

Shipwrecks of the Virgin Islands: An Inventory

1523 — 1825

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**Second Edition
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Preface to Second Edition

The shipwrecks of the Virgin Islands constitute an undeveloped, generally unseen and as yet unappreciated and unmanaged local marine resource with both historical and economic value. As in the case of any resource, proper management planning begins with an inventory designed to establish its dimensional and qualitative characteristics so that appropriate and workable guidelines for both use and protection can be established.

This inventory was first conceived in 1966 when the senior author was serving as an associate curator of Naval History and Technology. A first draft based on research notes of Mr. Robert F. Marx, who had searched both Spanish and British archives, was completed at the Smithsonian with the helpful assistance of a colleague, Mr. Alan B. Albright, who was at that time the marine archaeology preservation specialist at that institution.

The first edition of the printed inventory was prepared in 1968 by the senior author, with the assistance of Judith Fechner, while he was Director of the Caribbean Research Institute in the U.S. Virgin Islands and appeared in mimeograph form in February, 1969. That edition has been out of print for several years.

Recent efforts by the Government of the Virgin Islands to prepare a full scale comprehensive management plan for the coastal zone resources of the Virgin Islands prompt this re-issue of the original inventory with minor corrections and additions. A completely revised edition extending the list to cover the period since 1825 is in preparation with the assistance of Mr. George F. Tyson, Foundation Staff Historian, and will include specific guidelines for excavation methodologies, suggested protective legislation, and charts showing the location of known wreck sites.

Dr. E. L. Towle
St. Thomas
December, 1976

INTRODUCTION

Hidden beneath rock and reef strewn waters surrounding both the American and British Virgin Islands there lies undisturbed a remarkable collection of historic shipwreck sites, offering to the marine archaeologist and historical scholar a unique assortment of ship designs, types and nationalities. Covering a period of time spanning more than three centuries of Caribbean maritime history, these wrecks contain important artifacts, clues and information which, when excavated and properly treated, will greatly assist our reconstruction, analysis and interpretation of the history and technology of the colonial era in the Caribbean.

Actually only a small number of sailing vessels were wrecked in these waters during the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, and the explanation for this lies in the fact that the historical record indicates quite clearly that there was virtually no shipping of any kind passing through or even near the waters of the Virgin Islands until the mid-seventeenth century.

Originally, two annual fleets sailed from Spain to her New World colonies. One, the Tierra Firme Flota, had Cartagena and Porto Bello as destinations; the other, the Nueva España Flota, sailed direct for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Both flotas, although generally sailing at different times of the year, made their Caribbean landfalls at one of three islands, Guadeloupe, Dominica, or Martinique, where they obtained fresh water and fruit before continuing their voyage for Central American ports.

Upon reaching Venezuela, the Tierra Firme Flota normally coasted westerly along the mainland until reaching the port of Cartagena. From this point, the flota took departure for the annual trade fair held each year in Porto Bello, picking up the treasure of South America before returning briefly to Cartagena. An additional stop at Havana, to take on fresh supplies, was the final step of the journey before the flota sailed for home by way of the Bahama Channel. Using these sailing routes, the ships never came close to the Virgin Islands.

The Nueva España Flota, on the other hand, occasionally sighted the southern coast of St. Croix en route to Vera Cruz from either Guadeloupe, Dominica or Martinique. While anchored in the harbor of Vera Cruz, at a fair much like that held in Porto Bello, the fleet collected the treasures of not only Mexico and Guatemala, but also those of the Orient which had arrived in

the New World aboard the annual Manila Galleons. Then, unless the flota was able to clear this port early in the year so as to avoid the dangerous "northers" which blow between September and March, the crew wintered in Vera Cruz for several months. From Mexico, the Nueva España also sailed for Havana and returned to Spain via the same route employed by the Tierra Firme Flota.

During this period of approximately 200 years, ships of foreign nations, some privateers, others warships or merchantmen, occasionally visited the Virgin Islands, but it was not until the second quarter of the seventeenth century, when European nations other than Spain began to establish settlements throughout the Caribbean, that ships began to pass in greater numbers through these waters.

As the islands of the Lesser Antilles chain were inhabited in ever-increasing numbers by non-Spanish colonials, whose mother countries warred with Spain at one time or another throughout the colonial era, the Spaniards were forced, by the close of the seventeenth century, to alter the pattern of the sailing routes used by their yearly flotas. The Tierra Firme now made its Caribbean landfall at Tobago, but did not stop there at all, passing instead between the southern coast of Tobago and the northern coast of Trinidad, on its voyage to Cartagena. The Nueva España Flota completed its new Caribbean landfall at the island of St. Bartholomew, but it also did not put into port there. In fact, the Nueva España Flota did not stop anywhere on its voyage to Vera Cruz from Spain because of the new danger of attack by enemy or pirate ships. After sighting St. Bartholomew, the flota passed Anguilla on its north side and headed for Anegada, a particularly hazardous island-reef complex for ships passing through Caribbean waters. Once clearing Anegada, the flota continued on a westerly course, passing on the north of Culebra Island and Puerto Rico, working its way down the Mona Passage, passing the islands of Hispaniola and Cuba to the south and then entering the Gulf of Mexico.

