
SCAN

SANTA CRUZ ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWSLETTER

Congratulations to Our New Officers

President—Ann Ramage

I graduated from the University of New Mexico (UNM) in Albuquerque, NM with a BA in Anthropology in 1974. I worked for the Office of Contract Archeology (OCA) for about a year before joining the Bureau of Land Management as the District Archeologist in Roswell, NM in 1976. Here, I conducted archeological surveys for various projects and wrote the standards for the work of contract archeologists. I transferred to Medford, OR as a manager then returned to archeology field as their District Archeologist in 2000. I wrote contracts for survey work, coordinated with the local university to sponsor field schools, and coordinated with the Native American Tribes who had ancestral ties to the area. I retired from the BLM in May 2009.

I look forward to learning more about the archaeology of Santa Cruz and the surrounding area. I would like increase the visibility of the Santa Cruz Archeological Society by promoting archaeology with outreach programs and by working with other local entities who have similar interests, such as local historical societies. All ideas about how to accomplish this are welcome!

**Secretary—Kathleen Crane**

I am a recent graduate of UCSC and have just received my BA in anthropology specializing in archeology and a minor in philosophy. I graduated from Cabrillo College in 2008 with my AS in Archaeological Technology and an AA in Anthropology. At Cabrillo College I assumed many leadership options including serving on the board of the Student senate for two semesters in addition to holding positions of the board of Alpha Gamma Sigma a California Community College Honors Society. I have also been accepted into the Golden Key International Honors Society as well.

Right now I am proud to say that I run a restaurant. I am the General Manager of the local restaurant Sitar Indian Cuisine on Pacific in Down Town Santa Cruz. I really enjoy the process of business and I am happy to say the restaurant is doing well. In my spare time I like to help out the SCAS and take my Grandfather sailing on the San Francisco Bay.

Calendar

All General Meetings are held at Sesnon House Cabrillo College
6500 Soquel Drive, Aptos, California at 7:30 p.m. unless otherwise indicated.

SCAS website - www.santacruzarch society.org

- October 16 SCA Northern Data Sharing Meeting at Chico State
- October 21 **General Meeting** - Diane Gifford-Gonzales, Ph.D., Professor of Anthropology at UC Santa Cruz, will speak about her zooarchaeological research on the early colonial community of Paa-ko/San Pedro, New Mexico in a talk entitled: "Archaeological Traces of the Earliest Colonial Period in New Mexico: Insights from Paa-ko."
- November 11 Board Meeting - 5:30 at Sitar India Cuisine, 1133 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz. All members are welcome. Please email president@santacruzarch society.org to let us know if you are coming so we can be sure to pull enough tables together.
- November 18 **General Meeting** - Branden Melendez, will present a lecture entitled "Illustrating Archaeology." Branden recently completed his post-graduate studies at CSU, Monterey Bay. His detailed work inspires and complements technical archaeological reporting.
- December ? Board Meeting - Date, time and location to be announced. All SCAS members are welcome. Please email the SCAS president or vice-president for more information.
- December 16 **General Meeting** - To be announced.
- January 20, 2011 **General Meeting** - Stephanie Cimino will speak. Details to be announced at a later date.

Items to add? Corrections to make? Please contact us at editorscan@gmail.com.

Would you rather receive you newsletter by email rather than by USPS?

If so, send your preference and your email address to editorSCAN@gmail.com.

Past newsletters can be viewed—in color!—online at:

<http://www.santacruzarch society.org/newsletters.html>

Newsletters will be posted online approximately four months after they are mailed out.

SCAS Board Members 2010

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Gary Breschini will be giving a lecture in Pacific Grove about work done near Lovers Point in Pacific Grove on Friday Oct 22, 2010. The following article from the Monterey County: The Herald appeared on October 5, 2010.

Prehistoric Pacific Grove: “America's Last Hometown” was inhabited at least 7,150 years ago

By LISA CRAWFORD WATSON
Herald Correspondent

Her life began and played out on the Monterey Peninsula. Staying relatively close to home, she made her way to young adulthood, approximately 30 years of age, by subsisting largely on marine life, and leading the kind of active life low technology requires. Little is known about the rituals and traditions of her culture; whether she had children, or felt happy and fulfilled. But reports reveal she was born and buried on a stretch of coastal acreage that, some 5,300 years later, would become Pacific Grove.

