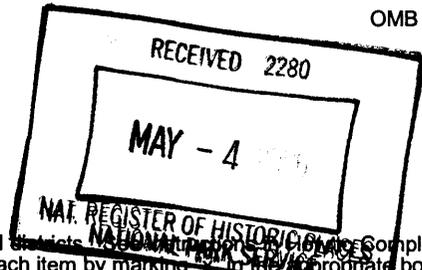


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Angustias Shipwreck Site
other names/site number Nuestra Senora de las Angustias y San Raphael, Charanguero Grande, Sanchez/MO00131

2. Location

street & number Approximately 1 mile south of US 1 in Long Key Channel n/a not for publication
city or town Layton vicinity
state Florida code FL county Monroe code 087 zip code n/a

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara C. Mattick, DSHPO 5-2-06
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Barika K. Martin Gilbert 6/15/06

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	total

Name of related multiple property listings

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

1733 Spanish Plate Fleet

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Transportation: Water-related (ship)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Transportation: Water-related (shipwreck)
Landscape: Underwater (underwater site)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

18th-Century Nao

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation (hull) wood
walls _____
roof _____
other wood _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Archeology: Historic -- Non-aboriginal

Period of Significance

1733

Significant Dates

1733

Significant Person

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

First Spanish Period (1513-1763)

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository

Angustias
Name of Property

Monroe Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	5 1 3 8 8 0	2 7 4 1 5 5 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Della Scott-Ireton, Archaeologist III & Barbara E. Mattick, DSHPO

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date April 2006

street & number 500 S. Bronough Street telephone 850-245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name State of Florida

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1 **ANGUSTIAS**
Monroe County, Florida

SUMMARY

Angustias, also known as *Nuestra Señora de las Angustias y San Raphael* (8MO00131), is the site of a wooden-hulled sailing ship that was part of the Spanish Plate Fleet destroyed in a hurricane on 15 July 1733. The wrecksite is in 14 feet of water one mile south of US 1 in Long Key Channel near Layton in Monroe County, Florida. The wreck, located within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, lies on submerged lands belonging to the State of Florida. The site includes a ballast mound approximately 40 meters long by 14 meters wide and hull timbers that generally are covered with sand and marine vegetation.

SETTING

The site of *Angustias* is on hard bottom in the middle of Long Key Channel. A steady current washes the site, nourishing an abundance of hard and soft corals. The ballast mound served as the foundation for an artificial reef and the shipwreck site now is a thriving biological patch reef community which helps to protect the wreck from further deterioration; part of the keel is exposed. Water depth is 14 feet over the wrecksite; clarity averages 2 to 4 feet but varies with weather and tidal conditions. The bottom is hardpan with a thin veneer of coarse quartz sand; the reef is composed of hard and soft corals, sponges, and a variety of marine life.

DESCRIPTION

The ballast mound that marks *Angustias* is approximately 40 meters long by 14 meters wide; the long axis of the shipwreck is oriented northwest to southeast. A scatter of ballast stones extends beyond the edge of the compacted mound; the scrambled appearance of portions of the ballast is evidence of modern salvage activities. No non-contributing resources are associated with the site.

Elements of the ship's hull are buried under the ballast and the natural reef structure adhering to the ballast stones. Remaining hull timbers likely consist of the keel, frames, keelson, ceiling planking, and exterior planking as well as fasteners. The protective layer of ballast stones, sand, and reef structure conceals the ship's architecture and, possibly, rigging elements which may include deadeyes, chainplates, blocks, etc. Based on past recoveries from other 1733 shipwrecks, ship-related artifacts such as fasteners and ceramic sherds may also be present. Over the intervening years, some shipwreck material has been dispersed by wave and current action away from the primary area of timbers and ballast. This material forms the "wreck scatter" common to sites in a high-energy environment in shallow water near shore; the site boundaries are intended to encompass the area of wreck scatter. While displaced from their original context, scattered artifacts may still be linked to the shipwreck and can provide important information about site formation processes.