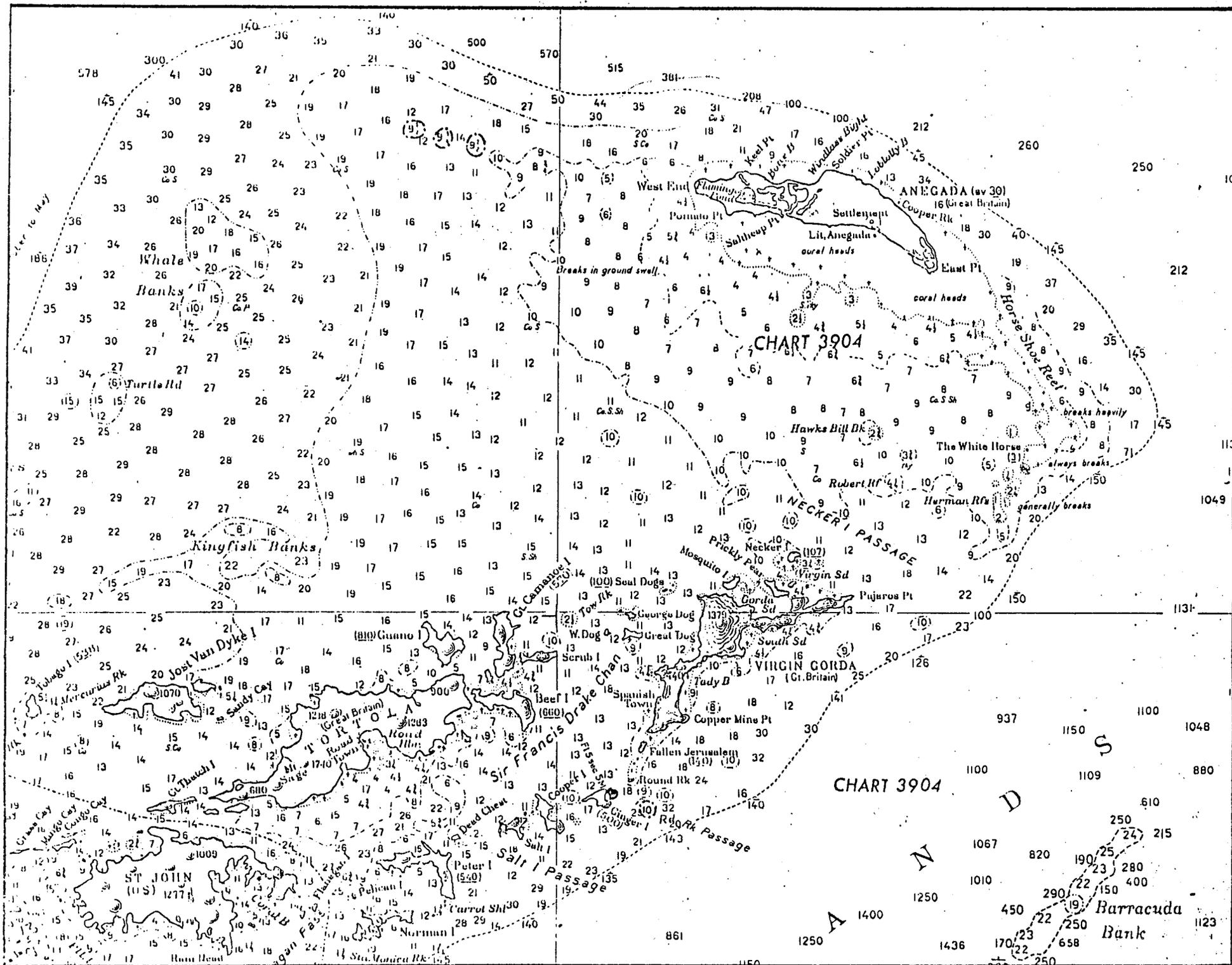
In addition to the Spanish fleets, ships of other European powers, primarily England, began at the same time to utilize similar sailing routes for shipments passing from Europe to Jamaica or other areas in the western Caribbean. Subsequently, many of these ships, as well as the Spanish galleons, were lost in or around the Virgin Islands.

The following is a list of shipwrecks which have been compiled from original sources examined at length by Mr. Robert F. Marx in various European archives and libraries during the past ten years. In addition, Dr. Edward L. Towle, formerly Director

of the Caribbean Research Institute of the College of the Virgin Islands and currently President of the Island Resources Foundation, has added further shipwreck sites which he has gathered after research in American and Caribbean libraries. It is by no means a complete list: numerous shipwrecks have occurred in these waters for which we have no documentation, either because none ever existed (i.e., the ship went down with no survivors to tell the tale) or such documentation has simply not yet been located in the numerous archives and manuscript repositories in the Western Hemisphere. Records are, unfortunately, scattered from London to Trinidad, from Cartagena to Chicago.