A mere 135 years ago, in 1875, the Methodists arrived on the Peninsula to host an annual religious retreat by the bay. Erecting tent cabins throughout the coastal pine grove, they set up camp with an air of establishment, as though this temporary town might endure the test of time. Indeed, just 14 years later, in 1889, the hallowed haven was incorporated into the city of Pacific Grove.

Despite some 15 churches in town, representing a wide range of denominations, today, the still-quiet town is known less for its religious affiliations and more for the oldest continuously operating lighthouse on the West Coast, for its monarch butterfly sanctuary, its Victorian architecture and its annual riot of fuchsia-colored ice plant blooming along the coastal reaches of town. Yet what has become fondly known as “America’s Last Hometown,” also may have been among the country’s first.

Pacific Grove’s still relatively new Senior Housing Project, a three-story, 48-unit complex, which broke ground in October 2004 and was completed by September 2006, was built atop a 7,150-year-old Native American Indian site.

Nearly two years before a single shovel of dirt could be removed from the site, Gary Breschini, who holds a doctorate in anthropology, specializing in the archaeology and prehistory of the Monterey Peninsula and California, brought in a team to survey and excavate the site. Their goal was to determine what remained from the community that lived and died there, and to interpret and preserve their findings that they might construct an understanding of the substance and form of their lifestyle. These studies paralleled those conducted on the Monarch Pines mobile home community next door.

By studying burials and human skeletal remains, animal and fish bones, stone tools and pollen from these two properties, they were able to learn something about this environment, dating back, according to Breschini, some 3,000 years before the pyramids were built in Egypt.

The team worked in the laboratory for a year and a half to put a report together about this prehistoric site. A firm out of Florida performed carbon dating studies, while an outfit in Colorado did a pollen and macro floral analysis. Obsidian was sent to a company in Oregon, animal bones went to Southern California and stone tools were analyzed in Sacramento. Test results produced the findings to support Breschini’s report, which he will present in a special lecture on the evening of Oct. 22, sponsored by the Heritage Society of Pacific Grove.

“In this case,” said Breschini, “we know the site was extensively used by humans around 5,600 years ago, and occupied at least 7,150 years ago. The site was used extensively for catching marine mammals — pinnipeds or fin-footed animals — such as sea lions and the northern fur seal, which we don’t even have here anymore, as well as sea otters. We also found four human skeletons, one which is a 30-year-old

Continued next page

female, dating back 5,300 years. And the animal bones and other studies tell us that 90 percent of their diet was based on marine mammals.”

Whenever human remains are found in a burial ground, a local Native American is appointed by the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento to oversee the treatment of the bones. The late Ella Rodriguez, who was raised in Watsonville but traced her heritage back to Cachagua, approved the analysis of all four skeletons through radiocarbon dating, stable isotopes and DNA studies. She had previously agreed to a test of her own DNA, the results of which revealed that she was of the same lineage as the 30-year-old female.

“It has been wonderful to take part in this study,” Breschini said. “After 40 years of archeological study, I have to say this has been one of our biggest and most productive projects. It is of particular significance to me because my heritage is local. My great-grandfather, on my mother’s side, started ‘Michael Hughes Harnesses’ in 1867, the first business in Salinas. My father’s family came soon after, in the 1880s.”

In 1977, Breschini, with his wife, archeologist Trudy Haversat, established Coyote Press, a publishing company dedicated to getting such information to the public. Some 33 years and a couple thousand ti-

tles later, many of which pertain to this area, the couple has achieved what the coyote represents: “the bringer of knowledge and culture.”

“I am really looking forward to this lecture,” Breschini said. “I think the information is very interesting, and people will be amazed at what we’ve learned. To think that we had people here at that time. These are not necessarily people who came through Central Canada after the Ice Age. They likely came earlier and straight down the coast in some kind of watercraft. Through DNA and other evidence, we’ve learned that these people, rather than traveling inland, followed what we call the ‘Kelp Highway,’ along the North American coastline, and settled here. It seems fitting somehow, that a senior housing complex was built on the oldest site on the Peninsula. It’s a story that makes for a good speech.” ❧

If you go:

What: Lecture on Prehistoric Pacific Grove

Where: Performing Arts Auditorium, Pacific Grove Middle School, Corner of Forest and Hillcrest Avenues, Pacific Grove

When: Friday, Oct. 22, from 7-9 p.m.

