

The shipwrecks can be viewed and photographed. Only leave bubbles behind!

Do you want to dive to a park with a guide?

Aalto Diving School holds guided diving tours to the underwater parks of Hanko and Kemiönsaari.

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More information about the underwater parks and shipwrecks:

www.balticunderwater.com

www.kyppi.fi

www.hylyt.net

Welcome to dive!

PHOTO: JESSE JOKINEN

The underwater parks of Hanko and Kemiönsaari

What is an underwater park?

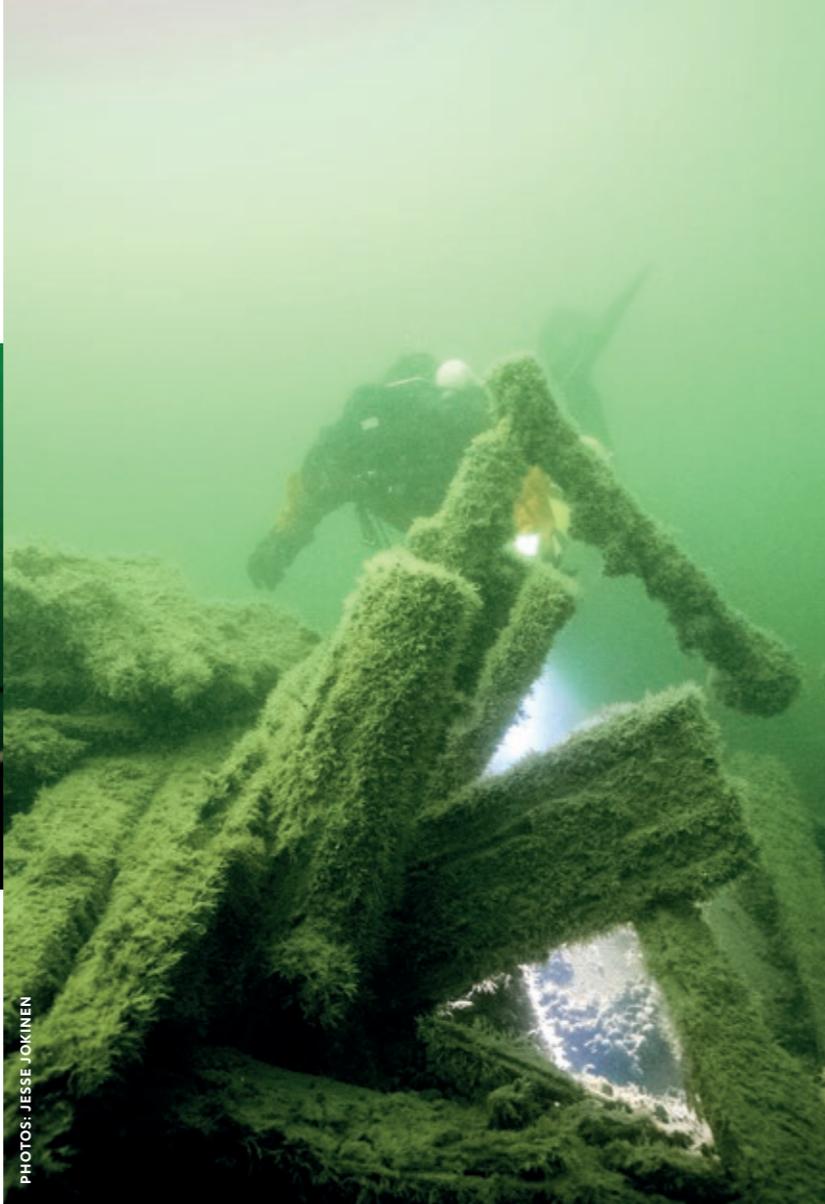
The idea of underwater parks is to exhibit historical shipwrecks and tell their stories. The parks can be explored by diving through them and they are also exhibited online. Underwater parks, with signboards and anchorage buoys, have proven to be a good way of protecting our unique, shared underwater cultural heritage.