Angustias grounded in fairly shallow water, enabling the Spanish to salvage her cargo. The hull was burned to the waterline to conceal her position from freebooters and to allow native divers access to the hold in order to recover the cargo of silver coins, dyestuffs, and Chinese porcelain. Over the centuries the remains of her hull not covered with ballast and sand were carried away by waves and storms; shipworms (*Teredo navalis*)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2 **ANGUSTIAS**
Monroe County, Florida

that thrive in the warm water ate any exposed wood. The shipwreck seen today, if left undisturbed, has reached a state of equilibrium with the marine environment and has stabilized.

SITE INVESTIGATIONS

The Spanish began salvage activities soon after the fleet disaster. *Angustias* was flooded but relatively intact, allowing recovery of nearly all of her cargo and supplies; all of her people were saved. The ship was burned to the waterline to allow divers access to the flooded hold, and to hide the wreck's location from pirates.

Richard Macallister and Jack Haskins discovered the site in 1972. The men formed a salvage company and obtained an exploration permit in December; they continued to salvage the site until May 1974. They used six Spanish charts to deduce a one-square mile area, and located *Angustias* using a magnetometer. The site was excavated under the supervision of state field agents who mapped and recorded the finds. Test trenches dug at the bow, midship, and stern produced rosary beads, pottery sherds, a gold two-escudo coin dating between 1724 and 1727, and a rare gold four-escudo royale, as well as religious artifacts such as crucifixes and reliquaries, including a jade Buddha figurine. Very little wood remains were found because of its location in the channel. Three anchors and two cannon marked the site; the anchors were again recorded in 1977 and left on the site. Since then each has been unlawfully removed; the whereabouts are unknown. Today the site is infrequently visited by divers because of the low visibility and channel currents.

In 1977, the State of Florida's Underwater Archaeological Research Section conducted a survey of the wrecks of the 1733 fleet, including *Angustias*. At that time the site of *Angustias* was comprised of a large, partially disturbed ballast mound. The site was not excavated during this survey, but visible ballast was recorded and mapped to create a site plan. This was accomplished by using a protractor mounted on a rod that was inserted into the middle of the ballast mound; measurements were taken every 10 degrees for 360°. A report was prepared of survey efforts, including a description and site map of each wreck site (Smith and Dunbar 1977).

In 1988 a second survey of *Angustias* was conducted by the Florida Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Archaeological Research with participation from Florida State University and Indiana University during an underwater archaeology field school. The purpose of the survey was to locate a candidate for Florida's second Underwater Archaeological Preserve from among the known sites of the 1733 fleet. Eleven wrecks of the 1733 fleet were surveyed and a system was developed to rank sites for various criteria, including accessibility, archaeological integrity, biological features, and research and park potential.

In 2004, the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research resurveyed the wrecks of the 1733 fleet as part of a grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Coastal Management Program. The purpose of the grant was to obtain archaeological and historical information about the 1733 fleet disaster in order to create a maritime heritage attraction for historical, recreational, and educational tourism. All of the sites of the 1733 shipwrecks, including *Angustias*, were surveyed using an azimuth and measuring tape to record the ballast mounds using distance and bearing. Ballast, timbers, areas of disturbance, and large

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3 **ANGUSTIAS**
Monroe County, Florida

biological features such as coral heads were recorded on individual site plans for each shipwreck. The sites also were recorded with video and photography.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 1 **ANGUSTIAS**
Monroe County, Florida

SUMMARY

Angustias is significant at the national level under **Criterion D** in the area of **Archaeology: Historic-Non-Aboriginal**.

Under **Criterion D** this shipwreck is significant as one of the shipwrecks of the 1733 Spanish Plate Fleet disaster. *Angustias* is one of very few positively identified examples of the *nao* ship type that was heavily used for commerce in the 18th century and that transported treasure and goods between Spain and the Americas in the *Carrera de Indias*. As a part of Florida's and the nation's history, *Angustias* represents an element of the early maritime commerce that skirted, and occasionally wrecked upon, the shores of today's state and that was the impetus for the Spanish colonization and occupation of what is today the state of Florida. The shipwreck has stabilized in the marine environment and can, through future archaeological investigation, provide additional information about 18th-century merchant vessels, the *nao* ship type in particular, the Spanish *flota* system, and trans-Atlantic maritime culture.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: *Nuestra Señora de las Angustias y San Raphael*