Cost: \$10 tickets; \$15 for families, both of which include membership in the Pacific Grove Heritage Society; no cost to members

For more information, please call: 372-2898 or visit www.pacificgroveheritage.org

John Chase, Santa Cruz Architecture Expert, dies at 57

By Rob Edwards

John Chase, a recent figure in local history of Santa Cruz, has died. John was a member of the Santa Cruz Historical Society and was a leader in the historic preservation efforts of the late 1970s and early 1980s. His focus was on architecture, but he was supportive of archaeological resources as well. His 1975 book, *Sidewalk Companion to Santa Cruz Architecture*, has been a basis for many a structure being recognized as having historical value. A number of these have been granted the right to bear the familiar blue oval Historical Landmark sign. Cabrillo archaeology students will recognize many buildings described by John from field trips to Third Street on Beach Hill where they learned to identify structures constructed in a variety of styles during several eras. ❧

UK archaeologist finds cave paintings at 100 new African sites

Scientist unearths 5,000-year-old rock art, including drawing of a mounted hunter, in Somaliland

By Dalya Alberge

The Guardian, September 17, 2010

Striking prehistoric rock art created up to 5,000 years ago has been discovered at almost 100 sites in Somaliland on the Gulf of Aden in eastern Africa.

A local team headed by Dr Sada Mire, of the Institute of Archaeology at University College London (UCL), made the finds, which include a man on horseback, painted around 4,000 years ago—one of the earliest known depictions of a mounted hunter.

Leaping antelopes, prancing giraffes and snakes poised to strike are among animals and reptiles depicted with astonishing clarity.

Such is the quality of the paintings that at least 10 sites, scattered across semi-desert terrain, are likely to be given World Heritage status.

Mire, who has just become a UN consultant for Somaliland, said: “These are among the best prehistoric paintings in the world.

“Yet Somaliland is a country whose history is totally hidden. With wars, droughts and piracy in Somalia, hardly anyone has researched the archaeology until now. But it’s absolutely full of extraordinarily well-preserved rock art.”

Dhambalin, about 40 miles from the Red Sea, features horned cattle, sheep and goats painted about 5,000 years ago. The animals have distinctive bands around their backs and bellies, which suggests farming or ritual traditions.

The pictures also depict animals, such as giraffes, no longer found in Somaliland.

Mire, who is Somali-born, has been struck by paintings of “eerie headless creatures”. She said: “Sometimes the cattle are represented as necks or horns, a pictorial shorthand that was evidently sufficient to convey meaning.”

Other paintings are more mysterious, such as the 2,000-year-old colourful images of the full moon, half-moon and geometric signs at Dawa’aleh. Mire believes these depict the ancient artists’ view of the world, time and space.

Somaliland is in the northern part of Somalia, an area slightly larger than England but with a population of just 3.5m. More than half are nomads.

Once part of the Ottoman Empire, it was a British colony from 1884 until 1960. Although it declared itself independent of Somalia in 1991 and has a separate government, it is yet to be recognised as a separate state.

Mire said: “Whereas Somalia has suffered with an ongoing civil war and piracy, Somaliland has remained peaceful.

“Yet despite boasting a stable, grass-roots democracy, the country has not been recognised by the UN and so does not formally exist, leaving it a breakaway state teetering on the edge of a violent region.

The discovery of the 100 sites follows that of cave paintings at Laas Geel in 2000. For centuries, they were known only to nomads, who believed the site was haunted by evil spirits.

Mire’s research study will be published this month in *Current World Archaeology*. ↻

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/sep/17/cave-paintings-found-in-somaliland>

Document Recovery from New Idria Mining Camp

By Ray Iddings

I recently posted a message to the Dig It forum about the Cabrillo College Archie-2 class led by Rob Edwards and Charr Simpson-Smith that assisted in the recovery of abandoned historical business records found in the vault at the New Idria mining camp located in southern San Benito County. The recovery was accomplished in June 2006 and the 103 boxes of records have been stored in my garage since.