With the exception of the R.H. Schomburgk data, research has been completed only through 1825. Our purpose in compiling and publishing this preliminary listing of shipwreck sites is to assist historians and marine archaeologists in establishing the identity and historical significance of the various shipwreck sites which are being unearthed even now in the Virgin Islands, by recreational divers, treasure hunters, snorkelers, and -- on occasion -- professional marine archaeologists.

Edward L. Towle, St. Thomas, V.I.
Robert F. Marx, Satellite Beach, Fla.



SHIPWRECKS IN THE WATERS OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

(1523 - 1825)

1. Year 1523. Two merchant naos sailing from Spain for Santo Domingo, one under command of Captain Francisco Vara and the other under Captain Diego Sanchez Colchero, were lost in the Virgin Islands. The location of Vara's ship was only given as on some "shallows," but Colchero's was reported wrecked on the Island of Anegada. After several days Colchero was able to refloat his ship by having most of its cargo and anchors thrown overboard. Then going two leagues away, they located Vara's wrecked ship, but could only save the men off of her.

Source: G. Fernandez de Oviedo y Valdéz, *Historia general y natural de las Indias*, 4 vols. (Madrid, 1851-5), Vol. IV, pp. 475-6.

2. Year 1625. The Governor of Puerto Rico wrote the King of Spain stating that an English built ship of seventy tons with eighteen men on it sank at Anegada Island. They had sailed from Virginia for Bermuda to salvage a shipwreck in Bermuda, but the ship was damaged in bad weather and driven onto the reefs of Anegada.

Source: Archivo General de las Indias, Sevilla, Santo Domingo, legajo 101.

3. Year 1647. The Bark, commanded by Jean Pinart, carried French settlers from St. Christophers and was burned by Spaniards most likely in one of St. John's harbors.

Source: Unidentified.

4. Year 1652. Prince Maurice in the British ship Defiance, while privateering in the Caribbean with convoy commanded by his brother, Prince Rupert, admiral of Charles I of England, shipwrecked off Anegada.

Source: Memoirs of Prince Rupert (Warburton, London, 1849).

5. Year 1678. Unidentified French frigate, part of the war fleet of the Count D'Estrees, was wrecked on Crab Island.

Source: Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America & the West Indies, August 1, 1678, Governor of Barbados to Secretary Coventry.

6. Year 1683. British Naval Officer, Captain Carlile of the HMS Francis wrote: "31 July 1683, attacked a pirate ship at anchor in the harbour of Charlotte Amalie, of 32 guns and six patararoes, by the name of La Trompeuse, commanded by the Frenchman John Hamlin . . . setting her afire and she blew up"

Source: CSP/CS/A & WL, 30 July, 1683, from a journal. Cited in Haring, Buccaneers in the West Indies in the Seventeenth Century. Also actual documents of the incident reproduced in Account of the Burning of a Pirate Ship, La Trompeuse, in the Harbour of St. Thomas, published by Isidor Paiewonsky, 1961.

7. Year ? but sometime between 1692 and 1705. In a description of Anegada, Pére Labat wrote: "It is said that years ago a great Spanish galleon laden with treasure was wrecked on Anegada, and that the treasure was buried on the island. There it still remains, or so they say, because most of the men who buried it were lost at sea, and the few survivors did not know where the treasure was hidden and were never able to find it. This treasure has caused many men including several filibusters to waste their time. I knew a man who stayed four or five months on the island, digging and sounding. He said that he had found something, but no one has yet found the real treasure [Speaking of another shipwreck he wrote] . . . one of our priests was wrecked on I'Isle Noyee or Anegada and had been captured with the rest of his crew by the people of Panestown, also known as Virgin Gorda. He told me that he had remained a prisoner for two months with these Englishmen on Panestown"

Source: The Memoirs of Pére Labat, 1692-1705, translated by John Eaden (London, 1931), p. 205.

8. Year 1713. Captain Lewis Doyer, of French ship Le Count de Poix, sailing from St. Domingo to Havre de Grace, France, wrecked on Anegada.

Source: Letter from Alexander Spotswood, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, dated February 26, 1713.

9. Year 1730. An English-built ship, converted to a Spanish treasure galleon, of 212 tons, named N.S. de Lorento y San Francisco Xavier, commanded by Captain Juan de Arizon, sailing in convoy with a fleet of treasure galleons for Cartagena and Porto Bello, coming from Spain, which fleet was commanded by General Manuel Lopez Pintado, sank on Anegada Island.

Source: A.G.I., Contratacion, legajo 2901.

10. Year 1731. Unidentified Spanish galleon, carrying a very valuable cargo of mercury, or quicksilver, destined for the silver and gold refineries of Mexico, was wrecked on the reefs of Anegada.

Source: A.G.I., Indiferente General, legajo 2574.

