United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 70000847 Date Listed: 7-1-1970

Property Name: St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District

County: St. Johns State: FL

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper 11/24/2015 Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 7: The property located at 66 Hypolita Street was improperly classified as noncontributing in the original nomination. Further investigation shows that the building was constructed between 1924 and 1930, within the districts POS, and that the building retains sufficient integrity from that period.

66 Hypolita Street is hereby classified as a contributing resource to the St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District.

The Florida State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received MAY 27 1986
date entered 6/4/86

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic St. Augustine Historic District

and or common

2. Location

street & number N/A ___ not for publication

city, town St. Augustine N/A ___ vicinity of

state Florida code 12 county St. Johns code 109

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	X museum
___ building(s)	___ private	X unoccupied	X commercial	X park
___ structure	X both	___ work in progress	X educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	X entertainment	X religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	X government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	X military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number N/A

city, town St. Augustine N/A ___ vicinity of state Florida

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Johns County Courthouse

street & number 95 Cordova Street

city, town St. Augustine state Florida

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title St. Augustine Survey has this property been determined eligible? X yes ___ no

date 1978-1986 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Florida Department of State; Hist. St. Augustine Preservation Bd.

city, town Tallahassee and St. Augustine state Florida

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	___ original site
___ good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY OF PRESENT AND ORIGINAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The revised St. Augustine Historic Disrict, located in St. Augustine, Florida, is composed of buildings reflecting a variety of uses, styles, materials, and several distinct periods of development. The district consists primarily of attached and detached masonry and frame commercial and residential buildings generally rising one and two stories in height. Its settlement dates from c. 1566 when the Spanish adelantado Pedro Menendez de Aviles founded the town at its present location. Its physical development began c. 1603 when Governor Mendez Canco ordered the laying out of the town. Its oldest standing structure in the district is the Castillo de San Marcos begun in 1672 and completed during the 1690's. Contributing buildings in the district date from c. 1740, when the town was destroyed by invading Georgians, to approximately 1935 when Government House, one of the major buildings in the district, was completed. They generally are of a frame or masonry vernacular design, but also include examples of Spanish and British colonial styles, late nineteenth century styles such as the Queen Anne, Carpenter Gothic and Moorish Revival, and the Spanish Revival style dating from the Florida Boom of the 1920s. The district has lost some of its integrity due to poor maintenance, destruction and alteration, but overall it retains to a remarkable degree the physical characteristics which convey its historic periods of development.

TEXT SUPPORTING PRESENT AND ORIGINAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

St. Augustine is an incorporated city with a population of approximately 15,000, located in the northeast corner of the State of Florida, in St. Johns County, on the Atlantic Coast. Its economy is based on commercial fishing, tourism, industry, and commerce. St. Augustine serves as the governmental center for St. Johns County.

The St. Augustine Historic District extends over an area of approximately one hundred and thirteen acres. Its rough boundaries are Cordova Street and Maria Sanchez Creek on the west, Orange Street and the Castillo de San Marcos property on the north, Matanzas Bay on the east, and a line running parallel to and two hundred twenty five feet south of St. Francis Street. A number of natural and manmade features define the boundaries of the district. On the east is Matanzas Bay and on the west Maria Sanchez Creek. The boundaries generally follow the original town plan of St. Augustine as it appeared in 1764 at the end of the First Spanish period.

St. Augustine is an urban area with mixed land usage, including residential, commercial and heavy industrial areas, vacant lands, and transportation facilities. The district contains buildings devoted to mixed uses: commercial buildings, county and state office buildings, single-family residences, large residences that have been adapted for use as multi-family dwellings or commercial uses, churches and schools. The zoning in the district is variable. The central portion of the current district, located primarily along King and St. George Streets, is commercial.

The district generally follows the limits of the colonial city of St. Augustine. The colonial city is the section of St. Augustine that was enclosed by the early eighteenth century defense lines. As best seen on the 1764 Puente map, the colonial urban area is bounded by present-day Orange Street on the north, Cordova Street on the west, San Salvador Street on the south, and the bayfront on the east. As a whole, the Colonial City represents the most diverse and comprehensive concentration of historic properties within the City of St. Augustine. It contains properties dating from the sixteenth through the early twentieth centuries.

Present and Original Physical Appearance (continued)

There are all or part of forty-six blocks in the district. The blocks are organized around a grid layout with streets running north-south and east-west. Avenida Menendez follows an irregular course along the bayfront in a north-south direction. The streets paralleling Avenida Menendez are more rectilinear. They are Charlotte, St. George, Spanish and Cordova Streets to the north of the central plaza and Marine, Charlotte, Aviles, St. George, and Cordova Streets to the south of the Plaza. The Streets running perpendicular to Avenida Menendez and the Bayfront are Orange, Tolomato Lane, Cuna, Hypolita, Treasury, Cathedral Place, King, Artillery Lane, Cadiz, Bridge, and St. Francis. Blocks located within the district are generally rectangular in shape, but very irregular in dimension.

Buildings were classified as contributing to the district based on the following criteria. They added to the sense of time, place, and historic development of St. Augustine through their location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. They number 212 or 74 percent of the total number of buildings in the district. They are all at least fifty years old and reflect a period of development spanning the period from 1672 to 1935.

The remaining buildings within the district fall into one of two categories. They are either more than fifty years old and retain little if any of their original physical appearance or less than fifty years old without exceptional significance. They are, however, accounted for in the final inventory, and the reasons for their exclusion will be noted and explained below. They number 75 or 24 percent of the total. Based on documentary research and architectural field survey, the year 1935 was chosen as the terminal point of the period of signifcant historic development of the district. The historic development was largely complete following the end of the Florida Land Boom in the late 1920s. The Atlantic National Bank Building, completed in 1927, was one of the last major buildings constructed in the district during its period of significant development. One other noteworthy building located in the district is Government House. Constructed in 1935, it is considered a contributing building because of its association with Mellen C. Greely, an important Florida architect, and its design and materials, which were combined in an attempt to reconstruct the Spanish governor's house on its original foundations. It was one of the first

Present and Original Physical Appearance (continued)

attempts at reconstructing the Spanish architectural heritage of St. Augustine.

Collectively, the buildings within the St. Augustine Historic Distict are the oldest in St. Augustine. Whereas only approximately 26 percent of the pre-1926 buildings in the city date from before the twentieth century, almost 50 percent in the St. Augustine Historic District City were built during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. The range of architectural styles is also also wider in the district than in other areas of the city, particularly along the entire length of St. George Street. Only 45 percent of the buildings are listed as Frame Vernacular, compared to 75 percent for the entire city. Moreover, one-half of the Moorish Revival and Carpenter Gothic Revival buildings, one-third of the Queen Anne buildings and all of the Gothic Revival buildings fall within the distirct. Examples of Italianate, Second Empire, and Spanish Revival are also located there.

Despite this architectural diversity, the most prominent style next to the vernacular is related to the colonial or Spanish-influenced. Almost one of every three surveyed buildings are designed in an Hispanic style: 18 percent as Spanish Colonial, six percent as St. Augustine Colonial Revival, and seven percent as Spanish Revival. As will be discussed below, this Hispanic ambiance does not pervade the entire Colonial City, but is concentrated in several blocks or on a number of streets. The historic district has its share of Bungalows (about five percent), but curiously, only about one percent of all buildings are designed in the turn-of-the-century Colonial Revival style, a style more popular in the new subdivisions, such as Model Land Company, which began developing during the Flagler era.

Located in the downtown business district, the St. Augustine Historic District has, compared with the rest of St. Augustine, the lowest percentage of private residences and, conversely, the highest percentege of commercial buildings in the city. It also has the greatest concentration of buildings used for museum and military purposes. With the exception of the buildings on Anastasia Island, those within the district are the best maintained in the city, with only 22 percent being listed in fair condition, well below the city-wide average.

For purposes of detailed analysis, the district is divided into a series of subareas that share certain historical and

Present and Original Physical Appearance (continued)

architectural features and other characteristics. The northernmost section of the district was bounded in the eighteenth and nineteenth century by the Cubo defense line and the City Gate on the north and in the eighteenth century by the Rosario Defense line, present-day Cordova Street, on the west. This area first developed in the late seventeenth century as the city expanded northward from its earlier settlement south of the plaza. All structures, except the impregnable Castillo de San Marcos, were destroyed in the 1702 siege of the city, those generally north of Cuna Street by the Spanish to establish a clear field of fire from the fort, and those south by the invading South Carolinians. By mid-century buildings had been reconstructed mainly along St. George and Spanish Streets. A number of them still stand on St. George, including the Avero, DeMesa, Arrivas, and Rodriguez-Sanchez Houses. During the British period, the Minorcans generally settled this section of town which remained the "Minorcan Quarter" well into the nineteenth century.

New construction continued in the Second Spanish Period (1784-1821), with four extant buildings and structures dating from this era: the Paredes-Dodge, Triay, and Genoply houses (the latter also called the Oldest Schoolhouse) and the City Gate (photo 17). By the mid-nineteenth century, development expanded westward along Hypolita and Cuna Streets. The post-Civil War years brought intense commercialization to part of Hypolita and all of St. George Street as the main thoroughfare became lined with shops, boarding houses, and large hotels. The areas off St. George Street remained essentially residential, and Spanish Street became by 1900 one of several predominantly black neighborhoods outside Lincolnville, having its own school and church in the southernmost block of the street. St. George Street underwent major changes in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries with the construction of the massive concrete city hall at the corner of Hypolita Street, the demolition of colonial structures, and the erection of brick commercial buildings. This section of the street gradually deteriorated into a depressed business district. Since 1959, the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board, in conjunction with the St. Augustine Restoration Foundation and private citizens, has restored and reconstructed 25 five buildings along St. George and Cuna Streets as part of a movement to recognize the city's disappearing colonial past. Several of the Board's buildings are operated as part of a living-history museum, San Agustin Antiguo.

Present and Original Physical Appearance (continued)

This section of the district, located immediately to the southwest of the Castillo de San Marcos, has been the major area of restoration efforts over the past two decades and is one of St. Augustine's leading tourist attractions (photo 12). The principal architectural ambiance of this section is Spanish or British Colonial in nature with almost 40 percent of the surveyed buildings designed in Colonial or St. Augustine Colonial Revival styles. Restorations and reconstructions line most of St. George Street. Elements contributing to its colonial ambiance include buildings constructed at street line, walls lining the street, overhanging balconies, and ornamental rejas or window bars. Streets outside the Restoration Area, particularly on Cuna, Spanish, and Charlotte Streets, have a large number of Frame Vernacular post-colonial buildings, generally built between 1865 and 1904, although the one at 46 Spanish Street dates from the early Territorial Period. Avenida Menendez (photo 4), formerly Bay Street, has become a modern commercial street dividing the Restoration Area and the Castillo. The area generally retains its colonial street patterns, though there have been major alterations around the City Gate and bayfront. This section is bounded on the east by the bayfront and seawall, long a famous scenic attraction.

A relatively balanced combination of residential and commercial uses are found in this area, and, because of the Preservation Board's museum, almost one-half of all the museum buildings in the Colonial City are located here. Despite the extensive restoration and recontruction work that has taken place, the area suffers from the largest collection of buildings in the Colonial City listed in either fair or deteriorated conditions. The conditions result primarily from the numerous nineteenth century wood frame buildings on the fringes of the Restoration Area. Traffic is limited in the area and banned on St. George Street, but there are still serious traffic and parking problems in the heavily traveled area. Because of the commercial value of the land, there are continuing pressures for new development, which is not always in conformity with historical antecedents.

From Hypolita Street to Cathedral Place is another distinct area of the district. The area has been one of the main commercial and hotel districts in St. Augustine since the mid-nineteenth century. It was first developed in the late seventeenth century as the colonial community expanded northward towards the newly-completed Castillo de San Marcos. The entire

Present and Original Physical Appearance (continued)

city was destroyed in 1702 by the invading South Carolinians, but by mid-century, the Rosario defense line had been been erected along present-day Cordova Street and numerous residences had been rebuilt on all streets, particularly between Charlotte Street and the bay. By the end of the colonial period (1821), this area was one of the most densely populated in the city, and a number of buildings from the Spanish era have survived: the Fornells, Sanchez, Burt, Joaneda, and Espinosa-Sanchez houses. In the Territorial Period, the huge Florida House was constructed along Treasury Street between Charlotte and St. George Streets, and the Methodist Church located immediately north of it on Charlotte Street. The post-Civil War years brought intense commercialization to St. George, Charlotte, and part of Hypolita streets. The Magnolia Hotel on St. George Street and the County Courthouse on Charlotte Street were also constructed in the late nineteenth century. By that time Spanish Street had become one of several exclusive black residential neighborhoods outside Lincolnville, with its school on the Dragoon Barracks lot and its own church south of the Magnolia Hotel. The bayfront was a residential area with several boarding houses. A bathhouse and yacht club projected into the bay from the seawall. This section of the colonial city, particularly the blocks between the bay and St. George Street, was ravaged by major fires in 1887 and 1914, and consequently it has one of the lowest percentages of nineteenth century buildings within the city. The older buildings are located along Spanish Street and the west side of St. George Street south of Treasury Street, two areas untouched by devastating fires.

Buildings in the area date from colonial period to the present, although most (61 percent) were constructed in the twentieth century. The area, moreover, has the fewest colonial buildings within the district. No one style has a visual dominance, but a combination of Spanish Colonial, St. Augustine Colonial Revival, and Spanish Revival, accounting for 44 percent of the buildings, contribute to an Hispanic theme, different though from the Spanish Colonial theme dominant in the Restoration Area to the north. An interesting Moorish Revival facade on St. George Street further adds to this southern European ambiance. Charlotte and Spanish Streets, however, have retained a late nineteenth-early twentieth century look due to the cluster of Frame Vernacular buildings there. Because of the commerial nature of this section, there are relatively few Frame but many Masonry Vernacular buildings. With the exception of Avenida Menendez, the late seventeenth century street pattern

Present and Original Physical Appearance (continued)

generally has remained intact, and the area boasts the narrowest street in the city: Treasury Street east of Charlotte Street. The section is also bounded on the east by the scenic bayfront and seawall area.

St. George Street north of the central plaza is still St. Augustine's leading commercial center as testified by the fact that almost one-half of the buildings are used for commercial purposes and that businesses outnumber the combined total number of private residences and apartments. As a business district, it is faced with traffic and parking problems, the result being that large areas have been leveled and blacktopped for parking lots. The streetscape has been damaged by the destruction of landscaping and the conversion of some building facades to reorient them. A once-famous colonial stretch on the east side of Charlotte Street, for instance, is now mainly taken up with the backs of motels and other commercial establishments. Because of more recent construction, about 70 percent of the buildings are listed in good or excellent condition, and none are listed as deteriorated. Buildings in fair condition are found among the clusters of late nineteenth century Frame Vernacular buildings along Charlotte and Spanish streets.

The plaza area is still another distinctive area of the district. The concept of plaza or public square has been central to Spanish urban planning in the New World since the late sixteenth century. According to 1563 and 1573 royal ordinances, the plaza was to function as the principal recreational and meeting area in the community and was to be surrounded by the most important govermental and ecclesiastical buildings. The St. Augustine plaza dates from this period, although only one of the stipulated buildings, the Governor's House, actually fronted the plaza before the early eighteenth century. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the plaza became surrounded by a cluster of newer civic and religious structures, including the Bishop's House (later the British Statehouse and Spanish provisional church) at the corner of St. George and King, the Accountancy and Treasury building at the corner of Cathedral and Charlotte, the public school at the corner of St. George and Cathedral, and the parish church (now the Basilica-Cathedral). The plaza itself contained several colonial structures, most notably the non-extant stone guardhouse at the eastern section and still standing Constitution Monument (photo 22) in the center of the square. Construction of Trinity Episcopal Church and the Public and Fish markets were major changes introduced in the

Present and Original Physical Appearance (continued)

1820s and 1830s, although the "Public Square" went only as far as Aviles (Hospital) Street just west of the above markets. In the 1870s trees, plants, and fountains were added to beautify the "Plaza de la Constitucion," a Confederate monument was erected, and the plaza was extended east to Charlotte Street. By the late 1880s, the plaza was ringed by large buildings, notably the St. Augustine Hotel. Smaller commercial buildings replaced the hotel after the devastating fire destroyed the hostelry and severely damaged the Public Market and Cathedral in 1887. In 1893, Cathedral Place was extended from St. George Street to Cordova Street, thus forming a smaller plaza to the west of Government House.