Here is a little more about the story

New Idria is an abandoned mining town. The ghost town consists of about 100 building in various states of decay. For brevity, visit <http://www.new-idria.org/> for details and history. At the time of record recovery, the town was, and still is, titled to a defunct (nonexistent) nonprofit group. The property has been in tax default since 1999 and has failed to sell at previous tax auctions. Since the failure of the nonprofit group only one caretaker remained on the property and the property has been heavily vandalized. In early 2006 Three Rocks Research obtained a written request from the property caretaker to recover the records to prevent further theft and vandalism. That recovery was accomplished in June 2006 with the assistance of Cabrillo College Archaeology Technology department. However, at the time of the recovery we refrained from publishing about our work to avoid possible (greed) issues with one of the non-profit's previous officers (that person died earlier this year).



Photograph by Ray Iddings

Photo 1: This photograph shows students in front of the historic New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company Office building. The company vault, containing the business records, is inside this building. Students are preparing empty boxes for filling and recording full boxes.

The work conditions were a bit tough because the building was dirty and the day was hot (+100° F).

In 2008, a company, Meyers Industries, previously associated with the New Idria Quicksilver Company, came forward to accept partial responsibility for environmental cleanup of mining operations. At that time I contacted Meyers Industries to establish a relationship toward the goal of gaining financial support for archiving these records. The relationship began well, but has since soured. Meyers has since taken an abusive approach attempting to gain possession of the records through various tactics, including recently mailing a letter to the previous, now deceased president (they don't know he is dead). Meyers hopes the collection contains insurance records they can use to help recover liability cost. Meyers stands no chance of gaining possession of the records; I mention this only to illustrate the various importance of some historic archaeology. In this instance, these artifacts probably do contain financially valuable information, which when properly archived will become available to all of the interested parties, and will hopefully contribute to the much needed environmental cleanup of the surrounding abandoned mining land.



Photograph by Ray Iddings

Photo 2: Char Simpson-Smith inspecting inside the office building in front of the vault door. While the building framing appears sound, the ceiling material had fallen and other abandoned debris needed to be cleared from around the vault door before work could begin.

Conditions were dirty and dusty. Students sensitive to dust allergy worked outside and others worked inside. Everybody wore protective gloves and masks.

Photo 3: The worst conditions were inside the small dark vault. Here Rob Edwards is holding a flash light while students remove records from the floor.

The paper records had been scattered on the floor and had become invested with rats. The rats left many of the record contaminated with feces and urine making the work more difficult, and even, at times disgusting. But holding true to the diligent nature of Cabrillo trained students the work was completed quickly and professionally.



Photograph by Ray Iddings



Photograph by Ray Iddings

Photo 4: This photograph, taken in front of the office building looking west, shows the old two-story bunkhouse in the background.

A student, who had just rotated out of the vault is feeling a little dizzy from a slight allergy because of the dust.

Continued next page

Another reason for posting this story is to also illustrate the critical importance of documenting historic sites and collecting certain artifacts, such as the New Idria business records before they were destroyed by vandals. Three Rocks Research conducted many volunteer work days at New Idria during which time we were able map the entire town site and record each building and other archaeological sites.

During the early morning of July 29th vandals started a fire in the bunkhouse building shown above (Photo 4). The fire consumed about 20 acres and thirteen buildings before CalFire was able to bring it under control. Most of the ghost town was saved thanks to CalFire's quick and overwhelming response. See the Hollister Free Lance story at <http://www.freelancenews.com/news/267582-updated-fire-revages-historic-ghost-town-of-new-idria> for a short story.

Photo 5: This photograph, taken after the fire from a similar angle as the first photograph (Photo 1) shows the remains of the historic office building. The only standing structure is the concrete vault.

During the fire, the vault became like an oven and remaining debris left in the vault was baked to pure ash. Luckily no important business records were left after the recovery work.



Photograph by Ron Wilcher

Photo 6: This photograph, taken after the fire from a similar angle as shown in Photo 4 shows the remains of the historic two story bunk house.



Photograph by Ron Wilcher

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Anthropologists peer into Polynesian temple history by dating coral

By Helen Altonn

Honolulu Star-Advertiser, Aug 16, 2010

Ancient Polynesian builders rapidly evolved from small temples to big pyramid-shaped temples in only 140 years, rather than four or five centuries as previously believed, a team led by Hawaii-born anthropologist Patrick V. Kirch has found.

The anthropologists studied 22 temple sites made of coral on the island of Moorea, using a high-precision thorium/uranium process to date decorative veneers, large blocks and religious offerings.