Nuestra Señora de las Angustias (Our Lady of the Anguishes) also is called *El Charanguero Grande* (the Great Coastal Trader), *Sanchez Madrid*, and *San Rafael* in historical documents. The 328 ½-ton merchant *nao* was built in England and was armed with four cannons. Her master was Don Francisco Sanchez Madrid, and she was owned by José Sanchez de Madrid, possibly the master's father. Loaded with a general cargo of indigo and cochineal, as well as Mexican silver and Chinese porcelain, *Angustias* sailed in the rear echelon of the New Spain *flota* with the *almiranta El Gallo Indiano* and *Sueco de Arizón*. Driven by the hurricane toward the Florida Keys, *Angustias* became stranded in shallow water at the *Cayo de Viboras* (present-day Long Key). All of her people were saved, as well as most of the cargo and ship's supplies.

Ashore, survivors assembled a salvage camp where cargos and passenger baggage recovered from the sunken vessels were gathered to be shipped back to Havana. On August 25th 17 *zurrone*s of cochineal, 6 of indigo, 1 box of fabricated silver items, and 7 boxes of presents were recovered. On the 26th of August, 18 *zurrone*s of cochineal, 2 of indigo, and 1 box of vanilla were salvaged. While waiting at the camp for return passage, one of *Angustias*' passengers, Joseph Ignacio de Toca Velasco, began to write a sixty-page poem about the fleet disaster. Published in Madrid in 1734, the poem is unusual because Velasco recorded the storm and what happened to the fleet in an epic style, as the events occurred or had just recently occurred. He described how the wind ripped the topmasts off and they became tangled in the mainsail, how the seas came over the bow and the ship rolled on its side. The cannons were thrown overboard along with boxes of cargo, and the main and mizzen masts were cut to lighten the ship. The poem continues to describe the other ships in the fleet, where they ran aground, what happened to the people onboard, how they were transported to the Keys, and how they suffered hunger, thirst, heat, and plagues of flies and mosquitoes.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2 **ANGUSTIAS**
Monroe County, Florida

For many years, the ship was assumed to have been refloated and hauled back to Havana so treasure hunters did not search for her wreck. A careful translation of Velasco's poem revealed the truth. The poem states that "Until her side was dented with rage and such fury that the valiant keel was broken," indicating the ship was too badly damaged to be refloated.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1 **ANGUSTIAS**
Monroe County, Florida

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Gurulé, Jerry (1997). Joseph Ignacio de Toca Velasco's *Triaca Producida de un Veneno. Naufragio de Española Flota: A Critical Edition and Translation*. Doctoral dissertation, Department of Romance Languages, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N.M.
- Halas, Judy (1988). An Inventory of Shipwrecks, Groundings, and Cultural Marine Resources within the Key Largo National Marine Sanctuary region. Unpublished manuscript, Washington, D. C., NOAA.
- Haskins, Goin E. (Jack), Jr. (2000). "1733 Spanish Shipwreck Angustias. Survey and Inventory Permit, Final Report, FKNMS-99-033." On file, Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary.
- Haskins, Jack (n.d.) "Spanish Colonial Archival Documents Researched by Jack Haskins," On file, Monroe County Public Library, Islamorada Branch, Islamorada, Fla.
- Marken, Mitchell W. (1994). *Pottery from Spanish Shipwrecks 1500-1800*. Gainesville, Florida: University Press of Florida.
- Marx, Robert F. (1971). *Shipwrecks of the Western Hemisphere 1492-1825*. New York: David McKay Company, Inc.
- Marx, Robert F. (1985). *Shipwrecks in Florida Waters. A Billion Dollar Graveyard*. Chuluota, Fla.: The Mickler House.
- Mathewson, R. Duncan, III. (1991). Phase One Submerged Cultural Resource Survey off the Upper Florida Keys. Islamorada, Florida: National Center for Shipwreck Research, Ltd.
- Mathewson, R. Duncan, III and Alan Drouin (1991). A side scan sonar and archaeological survey on the 1733 wreck sites. Unpublished manuscript, NCSR, Islamorada, Florida.
- Mathewson, R. Duncan, III and Alan Drouin (n. d.). 1733 Spanish fleet special publication. Unpublished notes, NCSR, Islamorada, Florida.
- Meylach, Martin (1971). *Diving to a Flash of Gold*. Garden City, New York: Doubleday.
- Molinari, Ron (1994). "Ceramic Figurines from the Lost 1733 Fleet," *Treasure Quest*, 3, 49-51.
- Peterson, Mendel (1972). Traders and privateers across the Atlantic, 1492-1733. In George F. Bass (Ed.), *A History of Seafaring Based on Underwater Archaeology*. (pp. 254-280). London: Thames and Hudson.
- Peterson, Mendel (1975). *The Funnel of Gold*. Boston: Little and Brown.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 2 **ANGUSTIAS**
Monroe County, Florida