Although the massive eighteenth century coquina Rosario redoubt had been earlier demolished to widen Cordova Street, the west plaza area was still engulfed by the monumental Flager hotels on the south and west and by a cigar factory on the north. Dramatic alterations were seen in the plaza area in the 1920s. A bandstand was built in the center of the plaza, the Ponce de Leon statue unveiled to the east, the tall First National Bank building (photo 28) constructed, and the Bridge of Lions opened at the east end, formerly the plaza basin. In the last two decades, demolition of the Bishop's House and Bishop Block have altered the view in the northwest corner of the plaza.

The plaza is bordered by religious, commercial, and governmental buildings representing a range of construction of of almost two centuries, from the Basilica-Cathedral (1797 but rebuilt in the 1880s) (photo 21), the Public Market Place (1824), and Trinity Episcopal Church (1825) to stores built in the 1950s. The architectural ambiance of the plaza area is noticeably Hispanic with Spanish Colonial and Mediterranean Revival buildings constituting the majority of the edifices. The Gothic Revival Trinity Episcopal Church and the vernacular Public Market add visual diversity to the area. Masonry is the dominant building material. The tallest building in the city, the Atlantic Bank, fronts the plaza, and the other buildings are generally multi-storied. The plaza and adjacent area have been the favorite place for the town's monuments from colonial through modern times, most notably the Constitution Obelisk (1814), the Confederate War Memorial (1872), the Pell Horse Fountain (1887), the Post Office Park Fountain (1899), the Loring Memorial (1920), the World War I Memorial (1921), the Anderson Fountain (1921), the Ponce de Leon Statue (1923), the World War II Memorial (1946), the Father Camps Statue (1975). The plaza is bounded on

Present and Original Physical Appearance (continued)

the west by Flager College, formerly the Hotel Ponce de Leon.

The plaza area has been and still is a leading commerial, governmental, and ecclesiastical center in St. Augustine, As a result, the buildings generally are well maintained. Government House has served a number of governmental functions over the years and now serves as the offices of the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board. Because of the plaza's central location in downtown St. Augustine, traffic and parking problems plague the area, and many significant buildings in adjacent areas have been demolished for parking lots. Increased traffic brought into the plaza area by a proposed enlarged bridge would seriously impair traffic flow in the downtown area, threatening the integrity of the historic colonial town plan.

From King Street to Bridge Street is another distinctive area of the district. The area has been continuously occupied since the sixteenth century and represents the location of the 1565 settlement of St. Augustine. All buildings were destroyed during the 1702 attack by the South Carolinians, but by mid-century, the Rosario defense line had been erected along the present-day location of Cordova Street, and numerous buildings rebuilt throughout the area, although density was greater towards the bayfront. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the area contained a number of governmental and ecclesiastical buildings, including La Soledad parish church and school on St. George Street and the hospital and jail on Aviles (Hospital) Street. The southern border of this area, Bridge Street, led to one of three late colonial San Sebastian River ferry crossings. Certain patterns of earlier development persisted into the American Period in the area. Aviles Street had a disproportionately large number of public and educational facilities such as the Territorial City Council Meeting House, and in the late nineteenth century, the Peabody School, city jail, library, and police and fire departments. St. Joseph's Academy opened in the 1870s on St. George Street. Several prominent hotels were also located in this section, including the Ocean View on the bayfront and the St. George adjacent to Trinity Espicopal Church. Since the Civil War, St. George Street has remained a residental neighborhood of stately homes.

Present and Original Physical Appearance (continued)

This section has been heavily influenced by colonial developmental patterns. The small blocks and narrow streets of the sixteenth century settlement are still evident, and one of the largest concentrations of extant colonial buildings is found here: the Horrutiner-Lindsley, Paredes-Segui-Macmillan, and Canova-Murat houses on St. George Street; Segui, O'Reilly, Papy, and Ximenez-Fatio houses on Aviles Street; Solana House (photo 18) on Charlotte Street; and Jacinto House on Marine Street. This section, moreover, has an interesting cluster of Territorial Period buildings on Bridge Street between St. George and Cordova Streets. Many fine Victorian buildings from the Flager era, like those on Palm Row (photo 26), are evident, as well as the best example of Carpenter Gothic in the city. The massive Gothic Revival St. Joseph's Academy building lends greater architectural diversity to the area. Some remodeling and construction have taken place in the St. Augustine Colonial Revival Style as well. Aviles Street retains some colonial ambiance, with many buildings constructed on the street line, overhanging balconies, and coquina property walls (photo 7). The visual effect of other streets tends to be mixed Spanish Colonial and Victorian, except along the bayfront, which is dominated by modern motels. The last surviving buildings projecting over the water are found along this stretch of the bayfront.

With the exception of St. George and Bridge streets, the area has a high percentage of buildings used for commercial and transporation purposes. St. Joseph's Academy sits between a residental and commercial-museum area. Primarily because of the Territorial and post-Civil War wood frame buildings, this section has the highest percentage of buildings in the Colonial City listed in fair or deteriorated condition. The mixed usages in the area as well as its proximity to the prime business and government district have led to severe traffic and parking problems. The traffic load is especially damaging since some streets, notably St. George, Aviles and Charlotte, are still surfaced in turn-of-the-century brick. Because of parking, many significant buildings, particularly Flager era hotels and mansions, have been demolished over the years for parking lots and other facilities.

Between Bridge and St. Francis streets is another distinct area within the district, one that was initially occupied in the first half of the seventeenth century as the early settlement expanded south towards the St. Francis convent. All structures were destroyed in 1702 by invading South

Present and Original Physical Appearance (continued)

Carolinians, but by mid-century houses had been rebuilt on all streets except present-day Cordova Street, then the course of the early eighteenth century Rosario defense line. The northern boundary of the area, Bridge Street, led to one of three late colonial San Sebastian River ferry crossings. The British demolished numerous buildings here, but were the first to build along the bayfront on the east side of Marine Street. The Spanish filled this low-lying land in the 1790s, and substantial residences were thereafter erected on the reclaimed land. The Spanish crown owned considerable property in this section of the Colonial city, such as a school building near the southeast corner of Bridge and St. George streets and the vacant land west of St. George Street where crops were raised by the garrison. The area remanined essentially residential throughtout the American period, although several religious structures were built along St. George Street (the non-extant nineteenth-century Presbyterian Church and the 20th-century Cathedral Parish School complex) and along Cordova Street (the 20th-century synagogue). Several boarding houses were scattered throughout the area, most notably the St. Francis Inn and the Valencia Hotel.

This section is the oldest neighborhood within the Colonial City, with 57 percent of the surveyed buildings dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The four Territorial and Early Statehood buildings found here represent the largest concentration of such buildings in the entire city, and nine colonial buildings, one of the greatest concentrations in the Colonial City area, have survived in this section, particularly in clusters along Marine and St. Francis Streets: the Sanchez, Marin, Puello, Gonzalez-Jones, Rovira-Dewhurst, and Rovira-Hernandez houses on Marine Street; the Tovar and Alvarez (Oldest House) houses on St. Francis Streets; and the Garcia-Dummett House on the corner of St. Francis and St. George Streets. The Llambias House and the St. Francis Barracks (photo 20) lie on the south side of St. Francis Street.

Since one-third of the colonial buildings have been altered to non-Spanish Colonial styles, however, the colonial motif does not dominate the area, with the exception of the Historical Society complex along St. Francis Street and partially down Charlotte and Marine streets. This section is the stylistically most diverse within the Colonial City. Sixty percent of the Queen Anne, two-thirds of the Colonial Revival, and one-third of all the Bungalow buildings in the old city area are located here, as are examples of Mediterranean Revival, Second Empire, Italianate,

Present and Original Physical Appearance (continued)

and Mediterranean Baroque. The bayfront and St. George Street are two of the outstanding Victorian period neighborhoods in St. Augustine, with many elegant and more elaborate winter residences from the Flagler era. The early seventeenth-century street plan is still intact, except along Avenida Menendez, although the street widths and block sizes are larger than in the sixteenth century section located immediately to the north.

This section has the highest percentage (87 percent) of the surveyed buildings within the Colonial City. A few commercial buildings dot the area as do nine religious and three educational buildings. The museums operated by the St. Augustine Historical Society are situated at the southern end of the section. Despite their age, the buildings are in relatively good condition, with a pocket of frame buildings in fair condition along Charlotte Street. The streets, some still brick, are exposed to a high amount of tourist, school, National Guard, and Flagler Hospital traffic that passes through the area.

The area along and to the south of St. Francis Street forms the last distinctive area of the district. The presence of the church and the military dominates the historical development of the walled city there. This southern section has been occupied since the Spanish constructed the church and convent of St. Francis in the late sixteenth century. The religious structures were destroyed by South Carolinians in the 1702 attack on the city, but they were rebuilt out of coquina by mid-century. A number of private residences were erected along St. Francis and Charlotte Streets, but this area was one of the poorer neighborhoods in the colonial community. The Rosario defense line, built in the early eighteenth century, enclosed this tract on the west and south and terminated at its easternmost stone bastion, Fort St. Francis. The British significantly altered this section by converting the convent into military barracks, erecting a new frame barracks to the south, and demolishing most of the modern Spanish residences. With the exception of the extant colonial buildings along both sides of St. Francis Street (including the Llambias House) and the colonial barracks complex that became a permanent U. S. military reservation in 1832, this section remained underdeveloped until the late nineteenth century and early twentieth centuries. The British and Spanish used the vacant land west of Charlotte Street as a military cemetery and in the Territorial Period the victims of the Dade Massacre were interred there. This burial ground became a National Cemetery in

Present and Original Physical Appearance (continued)

the 1880s. After the Civil War, houses were built on Federal property for military personnel, and a black residential neighborhood, one of several outside Lincolnville, developed along Charlotte Street. Several large private residences were constructed on St. Francis Street, notably the Stickney House at 282 St. George Street, which for a brief time around World War I served as Flagler Hospital. St. George Street south of St. Francis Street was not cut through until the early 1890s and the neighborhood did not fully develop until the first three decades of the twentieth century. A few private residences were also built on Marine Street early in the century. Since 1907, the State of Florida has operated the St. Francis Barracks complex as the State's military headquarters.

Although a cluster of two colonial buildings is situated along St. Francis Street, this section is the youngest within the Colonial City, two-thirds of the buildings dating from the twentieth century. The late nineteenth century homes are located along the bayfront on Marine Street while the newer buildings are situated on St. George Street. This area has a high concentration of bungalows with over one-half within the Colonial City locate there. Of particular interest is a series of shingled bungalows with palmetto porch posts along St. George Street. Also noteworthy is the fact that buildings on this street generally back up to Maria Sanchez Lake rather than face it, as do the house on the west side of the lake. The same pattern is true along the Matanzas River, so maximum advantage is not taken of the waterfront property in this area. This area is residential in nature, especially in the eastern and western sections. Because of their age and the stability of the neighborhood over time, the buildings are in the best condition of any within the St. Augustine Historic District. The area does suffer from excessive traffic heading towards the National Guard offices and Flagler Hospital, although most is channeled down the major thoroughfare, Marine Street.

The St. Augustine Historic District is a mosaic of architectural styles and periods of development. The colonial period in St. Augustine lasted from 1565 until 1821. The city was under Spanish rule until 1763. The british controlled St. Augustine from then until 1784, when the Spanish returned for their final period of rule. A distinctive architecture developed during this time, growing more substantial from the early rude

Present and Original Physical Appearance (continued)

shelters of wood, thatch, and wattle-and-daub to the masonry age that foloved the seige and burning of the city in 1702. The oldest, and most outstanding, surviving building is the Castillo de San Marcos, which was constructed between 1672 and 1695 (photo 16). It was the first large scale building using locally available coquina rock. It is the oldest masonry fort in the United States and is recognized today as a national landmark and maintained by the National Park Service.

The thirteen extant residences that date from the First Spanish Period have been extensively enlarged and altered over the years. Distinctive architectural features of this period include projecting rejas and other wooden grillwork, interior shutters, arcaded loggias, and projecting rainspouts, known as canales, on flat-roofed buildings. The British, during their two decades in St. Augustine, often added extra rooms or upper stories to enlarge existing buildings. The combination of rejas and interior shutters was replaced by single or double hung sash with exterior shutters. Colonial buildings were generally constructed at the street line with walled courtyards and doors on the south side entering off the courtyard or loggia. The British often altered these by placing doors directly on the street. Window glass and chimneys also became common during the British period. Balconies projecting over the street were another distinctive colonial feature. They sometimes have corbeled supports as a functional and decorative element.

Residential construction was functional rather than ornate, but some of the public buildings were constructed on a grander scale. The facade for the Spanish Treasury, on the northeast corner of St. George and Treasury streets, reputedly had the most ornate coquina work in the city. The extant cathedral, originally constructed in the 1790s, also went beyond the merely functional. Its facade was inspired by Neo-Classical style popular in Latin America in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Of the 300 buildings remaining in the town at the end of the colonial period, about 90 percent have been destroyed. To serve the needs of later occupants, the survivors have been remodeled over the years, sometimes effectively concealing their colonial heritage behind facades and additions that range from early American to modern. In recent decades several colonial buildings have been restored, through public and private efforts, to their appearance at an earlier time. Buildings from all three periods

Present and Original Physical Appearance (continued)

of the colonial era have been reconstructed, somtimes on the original foundations, in an attempt to return a colonial ambiance to some parts of the old city, particularly along north St. George Street and around the Oldest House complex, on St. Francis, Marine, and Charlotte streets.

The early American Period in St. Augustine, from 1821 until the Civil War, saw continuity and change in architecture. Vernacular buildings, particularly in the early years, are similiar to late colonial buildings in materials, size, lot placement, and construction techniques. Examples include the continued use of coquina in construction. Even after it ceased being used as the main material for house walls, coquina was still widely employed for foundation piers and chimneys. Balconies remained a prominent feature on some of these buildings. On roof dormers, the colonial practice of placing the siding parallel with the pitch of the roof was still followed in many cases. Post-1821 vernacular construction continued to reflect functional simplicity in a town that was, and remained for many years, basically poor. As the years passed and more people from other parts of the United States settled in St. Augustine different ideas about architecture and construction were introduced. Nationally these were years when the Greek Revival style became popular before giving way to the Gothic Revival. Building techniques were experiencing revolutionary change with the development of balloon frame construction in Chicago in the 1830s. A gradual shift in lot placement occurred in St. Augustine as buildings were moved back from the streetlines. Front yards, fenced-in but visible from the street, replaced the walled colonial courtyards.

More elaborate and substantial buildings showed the influence of the Greek and Gothic Revival styles. But the examples found in this distant outpost contained only a hint of the development of styles that reached fullness elsewhere. Trinity Episcopal Church, begun in 1825, combined the contemporary Gothic style with an older building material, coquina. The mansion of Gen. Peter Sken Smith, built next to Trinity Church in the 1830s, and the original Magnolia Hotel on St. George Street, built in the 1840s, showed Greek Revival influence. But in place of the fluted columns often associated with the style, the builings displayed simple square or round wood columns with unadorned capitals. A common distinctive feature on both vernacular and more stylized buildings of the early American Period is the use of an x-pattern balustrade on

Present and Original Physical Appearance (continued)

porches and balconies. Chamfered porch posts were widely used, and blinds with fixed louvers replaced the solid wood shutters of the colonial era. This was a period of great popularity for ashlar-scored stucco on coquina buildings. More refinement in details like moulding and window and door trim is found in the Early American than in the Colonial Period Buildings.

