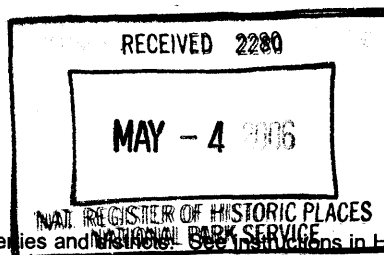


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and historic districts within the United States to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" 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 El Gallo Indiano Shipwreck Site

other names/site number Almiranta/MO00178

2. Location

street & number seaward end of channel #5 between Craig Key and Long Key n/a  not for publication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  
Erica K. Martin Seibert 6/16/06

**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)

18<sup>th</sup>-Century Galleon  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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

# \_\_\_\_\_

El Gallo Indiano Shipwreck Site  
Name of Property

Monroe Co., FL  
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	5	2	3	6	6	0	2	7	4	3	8	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 R.A. Gray Building, 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 **EL GALLO INDIANO SHIPWRECK SITE**  
**Monroe County, Florida**

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**SUMMARY**

*El Gallo Indiano* (8MO00178) is the site of a wooden-hulled sailing ship that was *almiranta* (vice-flagship) of the Spanish Plate Fleet destroyed in a hurricane on 15 July 1733. The wrecksite is in 14 feet of water on the seaward end of Channel #5 between Craig Key and Long Key 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 42 meters long by 30 meters wide and hull timbers that generally are covered with sand and marine vegetation.

**SETTING**

The site of *El Gallo Indiano* is on hard bottom at the seaward end of the channel between Long and Craig Keys. 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 and clarity 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 *El Gallo Indiano* is approximately 42 meters long by 30 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. A 7.5 meter section of the ship's keel is exposed. 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.

After grounding, *El Gallo Indiano* remained relatively intact until salvaged by the Spanish soon after the disaster. 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, worked gold, copper slabs, and dyestuff.

United States Department of the Interior  
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Section number 7 Page 2 **EL GALLO INDIANO SHIPWRECK SITE**  
**Monroe County, Florida**

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Over the centuries the remains of her hull not covered with ballast and sand were carried away by waves and storms; shipworms (*Teredo navalis*) 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. *El Gallo Indiano* was flooded but relatively intact, allowing recovery of nearly all of her cargo. The ship was burned to the waterline to allow divers access to the flooded hold, and to hide the wreck's location from pirates.

Based on the Spanish salvors' map, Tim Watkins and his crew on the dive boat *Buccaneer* relocated *El Gallo Indiano* in 1960. On the map its location more closely matched that of *San Francisco*, another of the 1733 wrecks, and for several years modern salvors called the site by that name. However, the initial discovery of copper slabs (some of the 79 not salvaged by the Spaniards) later suggested the site was *El Gallo Indiano* since the documents indicated only she and the *capitana* were carrying copper back to Spain. As Watkins and his divers demolished the ship's ballast mound, they found claw hammers, boarding axes, two bronze mortars and pestles, a copper pot and lid, pewter plates, and many cannon balls.

In 1977, the State of Florida's Underwater Archaeological Research Section conducted a survey of the wrecks of the 1733 fleet, including *El Gallo Indiano*. At that time the site of *El Gallo Indiano* was comprised of a large, partially disturbed ballast mound that included conglomerates of concreted round shot. 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 *El Gallo Indiano* 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 *El Gallo Indiano*, were surveyed using an azimuth and measuring tape to record the ballast mounds using distance and bearing. Ballast, timbers, areas of disturbance, and large biological features such as coral heads were recorded on individual site plans for each shipwreck. The sites also were recorded with video and photography.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 1 EL GALLO INDIANO SHIPWRECK SITE  
Monroe County, Florida

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SUMMARY

*El Gallo Indiano* 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. *El Gallo Indiano* is one of very few positively identified examples of the classic galleon ship type that was heavily used both for commerce and for warfare in the 18<sup>th</sup> 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, *El Gallo Indiano* 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 18<sup>th</sup>-century merchant vessels, the galleon ship type in particular, the Spanish *flota* system, and trans-Atlantic maritime culture.

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: *El Gallo Indiano***

This 60-gun ship, nicknamed "The Cock of the Indies," was the vice-flagship or *almiranta* of the fleet and was owned by the King of Spain. Her master was Don Bernadino de Maturana. When she grounded at the *Cayo de Viboras* (present-day Long Key) on July 15, 1733, her registered cargo included 5,654,979 *pesos* in silver coins, 3,200 *pesos* in gold coins, 196 *castellanos* of worked gold, and 517 slabs of copper. When the cargo hold flooded, four people aboard the ship, including a child, perished in the event.