Kirch, a University of California, Berkeley, anthropologist, said in a telephone interview that he first used the coral dating technique in a Kahikinui, Maui, archaeological project that began in 1994.

The early settlers there did not use coral as building blocks, but put a piece of branch coral on altars of offerings when they dedicated heiau and sometimes put them in walls, he said.

He said his team dated coral pieces on platforms at Kahikinui and got a tight date range around the end of the 16th century and beginning of the 17th century.

"They built temples larger and larger before Capt. Cook arrived," said Kirch, who was with the Bishop Museum's anthropology department from 1975 to 1984. "The beauty of dating coral is it's so precise, compared to radiocarbon dating. It's really a breakthrough."

The best dates obtained with the radiocarbon method are plus or minus 45 or 50 years, while coral dates are plus or minus four or five years, he said.

The temples, or "marae," in the Society Islands are perfect for the technique because blocks of coral were used for construction, he said. Since coral used in temple construction was collected while it was alive and used quickly, he said, the date of final growth of the coral specimens provides the temple construction date.

The team, which included anthropologist Jennifer G. Kahn of the Bishop Museum, recently reported its findings in the print edition of the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. The National Science Foundation funded the project.

The researchers said they found "a clear progression of architectural change and increasingly elaborate temples on Moorea from 1620 to 1760 A.D.," which they connected to political competition. Cook arrived in 1769.

"The construction of these massive temples, with their ahu (altar platforms) reaching ever higher toward the heavens, was clearly an important part of the strategy of chiefly elite to gain favor with the gods and to assert their power and prestige over their people," the researchers wrote.

They believe there was political competition between the chiefs of Tahiti and Moorea.

He said the largest temple built on Tahiti had 11 terraces and a big pyramid altar that was destroyed by missionaries. The ones on Moorea survived, he said, describing the largest as almost 350 feet long with stepped altars and four or five terraces.

"They're massive constructions," he said, with coral blocks 3 to 4 feet long.

Kirch co-directed the Moorea fieldwork in 2007 with Warren Sharp of the nonprofit Berkeley Geochronology Center.

The researchers note in their paper that development of ritual architecture in Mexico's Oaxaca Valley is estimated to have taken more than 1,300 years, while the temple development on Moorea occurred rapidly within 140 years, according to the coral dates.

Kirch, author of "On the Road of the Winds: An Archaeological History of the Pacific Islands Before European Contact," said the first settlement dates for the Society, Marquesan and Hawaiian islands are still being debated. He said the researchers may be able resolve the controversy by dating coral used by ancient Polynesians to make fishhooks. ❧

Volunteer Opportunities

Index Newspaper Articles

In the 1980's, the SC Sentinel awarded a grant to the Friends of the Library to index their early newspapers. An all-volunteer crew has published local newspaper indexes for issues from 1856 through 1956. The Friends turned the project over to the SC Genealogical Society a few years ago. Work continues today, and they are now in the early 1960's. Volunteers read hard copies (bound in books) of the papers and select items of local history and interests. These can range from agricultural statistics and anomalies (10 lb. apple), weather records (snow in June), archaeological and paleontological finds (Potrero district/SV dinosaur), flood control measures (after 1955 flood), and people—who, what, where and when. And this list is just the tip of the iceberg.

They meet every Thursday morning, 10 to noon, at the Central branch library downtown and always appreciate new helpers. Membership is not required in either the Genealogical Society or the Friends, but a form for Friends needs to be filled out for insurance purposes. If you are interested in helping out on this project, please call Sue Kerr, 438-3794, or email SVSusan@juno.com.

SLV Museum

There's plenty to do at the San Lorenzo Valley Museum! Volunteer positions are available for greeters and docents. You can join the grant writing committee, plan events, work on landscape maintenance and development, or catalog the collections. Training is available. Go to <http://www.slvmuseum.com/vol.html> for information about the possibilities. For more information, please call (831) 338-8382 or email slvmuseum@sbcglobal.net.

Data Entry

Data entry for the continues for the UCSC worker's cabin project. Lab work and data entry will be performed from 10-1 every Friday at Pat Paramoure's house in Soquel. Email Pat at patsunicorn@sbcglobal.net for directions or more information.