Carpenter Gothic, a peculiarly American version of the Gothic Revival, is the first of the distinctively nineteenth century styles to have survived in St. Augustine. It was popularized nationally in the writings and plan-books of Andrew Jackson Downing, Alexander Jackson Davis, and Richard Upjohn, puplished in the 1830s, 1840s and 1850s. The hallmark of the style is an extensive use of sawn wood ornamentation of the bargeboards and eaves of the roof. This was made possible by the nineteenth century development of the jigsaw. According to architectural historian William Pierson, "the complex lace of the Gothic cottage represents the first instance in this country in which technology, in the form of a power driven tool, had a major effect on the visual character of the American house." Steeply pitched gables lent a pronounced vertical emphasis to these buildings.

Carpenter Gothic buildings became popular in St. Augustine in the decade before the Civil War. The Trinity Church Parish House (long since demolished and replaced by a newer building) dates from this period. The Stanbury Cottage at 232 St. George Street was probably built a few years later and represents the highest development of the style in St. Augustine (photo 24). This house is literally dripping with gingerbread and could well serve as a textbook example of Carpenter Gothic architecture. It features not only jigsaw ornanentation on the eaves and gables, but also a distinctly Gothic balustrade on the projecting balcony and diamond-shape multipane windows. Nationally, both stucco and board-and-batten siding were popular exterior finishes for this style. However, the Stanbury Cottage has weatherboard siding. Old photographs reveal that there were other examples of Carpenter Gothic in the district. But, given the incompleteness of the evidence, it is difficult to say how many. New construction was largely suspended during the Civil War, and when it began again in the late 1860s and early 1870s, the style's popularity had passed. In the 1880s and 1890s, another period of building boom in St. Augustine, there was a revival of some of the elements (particularly jigsawn bargeboards), but these not as bold as their predecessors.

Present and Original Physical Appearance (continued)

The Second Empire style was French in origin, taking its name from the era of Louis Napoleon, and popularized with the construction of the New Lourve in Paris in the 1850s. The hallmark of the style is the mansard roof, which is doubled-pitched and four-sided, with dormers projecting from the lower, steeply-pitched section. In the United States there are early examples of the style that date from just before the Civil War. But it was most widely used during the building boom that followed the conclusion of hostilities. For that reason, SEcond Empire is often called the "General Grant Style," referring to the presidential era that lasted from from 1869-1877.

In the late 1860s and early 1870s tourists began to come back to St. Augustine, and several weathly Northerners had villas in the Second Empire style constructed as winter residences. The 1885 Bird's-Eye View of the city shows quite a number of these in areas that were being developed or redeveloped at that time. The outstanding builder connected with this style here was Capt. Thomas F. House, a Union veteran and native of Vermont. He came to St. Augustine in 1868 and served as alderman, mayor, and collector of customs. In addition to his own Sunnyside Hotel (which had a Mansard tower) on the Hotel Ponce de Leon site, he constructed the Buckingham Smith Nursing Home (later the Buckingham Hotel) and a number of winter residences in the Second Empire style. The style died out here in the late 1880s, the early years of the Flagler era. Once seen as the height of style, these buildings came to be judged ugly and outmoded, and most of them have been demolished. The only remaining mansard roof in St. Augustine is found on the colonial St. Francis Inn at 279 St. George Street, added to that building between 1888 and 1890. The Stickney House at 282 St. George Street, built in the 1870s, and the Abbott Mansion at 14 Joyner Street, which dates from the 1880s, were originally designed in the Second Empire Style, but were drastically remodeled in the 1920s, their exteriors stuccoed and their mansards replaced by hip roofs. The Moorish Revival Style Lyon Building, built in 1886 at the corner of King and St. George streets, originally had a mansard roof, making it a curious amalgamation of styles. But the top story was enlarged in the 1890s and the roofline altered to a more conventional hip. In recent years, architects have remodeled several commercial buildings with "mansards" that are in reality modern false fronts bearing no relation to the classical style.

The Moorish Revival style was introduced in St. Augustine

Present and Original Physical Appearance (continued)

by Franklin W. Smith with the construction of his Villa Zorayda in 1883. Smith was a Boston merchant and amateur architect whose hobby was reproducing (as both models and functional buildings) famous architectural examples from other cultures around the world. His work in the Moorish theme was inspired by the Alhambra in Spain, some of whose traceries are repeated on the interior walls of Villa Zorayda. The Moorish Revival buildings constructed in St. Augustine in the 1880s and 1890s form one of the distinctive architectural treasures of the city. They are also the pioneers of poured concrete block construction. Drawing, as they do, from variants of Moorish or Islamic architecture found in Spain, they differ significantly from other Moorish buildings like P. T. Barnum's mansion "Iranistan" in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Henry Plant's Tampa Bay Hotel, which sprouted minarets and onion domes, features that drew from a different area and a later time in the Islamic world. The hallmark of the style in St. Augustine includes a flat roof with the parapet heavily decorated with cast concrete ornamentation. Sometimes there is a pavilion tower. Exterior walls are not highly ornamented, depending for their effect either on the distinctive pour marks of the concrete or the rusticated of the concrete block veneer for those buildings that are of wood frame construction. Door and window lines have a variety of interesting treatments, and the horseshoe arch motif is widely used. Buildings use both wooden and metal balconies, and some feature ornamental tilework as well.

The Cordova Hotel (now the county courthouse) was the largest Moorish Revival structure in St. Augustine (photo 7), with the adjacent Lyon Building designed to conform to it. There was even some spillover of Moorish design into wood construction, with a horseshoe arch pattern found in some of the gingerbread around town. Some of these buildings have fallen prey to fire, demolition, and remodeling over the years, but the surviving examples serve as a vivid reminder of the importance of this exotic style in the development of St. Augustine's architectural heritage.

Queen Anne is the ultimate late nineteenth century style, originating in the late 1860s with the work of British architect Richard Norman Shaw. It was given impetus in the United States with buildings erected by the British goverment at the Philadelphia Cenntennial Exposition of 1876 that attracted widespread favorable comment. The style remained popular until the turn of the century. Hallmarks of the Queen Anne style

Present and Original Physical Appearance (continued):

include a combination of siding materials (often making use of patterned novelty shingles), irregular plan and massing, ornamental brickwork on chimneys, and, most noticeably, the use of towers and turrets. Porches and bay windows add to the effect. St. Augustine builders in the late 1882 city directory, advertised their skill at building "Queen Anne Cottages." The Magnolia Hotel on St. George street, rebuilt in the 1880s by the contractors Cole and Mance, was probably the largest building of this style found in St. Augustine. It was destroyed by fire in the 1920s. The Upham Cottage at 268 St. George Street, which lacks a tower but has the other elements in great profusion, including outstanding ornate interior woodwork, is probably the finest surviving residential example of this style. As with other buildings that have gone out of style, many "Queen Annes" were destroyed over the years, leaving only about a dozen extant. Others have been stripped of some distinctive elememts. Several houses have had their towers removed, thus diminishing the St. Augustine skyline.

The Colonial Revival style harkens back to early American buildings that drew inspiration from English Georgian architecture of the time. The style was popularized by buildings designed for the 1892-1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. It involved both a rejection of exhuberant Victorian architecture and an affirmation of patriotic feeling which asserted that America's coming of age required delving into national roots for architectural inspiration. This style was popular throughout the first three decades of the twentieth century. Hallmarks of the Colonial Revival style found in St. Augustine include porticoes with round wood columns, dentil mouldings, fanlight windows, and sidelights at the main entry. Both weatherboard and wood shingle exteriors are found. The Colonial Revival building is typically painted white with white trim, in contrast both to the original colonial buildings and to the Victorian styles that immediately preceded the Colonial Revival. It is one of three dominant styles found in early twentieth century tract developments in the city, quite often in a diminuitive or subdued version.

The Bungalow is the first distinctive twentieth century style found the in the St. Augustine Historic District. Its inspiration was international. The name came from India, and some of its more distinctive features were borrowed from Swiss and Japanese architecture. It represented a clear break from the preceding nineteenth century styles in terms of size, massing, and many interior features. Overall, vertical lines in the

Present and Original Physical Appearance (continued)

earlier styles were replaced by a horizontal emphasis. Visible structural members of the buildings were highlighted. The typical bungalow is one or one and one-half stories, with a low pitched gable roof and porches. Jigsawn ornamentation was replaced with unadorned triangular bungalow brackets under wide eaves. Turned or chamfered porch posts were replaced with shingled or battered wood ones. The use of native construction elements was a feature of bungalows around the country. In St. Augustine native elements included palmetto tree posts on porches, coquina fireplaces, and chimneys on more elaborate examples. Frequently, combination double hung windows are found, with a single large pane in the bottom sash, and three, four, five, or six panes on top, separated by vertical muntins. Weatherboard, novelty siding, and wood shingle exteriors were popular. There are a few examples of stucco and composition shingle finishes as well. Several areas in the southern portion of the district developed around World War I and shortly afterwards have large concentrations of bungalows. They were a popular design for the tract housing of the times. The outstanding architect associated with this style in St. Augustine was Fred A. Henderich, who designed many bungalows on south St. George Street near Maria Sanchez Lake.

The Spanish Revival Style was closely associated with the Florida Boom of the 1920s. It drew from architectural features found in the Mediterranean basin, particularly Spain, Italy, and North Africa. In some ways the style was a logical successor to Spanish Colonial architecture in St. Augustine. Many of its distinctive elements were pioneered in the Spanish Renaissance buildings of the Flagler era and the contemporary Mission Revival buildings in California. The style was popularized at the Panama-California International Exposition at San Diego in 1915, and by the 1920s had swept California, Florida and other sunbelt states. The archetypal Florida building in the Spanish Revival style was the extremely ornate Villa Vizcaya, built in Miami from 1914-1916 for Chicago industrialist James Deering, whose family had formerly wintered in St. Augustine. The best-known architect in this style was the flamboyant Addison Mizner, who designed a number of outstanding Spanish Revival buildings in Palm Beach, Boca Raton, and elsewhere. Hallmarks of the Mediterranean Revival style in St. Augustine include clay tile roofs or cornices, stucco finish (smooth, textured, or shell dash), and the use of an arch motif on windows, doors, and porches. Casement and fanlight windows are found, along with double hung sash. There is some use of ornamental ironwork for windows grilles and

Present and Original Physical Appearance (continued)

balconets. Popular exterior colors were white, yellow-brown, and rose.

The St. Augustine Colonial Revival style draws from the Spanish heritage of the area and involves both new construction and the remodeling of older buildings. It includes both reproductions of earlier styles and the drawing of elements from them. Probably the earliest example was the Drysdale building at Avenida Menendez, which was reconstructed along the lines of a colonial building on a site that was destroyed in an 1887 fire. While the style and size were similiar, the building material used was poured concrete, rather than the earlier coquina. In the 1930s several buildings were remodeled by Walter Fraser, owner of several local tourist attractions, to make them appear older than they actually were. And when Government House was rebuilt as a depression-era project, it was designed in a manner similiar to an earlier building that had once occupied the site. The major use of the style came after 1959, when extensive restoration and reconstruction activities were launched in the city. An early promoter was Earle Newton, the first director of the St. Augustine Restoration and Preservation Commission. The outstanding builder-practitioner was local contractor William Forrester. An attempt to bring a certain amount of visual harmony to the city, use of the style involved both real and imagined elements of colonial architecture. Such features as clay tile roofs, brick, and ornamental ironwork were a reflection of what had been done to colonial buildings over the years, rather than how they originally appeared.

Most of the buildings constructed in the St. Augustine Historic District before 1930 do not fall into any specific architectural style but are listed simply as frame vernacular, with a smaller number described as masonry vernacular. Those terms refer to the common construction style of any particular period, using either wood or masonry as construction materials. The buildings cannot be classified in a particular style, like Carpenter Gothic, or Queen Anne, or Colonial Revival. Most of them were probably designed by a builder rather than an architect, and some of them are tract homes dating from different periods. This is not to say they are without architectural merit. Indeed, some of the most distinctive buildings in the city, like those on Palm Row, are so classified. Vernacular buildings reflect the styles popular at their time of construction. There is some similarity within time periods, but not across time. The vernacular buildings of the 1850s differ greatly from those of

Present and Original Physical Appearance (continued)

the 1890s or the 1920s. These buildings are important for a study of the representative architecture, construction techniques, and building materials of their times and reveal much about the social history of the community. Vernacular architecture gives an area its particular character.

Many Victorian vernacular buildings include porches decorated with gingerbread and may have patterned novelty shingles, jigsawn bargeboards, and rafters. Some of the smaller examples are based on a "shotgun" plan, with three rooms laid out in a direct line with no connecting hall. After the turn of the century, a boxy hip-roofed house was popular. Vernacular buildings from the first three decades of the twentieth century frequently show elements of the Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles of the time.

Archaeological sites are another important physical feature of the district. The largest and most significant site is the town plan itself which dates to c. 1600. Within the plan is a highly patterned spatial distribution of sites within house lots. Typical sites include the foundations of primary buildings, such as houses, outbuildings, particularly kitchens and privies, and wells, either barrel wells or square wells with walls generally constructed of coquina. Limited survey and excavation of archaeological sites have occurred in St. Augustine since the 1930's, although at present no detailed, comprehensive map of site distribution within the district exists.

The St. Augustine Historic district is a mosaic of architectural styles and periods of development. Only in that part of the district set aside as the official state-operated restoration area and living-history museum is the colonial Hispanic flavor of St. Augustine carefully and consciously preserved. Although the rest of the district contains buildings and other features of the Spanish occupation, the area outside of the restoration district has a charming and eclectic mixture of colonial, antebellum, late nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture. This fascinating blend of eras represented in the physical components of the community also reflects the cultural and stylistic heterogeneity of St. Augustine from its colonial period to the present.

St. Augustine Historic District

Contributing Structures - 226

Non-contributing Structures - 73

total -299

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	X religion	
___ 1400–1499	X archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
X 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
X 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	X military	___ social/ humanitarian	
X 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music		
X 1800–1899	X commerce	X exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ theater	
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	X politics/government	___ transportation	
		___ invention		___ other (specify)	

Specific dates c. 1566-1935 **Builder/Architect** various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The St. Augustine Historic District fulfills criteria A, B, C and D for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It has significance in the areas of archaeology-historic, architecture, politics/ government. It has significance at the local, state, and, in some instances, the national level. Its extant historic buildings date from c. 1682 until 1935. Many of them embody the colonial period of Florida's history when St. Augustine was the seat of government for the Spanish and British colonial governments. They are associated with events and individuals important to the historical development of the community, and individually and collectively represent several important periods of architecture. The district also has a number of historic sites dating from the late sixteenth century of proven and potential archaeological significance. While the expanded district has lost some integrity, it retains many of the features that embody various periods of historic development.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 113

Quadrangle name St. Augustine

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	469940	3307400
B	17	471000	3307400
C	17	470140	3306210
D	17	469825	3306160
E	17	470445	3306820
F	17	469620	3307300
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

The north boundary is Orange Street and Castillo de San Marcos; west, Cordova, Grenada, and Sevilla Streets; east, Matanzas Bay, and south, a line running parallel to and two hundred twenty-five feet south of St. Francis St.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
state	N/A	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Historic Property Associates / Diana Primelles, Historic Sites Spec.