Spanish documents indicate that *El Gallo Indiano*'s cargo holds were immediately accessible after the storm. By August 5<sup>th</sup>, divers from salvage boats had collected 19 *zurrones* (leather bags) of cochineal; by August 15<sup>th</sup>, 50 *tercios* (bales) of cochineal; and by August 16<sup>th</sup>, 350 boxes of silver. By August 22<sup>nd</sup> they had recovered 288 boxes of silver, 152 loose silver bars, three boxes of vanilla, a box of chocolate, a box of earthenware ceramics, and 25 boxes of fabricated silverware. By August 26<sup>th</sup>, 100 boxes of silver coins had been retrieved. By September 2<sup>nd</sup>, 280 *zurrones* of cochineal and 20 *zurrones* of indigo were added to the inventory, and on September 16<sup>th</sup>, two boxes of silver coins, a box of fabricated silver, 53 *zurrones* of indigo, 200 *planchas* (slabs) of copper, and 47 *zurrones* of cochineal were inventoried. The following day 50 *zurrones* of cochineal 40 of indigo were recorded, and on the next day, 238 slabs of copper, 64 *zurrones* of cochineal and 30 of indigo. By September 28<sup>th</sup> the ship's fittings had been salvaged. All of the registered silver was recovered, including 438 slabs of copper.

Once the cargo was recovered, the Spanish left the wreck to the sea to become home to generations of marine life.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Section number 9 Page 1 **EL GALLO INDIANO SHIPWRECK SITE  
Monroe County, Florida**

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**Monroe County, Florida**

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Section number 10 Page 1

**EL GALLO INDIANO SHIPWRECK SITE  
Monroe County, Florida**

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**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The site boundary of the *El Gallo Indiano* is defined as a circle of 1,000 yards radius around the geographical coordinates Latitude 24° 48.637' N, Longitude 80° 45.942' 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 *El Gallo Indiano* 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.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Photos \_\_\_\_\_ Page 1

**EL GALLO INDIANO SHIPWRECK SITE  
Monroe County, Florida**

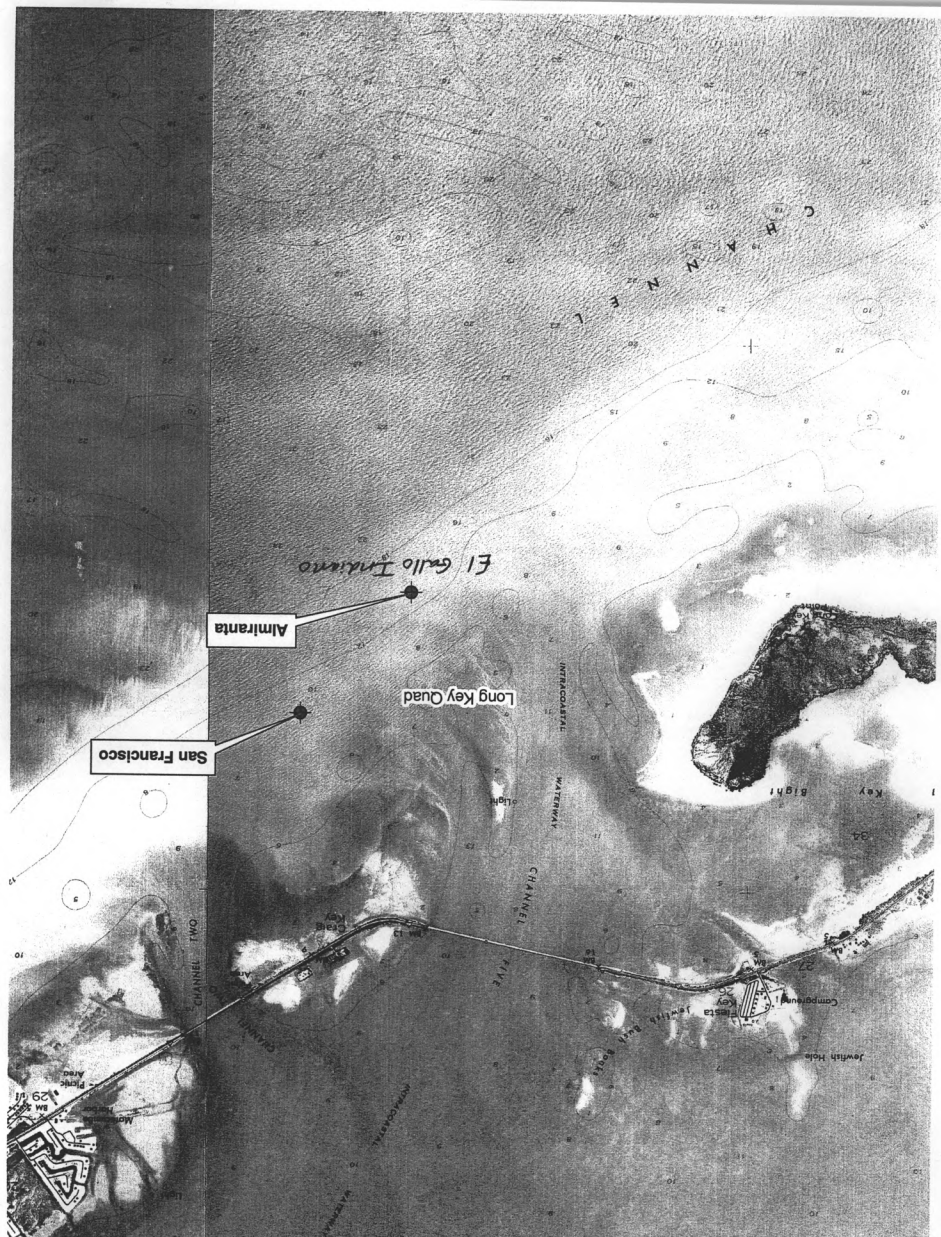
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**PHOTOGRAPHS**