- Peterson, Mendel (1977). "Reach for the New world," *National Geographic Magazine*, 152(6), 728-744.
- Potter, John S., Jr. (1988). *The Treasure Diver's Guide* (revised ed.). Port Salerno, Fla.: Florida Classics Library.
- Singer, Steven D. (1992, 1998). *Shipwrecks of Florida. A Comprehensive Listing*. Sarasota: Pineapple Press.
- Skowronek, Russell (1982). Trade Patterns of 18th century Frontier New Spain: the 1733 Flota and St. Augustine. Unpublished master's thesis, Florida State University.
- Smith, Roger C. and James Dunbar (1977). An Underwater Survey of Eight Merchant *Naos* of the 1733 New Spain Fleet. Unpublished manuscript, FDHR, Tallahassee, Florida.
- Smith, Roger C. (1988) "Treasure Ships of the Spanish Main: The Iberian-American Maritime Empires," in George F. Bass (ed.) *Ships and Shipwrecks in the Americas, A History Based on Underwater Archaeology*. London: Thames and Hudson, pp. 85-106.
- Smith, Roger C. (Ed.) (1988). "Establishing an Underwater Archaeological Preserve in the Florida Keys." *Florida Archaeological Reports 7*. Tallahassee, Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research.
- Smith, Roger C., Robert Finegold, and Eric Stephens (1990). "Establishing and Underwater Archaeological Preserve in the Florida Keys: A Case Study," *APT Bulletin. The Journal of Preservation Technology* 22(3), 11-18.
- Swanson, Gail. "Spain's Treasure Fleet Disaster," General History of Indian Key Supplemental Reading in the Keys History Internet pages <http://keyshistory.org/IK-1733-wreck.html>.
- Weller, Robert (1974). "Clues From Poem Unravel the Mystery of the Valiant Vessel," *Skin Diver Magazine*, October 1974, pp. 78-81.
- Weller, Robert (1990). *Famous Shipwrecks of the Florida Keys*. Vol. 1. Birmingham, Ala.: EBSCO Media.
- Weller, Robert (1992). *Galleon Hunt*. Lake Worth, Fla.: Crossed Anchors Salvage.
- Weller, Robert (2001). *Galleon Alley. The 1733 Spanish Treasure Fleet*. Lake Worth, Fla.: Crossed Anchors Salvage.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1 **ANGUSTIAS**
Monroe County, Florida

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The site boundary of the *Angustias* is defined as a circle of 1,000 yards radius around the geographical coordinates Latitude 24° 47.455' N, Longitude 80° 51.738' W, lying offshore and below the mean low water mark of the Atlantic Ocean and encompassing the ballast mound and associated hull structure and artifacts.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The *Angustias* site boundary is based on boundaries determined for another 1733 plate fleet wreck, *San Pedro*, that was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2001. The purpose of the 1,000 yards radius around the site is to encompass the scatter of material culture relating to the shipwreck that has dispersed with wave and current action away from the primary area of timbers and ballast.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