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date February, 1986

street & number The Capitol, telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

X national X state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Officer date May 21, 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date 6/4/86

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

GPO 911-399

Statement of Significance (continued)

Based on the rules of the National Register of Historic Places (Title 36, Chapter I, Part 60, Section 60.16), the revised St. Augustine Historic District is justified to correct professional error in the original nomination, which did not clearly delineate the district's boundaries, failed to describe its period of significant development, and omitted an inventory of buildings and other properties that contributed to it.

The most obvious area of significance associated with the St. Augustine Historic District is exploration/settlement. Founded in 1565, St. Augustine is the site of the oldest continuously occupied settlement in the United States. Archaeological excavation has uncovered sites dating to the sixteenth century within the limits of the district. The oldest above surface remnant of the Spanish presence in St. Augustine is the town plan, dating from c. 1600.[1]

The town plan of St. Augustine is itself significant. Beyond its association with important historical events, it is significant in the area of town planning. Spanish towns in the New World have long been recognized as significant to urban history. To a far greater degree than any other colonial power in the New World, the Spanish followed a system of land settlement and town planning formalized in written rules and regulations. In contrast to the more organic English system, their towns were uniform and centrally planned. From Florida to northern California there extends an area once subject to Spanish rule, within which are vestiges of Spanish town plans, including the one at St. Augustine.[2]

As Spain extended its rule into increasingly larger areas, individual orders and instructions for the settlement and administration of new towns became redundant. In 1573 the Laws of the Indies established uniform standards for colonial administration, including procedures for planning new towns. They represented a codification of principles of town planning which had become fairly standardized some years earlier.[3]

There were more than three dozen specifications set forth in the Laws of the Indies. One was that the plan was to be decided upon before any construction, and it was to be ample in scope to allow for future growth. Sufficient space was to be allowed so that if the town grew, it could do so in a symmetrical fashion. Another identifying feature of the Spanish-American town plan was the plaza. For coastal towns, the regulations prescribed a location for the plaza near the shore and for inland cities in the center of the town. The length of the plaza was to be at least one and a half times its width. Maximum and minimum

Statement of Significance (continued)

dimensions for the plaza were also set forth. Another distinctive feature of the Spanish town plan were streets running parallel and perpendicular to the central plaza. The resulting pattern took the form of a gridiron or checkerboard with straight streets intersecting at right angles.[4]

The regulations also provided precise guidelines for the location of important buildings. The main church of a coastal city was planned to reside near the harbor and face the plaza. Other sites around the plaza were to be assigned for the town hall, the customs house, arsenal, a hospital and other public buildings. The remaining lots around the plaza were provided for shops and dwellings for merchants.[5]

The Laws of the Indies regarding town planning remained virtually unchanged during the entire period of Spanish rule in the Western Hemisphere. Even beyond that time they influenced the plans of towns laid out by the Mexican government in North America. Literally hundreds of towns in the Western Hemisphere were planned in conformity with the Laws--a phenomenon unique in modern history.[6]

The plan of St. Augustine is a good example of Spanish plans for coastal towns. Its most characteristic feature is the plaza, oriented toward the water. Before the early eighteenth century only the governor's house actually fronted the plaza. During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the plaza became surrounded by a cluster of civic and religious buildings, including the Bishop's House (later the British Statehouse and Spanish provisional church), the Accountancy and Treasury Building, the public school, and the parish church (now the Basilica-Cathedral). The plaza itself contained several colonial structures, most notably the non-extant stone guardhouse and the still standing Constitution Monument (photo 22).[7]

Furthermore, the regularity of the St. Augustine town plan contrasts greatly with the plan of English colonial towns which were generally laid out using a meats and bounds survey system. The latter towns were consequently highly irregular and organic rather than centrally planned.[8]

Two themes--the military and religion--dominated the history of St. Augustine during the First Spanish Period from 1565 until 1763. St. Augustine was a classic example of a Spanish <u>presidio</u> military settlement. Under Spanish rule neither St. Augustine nor the surrounding geographic area that became Spanish Florida were densely settled or intensively developed. The area contained none of the attractions which brought settlers to other regions of the Spanish colonial empire. There were no gold or other precious metals, no highly fertile agricultural

Statement of Significance (continued)

land, and no sedentary Indian population available as a source of labor. Instead of a mining, agricultural, or commercial settlement, St. Augustine served as a military outpost and a point of departure for Spanish missionaries seeking to Christianize Indians living in outlaying areas.

St. Augustine was first and foremost a strategically important outpost in the Spanish Caribbean defense system. Spain retained St. Augustine and the surrounding province of Florida as a buffer zone against foreign intrusion into more economically valuable areas of its colonial empire. The town served as a military base for protecting the Spanish treasure fleet as it sailed homeward annually along the Gulf Stream ladened with gold, silver and other valuable cargo. It enabled the Spanish to prevent foreign encroachment into the Gulf of Mexico, the key to the riches of New Spain. Following the founding of Virginia and the subsequent French exploration and settlement of the Mississippi River Valley, St. Augustine served Spain as a bastion against English and French expansion into the Southeast. Because of its strategic importance, it was attacked at various times by the English, the French, pirates, and British colonists from the north. In order to prevent the occupation of St. Augustine, the Spanish developed an elaborate system of defense.[8] The bulwark of the Spanish defenses and the most significant historic property in the St. Augustine Historic District is the Castillo de San Marcos, constructed during the late 17th century (photo 16).[9] The Castillo is a nationally significant property and as such is a National Historic Landmark.

The military remained an important theme in the history of St. Augustine following the colonial period. The principal property representing the post-colonial military in St. Augustine is the St. Francis Barracks and its auxiliary buildings (photo 20). The St. Francis Barracks is the principal structure within the complex of buildings located upon the military reservation that houses the headquarters detachment of the Florida National Guard. The site occupied by the St. Francis Barracks has served religious or military purposes since it was first settled by Franciscan missionaries upon their arrival in 1577, twelve years after the founding of America's first permanent settlement. For the following two centuries the Franciscans maintained a convent and monastery on the site, before abandoning it to control of the British in 1764. During their twenty year period of occupation, the British converted the structure to military use. In subsequent order, the Spanish, who returned to occupy Florida in 1784, and the Americans, who assumed control of the peninsula in 1821, maintained military use of the site. Throughout the more than four centuries of occupation, St. Francis Barracks, a name conferred officially upon the structure about a century

Statement of Significance (continued)

ago, has been destroyed and rebuilt a number of times. The structure appears today much as it did more than two centuries ago, one of the Ancient City's landmark colonial buildings. Since 1907, the structure has served as the headquarters for the Florida National Guard.[10]

Successor to the Florida Militia, created by the state's first General Assembly in 1845, the "Florida State Troops," as the organization was known in 1907, operated without recognition by the federal government, like all other state military groups. In 1903, however, Florida became the first state to adopt for its militia the same table of organization, arms, and methods of discipline employed by the corresponding federal services. In that same year the National Guard Association was formed and in 1909 the name of the Florida organization was formerly changed to the Florida National Guard.[11]

In addition to its military function, St. Augustine and its environs became a point of departure for Spanish missionaries seeking to Christianize Indians in surrounding regions. Most, if not all, mission sites and Indian settlements were located beyond the limits of the St. Augustine Historic District. Nevertheless, the district has religious significance for its association with St. Francis Barracks and the Cathedral Parish church (photo 21), one of the oldest Catholic religious structures in the United States and the seat of the first bishopric in Florida.[12]

The St. Augustine Historic District is also significant in the area of commerce, particularly for its association with the development of the Florida tourist industry. After the United States acquired Florida in 1821, an influx of new settlers arrived in the territory, including St. Augustine. Some Spanish subjects, particularly the Minorcans, remained in East Florida, but the population of St. Augustine and the surrounding area became increasingly English speaking. A change of attitude towards commercial development accompanied the change of flags as northern speculators and entrepreneurs saw potential fortune in the Ancient City. Real estate speculation fueled a boom during the early years of the territorial period, but transportation and health problems limited its effect in St. Augustine and the surrounding area. Commercial citrus production, a part of the economy of Florida since the first Spanish period, was moderately successful until a serious freeze occurred in 1835. Other agricultural enterprises, such as silk production, likewise met with limited success or outright failure.[13]

Despite the expectations of many, the economic boom of the early territorial period was short-lived. An inadequate system of transportation proved to be a major obstacle to the development of St.

Statement of Significance (continued)

Augustine and the surrounding county. Natural barriers, particularly the shifting sandbar at the entrance to the St. Augustine harbor and the swamplands which comprise much of the land area of the county, hindered access to the town. From a military viewpoint, the barriers formed an ideal defense position. They were, in fact, a major reason for the selection of St. Augustine as site of Spanish settlement. Once entrenched there, the Spanish were virtually immovable and readily able to defend themselves against an invading force.[14]

The natural barriers of St. Augustine proved, however, impediments to travel and commercial transportation. Large cargo vessels navigated the harbor entrance at great risk and frequently ran aground on the treacherous sandbar. During the 1830's most traffic between St. Augustine and outside areas shifted from the port to the safer, if less direct, land route along the Bellamy Road from Picolata on the banks of the St. Johns River. The Bellamy Road, however, was little more than a modestly developed Indian trail, traveled by slow moving wagons and stagecoaches. Lacking adequate transportation to the agricultural regions of the interior, the former capital of East Florida became isolated. It declined in importance when compared with the booming cotton producing region of Middle Florida. Despite its isolation, St. Augustine began developing one important aspect of its economy during the territorial period. Invalids seeking refuge from harsh northern winters arrived annually, and promoters such as Forbes and Vignoles publicized St. Augustine as a health resort. Even with the winter tourist trade St. Augustine remained poor and relatively unchanged until the outbreak of the Seminole War in 1835. The Seminole War produced only temporary economic prosperity, however. With the agricultural infrastructure of the surrounding area largely destroyed during the course of the war, St. Augustine entered a period of economic decline during the 1840s.[15]

The Civil War did little to improve economic conditions in St. Augustine. By 1865 the city was physically dilapidated and economically deteriorated. The Civil War had cut off the seasonal tourist trade and further disrupted local agriculture. Many of the male residents of the area abandoned their farms and joined the Confederate Army. Following the war St. Augustine retained a backward economy based largely on subsistence agriculture. Its economic development was inhibited by geographic isolation, a lack of marketable cash crops, and the absence of adequate transportation facilities. As a measure of conditions there, while the population of Florida increased by one-third between 1860 and 1870, the population of St. Augustine declined, totaling less than that of 1830.[16]

An inadequate system of transportation continued to be the major

Statement of Significance (continued)

impediment to the development of St. Johns County following the Civil War. During the late 1860s the major avenue of transportation in the county remained the primitive stage route from Picolata. The transportation problems of St. Augustine and other isolated regions of northeast Florida diminished during the early 1870s when railroad construction began. In 1870 the St. Johns Railroad completed a line from Tocoi to St. Augustine, following the route of a mule drawn tram line the company had begun in 1858. Subsequently, the company added iron rails and factory built locomotives. An even more important railroad, the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax, reached St. Augustine in 1883. The construction of railroads marked a new period in the history of St. Augustine. It served as a catalyst for the revitalization of the city and for the growth of its economy and population.[17]

While the construction of the railroad was the key event in the development of the city during the late nineteenth century, the key individual was Henry M. Flagler. Flagler visited St. Augustine in 1885 and envisioned the Ancient City becoming the Winter Newport, a resort center for wealthy northerners. To that end Flagler constructed two major hotels in St. Augustine, the Ponce de Leon and the Alcazar, and subsequently purchased a third, the Cordova (photo 23), to add to his complex. He later established the offices and shops of the Florida East Coast Railway at St. Augustine, providing another major source of employment for residents of the county. The Flagler Boom left an indelible impression on the physical appearance of St. Augustine. Many of the architecturally significant commercial and residential buildings in the district date from that period (photos 23-24, 26-27, 28).[18]

The Flagler era in St. Augustine and St. Johns County had run its course by the first years of the twentieth century. During the 1890s, particularly after 1895 when a severe freeze devastated the citrus industry in North Florida, Henry Flagler increasingly focused his attention on his railroad and hotel developments in the southern part of the state. Nevertheless, St. Augustine continued attracting tourists and winter residents at a steady if unspectacular rate. Despite the fears of many, the local tourist industry prospered during World War I, as many wealthy tourists who previously traveled overseas instead came to Florida and visited St. Augustine. In 1917, the construction of the Dixie Highway, a brick road linking St. Augustine to Jacksonville further augmented the transportation system of the city. As was true with the railroad, settlement and economic development, particularly tourism, followed its course and the course of other roadways which were built to the city during the 1920s.[19]

A Florida land boom followed World War I. Although concentrated in

Statement of Significance (continued)

south Florida, it stimulated growth in all areas of the state, including St. Augustine.[10] Many significant commercial and residential buildings in the St. Augustine District date from the boom time, including the Atlantic National Bank, the only true skyscraper in the Ancient City (photo 28). An architectural style found in the St. Augustine Historic District in significant numbers during the 1920s is the Spanish Revival (photo 28). The Spanish Revival was closely associated with the Florida boom. In some ways the Spanish Revival was a natural extension of the Spanish Colonial architecture in St. Augustine. Furthermore, many of its distinctive elements were pioneered in the Spanish Renaissance buildings constructed during the Flagler era and Mission Revival buildings constructed contemporaneously in California. The style was popularized during the Panama-California International Exposition at San Diego in 1915, and by the 1920s had swept California, Florida and other sunbelt states. The prototype of the style in Florida was Villa Vizcaya, built in Miami from 1914-1916 for Chicago industrialist James Deering, whose family had formerly wintered in St. Augustine. The architect most closely associated with the Spanish Revival is Addison Mizner, who designed a number of outstanding Spanish Revival Buildings in Palm Beach, Boca Raton and other Florida cities.[11]

The St. Augustine Historic District also has political significance at the local level. Since its founding in 1565 St. Augustine has served as the seat of government for the Spanish and the British in the colonial province of Florida. Since 1821 it has served as the county seat of St. Johns County. Together with Escambia County, St. Johns County is the oldest political subdivision of the State of Florida. It dates from July 21, 1821 when Andrew Jackson, as military governor of the territory, divided East and West Florida into counties. Escambia County encompassed the area between the Perdido and Suwannee Rivers, and St. Johns County the territory east of the Suwannee.[12] Among the important government buildings are the St. Johns County Courthouse, located in the former Cordova Hotel (photo 23), and Government House, the former United States Post Office now the headquarters of the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board. Government House, completed in 1935, is the most recently constructed building considered contributing to the district.

Finally, the St. Augustine Historic District is significant for its architecture, spanning the period 1672 to 1935. While the district is most noteworthy and renowned for its colonial architecture, the pre-1821 buildings within its boundaries number slightly more than thirty and form a relatively small percentage of the total number of buildings. Other significant architectural periods represented in the district include the Territorial Period (1821-1845), the Flagler Era (1880s and 1890s) and the Florida Boom (1920s). Distinctive architectural styles include Spanish

Statement of Significance (continued)

Colonial, the Carpenter Gothic, Second Empire, Moorish Revival, the Queen Anne, the Colonial Revival, the Spanish Revival and the Bungalow (photos 23-28).

The district has further architectural significance for its association with a number of important architects. Among them was Alexander Jackson Davis, perhaps the most influential architect practicing in the United States prior to the Civil War. He provided illustrations for the influential works of designer Andrew Jackson Downing and designed a number of state capitols: Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and the best known, North Carolina. He designed many buildings in the Greek Revival and Italian Villa styles, but is best remembered for his Gothic Revival work. He popularized Gothic architecture in the United States with his book Rural Residences published in 1837. His clients included author Washington Irving, inventor Samuel F. B. Morse, and New York City Mayor William Spaulding. For Spaulding he designed "Lyndhurst" which later served as the residence of Jay Gould and presently is a house museum operated by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.[23] His work is represented in the St. Augustine District by the Bronson Cottage at 252 St. George Street (photo 25).

