Sea and English Channel.



The Royal Navy was well prepared for the First World War and had the largest fleet in the world in 1914. But it was spread thinly around the globe protecting the British Empire.



The Royal Navy suffered humiliating losses to German submarines and submarines in the early part of the war; in one action, a German U-boat sank three British cruisers in just over one hour.



Britain was able to maintain a distant blockade of German ports and prevented the Imperial German Navy High Seas Fleet's battleships from breaking out beyond the North Sea.



At the same time, Germany hoped to starve Britain out of the war, by destroying merchant shipping with its fleet of submarines. By 1917 they had very nearly succeeded.



New technologies such as death charges and new strategies such as the use of convoys meant that the Royal Navy was slowly able to defeat the U-boat threat, but the toll had been heavy.



During the war, U-boats sank approximately 5,000 ships – including the majority of the 700 First World War wrecks along the south coast. It isn't often realised that fewer ships were sunk by U-boats in the Second World War (approximately 3,000).






FORGOTTEN WRECKS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR THE PROJECT

The Forgotten Wrecks of the First World War project (2014 to 2018) seeks to raise the profile of a currently under-represented aspect of the First World War. While attention is often focused on the Western Front and major naval battles, historic remains from 1914 to 1918 lie forgotten in and around our seas, rivers and estuaries.

The HLF Forgotten Wrecks project will be working with schools, creating exhibitions, interpreting underwater sites online and providing research and fieldwork opportunities for volunteers.

The project is timed to align with the centenary of the First World War and over four years will focus on some of the 700 wreck sites along the south coast. These include merchant, naval, passenger, troop and hospital ships, as well as ports, wharfs, buildings and freshwater mills.



GETTING INVOLVED

There are many different ways you can get involved with this project, by joining us on sites, in archives and collections; or from home, carrying out independent research and site visits and feeding your findings back into the project website.

Whether you're looking to learn new skills, meet new people, contribute knowledge or just have some fun, volunteering as part of the Forgotten Wrecks of the First World War project can be an exciting and worthwhile experience.



To find out more visit www.for1914.co.uk



Heartlands, Cornwall

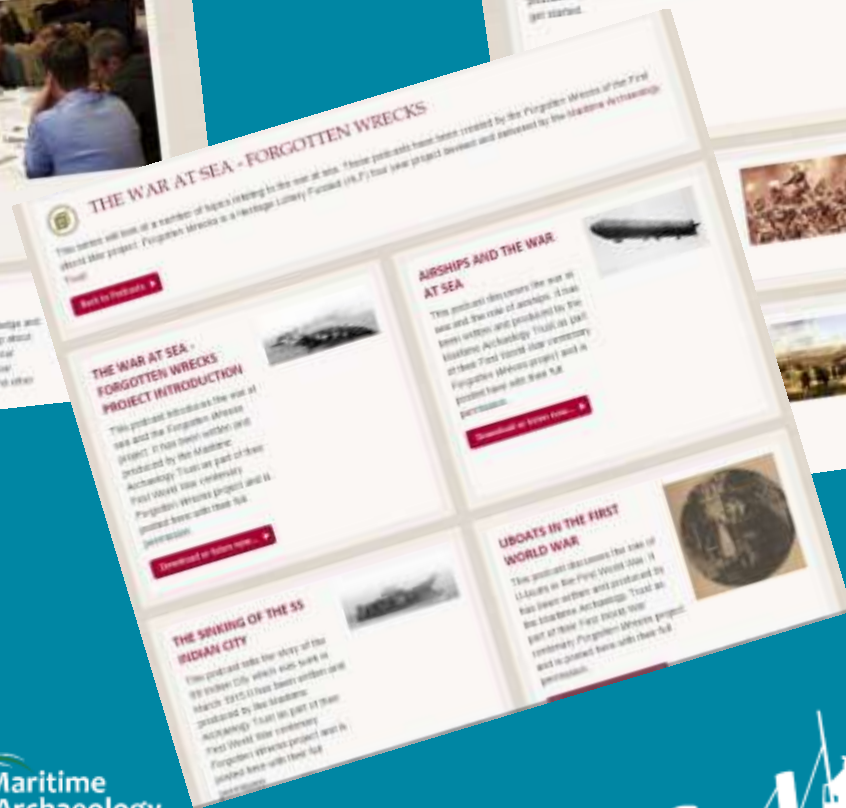
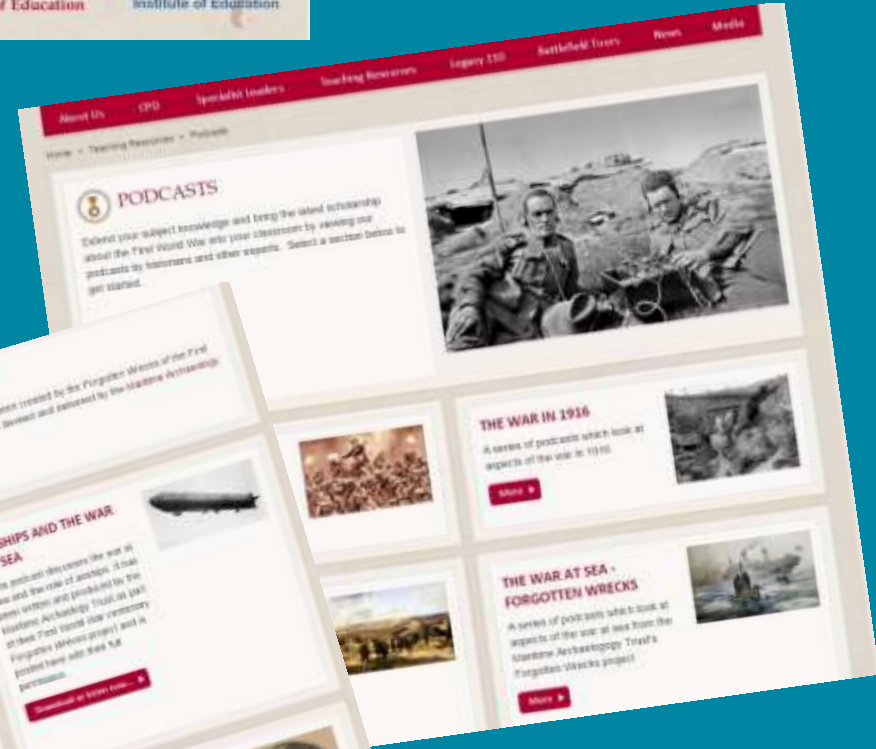



