

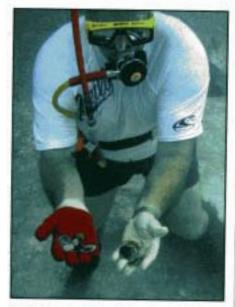
Adventure In Discove

Finders Keepers?

Florida is probably most famous as the Treasure Ship capitol of the world. During the days of the Spanish conquest of Mexico and Central America, hundreds of ships laden with gold, silver, and precious gems traveled these waters en route to Spain. Hurricanes took their toll and whole fleets were lost. There are many ships still to be found.

Occasionally you will hear of someone who has found a treasure coin that has made its way to the beach or upland dunes. I am fortunate to live close to the beach and quite frequently walk the shores after storms, nor easters and hurricanes. I have yet to find a treasure coin, but regularly find items of interest. Many fellow treasure hunters have told me their stories of finding treasure coins and even precious gems that embellish gold crosses, all from combing the beaches. Keeping your eyes to the ground can train you to not miss any interesting find, whether it be a modern day toy, some pocket change, fishing sinkers or perhaps even a Spanish treasure coin.

The same goes for the snorkeler,



Captain Dominic Addario of Jupiter Wreck, Inc. and Jupiter Coins, Inc.

surfer, scuba diver or even swimmer. Learning how to identify an EO (encrusted object) can be exciting enough to bring you to the next stage. One should know what to look

For the traditional treasure hunter. a metal detector comes in handy. There can be an interesting find just under the surface of the sand and you will be glad to hear the ring tone of your detector going off. For others who don't have metal detecting devices, using your eyes can be all that you need.

Do you know what buried treasure actually looks like? It can be very hard to recognize cannons. anchors, plates, spoons, or valuable coins when they are thickly encrusted with calcium carbonate deposits. Encrustations are usually made up of the remains of small micro marine organisms, mixed with salt and metal corroding in the seawater. These deposits make objects nearly unrecognizable, except to a trained eye.

If possible, encrusted objects are first x-rayed to help in planning a strategy for cleaning the artifacts.

For larger specimens, mechanical cleaning is often the best way. With a variety of hammers and chisels, the encrustation can be detached with little or no damage to the artifacts. For smaller objects, electrostatic reduction is more efficient and less destructive. An electrolyte solution with the ratio of 48:1 (water to any of the three electrolytes: salt, lemon juice, or soda ash) is used. A minor negative current is run through the artifact and the positive charge is placed and run through the solution. Only stainless steel clips and anodes should be used.

It may have crossed your mind about the ownership of finding ancient artifacts. Some people working for the government don't think people should have the right to By Yvonne Addario



Yvonne Addario, finder of a Spanish piece of eight in 15 feet of water in Jupiter, Florida.

explore on their own. They tell the ocean explorers to leave what they find in place, rather than investigating it or sharing it with the public. You may hear politicians and local government agencies use the words "to protect the public interest," when in reality it is taking away your rights.

According to Florida law, cultural material embedded in sand within a three-mile limit of shore is publicly owned. A federal law, Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1988, reinforces this position. You may be considered a "pirate" if you choose to undertake an action that can be construed by others as stealing from the public: taking an item and attempting to preserve and study its provenance.

The Isolated Finds Program (IFP) started in 1996 was a cooperative effort between the State's Division of Historical Resources and river divers. The river divers were concerned that their long-standing hobby was being jeopardized by state-imposed criminal penalties for removing artifacts from State of Florida-owned lands. In 2005, the Isolated Finds Program was discontinued; it is now considered unlawful to remove artifacts from state-owned lands, including river bottoms. For now, in the state of Florida the only way to legally keep what you find is by



Two divers identifying this EO as a cannon off Jupiter, Florida.

fighting for your rights. You can ask for a free booklet, "Discovering Artifacts in Florida Rivers" online at http://dhr.dos.state.fl.us/bar/finds/.

Oh and by the way, if you find an artifact on the beach, well, it's all yours.

You can learn more by reading "Treasure Diving With Captain Dom." Go to www.adventureINdis covery.com.

Book Reviews

By Janet Warford-Perry



A Sword for Pizarro

By Tom Ryan

Combining the maritime adventure of Clive Cussler, the breezy escapism of Jimmy Buffett, and the witty mystery of Robert B. Parker, Tom Ryan describes his fiction novel A Sword for Pizarro as a fast-paced, fun, pageturner that makes for a great summer read.

The story recounts the escapades of Marshall Cross, a treasure-hunter from Brevard County, Florida, who owns a failing archeology-themed amusement park called Treasure Island, and who seems to be looking for love in all the wrong places.

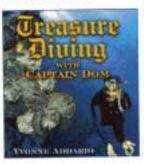
When he's not scheming to turn his park into the next Disney World, Cross spends his time searching for a legendary golden sword commissioned by the great Spanish conquistador Francisco Pizarro, which was lost in a hurricane in 1715. Enter the story's villain, Denton Barrett, a megalomaniac real estate tycoon who wants to buy Treasure Island, and who'll stop at nothing in pursuit of his plans to build the largest residential community in the world.

Things don't seem to be fairing well for Cross, Barrett, or anyone in Florida when an ominous meteor is discovered hurdling towards the Atlantic Ocean, menacing the state with a giant tsunami. This electrifying yarn also has a history lesson as well, as the story tells of the fascinating exploits of Pizarro,

the macabre facts behind Queen Anne's War, and the details of the greatest maritime disaster of the time - the sinking of the 1715 Spanish Treasure fleet.

The book can be ordered online at http://www.holdfastbooks.com/order. htm or send \$17.95 to Hold Fast Books, P.O. Box 4236, Reading PA 19606.

Experiences of Captain Dom By Yvonne Addario



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"This is a good layman's account of the equipment and procedures for underwater shipwreck salvage, applicable both to the underwater archaeologist and the treasure hunt-

er, although the latter are a dying breed. "-Dr. Ray McAllister, Professor Emeritus, Ocean Engineering

This year, diver Yvonne Addario reported recovering over 500 coins from a 1600's shipwreck in Juniper, Florida. In her latest book, she shares

that experience in an effort to draw younger undersea explorers to begin the quest for sunken treasure.

"Now more than ever, explorers need to know and understand that they can indeed find and recover their own treasures," Addario writes. A certified scuba diver alongside her husband, Captain Dominic Addario, Yvonne has been diving in the rock quarries of Upstate New York, the U.S. and British Virgin Islands, the

Eastern and Western Caribbean, as well as the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean.

Yvonne Addario said she not only wants to teach young explorers from hard learned lessons, but also to encourage the spirit of free enterprise and standing up for your beliefs. Captain Dominic Addario has been featured in many publications and conducts speaking engagements throughout the year.

The book sells for \$15.99, plus shipping. More info on the book and events can be found at www.jupitercoins.com.The couple can also be contacted at Adventures in Discovery. 18011 No. Hwy, A1A, Jupiter, Florida 33477. (561) 339-6822. The book can also be purchased online at www.losttreasure.com.