Another important architect whose work is represented in St. Augustine is James Renwick. Renwick was a pioneer in the introduction of the Romanesque and Second Empire styles to the United States. He is recognized today as the architect of Grace Church and St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. Renwick was a long-time winter resident of St. Augustine. After a fire gutted the Cathedral of St. Augustine in 1887, Renwick was chosen as the architect for the reconstruction. He added the bell tower (photo 21) and designed the bishop's throne, the pulpit, and the altar of the Blessed Virgin to the left of the main altar.[24]

Franklin W. Smith was a contemporary of Renwick in St. Augustine. Originally from Boston, he introduced the Moorish Revival Style and poured concrete construction to St. Augustine. He designed and built the largest of the Moorish Revival buildings, the Cordova (originally Casa Monica) Hotel, during the late 1880s (photo 23). Impressed with this innovative construction material, Henry Flagler had his great hotels and churches constructed of poured concrete. Smith was one of the great visionary architects of the Victorian period and his work is prominently featured in St. Augustine.[25]

From the colonial period, one of the most significant architects was Mariano de la Rocque, who served as the Royal Engineer in East Florida from 1784-1793. Rocque designed the parish church, now the

Statement of Significance (continued)

Basilica-Cathedral. He also drew several of the best colonial maps of the city, which are now standard references for archaeologists and historians.[87]

Professional schools of architecture were mainly a post-Civil War phenomenon in the United States. As a result, many of the early practitioners were either builders or engineers who designed buildings on the side. One was S. Bangs Mance, who designed the Lyon Building at the corner of King and St. George Streets and the houses at 11 and 15 Bridge Street.[88]

Notable among twentieth century professional architects who lived and worked in St. Augustine were Fred Henderich and F. A. Hollingsworth. Henderich was the outstanding local designer of bungalows. Characteristic of his work was natural finish wood shingles, palmetto tree porch posts, and coquina fireplaces and chimneys. He designed many houses along south St. George Street and the large residence at 178 Avenida Menendez.[89]

F. A. Hollingsworth was noted for his application of the Spanish Revival style to many buildings in St. Augustine. During the 1920s he redesigned the Moorish Revival Vaill Block in this style and was the architect of the Atlantic Bank Building, St. Augustine's only skyscraper (photo 28). He was also a restoration architect. He did restoration work for the Florida National Guard on the St. Francis Barracks after the 1916 fire (photo 20), for the Carnegie Commission during the 1930s, and for the St. Augustine Historical Society during the early 1950s.

The St. Augustine District also has archaeological significance. Since the 1930s archaeologists have conducted surveys and excavations within its boundaries. The largest and most significant site within the district is the town plan itself which dates to c. 1600. Additional sites are spatially distributed within the blocks and lots which form the town plan. They include the foundations of buildings and outbuildings, wells and trash pits. Historic archaeology has provided the basis for the reconstruction of many buildings in St. Augustine. The archaeological sites within the district are an important component of its significance.

Statement of Significance (continued)

The St. Augustine Historic District numbers among Florida's most architecturally significant areas. It contains the greatest concentration of colonial buildings in the state and additional significant buildings from the Flagler and Florida Land Boom Periods of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Its built environment is closely associated with the founding, settlement and subsequent development of the nation's oldest city during the Spanish, British and United States periods of occupation. Its architectural significance is enhanced by associations with a number of important architects and builders, among them Alexander Jackson Davis, James Renwick and Franklin W. Smith.

Beyond its architecture, the significance of the St. Augustine District is based on its association with the individuals and groups who resided within its limits or who were responsible for its development. These individuals are too numerous to list comprehensively, but include Pedro Menendez de Aviles, the town's founder, Governor Mendez Canco, who laid out its present plan, and Henry Flagler, who revitilized it during the late nineteenth century.

The district is also associated with events that have proved significant to the history of St. Augustine, the State of Florida, and the United States. St. Augustine was founded in 1565 and settled on its present site in 1566, making it the oldest continuous settlement in the United States. Subsequently, it was associated with important events that influenced the historical development of the southeastern area of our nation. It was successfully defended by Spanish despite assaults by Sir Francis Drake in 1586, Governor James Moore of South Carolina in 1702, and Governor James Oglethorpe of Georgia in 1740. During the late nineteenth century it was the center for Henry Flagler's development of a railroad and hotel empire which opened much of the east coast of Florida to development and helped formed the economic character of the state.

St. Augustine is one of the most historically significant cities in the United States. Its historic district contains properties which have historical, architectural and archaeological significance up to the national level. It is an architectural mosaic, including a variety of buildings embodying a number of different styles and periods of development. While the colonial buildings are an outstanding and integral component of the district, they are relatively few in number and, in many cases, have been substantially altered. The great majority of buildings contributing to the district date from the post-colonial period. They, too, form an integral part of the St. Augustine Historic District.

NOTES

[1]see Kathleen A. Deagan, "The Archeology of First Spanish Period St. Augustine, 1972-1978," El Escribano, 15 (1978), pp. 1-23.

[2]John W. Reps, The Making of Urban America. A History of City Planning in the United States (Princeton, N. J., 1965), p. 26.

[3]Zelia Nuttall, "Ordinances Concerning the Laying Out of New Towns." The Hispanic American Historical Review, 4 (November, 1921), pp. 743-753.

[4]Coleccion de documentos ineditos relativos al descubrimiento, conquista y colonizacion de las posesiones espanolas en America y Oceania, sacados, en su mayor parte, del Real Archivo de Indias, XXXI, 1879, 17-18, as quoted in Dan Stanislawski, "Early Spanish Town Planning in the New World," The Geographical Review, XXXVII, January, 1947, p. 95. The plans of two settlements in Argentina, Mendoza in 1561 and San Juan de la Frontera in 1562, are virtually identical to later towns planned under the Laws of the Indies. The plans and more than three hundred others can be found in Planos de Ciudades Iberoamericanas y Filipinas Existentes en el Archivo de Indias, Madrid, 1951, I.

[5]Reps., p. 30.

[6]ibid., p. 29.

[7]William R. Adams, et al, "Historic Sites and Buildings Survey of St. Augustine, Florida" (St. Augustine, 1980), pp. 87-89.

[8]Reps, pp. 26-30.

[9]John Jay Tepaske, The Governership of Spanish Florida, 1700-1763, (Durham, North Carolina, 1964), p. 6.

[10]Abbott Charles Mohr, "St. Francis Barracks; the Franciscans in Florida," Florida Historical Quarterly, VII (1929), 221;Charles P. Movat, "St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine," Florida Historical Quarterly, XXI (1943), 268-271. The best description of the use of building materials and techniques in the colonial era is provided in Albert Manucy, The Houses of St. Augustine, 1565-1821 (St. Augustine, 1962); National Guard of the United States, State of Florida. Historical Annual. (no publisher, 1939), xxiii.

[11]Historica Annual, xxvi.

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[12] see Michael Valentine Gannon, The Cross in the Sand: The Early Catholic Church in Florida, 1513-1870 (Gainesville, 1965).

[13] Charlton W. Tebeau, A History of Florida, (Coral Gables, 1971), p. 134; Thomas Graham, The Awakening of St. Augustine, The Anderson Family and the Ancient City: 1821-1924, (St. Augustine, 1978), pp. 36-39.

[14] see Verne E. Chatelain, The Defenses of Spanish Florida, (Washington, D. C., 1941), pp. 8-16.

[15] Graham, pp. 31-33, 51.

[16] Graham, pp. 132-135; Daniel Brinton, p. 61.

[17] Graham, pp. 151-153.

[18] ibid., pp. 166-169, 203.

[19] ibid., pp. 219-234, passim.

[20] ibid.

[21] William R. Adams, et al, "Historic Sites and Buildings Survey of St. Augustine, Florida" (St. Augustine, 1980), p. 151.

[22] Allen Morris, The Florida Handbook, 1967-68, (Tallahassee, 1968) p. 249.

[23] R. H. Newton, Town and Davis: Architects (New York, 1942).

[24] Rosalie Thorne McKenna, "James Renwick, Jr. and the Second Empire Style in the United States," Magazine of Art (March, 1951), pp. 97-101; St. Augustine Tatler, February 23, 1895 and March 6, 1897.

[25] St. Augustine Record, April 7, 1937.

[26] Adams, et al, p. 135.

[27] ibid., p. 136.

[28] ibid., pp. 136-137.

[29] ibid.

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MAPS

Anon. "Barra y Puerto de San Agustin," n.d. SA 236 (4 photographs in pocket file)

Anon. "City of St. Augustine and Environs," 1764. SA 133 (1 positive photostat)

Anon. "City of St. Augustine and Environs," 1765. SA 3 (3 copies)

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Anon. "Lots situated north of the Ditch in the City of St. Augustine and west of the Road," 1843 (copied by Lt. H. L. Eustis). SA 256 (4 photographs in pocket file)

Anon. "Plan of city of St. Augustine copied from a drawing made in 1831," 1831. SA 218 (2 photographs in pocket file, 1 slide)

Anon. "A Plan of St. Augustine," n.d. c. 1770. SA 51 (1 positive photostat)

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (continued)

The boundary generally follows the plan of the colonial city of St. Augustine. It follows the lines of the colonial city on the north and west, as defined by Orange Street and Cordova Street respectively. On the east it is defined by the Matanzas Bay, a natural barrier. The southern boundary marks the extent of the concentrated development of the colonial city. The overall boundary extends to the west, beyond the limits of the colonial city, to include the Ponce de Leon and Alcazar Hotel, two of the landmark buildings in St. Augustine.

ST. AUGUSTINE HISTORIC DISTRICT

SITE INVENTORY

ADDRESS/NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
ARTILLERY LANE - Between Avilas and St. George Streets			
4 The Oldest Store	1910-1917	Frame Vernacular	C
AVENIDA MENENDEZ - South from the Castillo de San Marcos			
- Castillo de San Marcos (Fort Marion)	1672	Military Structure	C
12 Teepee Town			NC
Intersection of Hypolita Street			
21	1917-1924	Mediterranean Revival	C
22	1910-1917	Mediterranean Revival	C
24 Matanzas Apartments	1914-1917	Mediterranean Revival	C
32 Monson Restuarant and Lounge			NC
Intersection of Treasury St.			
44 Espinosa-Sanchez House	1702-1756	Spanish Colonial	C
46 Drysdale House	1888	St. Augustine Colonial Revival	C
Intersection of Cathedral Street			
111 City Dock Building	1924-1930	Mediterranean Revival	C
118 The Worth House	1961	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
120 Marion Motor Lodge			NC
135	1910-1917	Frame Vernacular	C
138 Whetstone's Bayfront Inn			NC

Intersection of Bridge St.			
142	1885-1893	Frame Vernacular	C
146	1885-1893	Frame Vernacular	C
154	1865-1885	Frame Vernacular	C
156	1924-1930	Mediterranean Rev.	C
160	1910-1917	Frame Vernacular	C
162	1894-1899	Bungalow	C
164	1865-1885	Frame Vernacular	C
166	1865-1885	Frame Vernacular	C
168	1917-1924	Mediterranean Rev.	C
172 Rovira-Hernandez House	1800-1808	Frame Vernacular	C
176 Brooks Villa	1891	Moorish Revival	C
178	1910-1917	Frame Vernacular	C
AVILES STREET - South from King Street			
3 Hospital of Our Lady of Guadeloupe	1966	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
7	1885-1888		C
9	1911	Mediterranean Rev.	C
Intersection of Artillery Lane			
11	1864-1885	Frame Vernacular	C
12 Sequi House	1702-1703	Spanish Colonial	C
20 Fatio House	c. 1800	Spanish Colonial	C
Intersection of Cadiz St.			
21 Solana House	1803-1820	Spanish Colonial	C
31	1885-1888	Frame Vernacular	C
32 O'Reilly House	1788	Spanish Colonial	C
33 Fontane House	1885	Frame Verncular	C

35	1904-1910	Frame Vernacular	C
36 Papy House	1801-1817	Spanish Colonial	C
BRIDGE STREET - West from Marine Street			
11	1889	Queen Anne	C
15	1889	St. Augustine Colonial Revival	C
15½	1917-1924	Masonry Vernacular	C
17	1865-1888	Frame Vernacular	C
19	1865-1885	Frame Vernacular	C
Intersection of Charlotte St.			
22-24	1924-1930	St. Augustine Colonial Revival	C
Intersection of St. George St.			
42	c. 1840	Frame Vernacular	C
46 Canova-Dow House	c. 1840	Spanish Colonial	C
CADIZ STREET - West from Charlotte Street			
11	1894-1899	Frame Vernacular	C
Intersection of Avilas Street			
26	1917-1924	Bungalow	C
26½	1924-1930	Garage Apartment	C
28	1904-1910	Frame Vernacular	C
CATHEDRAL Street- Between Charlotte and St. George Streets			
8	1888	Mediterranean Revival	C
12	1888	Mediterranean Revival	C
24-28 Atlantic Bank Bldg.	1927	Mediterranean Revival	C

36 Basilica-Cathedral	1797	Spanish Colonial	C
CHARLOTTE STREET - South from the Castillo de San Marcos			
12	1899-1904	St. Augustine Colonial Revival	C
Intersection of Cuna Street			
26 Blacksmith Shop	1969	British Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
30	1899-1904	Frame Vernacular	C
32	1904-1910	Frame Vernacular	C
33	1894-1899	Frame Vernacular	C
36	1894-1899	St. Augustine Colonial Revival	C
40	1885-1888	Frame Vernacular	C
46	1910-1917	Colonial Revival	C
48	1894-1899	Colonial Revival	C
Intersection of Hypolita Street			
50	1914-1917	St. Augustine Colonial Revival	C
52	1914-1917	St. Augustine Colonial Revival	C
54	1924-1930	Frame Vernacular	C
54½	1924-1930	Garage Apartment	C
56	1917-1924	Garage Apartment	C
57	1914-1917	Mediterranean Rev.	C
58 Luciano de Herrera House	1967	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
80-92 Monson Apartments	1924-1930	Mediterranean Rev.	C
Intersection of Treasury Street			
124 Vaill Block	1888	Masonry Vernacular	C
Crosses Cathedral Square			

206 Watson House	1968	British Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
212	1885-1888	Masonry Vernacular	C
Intersection of Cadiz Street			
226	1865-1885	Frame Vernacular	C
228			NC
230	1885-1893	Masonry Vernacular	C
Intersection of Bridge Street			
245	1904-1910	Frame Vernacular	C
247	1865-1885	Frame Vernacular	C
249	1917-1924	Garage Apartment	C
251	1885-1893	Frame Vernacular	C
257 Manuel de Herrera House	1955	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
269 Alexander-Garrido House	1966	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
271 Alexander-O'Donovan-O'Reilly House	1964	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
273	1924-1930	Garage Apartment	C
CORDOVA STREET - South from Orange Street			
5 Foundation Museum	1967	St. Augustine (Reconstruction)	NC
13½	1904-1910	Bungalow	C
17	1894-1899	Frame Vernacular	C
25	1894-1899	Frame Vernacular	C
Intersection of Cuna Street			
31 Thompson Bailey Baker House			NC
39			NC