11. Year 1734. "While I was in England, they [inhabitants of Anguilla, Spanish Town (Virgin Gorda) and Tortola] pyrated upon a Spanish ship wrecked on the Anegadas"

Source: Calendar of State Papers, Col. America and West Indies (Vol. XLI, 1734-35), Gov. Matthews to Council of Trade and Plantation, June 17, 1734.

12. Year 1738. Spanish warship Victory, commanded by Captain Don Carlos Casamara, was cast away on the Aneгада Shoals.

Source: Admiralty Records 1/3817.

13. Year 1742. Spanish merchant ship, San Ignacio, belonging to the newly formed Caracas Company, was lost on Aneгада Island.

Source: A.G.I., Contratacion, legajo 5154. Also listed by Duro in Naufragios de la Armada Española.

14. Year 1742. Spanish warship, St. Auguasies, English spelling of its name (possibly the same ship as listed above # 13), of from 30 to 60 guns, was wrecked on Aneгада on March 20, 1742, and 400 of the 600 persons on it were drowned. It was sailing with two other warships from San Sebastian, Spain, for Havana, carrying 2000 troops and supplies.

Source: Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. XII (London, 1742).

15. Year 1749. British merchantman, Purcell, Captain Fuller, from Bristol for Tortola, is lost on the rocks near Tortola.

Source: Lloyds of London Newsletter, #1420, 7 July, 1749.

16. Year 1750. Sloop returning from the wreck of the Nuestra Señora de Soledad (lost on Cape Hatteras, North Carolina) and supposedly carrying the valuables from that ship was wrecked off Aneгада.

Source: Unidentified.

17. Year 1751. Katherine, commanded by Captain Richards, sailing from Jamaica to Bristol, was lost on Aneгада; the crew was saved.

Source: Lloyds of London Newsletter, #1654, 27 September, 1751.

18. Spanish merchantman, El Cesar, Captain Josef Bernabe Madero, owned by the Marquis of Casa Madrid, was lost on Aneгада Island.

Source: A.G.I., Contratacion 2902A, Libro 6.

19. Year 1758. Spanish merchantman, Santa Rosa, wrecked on the reefs of Anegada.

Source: A.G.I., Contratacion, legajo 5163.

20. Year 1760. Prince Ferdinand, Captain Caynoon, sailing from Boston to Jamaica, lost on Anegada Reef; crew saved.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #2544, 30 May, 1760.

21. Year 1769. British merchantman, Graham, Captain M'Intosh, was cast away off the back reef of St. Croix and both ship and cargo a total loss, but the crew saved. The Graham had been sailing from Grenada to London.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #3504, 21 August, 1769.

22. British ship, Brothers, Captain Briggs, from Virginia for Lisbon, sprung a leak at sea and bearing away for the West Indies ran ashore upon a reef off St. Croix and both the ship and cargo lost, but the crew saved.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #3486, 20 June, 1769.

23. Year 1769. Nancy Gaer, lost off Anegada; crew saved.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #3490, 4 July, 1769.

24. Year 1773. British ship, Lord Mount Cathell, Captain Fisher, previously commanded by the late Captain Taylor, was lost on the island of St. Croix in July and only part of the cargo saved.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #482, 6 November, 1773.

25. Year 1774. Martha, Captain Mc Intosh, sailing from Jamaica to London, lost 25 May on Anegada.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #551, 5 July, 1774.

26. Year ? but before 1775. Written on a chart of the Virgin Islands in this book was the following note: "On Anegada is Ye Treasure Point, so called by ye freebooters from the gold and silver supposed to have been buried there abouts after the wreck of a Spanish galleon."

Source: Thomas Jeffreys, The West Indian Atlas (London, 1775)

27. Year 1775. A Spanish snow called Sprito Santo (Spanish spelling would be Espiritu Sancto) bound from La Coruna, Spain to Havana, wrecked on 19 March at night on the rocks of Anegada (at the point called the Horseshoe); the people and a great part of the cargo were saved, but the vessel was lost.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #648, 10 June, 1775.

28. Year 1776. British slave ship, Fox, late Captain Jones, from Africa for America, lost at St. Thomas.
Source: Lloyds . . . , #766, 27 July, 1776.
29. Year 1778. Dutch ship, Neptune, Captain Spranges, lost at Tortola.
Source: Lloyds . . . , #1032, 12 February, 1779.
30. Year 1781. British merchantmen, Swallow, Captain Heblethwaith, of Liverpool, was lost coming out of Tortola; the crew saved.
Source: Lloyds . . . , #1278, 22 June, 1781.
31. Year 1782. Originally a Spanish ship, taken from the Spanish by the British on September 14, 1779, the Santa Monica, Captain John Linzee, was lost near Tortola. All her crew but one were saved, as well as many of her guns, stores, and cargo.
Source: Lloyds . . . , #1367, 4 June, 1782. Also cited List of Naval War Losses, 1775-1783.
32. Year 1783. Ortello, Captain Johnson, sailing from Africa to Tortola, cast away in Tortola; 213 slaves saved.
Source: Lloyds . . . , #1479, 8 July, 1783.
33. Year 1784. British ship, Ranger, Captain Stewart, from Tortola to London, was lost on a reef of rocks near Tortola.
Source: Lloyds . . . , #1602, 10 September, 1784.
34. Year 1785. Constantine, Captain Langdon, sailing from Dominica to Bristol, lost in hurricane August 26, on Thatch Island near St. Thomas; crew saved.
Source: Lloyds . . . , #1665, 18 October, 1785.
35. Year 1786. American ship, Cruger, Captain Williams, from Philadelphia to St. Croix, was wrecked on 3 September, 1786 on the Horseshoe Reef of Anegada.
Source: Lloyds . . . , #1830, 17 November, 1786.
36. Year 1789. British ship, Neptune, Captain Casey, of London, lost at the Island of St. John, Virgin Islands.
Source: Lloyds . . . , #2093, 26 May, 1789.
37. Year 1790. Spanish ship, El Rayo, sailing from Bilbao to Puerto Rico, ran ashore on Anegada and the crew abandoned her safely.
Source: Lloyds. . . , #2273, 15 February, 1791.