Small touring exhibition

- Romney Marsh War Visitor Centre, Kent to 15th November
- St Peter's Church, Folkestone to Feb 2016
- Prothcurno Telegraph Museum, Cornwall
- Look and Sea, Littlehampton, Sussex
- Collumpton Services, Devon (M5, J28)



Forgotten Wrecks Podcasts



Worksheets & Teachers' Notes


Maritime Archaeology Trust **WWI Dazzle Camouflage**

Dazzle camouflage is made up of patterns of shapes in contrasting colours. It was used on many ships during the First World War.

It works differently to other kinds of camouflage – rather than trying to hide the ship by making it blend in to the background, it makes it much more difficult to guess how far away the ship is, how fast it's going and in which direction it's heading.

The dazzle patterns came in lots of different colours, and over 4000 ships were painted this way during the First World War. It's hard to say if the dazzle camouflage worked, but it did at least make the men on the ships feel safer.


These are some examples of dazzle patterns:



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Design your own First World War dazzle camouflage pattern!
Remember to do both sides of the ship!

Name: _____



Teacher's Notes

Week 3: Gun ID & Survey intro

Session programme

Activity	Resources/Equipment/Notes	Resources/Equipment/Notes
Historical & Technological context	The Evolution of Guns - PowerPoint	Computer with Internet and projector
Historical & Technological context	The Evolution of Guns - worksheet	
Introduction to Survey		Open end question form
Identification of the gun	12 possible guns booklet	


Working for Week 4

Development of Marine Steam Engines

Simple steam engine (1 cylinder)

1830s - 1870s


Circle or highlight the engine on the ship below:



Compound Engine: Double Expansion (2 cylinders)

1850s - 1880s

Circle or highlight the engine on the ship below:




RECYCLING STEAM!

Compound Engine: Triple Expansion (3 cylinders)

1870s to 1940s

Circle or highlight the engine on the ship below:



RECYCLING STEAM TWICE!

From what you've seen on the seabed, what type of engine do you think 'our' ship had? _____

What clues does this give us about the likely date of the ship? _____

Week 3

12 Pdr 12 Cal P. ELISWICK PATENT MADE BY ROBERTS & CO. LTD. CRADLE

Teacher's Notes

The survey uses measuring tapes and employs both the Darius Offset technique and the Trilateration technique. The class can be divided into small groups, each with a residential gun chosen from the list below.

Each group will be provided with a 10m that will be used to measure the distance between the gun and the baseline, measuring tapes.