41			NC
43½	1924-1930	Garage Apartment	C
45	1885-1894	Frame Vernacular	C
47	1889-1904	Frame Vernacular	C
49	1889-1904	Frame Vernacular	C
Intersection of Hypolita Street			
51 Villalula House	1880-1884	Mediterranean Rev.	C
Intersection of Treasury Street			
61 Security First Federal			NC
69 Bell Telephone			NC
Intersection of King Street			
95 Cordova Hotel	1886-1896	Moorish Revival	C
115-117 Ammidown Cottage	1873-1896	St. Augustine Colonial Revival	C
Intersection of Palm Row			
125			NC
143	1888-1893	Frame Vernacular	C
145	1904-1910	Frame Vernacular	C
149	1899-1904	St. Augustine Colonial Revival	C
Intersection of Bridge Street			
155	1865-1884	Frame Vernacular	C
159	1885-1888	Frame Vernacular	C
163 Jewish Synagogue	1923	Mediterranean Rev.	C
165	1924-1930	Masonry Vernacular	C
171			NC
173	1917-1924	Bungalow	C
175	1917-1924	Bungalow	C
177	1917-1924	Bungalow	C
179	1917-1924	Bungalow	C

181	1917-1924	Bungalow	C
CUNA STREET - West from Charlotte Street			
17			NC
19	1899-1904	Frame Vernacular	C
23	1899-1904	Frame Vernacular	C
25			NC
26 Cerveau House	1865-1885	Frame Vernacular	C
26 (rear) Privy	1865-1885	Frame Vernacular	C
27 Wells Print Shop	1969	British Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
28	1917-1924	Frame Vernacular	C
29	1899-1904	St. Augustine Colonial Revival	C
Intersection of St. George Street			
46 Coguina Warehouse	1966	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
46½ Rodriquez House	1969	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
54	1865-1884	Carpenter Gothic	C
Intersection of Spanish Street			
59	1865-1884	Queen Anne	C
60	1865-1888	Frame Vernacular	C
62	1889-1894	Frame Vernacular	C
66	1865-1885	Frame Vernacular	C
68	1865-1885	Frame Vernacular	C
70	1885-1894	Frame Vernacular	C

HYPOLITA STREET- West from Charlotte Street			
15	1910-1917	St. Augustine Colonial Revival	C
17	1910-1917	Frame Vernacular	C
20	1924-1930	St. Augustine Colonial Revival	C
21	1924-1930	Garage Apartment	C
35 Casa de Hidalgo	1965	Masonry Vernacular	NC
Intersection of St. George Street			
56			NC
58			NC
59	c. 1850	St. Augustine Colonial Revival	C
61	1894-1899	Frame Vernacular	C
62	1865-1885	Frame Vernacular	C
63A	1924-1930	Frame Vernacular	C
63	1865-1885	Frame Vernacular	C
64	1865-1888	Frame Vernacular	C
66			NC
70	1870	Frame Vernacular	C
KING STREET-West from Avenida Menendez			
1-3-5 Potter's Wax Museum	1888	Masonry Vernacular	C
11 Florida Heritage House	1965	Masonry Vernacular	NC
31 Woolworth's	1955	Masonry Vernacular	NC
Intersection of St. George St.			
48 Government House	1716/1936	Spanish Colonial/ Spanish Colonial Rev.	C
74 Hotel Ponce de Leon	1887	Spanish Renaissance Revival	C

75	Alcazar Hotel	1889	Spanish Renaissance Revival	C
MARINE STREET- South from Artillery Lane and Avenida Menendez				
10		1924-1930	St. Augustine Colonial Revival	NC
22				NC
28	St. Augustine Art Assn.	1894-1899	Frame Vernacular	C
30		1894-1899	Frame Vernacular	C
Intersection Bravo Lane				
32				NC
35	Rodriquez House	1702-1763	Spanish Colonial	C
38		1865-1885	Frame Vernacular	C
Intersection Bridge Street				
43	Sanchez House	1804-1821	Spanish Colonial	C
44		1924-1930	Garage Apartment	C
46	Duddington Apartments	1865-1885	Frame Vernacular	C
47	Marin House	1791-1799	Spanish Colonial	C
50				NC
53	Puello House	1812-1821	Mediterranean Revival	C
56	Gonzalez-Jones House	1702-1763	Spanish Colonial	C
59		1839	Frame Vernacular	C
60		1885-1893	Frame Vernacular	C
63		1865-1885	Frame Vernacular	C
64		1910-1917	Frame Vernacular	C
66		1894-1899	Frame Vernacular	C
69				NC

71	Rovira-Dewhurst House	1799	Frame Vernacular	C
73				NC
74	De La Rosa House	1963	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC

Intersection of St. Francis

82	St. Francis Barracks	1724-1737	Spanish Colonial	C

PALM ROW - Between St. George and Cordova Streets

1	1905	Frame Vernacular	C
2	1905	Frame Vernacular	C
3	1905	Frame Vernacular	C
5	1905	Frame Vernacular	C
6	1905	Frame Vernacular	C
7	1905	Frame Vernacular	C

PLAZA - Between Cathedral Street and King Street; St. George Street and Charlotte Street

Plaza	Public Market	1824	Masonry Vernacular	C
Plaza	Bandstand	1917-1924	Mediterranean Rev.	C
Constitutional Obelisk			Public Monument	C

ST. FRANCIS STREET - West from Marine Street

14	Alvarez House	1702-1727	Spanish Colonial	C
18	Webb Memorial Museum	1923	Masonry Vernacular	C
22	Tovar House	1791	Spanish Colonial	C

Intersection of Charlotte Street

25		1885-1893	Queen Anne	C

28	1833-1838	Frame Vernacular	C
31 Llambias House	1763	Spanish Colonial	C
32	1865-1885	Frame Vernacular	C
34	1885-1893	Italianate	C
Intersection of St. George Street			
36	1899-1904	Bungalow	C
41	1865-1885	St. Augustine Colonial Revival	C
50	1904-1910	Frame Vernacular	C
ST.GEORGE STREET - South from the City Gates			
City Gates		Spanish Colonial	C
1			NC
2			NC
3			NC
Intersection of Tomalito Lane			
14 Genoply School House	1788-1810	Frame Vernacular	C
16			NC
18			NC
19 The Old Mill	1885-1888	Frame Vernacular	C
21 The Gallegos House	1963	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
22 The Ribera HOuse	1964	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
25 The Gomez House	1971	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
30	1904-1910	Frame Vernacular	C
31 Maria Triay House	1964	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
33 Florencia House	1964	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
35-39 de Hita Gonzalez House	1980	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC

41	Avero House	1735-1743	Spanish Colonial	C
42	Salcedo House	1962	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
43	de Mesa Sanchez Hse.	1764	Spanish Colonial	C
46	Arrivas House	1710-1740	Spanish Colonial	C
52	Rodriquez-Avero-Sanchez House	1753-1762	Spanish Colonial	C
54	Paredes-Dodge House	1803-1813	Spanish Colonial	C
55	de Burgo Pellicer House	1976	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
56		1924-1930	St. Augustine Colonial Revival	C
59	Oliveros House	1965	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
60	Sanchez de Ortigosa House	1966	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
Intersection of Cuna Street				
62	Benet Store	1967	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
63	Esteban Benet House	1963	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
67	McHenry House	1967	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
70	Ortega House	1968	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
72	Villalonga House	1972	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
74	Acosta House	1976	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
91	Santoyo House	1966	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
97	Marin-Hasset House	1969	Spanish Colonial (Reconstruction)	NC
Intersection of Hypolita Street				
105	Sanchez-Burt House	1809-1829	Spanish Colonial	C
106				NC
107		1924-1930	Mediterranean Rev.	C

110			NC
112-114			NC
116-116A	1904-1910	Masonry Vernacular	C
118-124	1904-1910	Masonry Vernacular	C
119	1917-1924	St. Augustine Colonial Revival	C
121 St. George Pharmacy	1917-1924	St. Augustine Colonial Revival	C
123-127			NC
128-132	1894-1899	Mediterranean Rev.	C
133-135			NC
138			NC
139			NC
Intersection of Treasury Street			
143 Peck House	1702-1763	Spanish Colonial	C
152-156 Mission Bldg.	1885-1888	Moorish Revival	C
158-162	1885-1893	Masonry Vernacular	C
Crosses Cathedral Square			
206 Lyon Building	1886-1887	Moorish Revival	C
214 Horrytiner-Lindsey House	1702-1763	Masonry Vernacular	C
223 Trinity Episcopal Church	1825	Gothic Revival	C
224 Paredes-Sequi-Macmillan House	1702-1763	Spanish Colonial	C
Intersection of Palm Row			
232 Stanbury Cottage	1857-1869	Carpenter Gothic	C
240 Villa Flora	1898	Masonry Vernacular	C

241	St. Joseph's Academy	1874-1876	Gothic Revival	C
244		1905-1910	Frame Vernacular	C
246		1904-1910	Frame Vernacular	C
250	Canova-Prince-Murat House	1790-1821	Spanish Colonial	C
Intersection of Bridge Street				
252	Bronson Cottage	1876	Colonial Revival	C
256		1851-1853	Colonial Revival	C
260	Neligan House	1867	Frame Vernacular	C
262		1924-1930	Frame Vernacular	C
264		1910-1917	Frame Vernacular	C
267	Cathedral Lyceum Hall	1928	Masonry Vernacular	C
268	Upham Cottage	1982-1893	Queen Anne	C
271		c. 1925	Mediterranean Rev.	C
271½		1924-1930	Garage Apartment	C
272	Magnolia Inn	c. 1887	Queen Anne	C
275				NC
279	Garcia Dummett House	1791-1795	Second Empire	C
280		1885-1893	Frame Vernacular	C
Intersection of St. Francis Street				
282	Stickney House	c. 1873	Mediterranean Rev.	C
285		1894-1899	Frame Vernacular	C
286		1917-1924	Frame Vernacular	C
287	George Estes House	1910-1917	Bungalow	C
288	Edgar Estes House	1904-1910	Frame Vernacular	C

SPANISH STREET - South from Orange Street

11	1885-1888	Frame Vernacular	C
21	1865-1885	Frame Vernacular	C
24½	1924-1930	Masonry Vernacular	C
26	1917-1924	Masonry Vernacular	C
27	1894-1899	Frame Vernacular	C
29	1865-1885	Frame Vernacular	C
31			NC
33	1865-1885	Frame Vernacular	C
34	1874-1885	Frame Vernacular	C
35	1865-1885	St. Augustine Colonial Revival	C
36	1865-1885	Frame Vernacular	C
37	1865-1885	St. Augustine Colonial Revival	C

Intersection of Cuna Street

42 Triay House	c. 1806	Spanish Colonial	C
44	1924-1930	Frame Vernacular	NC
45	1865-1885	Frame Vernacular	NC
46	1821-1845	Frame Vernacular	C
48	1865-1884	Frame Vernacular	C
58	1885-1888	Frame Vernacular	C

Intersection of Hypolita Street

62	1801-1807	Spanish Colonial	C
72	1899-1904	Frame Vernacular	C
74	1865-1884	Frame Vernacular	C
76	c. 1840	Frame Verncular	C
78	1884-1888	Frame Vernacular	C

OLD WORLD STATION
SIGHTSEEING
MUTUAL

2/33

1. ORANGE ST.
2. ORANGE ST., ST. AUGUSTINE (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING EAST NORTH BOUNDARY
7. PHOTO NO. 1 OF 29

1/23

1. CUBO DEFENSE LINE
2. ST. AUGUSTINE
   (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING EAST
   NORTH BOUNDARY
7. PHOTO NO. 2 OF 29

MOTEL
LODGE

#2/31

1. MATANZAS BAY
2. ST. AUGUSTINE
   (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING WEST
   EAST BOUNDARY
7. PHOTO NO. 3 OF 29

2/26

1. AVENIDA MENENDEZ
2. AVENIDA MENDENEZ, ST. AUGUSTINE (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING WEST
   EAST BOUNDARY
7. PHOTO NO. 4 OF 29

5/29

cl:LABELS

1. CORDOVA STREET
2. CORDOVA ST. ST. AUGUSTINE (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING NORTH; CORDOVA ST. WEST BOUNDARY
7. PHOTO NO. 5 OF 29

St. Francis Inn
GUEST PARKING

1/12

1. CORDOVA ST.
2. CORDOVA ST.ST. AUGUSTINE
   (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING NORTH;
   WEST BOUNDARY
7. PHOTO NO. 6 OF 29

2/19

1. AVILES STREET
2. AVILES STREET, ST. AUGUSTINE (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING NORTH; STREETSCAPE VIEW SHOWING FATIO HOUSE
7. PHOTO NO. 7 OF 29

2/22

1. ST. FRANCIS ST.
2. ST.FRANCIS ST., ST. AUGUSTINE (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOCIATES
6. FACING WEST; STREETSCAPE VIEW SHOWING OLDEST HOUSE
7. PHOTO NO. 8 OF 29

Cotton's
DON
WAL
WAL
ONLY
ONLY

2/28

1. KING ST.
2. KING ST., ST. AUGUSTINE (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING WEST; STREETSCAPE SHOWING 1 KING STREET, EPISCOPAL CHURCH
7. PHOTO NO. 9 OF 29

2/29

1. PUBLIC MARKET PLACE
2. PLAZA, ST. AUGUSTINE
   (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING WEST; VIEW OF
   CENTRAL PLAZA
7. PHOTO NO. 10 OF 29

ATLANTIC
BANK
BOOKSMITH
Ancient City Travel
CASA ITALIA
GIFTS

2/30

1. CATHEDRAL PL
2. CATHEDRAL PL., ST. AUGUSTINE (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. STREETSCAPE VIEW FACING WEST SHOWING ATLANTIC BANK BUILDING
7. PHOTO NO. 11 OF 29

San Agustin
Antiguo
ENTRANCE

2/34

1. ST. GEORGE ST.
2. ST. GEORGE ST., ST. AUGUSTINE
   (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING SOUTH
   RESTORED AREA
7. PHOTO NO. 12 OF 29

1. 123 MARINE ST.
2. 123 MARINE ST., ST. AUGUSTINE
   (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING EAST;
   NON-CONTRIBUTING BLDG.
7. PHOTO NO. 13 OF 29

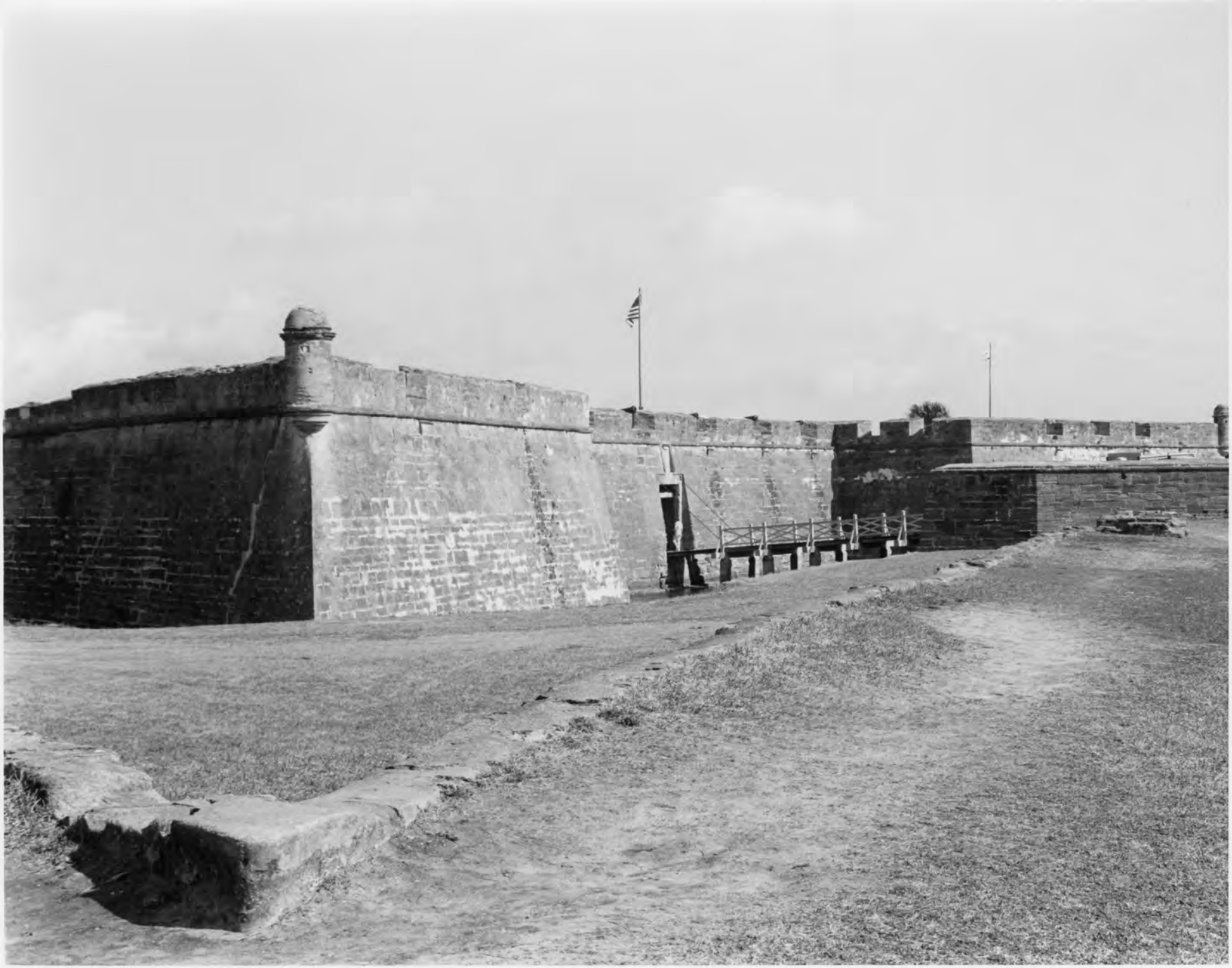
MARION
MOTOR LODGE
POOL-ALL COLOR T.V.-SUNDECK
ROOM PHONES Air Conditioning
AAA
ONE WAY
FLAGLER HOSPITAL
AVENIDA MENENDEZ