38. Year 1792. Spanish ship, Nevarro (probably correctly spelled Navarro), Captain Belandia, from St. Andero (Santander), Spain to Havana, lost at Anegada Island.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #2428, 12 August, 1792.

39. Year 1792. During a hurricane on August 1, two vessels were wrecked on the Island of St. Thomas, and a packet mail boat was run aground at Tortola Island.

Source: Postscript to Royal Gazette, Kingston, Jamaica, 25 August, 1792.

40. Year 1793. British slave ship, Recovery, Captain Walker, from Africa, was blown out of Nevis Roads (on Nevis Island) and driven by winds and wrecked on Tortola Island.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #2549, 8 October, 1793.

41. Year 1793. Ship of unknown nationality, but possibly French, named Christopher, Captain Mollyneaux, from Africa, struck on a submerged anchor in the harbor of St. Croix and sank.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #2585, 11 February, 1794.

42. Year 1795. British ship, Hebe, Captain Gray, from Cork to Jamaica, lost on the rocks near Tortola.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #2721, 2 June, 1795.

43. Year 1795. British ship, Perseverance, Captain Oriel, from Dublin to Jamaica is totally lost on the north side of Anegada near Tortola.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #2746, 28 August, 1795.

44. Year 1796. British merchant ship, Jamaica, Captain Alexander, from Tobago and Grenada to London, is taken and run ashore at St. Croix.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #2871, 11 November, 1796.

45. Year 1797. British ship, Mary, Captain Hunter, from Africa, is lost near St. Croix, but her cargo saved.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #2929, 2 June, 1797.

46. Year 1801. British ship, Albion, Captain Robertson, from Montserrat to London, lost at Tortola.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #4184, 8 September, 1801.

47. Year 1801. Ship, nationality unknown, named Lavinia, Captain Elles, from Tortola to Quebec, lost near Tortola; a great part of her cargo was saved.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #4186, 15 September, 1801.

48. Year 1803. British ship, General Abercrombie, Captain Booth, from Africa to West Indies, lost at St. Croix, but most of her cargo was saved.
- Source: Lloyds . . . , #4344, 22 April, 1803.
49. Year 1805. British merchantship, Ocean, Captain Brown, from St. Vincent's Island to Bristol, lost near the Island of Tortola.
- Source: Lloyds . . . , #4276, 3 December, 1805.
50. Year 1806. British ship, Partridge, Captain Miller, from Bristol and the Island of Madeira to St. Thomas, lost near Tortola, but part of cargo saved.
- Source: Lloyds . . . , #4103, 28 November, 1806.
51. Year 1807. British merchant ship, Henry, Captain Retson, of Liverpool, lost off Water Island, St. Thomas, on the 26th of April.
- Source: Lloyds . . . , #4160, 12 June, 1807.
52. Year 1808. British frigate, Astrea, 32 guns, Captain Edward Heywood, lost on 23 May, on a reef at the Island of Anegada and only four men lost.
- Source: Lloyds . . . , #4264, 24 June, 1808; William O.S. Gilly, Narrative of Shipwrecks in the Royal Navy . . . (London, 1850), p. 102; Robert H. Schomburgk, "Remarks on Anegada," Royal Geographical Society Journal, Vol. 2 (1832).
53. Year 1808. Spanish felucca lost off Anegada; three men lost.
- Source: Schomburgk, "Remarks on Anegada."
54. Year 1809. British ship, Good Hope, Captain Watson, from London to the Spanish Main, was lost near Anegada; most of the cargo saved.
- Source: Lloyds . . . , #4363, 1809 (day and month not given on this issue of the Newsletter); also cited by Schomburgk, "Remarks on Anegada."
55. Year 1809. British war brig, Dominica, Captain Charles Welsh, of ten guns, foundered near Tortola and 62 of her crew of 65 perished, including the captain.
- Source: Gilly, Narratives of Shipwrecks in the Royal Navy . . ., p. 176; also cited in List of Naval War Losses, 1803-1815.