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Hollybrook Memorial Educational Pack



Forgotten Wrecks Powerpoints

- **Setting the scene:** introduction to FWW south coast wrecks
- **Losses:** 1,000+ wrecks, what were they doing? What did they look like? How do we know they're there? What do they look like now?
- **Underwater 'graves':** why do we know so much more about those who died in the trenches than those who died on ships closer to home?
- **Wreck case studies:** a wreck near you



Handling Collections of real artefacts

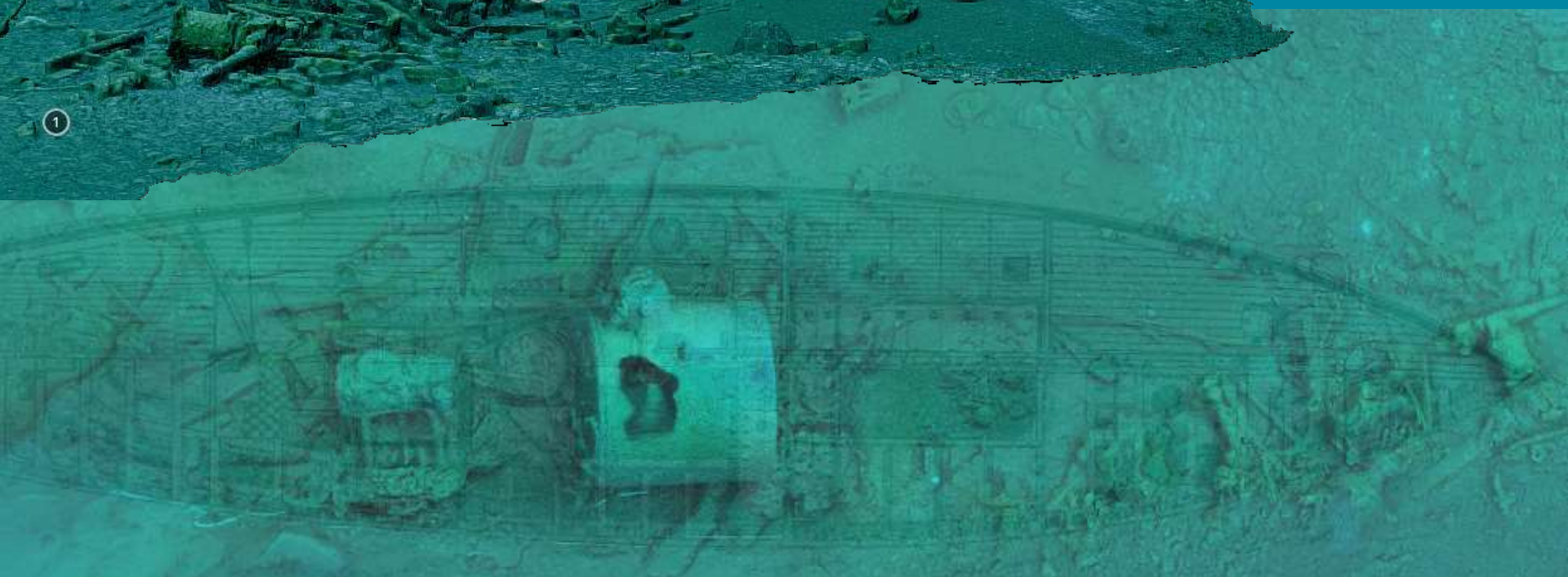
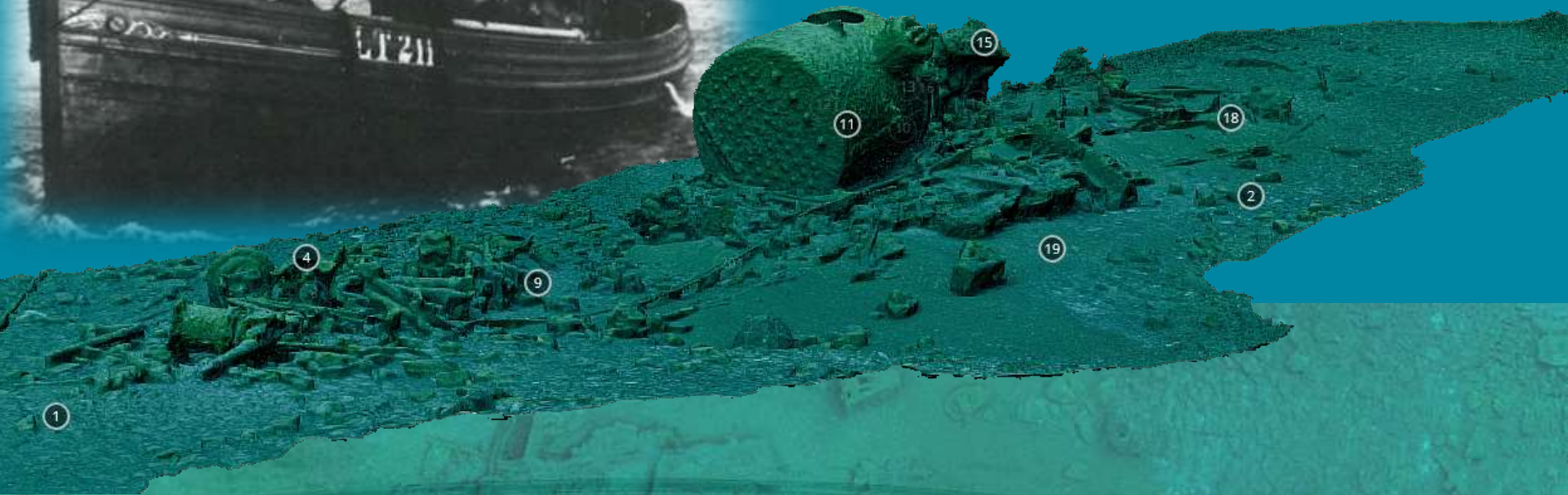