2/27

1. MARION MOTOR LODGE
2. 120 AVENIDA MENENDEZ, ST. AUGU
   (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING WEST;
   NON-CONTRIBUTING BLDG.
7. PHOTO NO. 14 OF 29

2/9

1. 275 ST. GEORGE ST.
2. 275 ST. GEORGE ST. AUGUSTINE (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING EAST; NON-CONTRIBUTING
7. PHOTO NO. 15 OF 29



11/24

1. CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS
2. AVENIDA MENENDEZ, ST. AUGUSTINE (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING EAST
7. PHOTO NO. 16 OF 29

1. CITY GATES
2. ORANGE ST., ST. AUGUSTINE
   (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING WEST
7. PHOTO NO. 17 OF 29

1/5

y. SOLANA HOUSE
2. 21 AVILES ST., ST. AUGUSTINE
(ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING EAST
7. PHOTO NO. 18 OF 29

4/18

1. PRINCE MURAT HOUSE
2. 250 ST. GEORGE ST., ST. AUGUSTIN
   (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING WEST
7. PHOTO NO. 19 OF 29

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY
FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD
FLORIDA

2/24

1. ST. FRANCIS BARRACKS
2. 82 MARINE ST., ST. AUGUSTINE (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING WEST
7. PHOTO NO. 20 OF 29

FORD

2/2

1. CATHEDRAL
2. 36 CATHEDRAL PLACE, ST. AUGUST
   (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING WEST
7. PHOTO NO. 21 OF 29

1/36

1. CONSTITUTION OBELISK
2. CENTRAL PLAZA, ST. AUGUSTINE (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING EAST
7. PHOTO NO. 22 OF 29

1/7

1. CORDOVA HOTEL
2. 95 CORDOVA ST., ST. AUGUSTINE (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING EAST
7. PHOTO NO. 23 OF 29

2327

2/17

1. STANBURY COTTAGE
2. 232 ST. GEORGE ST. AUGUSTINE (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING WEST
7. PHOTO NO. 24 OF 29

4/17

1. BRONSON COTTAGE
2. 252 ST. GEORGE ST. AUGUSTINE (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING WEST
7. PHOTO NO. 25 OF 29

1/8

1. PALM ROW
2. PALM ROW, ST. AUGUSTINE (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING EAST
7. PHOTO NO. 26 OF 29

174

2/29

1. ORIEL HOUSE
2. 176 AVENIDA MENENDEZ, ST. AUGUS
   (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING WEST
7. PHOTO NO. 27 OF 29

The Atlantic Bank

21

1. ATLANTIC BANK BLDG.
2. 24-28 CATHEDRAL PL, ST. AUGUSTI
   (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. FACING NORTH; VIEW OF
   MAIN FACADE
7. PHOTO NO. 28 OF 29

1/9

1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
2. 1 KING ST., ST. AUGUSTINE (ST. JOHNS COUNTY), FL
3. PAUL L. WEAVER
4. 1985
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
6. COLONIAL HOUSE FOUNDATION
7. PHOTO NO. 29 OF 29

McCartneys

NPS Number 70-7-09-0001

#3 Title: St. Augustine

Loc.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

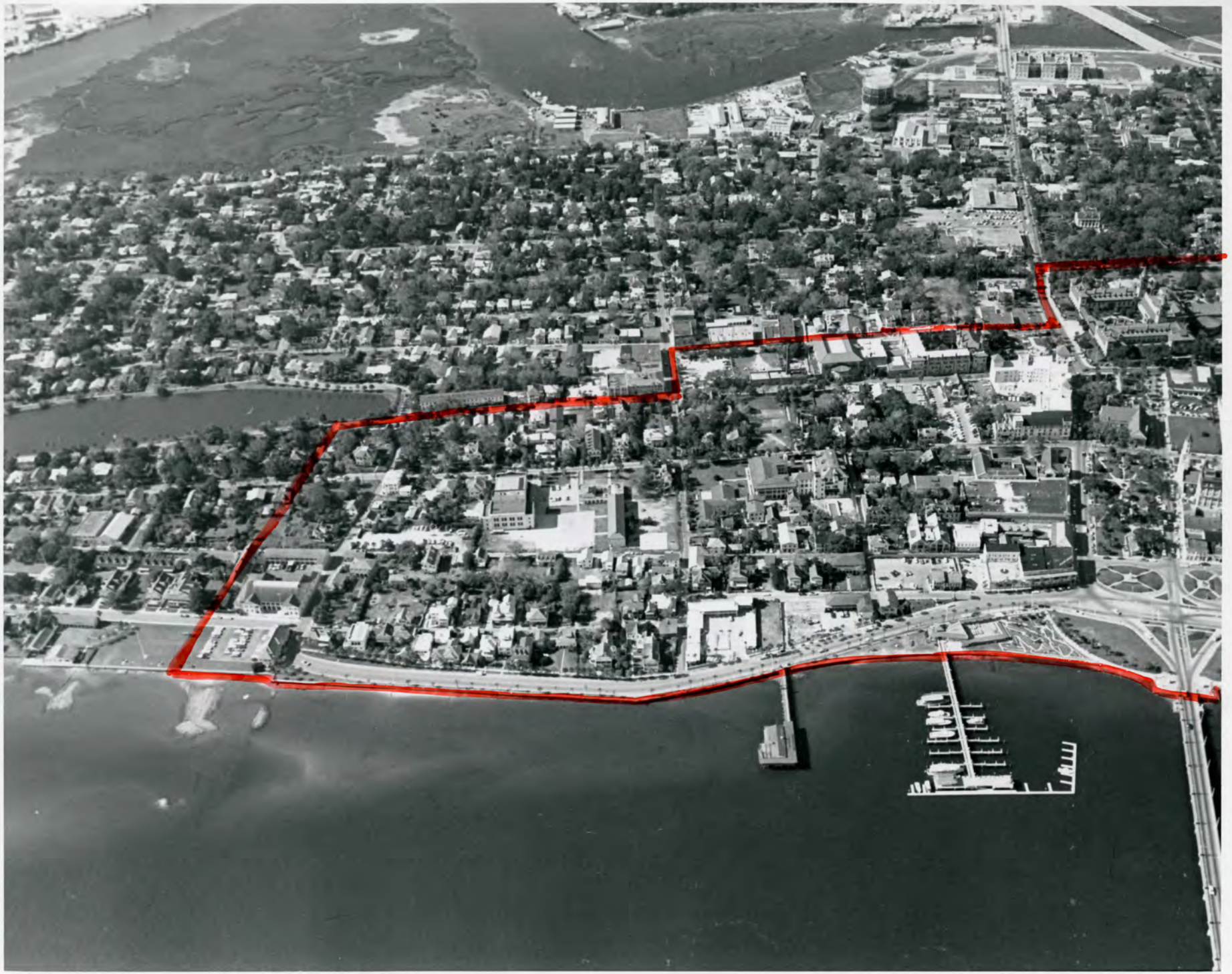
STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
St. Johns	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
70-7-09-0001	7/1/70

RECEIVED APR 8 1970 NATIONAL REGISTER

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME
   - COMMON: St. Augustine
   - AND/OR HISTORIC: Historic St. Augustine
2. LOCATION
   - STREET AND NUMBER:
   - CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine
   - STATE: Florida | CODE: 32084 | COUNTY: St. Johns | CODE:
3. PHOTO REFERENCE
   - PHOTO CREDIT: St. Augustine Historical Restoration & Preservation Commission
   - DATE OF PHOTO: January 1970
   - NEGATIVE FILED AT: 46 St. George Street, St. Augustine, Florida (#754C)
4. IDENTIFICATION
   - DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.: From roof of Exchange Bank Building, looking SW; County Courthouse in background, Government House right foreground.

754C



139A

NPS Number 70-7-09-0001

#2

Title: St Augustine

Loc. St Johns County Florida

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
St. Johns	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
70-7-09-0001	7/1/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Augustine

AND/OR HISTORIC: Historic St. Augustine

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine

STATE: Florida | CODE: 32084 | COUNTY: St. Johns | CODE:

RECEIVED APR 8 1970 NATIONAL REGISTER

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: St. Augustine Historical Restoration & Preservation Commission

DATE OF PHOTO: January 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT: 46 St. George Street, St. Augustine, Fla. (139A)

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Aerial view, looking west, covers south half of historic district.

Potter's HALL OF FAME

NPS Number 70-7-09-0001

Title: St Augustine

(16)

Loc. St. Johns County, Florida
Traver's House, Spanish Hospital

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
St. Johns	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
70.7.09.0001	7/1/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Augustine

AND/OR HISTORIC: Historic St. Augustine

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine

STATE: Florida | CODE 32084 | COUNTY: | CODE

RECEIVED APR 8 1970 NATIONAL REGISTER

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: St. Augustine Historical Restoration & Preservation Commission

DATE OF PHOTO: January 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT: 46 St. George Street, St. Augustine, Florida (#756C)

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

From roof of Exchange Bank Building, looking SSE. Traver's House, Spanish Hospital, Watson House, center foreground.

#3
756C

DIANA
SHOPS

755 C
#4

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
St. Johns	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
70-7-09-0001	7/1/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Augustine

AND/OR HISTORIC: Historic St. Augustine

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Florida	32084	St. Johns	

RECEIVED APR 8 1970 NATIONAL REGISTER

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: St. Augustine Historical Restoration & Preservation Commission

DATE OF PHOTO: January, 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT: 46 St. George St., St. Augustine, Fla. (#755C)

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

From roof of Exchange Bank Building, looking SSW, Trinity Church right foreground.

NPS Number 70-7-09-0001

Title: St Augustine

Loc. St Johns County, Florida

(17)

770C

NPS Number 70-7-09-0001

Title: St Augustine

(13)

Loc. St Johns County, Florida

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
St. Johns	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
70-7-09-0001	2/1/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Augustine

AND/OR HISTORIC: Historic St. Augustine

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Florida	32084	St. Johns	

RECEIVED APR 8 1970 NATIONAL REGISTER

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: St. Augustine Historical Restoration & Preservation Commission

DATE OF PHOTO: January 21, 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT: 46 St. George Street, St. Augustine, Fla. (770C)

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

From City Building roof.
Looking SE
Sanchez House, center

769C

NPS Number 70-7-09-0001

Title: St. Augustine

(14)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
St. Johns	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
70.7.09.0001	7/1/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Augustine

AND/OR HISTORIC: Historic St. Augustine

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine

STATE: Florida | CODE: 32084 | COUNTY: St. Johns | CODE:

RECEIVED APR 8 1970 NATIONAL REGISTER

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: St. Augustine Historical Restoration & Preservation Commission

DATE OF PHOTO: January 21, 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT: 46 St. George Street, St. Augustine, Fla. (#769C)

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

From City Building roof, looking NE
Ortega House, left foreground.

767C
16.

NPS Number 70-7-09-0001

Title: St. Augustine

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGIST

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
St. Johns	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
70.7.09.0001	7/1/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Augustine

AND/OR HISTORIC: Historic St. Augustine

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Florida	32084	St. Johns	

RECEIVED APR 8 1970 NATIONAL REGISTER

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: St. Augustine Historical Restoration & Preservation Commission

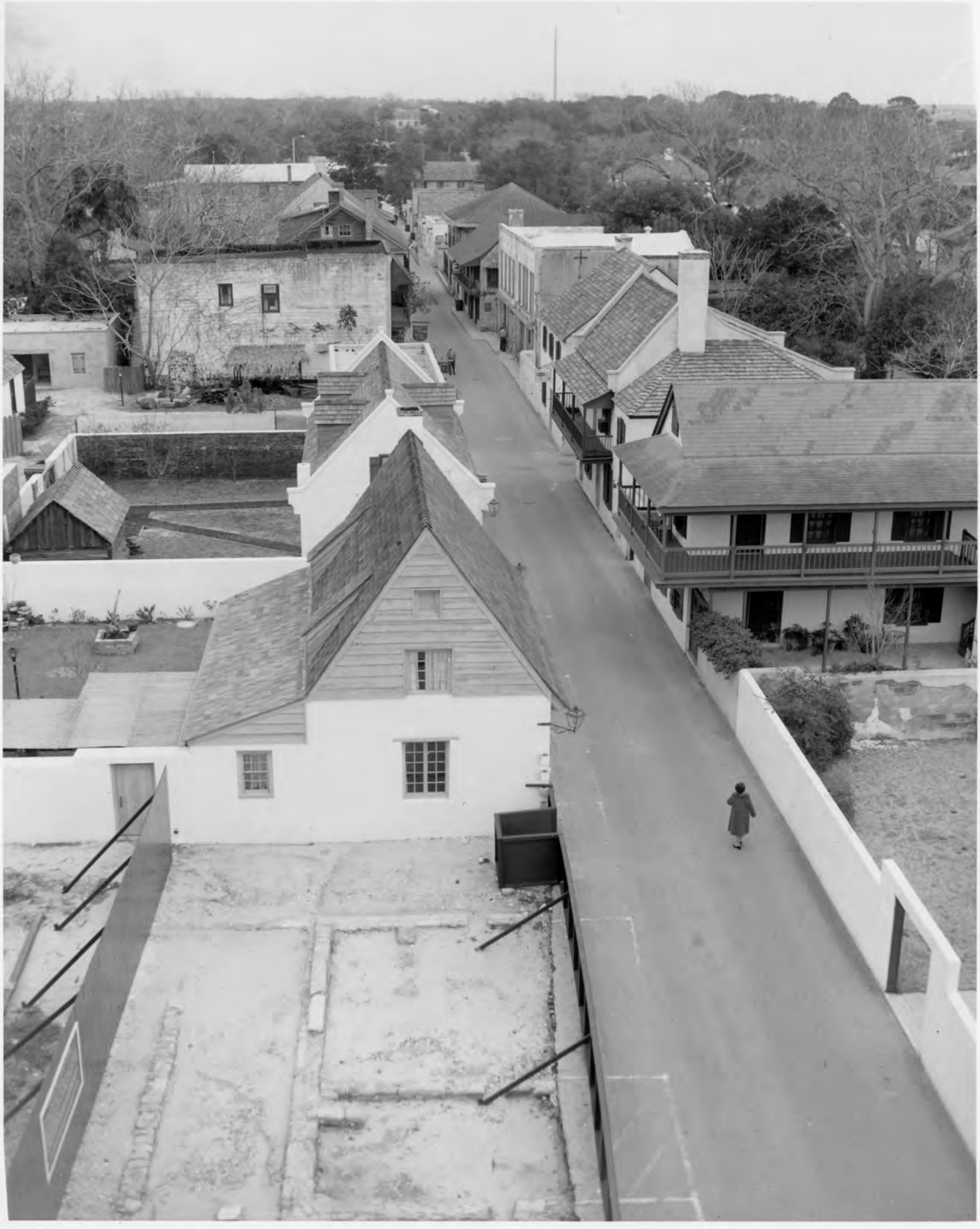
DATE OF PHOTO: January 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT: 46 St. George Street, St. Augustine, Fla. (#767C)

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

From east tower of Flagler College (Ponce de Leon Hotel), looking NE. Telephone building right center foreground.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
St. Johns	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
70-7-09-0001	7/1/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Augustine

AND/OR HISTORIC: Historic St. Augustine

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Florida	32084	St. Johns	

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: St. Augustine Historical Restoration & Preservation Commission

DATE OF PHOTO: January 21, 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT: 46 St. George Street, St. Augustine, Fla. (#771C)

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

From City Building roof, looking N.
St. George Street, center; Ortega House, left center;
McHenry house, right center.