56. Year 1810. Spanish merchant ship, Aftrivedo, Captain Laporta, coming from Tarragona, was lost on 22 July on Anegada Island; part of the cargo was saved and carried to Tortola.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #4499, 5 October, 1810.

57. Year 1810. British ship, London, Captain Cromie [might be Cramie] from London to Haiti, lost on Anegada Island.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #4466, 12 June, 1810. Also cited by Schomburgk, "Remarks on Anegada."

58. Year 1810. Spanish ship lost off Anegada.

Source: Schomburgk, "Remarks on Anegada."

59. Year 1811. American brig, Lioness, wrecked on Anegada reef.

Source: Schomburgk, "Remarks on Anegada."

60. Year 1812. British ship, Ocean, Captain Stewart, from London to Honduras, totally lost in February on Anegada Reef; the crew saved.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #4660, 28 April, 1812.

61. Year 1812. Spanish ship, N.S. del Victoria, coming from Málaga, was lost on 5 December, on Anegada Reef.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #4748, 19 February, 1813.

62. Year 1813. A brig, name unknown, struck a rock between Buck Island and St. Thomas and stuck there; it was of the southern convoy. Incident took place the same day the Thomas, of Bristol, coming from St. Vincent struck the same rock and was run ashore to keep from sinking.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #4775, 4 June, 1813.

63. Year 1813. Spanish ship, Anrora (correct spelling is probably Aurora), Captain Aldayturriaga, from Cadiz to Vera Cruz, was totally lost on Anegada on the 29th of November, but crew saved.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #4836, 11 January, 1814.

64. Year 1814. Ship of unknown nationality, Caroline, Captain DaSilva, from Madeira to Jamaica, was lost off Tortola on the 15th of November, but crew saved and carried to Puerto Rico.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #4948, 17 February, 1815.

65. Year 1815. British ship, Marina, Captain Littlewood, from Barbados to St. John and New Brunswick, was wrecked on a small island to the westward of St. Thomas and only part of her cargo saved.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #4959, 31 March, 1815.

66. Year 1816. British cutter, Jane, lost on the north side of Tortola, her port of origin, at the end of February.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #5074, 14 May, 1816.

67. Year 1816. British ship, Dash, Captain Falls, of London, from Puerto Rico to Barbados, with 120 head of oxen, totally lost on 23 May on Anegada Reef; the crew, 20 head of oxen and some rigging saved.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #5094, 23 July, 1816.

68. Year 1816. British ship, Warwick, Captain Simpson, from Liverpool to St. Thomas, struck a rock between Buck Island and St. Thomas and was lost with her cargo, but the crew saved.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #5147, 28 January, 1817.

69. Year 1817. Ship of unknown nationality, Arabella, Captain Spiller, from Para to New York, totally lost near St. Thomas.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #5190, 1 July, 1817.

70. Year 1817. Ship of unknown nationality, Mary, Captain Autman, from Jamaica to Vera Cruz, lost on Anegada.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #5141, 7 December, 1817.

71. Year 1817. American ship, Falcon, Captain Brothoff, wrecked at Anegada on 26 May.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #5205, 22 August, 1817.

72. Year 1817. A large unidentified Spanish ship ran aground on the Horseshoe part of Anegada, with over 300 African slaves aboard. After throwing overboard many heavy objects she was light enough to be pulled off and to proceed on her voyage.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #5233, 28 November, 1817.

73. Year 1818. Paterson sank at Anegada.

Source: Schomburgk, "Remarks on Anegada."