Facilitated in-school sessions



Forgotten Wrecks Mobile Exhibition







Wreck Rese



Does this help? Can you recognise the propeller, hull and rudder?



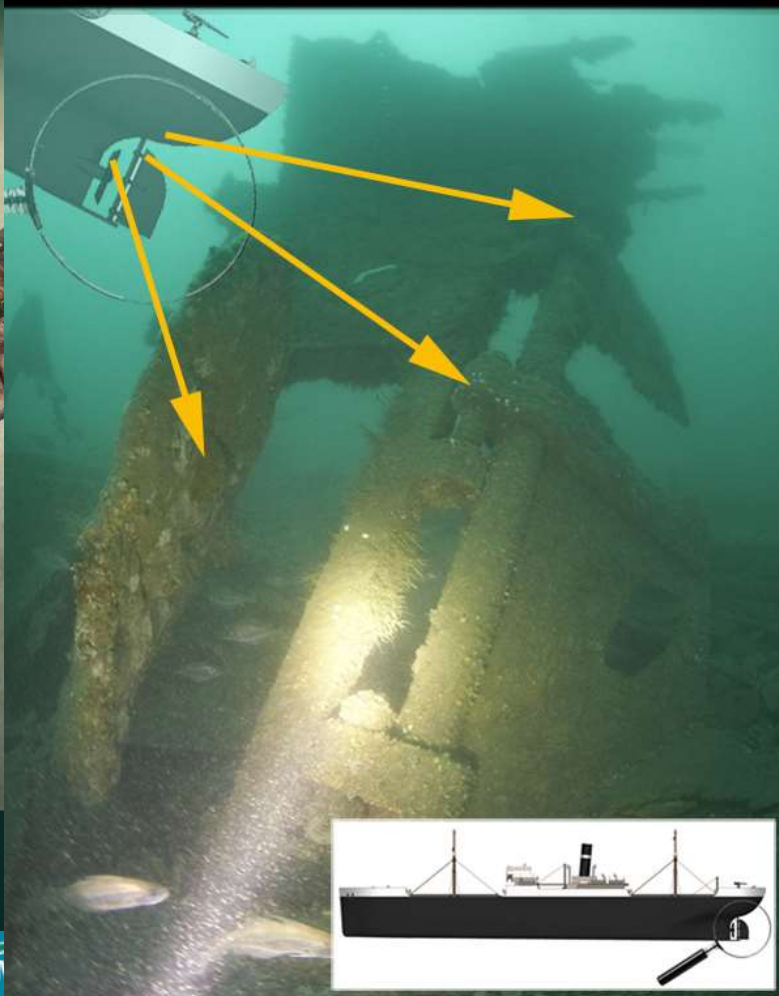
Un indice ? Peux-tu reconnaître l'hélice, la coque et le safran?



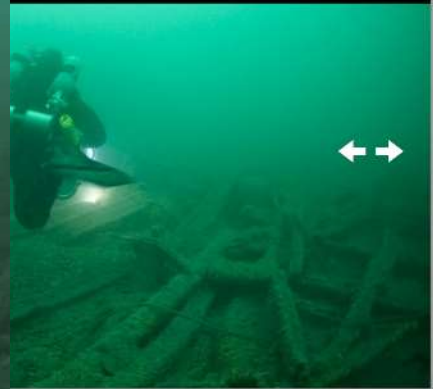
Helpt dit? Kan je de propeller, de scheepsromp en het roer herkennen?