Museovirasto
Finnish Heritage Agency

PHOTO: JESSE JOKINEN

The underwater parks of Hanko and Kemiönsaari have been developed as a part of an international BALTACAR project (Baltic History Beneath Surface: Underwater Heritage Trails In Situ and Online, 2017-2019), which is funded by the EU's Interreg Central Baltic programme. These underwater parks have been built around old shipwrecks with EU funding in Finland, Sweden and Estonia.



PHOTOS: JESSE JOKINEN

The ship's hull is still lying in the bottom of the sea on its keel. However, the wreck has been damaged due to active diving and careless anchoring.

The ship is assumed to be an English brig built in Ramsgate in 1857, called Osborn&Elisabeth. The ship was wrecked during a September storm in 1873 on its way from London to Saint Petersburg's trading port, Kronstadt. On this fateful journey, the ship was steered by Captain Wright

with the help of his eight crew members. When it sank, Osborn&Elisabeth was carrying a ballast load.

The nickname, Figurehead wreck, comes from the female-shaped figurehead of the vessel, which came loose in 2001. It was raised from the sea and conserved. Today, the figurehead is exhibited in Kotka, in the main exhibition of the Maritime Museum of Finland.

- 1 Perä
- 2 Ruuman luukkuja
- 4 Ankkuripeli
- 3 Keula



PHOTO: MUSEOVIIRASTO

Figurehead wreck of Kemiönsaari

59° 51,6738' N
22° 46,1370' E

The Figurehead wreck (Ancient Relic Register ID 1513) on the western side of Hanko rests in a depth of 15-18 metres and is an impressive diving attraction. The vessel is a wreck of a two-masted sailing ship from the 19th century. The wreck is 28 m long and 7 m wide.



PHOTO: TIINA MIETTINEN

Hauensuoli Underwater Park in Hanko

59° 48,4124' N
22° 54,5451' E

Hauensuoli Underwater Park has been built around four shipwrecks. The oldest, most central shipwreck in the park is a so-called Cable wreck (Ancient Relics Register ID 1392), which has been dated back to the mid-17th century. The wreck of this single-mast sailing ship rests in a depth of about 18 meters near the island of Tullholmen. It is a little less than 20 metres long and approximately 5 metres wide.

The bow and stern of the wreck are badly damaged, but the hull shape can still be seen. The shipwreck has been dated back to the mid-17th century based on the items discovered from the site. The ship was loaded with grain, among other goods.

The three other diving sites of Hauensuoli Underwater Park from Cable wreck to Kobben island are:

So-called Kobben Northeast (ID 1000034225): A stern of a shipwreck on the northeast side of Kobben island. It is about ten meters long and five meters tall.

So-called Kobben East-side (ID 2586) is a wreck of a tiller-steered sailing ship. Its left side is still upright, while the right side has collapsed and lies against the seabed.

3. So-called Lilla Ankargrundet is a shipwreck that has broken into several pieces (ID 1400), located at the end of a cape called Lilla Ankargrundet. You can find the wreck by following a guiding rope from the Kobben East-side wreck.

Garpen 1 in Kemiönsaari

59° 50,1968' N

22° 45,0384' E

The Garpen 1 shipwreck (Ancient Relic Register ID 1511) is located on the western side of Hanko, in a depth of about 7-12 metres. It is the wreck of a large pinewood sailing ship. The ship was a copper-clad, two-masted long-distance sailing ship, a brig or a schooner. The vessel is about 30 metres long and 11 metres wide. Based on archaeological research and archival sources, the wreck is likely an English brig, *Conservativ*, which sank in 1809. The ship's crew survived, and the wreck was later sold in an auction.

The shipwreck was researched in the 1960s, and many items were discovered at the time, such as ink bottles, various tableware, clay pots and a brass-coated telescope. The shipwreck was dated to the mid or late 19th century based on these discoveries. The items recovered from the wreck belong to the collections of Hanko Museum. Even though the right side of the ship has collapsed against the seabed, it is still an impressive diving site. Copper cladding is still intact in the bow of the ship, underneath the collapsed side. This cladding means that the vessel also sailed outside the Baltic Sea. Metal plates protected the ship's frame from molluscs that destroyed wood, such as the naval shipworm.

PHOTO: RIIKKA TEVALI

