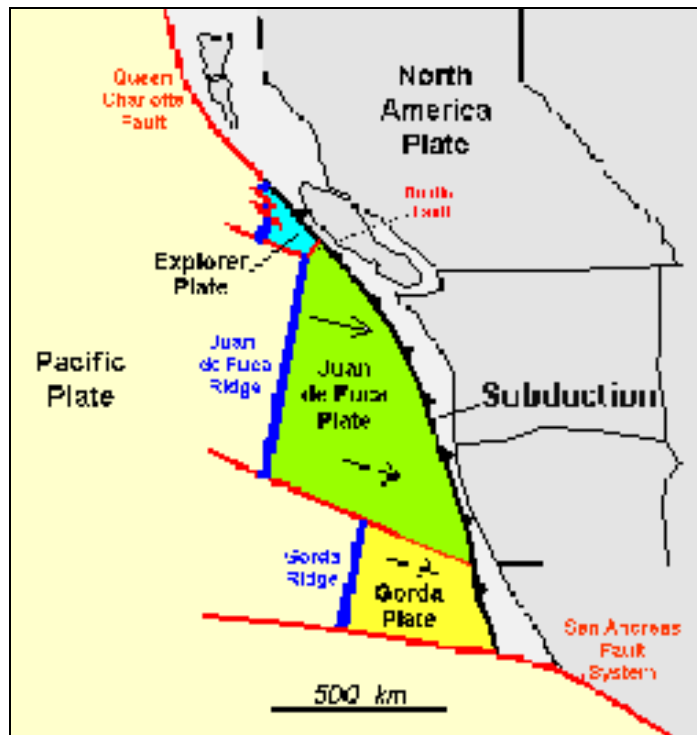


History of the Beeswax Shipwreck Site

1693 Manila Galleon *Santo Cristo de Burgos* fails to reach Acapulco after crossing the North Pacific.



1700 The Juan de Fuca Plate slipped over the Cascadia Subduction Zone creating a major earthquake and tsunami.



1705 Manila Galleon *San Francisco Xavier* also fails to reach Acapulco.



1961

Beeswax block is radiocarbon dated to about 1670 AD.



1974

Dr. Jane Gray of the University of Oregon conducted a pollen study of some of the wax. She discovered grains of a holly which grows in Central Luzon.

1986

Archaeologist John Woodward radiocarbon dates a block of beeswax to about 1650 and a rigging block to 1640 AD.



2007

In May Team Beeswax gathered at Nehalem Bay State Park. They conducted a magnetometer search of the beach and surf-zone areas. Ground Penetrating Radar was also used to determine the depth of sand above the tsunami of 1700 level.



2007

In September the dive team checked out the magnetometer hits within the Nehalem Bay and looked at some old marine debris in the area.



2008

In April the team returned to the beach. This time they expanded the search areas further north due to the discovery of a number of artifacts coming to light in that direction.



2008

In September the marine team returned to conduct a proper magnetometer survey from the Research Vessel *Cape Falcon*.