- 1.a) *El Gallo Indiano*  
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 3

- 2.a) *El Gallo Indiano*  
b) Monroe County, Florida  
c) Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research  
d) August 2004  
e) Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research  
f) Shot concretion looking NNW  
g) 2 of 3

- 3.a) *El Gallo Indiano*  
b) Monroe County, Florida  
c) Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research  
d) August 2004  
e) Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research  
f) Keel profile looking SSW  
g) 3 of 3



San Francisco

Almirante

Long Key Quad

El Gallo Indiano

INTRACASTAL WATERWAY

CHANNEL TIDE

KEY RIGHT

Jewish Hole

Compania Key

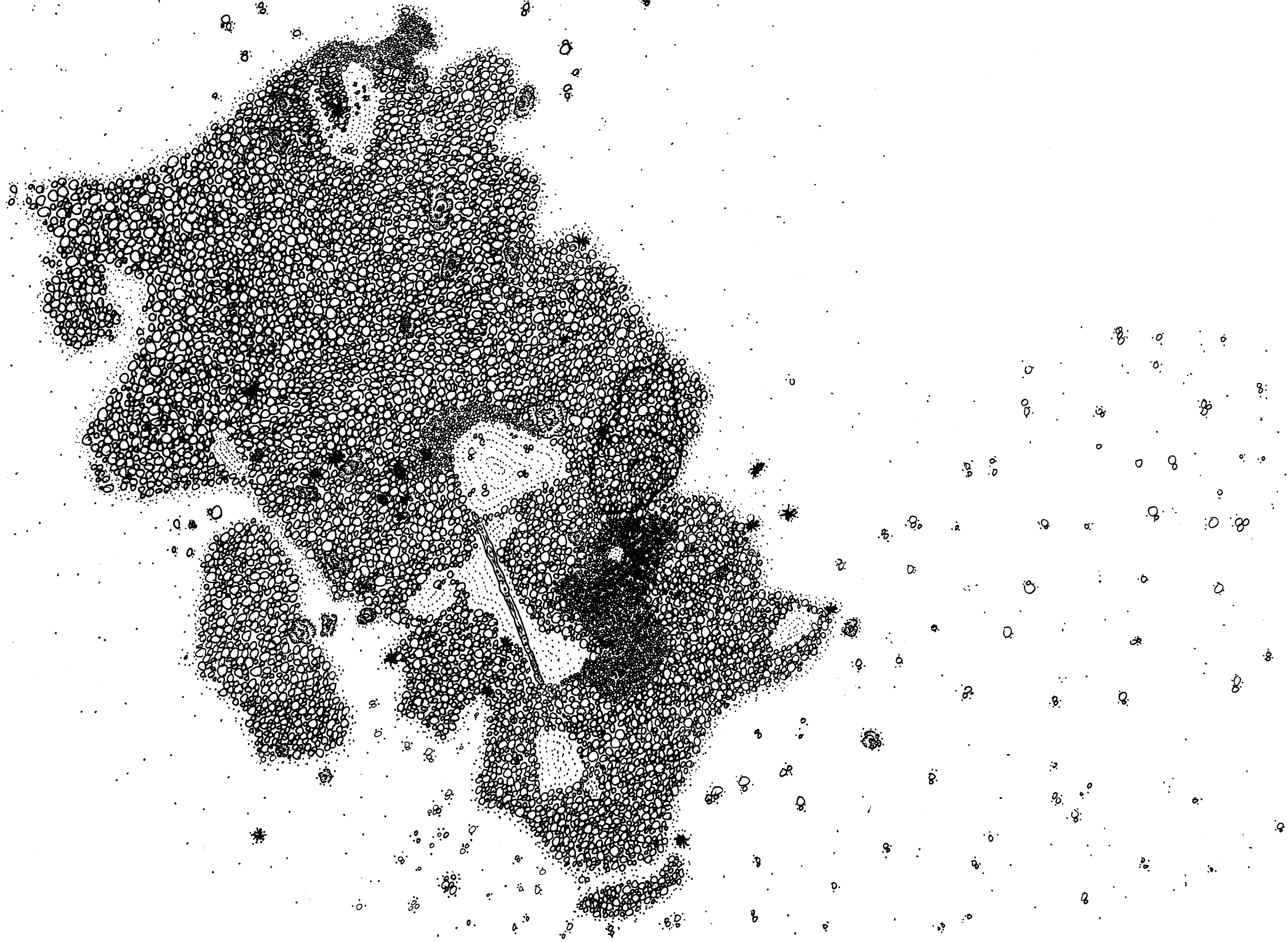
Lighthouse

CHANNEL TWO

Point Area

29 ft

INTRACASTAL WATERWAY



El Gallo Indiano  
Almirante  
2004

2  
1cm