1000

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

PLATFORM

Anegada

Virgin Gorda

Tortola

St. Thomas

St. John

2207

1000

2000

ST. JOHN PASSAGE

ANEGADA PASSAGE

4059

ST. CROIX BASIN

768

978

2909

BASIN

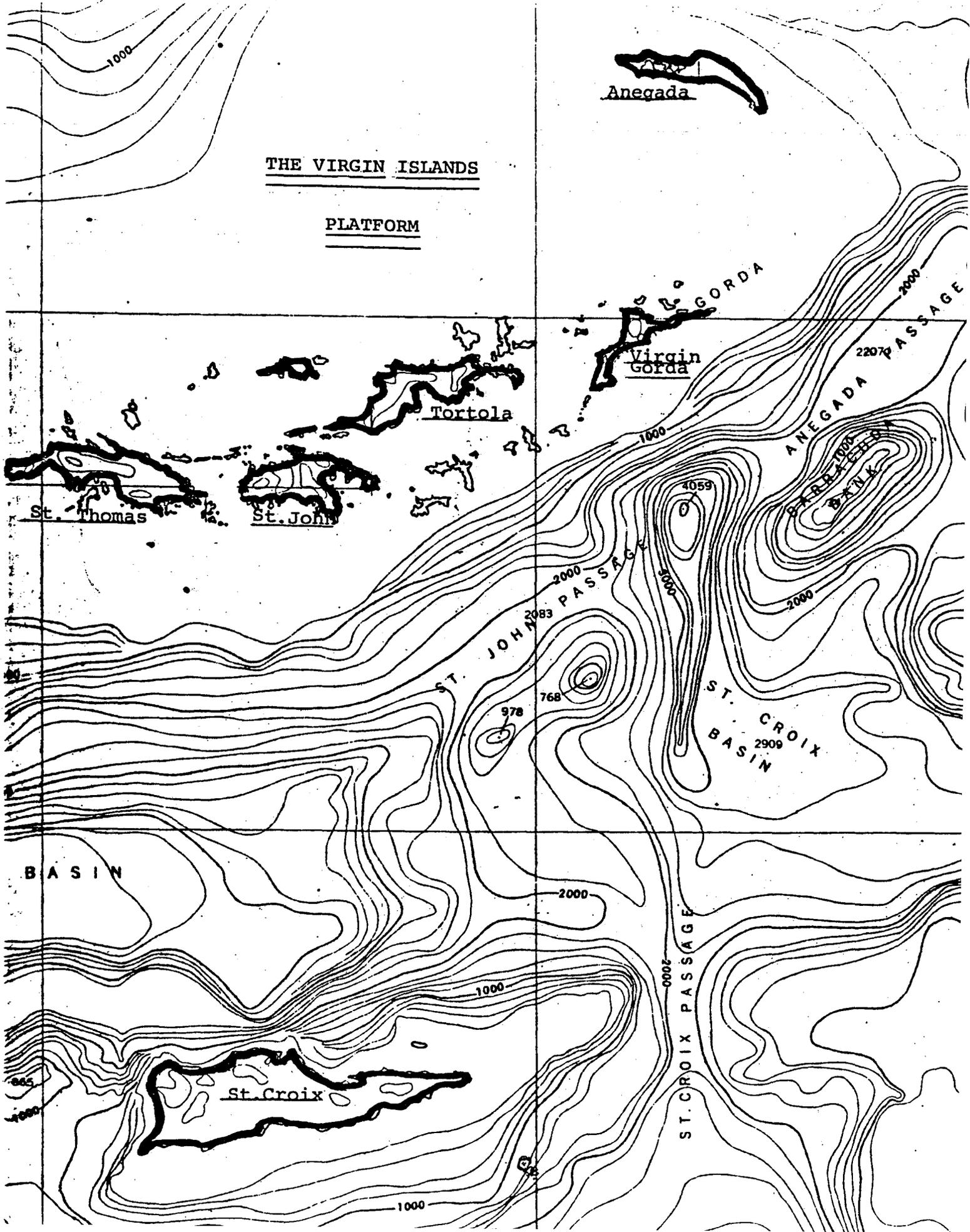
2000

1000

St. Croix

1000

ST. CROIX PASSAGE



74. Year 1818. British ship, Bulwark, from New Brunswick to Jamaica, wrecked on Anegada on 13 December.
- Source: Lloyds . . . , #5362, 19 February, 1819.
75. Year 1819. Portuguese ship, Dona Paulo, Captain viana, of Para, totally wrecked on the Anegada Shoals the night of 3 September; 235 African slaves and the crew were saved.
- Source: Lloyds . . . , #5422, 22 October, 1819.
Also cited by Schomburgk, "Remarks on Anegada."
76. Year 1819. British ship, Agno, Captain Park, from London to [St.] Petersburg, lost on the south end of Hogland [Hog Island ?] in the Virgin Islands.
- Source: Lloyds . . . , #5446, 10 December, 1819.
77. Year 1819. During a hurricane in September an unidentified vessel was driven on shore at Tortola.
- Source: Annual Register, London, Vol. LXI, 1819.
78. Year 1819. English ship, Ajax, wrecked, captain and three men drowned, off Anegada, September, 1819.
- Source: Schomburgk, "Remarks on Anegada."
79. Year 1819. American schooner, Maxwell, sank at Anegada.
- Source: Schomburgk, "Remarks on Anegada."
80. Year 1819. American schooner, James Edwards, sank at Anegada.
- Source: Schomburgk, "Remarks on Anegada."
81. Year 1819. Danish brig, Volvent, sank at Anegada.
- Source: Schomburgk, "Remarks on Anegada."
82. Year 1819. British brig, Argus, sank at Anegada.
- Source: Schomburgk, "Remarks on Anegada."
83. Year 1819. Dreadful hurricane struck St. Thomas on 20-22 September, as well as throughout the other Leeward Islands. At St. Thomas Island alone, 104 vessels were totally lost.
- Source: Benjamin Vicent, Haydn's Dictionary of Dates and Universal Information . . . (London, 1904), p. 1196.
84. Year 1821. Ship of unknown nationality, Mary, Captain Hellyer, from New York to St. Thomas, was lost on 22 February on Anegada Shoals; crew and cargo saved.
- Source: Lloyds . . . , #5584, 17 April, 1821.

85. Year 1821. American ship, General Brown, Captain Godfrey, from New York to the west end of Puerto Rico, totally wrecked on the Anegada Shoals, but most of the cargo saved and sold at Tortola.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #5642, 6 November, 1821.