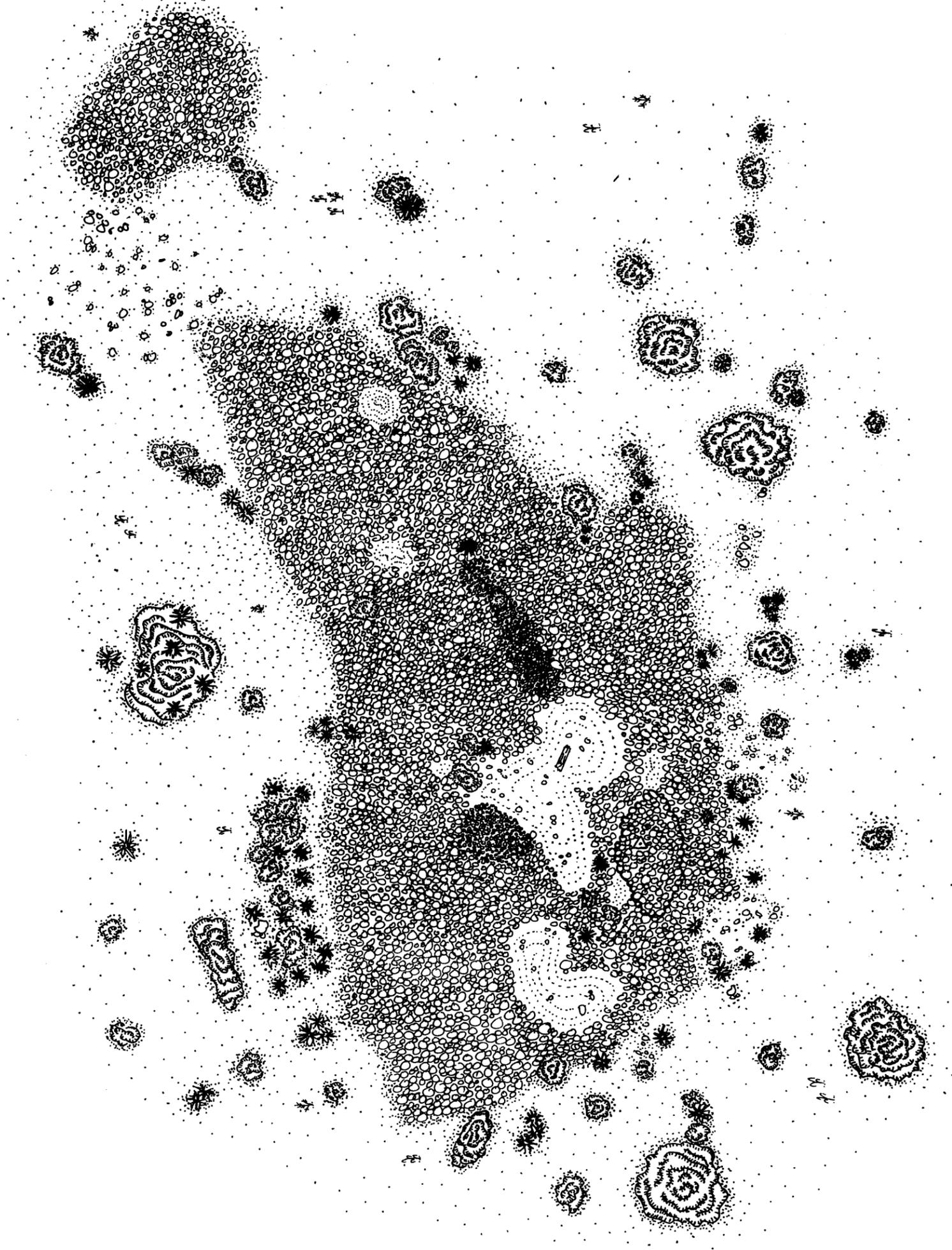
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number photos Page 1 **ANGUSTIAS**
Monroe County, Florida

PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1.a) *Angustias*
 - b) Monroe County, Florida
 - c) Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research
 - d) August 2004
 - e) Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research
 - f) Ballast pile
 - g) 1 of 2

- 2.a) *Angustias*
 - b) Monroe County, Florida
 - c) Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research
 - d) August 2004
 - e) Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research
 - f) Timber
 - g) 2 of 2



Angustias
2004
N-4-1 am