1. Click here to start



for point number 9....
nous vers un point numéroté 9....
naar punt nummer 9 gaan....





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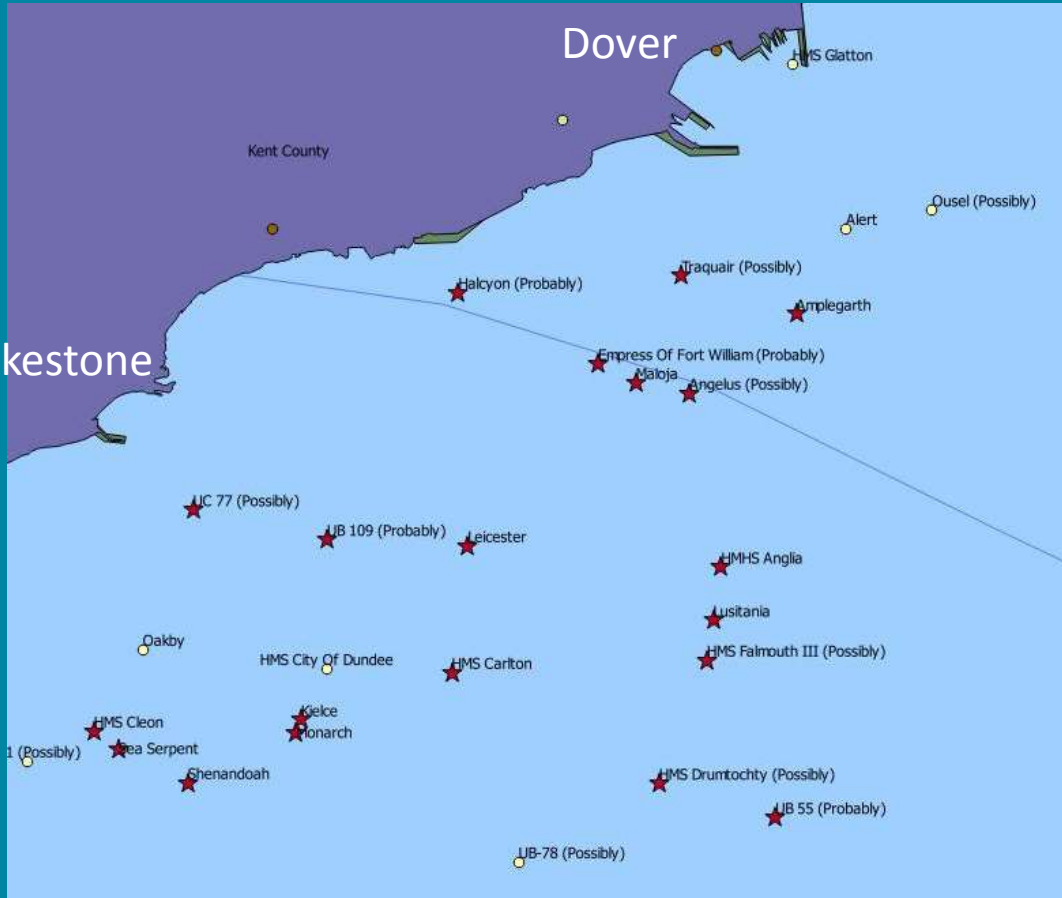
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Crossing the Channel: over/under First World War shipwrecks



17th November 1915
HMHS *Anglia*, Hospital Ship
Mined (France to England)
134 casualties

Lusitania (a different one!) –
went to *Anglia*'s assistance

27/2/1916 Maloja, Ocean Liner
Mined (London to Bombay)
155 casualties

German U-boats

Colliers, Cargo & Steamships

Losses from 1915, 1916, 1917 & 1918



Tools of the Trade

Trilateration Survey

The Trilateration survey method is based on measuring the lengths of the sides of a triangle involving obtuse triangles.

With the trilateration method, the baseline is measured and the length of the other two sides of the triangle and the length of the base.

For each point surveyed, two measurements are taken from each end of the baseline.

Drawing up

Using a scale of 1:10 use a set of compasses to reproduce Measurement 1 to scale (e.g. 1cm on paper = 10cm on site). With the compass point on the end of the baseline, draw a small arc on the page. Repeat for Measurement 2. The two arcs intercept on the paper at the point that has been surveyed.

As with the Datum Offset survey, the number of points surveyed will be dictated by the nature of the research questions the survey is attempting to answer.



Distriq er Ma



The A2S project has been funded by the European Regional Development Fund through the INTERREG IVA 2 Seas Programme. Project partners: Further information at: www.atlas2seas.eu