86. Year 1821. British ship Bryon [or Byron], Captain Anderson, of and for Cork from Trinidad, was totally lost on Anegada Shoals on the 23rd of November; crew and passengers saved.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #5665, 18 January, 1822. Also cited Schomburgk, "Remarks"

87. Year 1822. British ship, Sophia Sarah, Captain Stairs, of and from Halifax to Jamaica, was totally lost in July on the Anegada Shoals; crew and part of cargo saved.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #5730, 3 September, 1822.

88. Year 1822. American brig, Caroline, from Boston to Puerto Rico, totally lost on Anegada Shoals about the 25th of November.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #5776, 11 February, 1823. Cited also by Schomburgk, "Remarks on Anegada."

89. Year 1822. Spanish felucca on Anegada.

Source: Schomburgk, "Remarks on Anegada."

90. Year 1823. British schooner, Sophia, of Antigua bound to Curacao with cargo of mahogany wood, ran on the Anegada Reef and was totally lost. Part of cargo, rigging and all crew were saved.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #5789, 28 March, 1823. Also cited in Schomburgk, "Remarks on Anegada."

91. Year 1823. British ship, Eliza, Captain Filliul, from Liverpool to St. Thomas, wrecked on Horseshoe Reef near Anegada and only her cargo and crew were saved.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #5789, 28 March, 1823.

92. Year 1823. British ship, Acadia, Captain Venham, of and for Trinidad from Puerto Rico, lost on the Anegada Shoals on 4th of March; only about 48 head of cattle saved.

Source: Lloyds . . . , #5795, 18 April, 1823.

93. Year 1823. British ship, Union, Captain Purrington, from Barbados to Bath, lost on the 12th of December on Anegada.
Source: Lloyds . . . , #5888, 9 March, 1824.
94. Year 1824. American ship, James Barron, Captain Fisher, from Charlestown, South Carolina, to Barbados, totally lost on 7 January on the Anegada Reef.
Source: Lloyds . . . , #5888, 9 March, 1824.
95. Year 1824. French ship, Aimable Eulalie, Captain Alleaume, from Guadeloupe to Le Havre, wrecked on Anegada Shoals on 7 May; only a small part of the cargo saved.
Source: Lloyds . . . , #5917, 18 June, 1824.
96. Year 1824. British ship, Sector, from Trinidad to St. Thomas, wrecked on Anegada Shoals on the 6th of May; crew and some of the cargo of dry goods saved.
Source: Lloyds . . . , #5923, 9 July, 1824.
97. Year 1824. Ship of unknown nationality, Angelica, Captain Treby, from New York, totally wrecked on Buck Island, off St. Croix; crew and small part of cargo saved.
Source: Lloyds . . . , #5888, 9 March, 1824.
98. Year 1831. English brig, Francis, wrecked on Anegada.
Source: Schomburgk, "Remarks on Anegada."
99. Year 1831. American schooner, Collector, wrecked on Anegada.
Source: Schomburgk, "Remarks . . . "
100. Year 1831. Spanish brig, Donna della Gracia, lost on Anegada.
Source: Schomburgk, "Remarks . . . "
101. Year 1831. Spanish schooner, Restauradora, with slaves, lost on Anegada. Many perished.
Source: Schomburgk, "Remarks . . . "
102. Year 1831. American brig, Lewis, lost on Anegada.
Source: Schomburgk, "Remarks . . . "
103. Year 1831. American brig, Corsica, lost on Anegada.
Source: Schomburgk, "Remarks . . . "

104. Year 1833. American brig, Arcadia, lost at Anegada.

Source: Schomburgk, "Remarks . . . "

The following wrecks (#105 - 134) are all undated, and are from R.H. Schomburgk's "Remarks on Anegada." Though no dates are available for these shipwrecks, all of them had to occur before 1832, at which time Schomburgk's observations were read at a scientific society meeting.

105. American schooner, Rufus.

106. American schooner, Tartar.

107. American brig, Task.

108. American brig, Renominée.

109. American schooner, Mason's Daughter.

110. American ship, Nelie.

111. American schooner, Surinam.

112. Calabash.

113. French privateer, Rosenleau.

114. American schooner, Union.

115. Spanish brig, Esperanza.

116. English ship, Ocean (see above #60, year 1812; this may be the same ship).

117. English brig, Charles.

118. Chillingham Castle.

119. French ship, L'Aimable Lalalou (see above #95; different spelling?).

120. American schooner, Columbus.

121. American brig, Mary (see above # 84, year 1821; this may be the same ship).

122. American brig, Bulwark.

123. Sarah.

124. Halifax Lady.

125. Danish ship, Otto.

126. English schooner, Byron (see above #86, year 1821; this may be the same ship).
127. Spanish felucca.
128. Marquise de Vienne.
129. Schooner supposed from Trinidad; all hands perished.
130. French brig.
131. Il Candeliero.
132. Schooner, Martha.
133. Schooner, Sexta.
134. Fleur de la Mer, under Portuguese colors.