California Site Stewardship Program Training

The dates for the California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program Training (CASSP) sessions have been announced. The next session will take place on October 23-24 at the California State Parks, Monterey District office, 2211 Garden Road, Monterey 93940, for the BLM Hollister Field Office, in partnership with the Monterey District. If you can't make it to this session, there are four more training sessions scheduled to take place in various locations around the state between October 2010 and January 2011.

The first day of each workshop is classroom training; the second day consists of a field trip. In order to participate, you must register no later than the Monday preceding the workshop. Space is limited, so please register as early as possible. Register by contacting Beth Padon by phone at 562-431-0300 or e-mail to bpadon@discoveryworks.com. The workshop fee is \$25 per person, which is collected at the door. The CASSP web site, www.cassp.org, provides information about the program. If you have any questions, please contact Beth or Chris Padon at the phone or e-mail above.

New Idria, continued from page 8

Thanks to the excellent work by the June 2006 Cabrillo College Archie-2 students, led by Rob Edwards and Char Simpson-Smith an important documentation set, consisting of 103 boxes of business records were salvaged. As the folks who helped recover these records will recall, these papers are exceptionally dirty. Currently work consists of removing the papers from the original boxes to dust and straighten each of them, and then repack the papers into clean boxes. I have gone through about half of the boxes thus far. Among the documents, many moldy or badly stained with rat urine, I have recovered a wealth of business letters, personal letters, and accounting documents. Along with two dead rats and a few other filthy mysteries, I have also found an 1875 mining claim document, an 1865 contract, and the 1927 company store inventory (see http://www.3rocks.org/temp_files/1927_New_Idria_Store_Inventory.pdf). Because of the mold, fecal and urine contamination, many of these papers will probably need to be destroyed. However, I believe these can be scanned or photographed and archived digitally first.

Although I am moving to Fresno, I will take the collection with me and continue to maintain it until it is properly archived. I will periodically keep the forum posted as work progresses. We truly owe Rob Edwards, Char Simpson-Smith and the June 2006 Cabrillo College Archie-2 students a debt of gratitude because without their effort this archive would be lost forever. Also a special thanks to Pat Paramoure for donating several hours helping sort and clean records. Thank you. ♪

First Speaker of the SCAS 2010 - 2011 Season: Edward Von der Porten and the Fate of the San Felipe

On September 16, 2010, Edward Von der Porten told the story of the how the fate of the lost Manila Galleon, the *San Felipe*, was finally revealed, from the chance discovery of a few pieces of painted porcelain on a beach through several archaeological expeditions. The fragments of 103 types of Chinese porcelain, a bronze mirror, lead ship's siding, and the ship's compass gimble were recovered from a seven mile stretch of beach over the course of several years. An analysis of the porcelain artifacts placed the shipwreck in time. A study of Spanish shipping records identified the ship.

The finds and the story are presented at the Maritime Museum in San Diego through November 2010 in an exhibit called *New Treasures from the Lost Galleon, San Felipe 1573-1576*. From the museum's website:

Your ship is at the mercy of an angry sea...

The blue and white Chinese crockery you will trade for silver has broken loose in the cargo hold...

Most of the crew is sick and controlling the ship is impossible...

Three hundred years later, you are walking along a Baja beach and a bit of blue catches your eye in the wet, washed sand...

Recovered Ming porcelain fragments from the lost Spanish Galleon, San Felipe, offer a rare glimpse into the earliest meetings between dazzled Spaniards and optimistic Chinese merchants in Manila. They also contain exceptional artwork intentionally created to cross geographic and cultural boundaries.

San Felipe's cargo was a "sampler" of various goods intended to test Spanish markets for future trade. It contained luxury wares designed for wealthy Japanese, overseas Chinese, Southeast Asian kings, Filipino leaders, and Indonesian rajas — and utilitarian rice bowls typically sent to Southeast-Asian native peoples. Later cargos were tailored for European tastes. This one never reached its destination.

More than three centuries after the San Felipe was lost, her wreck site was identified and excavated by a joint Mexican and American archaeological team in a series of expeditions sponsored, in part, by the Maritime Museum of San Diego. Porcelain fragments from the wreck are exhibited courtesy of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH). Intact porcelains, not from the wreck, are shown for comparison and are on loan to the Maritime Museum by guest curator Edward Von der Porten and his wife, Saryl.

The museum is located at 1492 North Harbor Dr., San Diego, CA 92101

For more information, please call 619-234-9153 or email info@sdmaritime.org. ♪

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