RECEIVED APR 8 1970 NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number 70-7-09-0001

Title: St. Augustine

Loc.

763C
#12

4th District
Wm. Chappell, Jr.

NPS Number 70-7-09-0001

Title: St. Augustine

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
St. Johns	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
70.7.09.0001	7/1/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Augustine

AND/OR HISTORIC: Historic St. Augustine

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine

STATE: Florida | CODE: 32084 | COUNTY: St. Johns | CODE:

RECEIVED JUN 8 1970 NATIONAL REGISTER

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: St. Augustine Historical Restoration & Preservation Commission

DATE OF PHOTO: January, 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT: 46 St. George Street, St. Augustine, Fla. (#763C)

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

From east tower of Flagler College (Ponce de Leon Hotel) looking SE; County Court House (Casa Monica Hotel) center foreground.

766C
#15

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number 70-7-09-0001

Title: St. Augustine

(10)

Lo

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
St. Johns	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
70.7.09.0001	5/1/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME
   - COMMON: St. Augustine
   - AND/OR HISTORIC: Historic St. Augustine
2. LOCATION
   - STREET AND NUMBER:
   - CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine
   - STATE: Florida | CODE: 32084 | COUNTY: St. Johns | CODE:
3. PHOTO REFERENCE
   - PHOTO CREDIT: St. Augustine Historical Restoration & Preservation Commission
   - DATE OF PHOTO: January 1970
   - NEGATIVE FILED AT: 46 St. George Street, St. Augustine, Florida (#766C)
4. IDENTIFICATION
   - DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

From east tower of Flagler College (Ponce de Leon Hotel), looking ENE. Davis Shores and inlet in background.

RECEIVED APR 8 1970 NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
St. Johns	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
70.1.09.0001	7/1/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Augustine

AND/OR HISTORIC: Historic St. Augustine

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Florida	32084	St. Johns	

RECEIVED APR 8 1970 NATIONAL REGISTER

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: St. Augustine Historical Restoration & Preservation Commission

DATE OF PHOTO: January 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT: 46 St. George Street, St. Augustine, Fla. (#765C)

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

From east tower of Flagler College (Ponce de Leon Hotel), looking E. Exchange Bank left center background.

PROPERTY OF THE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
St. Johns	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
70.7.09.0001	7/1/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Augustine

AND/OR HISTORIC: Historic St. Augustine

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Florida	32084	St. Johns	

RECEIVED APR 8 1970 NATIONAL REGISTER

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: St. Augustine Historical Restoration & Preservation Commission

DATE OF PHOTO: January 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT: 46 St. George Street, St. Augustine, Fla. (#764C)

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

From east tower of Flagler College (Ponce de Leon Hotel), looking ESE; rear of Government House left center.

1000-50-6

764C

McCRORYS

760C

#10.

NPS Number 70-7-09-0001

Title: St Augustine

(5)

Loc. St Johns County, Florida

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
St. Johns	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
70.709.0001	7/1/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME
   - COMMON: St. Augustine
   - AND/OR HISTORIC: Historic St. Augustine
2. LOCATION
   - STREET AND NUMBER:
   - CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine
   - STATE: Florida | CODE: 32084 | COUNTY: St. Johns | CODE:
3. PHOTO REFERENCE
   - PHOTO CREDIT: St. Augustine Historical Restoration & Preservation Commission
   - DATE OF PHOTO: January 1970
   - NEGATIVE FILED AT: 46 St. George Street, St. Augustine, Fla. (#760C)
4. IDENTIFICATION
   - DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

From roof of Exchange Bank Building, looking west.
Flagler College (Ponce de Leon Hotel) center background.

RECEIVED APR 8 1970 NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
St. Johns	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
70.7.09.0001	7/1/70

RECEIVED APR 8 1970 NATIONAL REGISTER

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Augustine

AND/OR HISTORIC: Historic St. Augustine

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Florida	32084	St. Johns	

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: St. Augustine Historical Restoration & Preservation Commission

DATE OF PHOTO: January 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT: 46 St. George Street, St. Augustine, Fla. (#759C)

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

From roof of Exchange Bank Building, looking NW.
Peck House, center foreground.

NPS Number 70-7-09-0001

Title: St. Augustine

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

6 #
2656

761C What description?

NPS Number 70-7-09-0001

Title: St Augustine

Loc.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
St. Johns	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
70.7.09-0001	7/1/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Augustine

AND/OR HISTORIC: Historic St. Augustine

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Florida	32084	St. Johns	

RECEIVED APR 8 1970 NATIONAL REGISTER

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: St. Augustine Historical Restoration & Preservation Commission

DATE OF PHOTO: January 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT: 46 St. George Street, St. Augustine, Fla. (#761C)

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

From roof of Exchange Bank Building, looking northeast.

Rainbow

762C

11

NPS Number 70-7-09-0001

Title: St. Augustine

(4)

Loc. St. Johns County, Florida
From east tower of Flagler College (Ponce de Leon Hotel)

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
St. Johns	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
70.7.09.0001	7/1/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME
   - COMMON: St. Augustine
   - AND/OR HISTORIC: Historic St. Augustine
2. LOCATION
   - STREET AND NUMBER:
   - CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine
   - STATE: Florida | CODE: 32084 | COUNTY: St. Johns | CODE:
3. PHOTO REFERENCE
   - PHOTO CREDIT: St. Augustine Historical Restoration & Preservation Commission
   - DATE OF PHOTO: January 1970
   - NEGATIVE FILED AT: 46 St. George Street, St. Augustine, Fla. (#762C)
4. IDENTIFICATION
   - DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

From east tower of Flagler College (Ponce de Leon Hotel), looking south. Lightner Building (Alcazar Hotel), center foreground.

RECEIVED APR 8 1970 NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	Florida
COUNTY	St. Johns
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	70-7-09-0001
DATE	7/1/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Augustine

AND/OR HISTORIC: Historic St. Augustine

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine

STATE: Florida — CODE: 32084 — COUNTY: — CODE:

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: St. Augustine Historical Restoration & Preservation Commission

DATE OF PHOTO: January 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT: 46 St. George Street, St. Augustine, Fla. (#758C)

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

From roof of Exchange Bank Building, looking north.
City Building left background.

RECEIVED APR 8 1970 NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number 70-7-09-0001

Title: St Augustine

8 #

MOTOR
LODGE

>57C
#6

NPS Number 70-7-09-0001

Title: St. Augustine

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE: Florida
COUNTY: St. Johns
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER: 70.209.0001 DATE: 11/70

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES RECEIVED APR 8 1970 DATE ENTERED 11/19/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME
   - COMMON: St. Augustine
   - AND/OR HISTORIC: Historic St. Augustine
2. LOCATION
   - STREET AND NUMBER:
   - CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine
   - STATE: Florida | CODE: 32084 | COUNTY: | CODE:
3. PHOTO REFERENCE
   - PHOTO CREDIT: St. Augustine Historical Restoration & Preservation Commission
   - DATE OF PHOTO: January 1970
   - NEGATIVE FILED AT: 46 St. George St., St. Augustine, Fla. (#757C)
4. IDENTIFICATION
   - DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.: From roof of Exchange Bank Building. Looking NE. Drysdale House right center foreground.

FL-12

Show near
Copy on
hist. districts
p. 40

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reproduced from the collection of the Library of Congress

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
(Library of Congress Negative)

Prime A. Beaudoin, Photographer

Date _____, 19 61

FL 12

St. Augustine Historic District
(Dm Juan Ponades Hill)
St Augustine, St Johns County, Florida
4-15-70 doe

RS

52985
FLA
55-SAUE
34-1

768C
12.

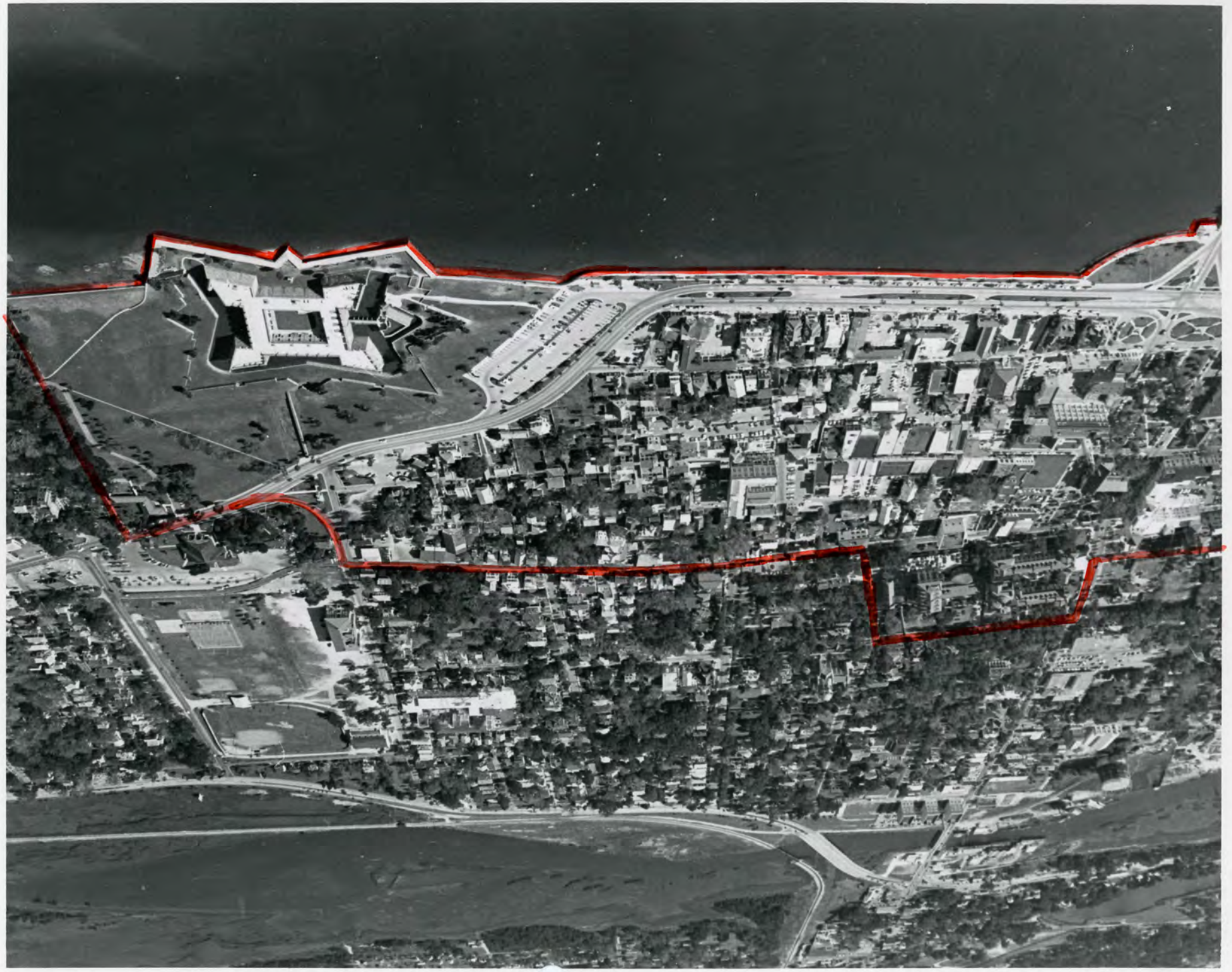
NPS Number 76-7-04-0001

Title: St. Augustine

(15)

Loc. St. Johns County, Florida
Security Federal Buildings
Wright Center

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
St. Johns	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
70-7-09-0001	7/1/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Augustine

AND/OR HISTORIC: Historic St. Augustine

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Florida	32084	St. Johns	

RECEIVED APR 8 1970 NATIONAL REGISTER

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: St. Augustine Historical Restoration & Preservation Commission

DATE OF PHOTO: January 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT: 46 St. George Street, St. Augustine, Fla. (#139A)

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Aerial view, looking west. Covers north half of historic district.

Title: St. Augustine

NPS Number 70-7-09-0001

1 of 1

139A

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

ST. AUGUSTINE QUADRANGLE
FLORIDA—ST. JOHNS CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NE/4 ST. AUGUSTINE 15′ QUADRANGLE

4744 II SW (DURBIN)
4744 III SE (SOUTH PONTE VEDRA BEACH)
4743 IV (ST AUGUSTINE 1:62 500)
JACKSONVILLE 29 MI.
HILDEN 6.5 MI.
JACKSONVILLE BEACH 20 MI.
SOUTH PONTE VEDRA BEACH 1.5 MI.
GREEN COVE SPRINGS 21 MI.
ORANGEDALE 15 MI.
VERMONT HEIGHTS 6.2 MI.
ST. AUGUSTINE BEACH 1.8 MI.
DAYTONA BEACH 48 MI.

81°22′30″ 30°00′ 81°15′ 29°52′30″
R. 29 E. R. 30 E.
420 000 FEET 390 000 FEET
2 050 000 FEET 2 020 000 FEET
T. 6 S. T. 7 S.

Capos Island
Casa Cola
Araquey
Woodlawn
Usinas Beach
Vilano Beach
Comatchie Island
Davis Shores
Anastasia
Bird Island
ANASTASIA STATE PARK
Florida Industrial College
College Park
Moultrie Junction
Murray High Sch
Woodlawn Cem
Mt Pleasant Cem
Ponce de Leon Golf Club
Drive-In Theater
State Deaf and Blind Institute
Fountain of Youth Park
Radio Tower
Hospital Cr
Tidal Flat
Vilano Point
Lighthouse
Water
Quarry Cr
Pile
Piling
Sand
Borrow Pit
Beacon
Light
BM
Cem
Tank
Pile

TOLOMATO RIVER
GUANO RIVER
Sombrero Creek
Casa Cola Cr
Ximanies Cr
Indian Cr
Pancho Cr
Robinson Creek
Kurths Island
Red House Branch
Oyster Cr
Maria Sanchez Lake
MATANZAS RIVER
San Sebastian River
Salt Run
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CONCH ISLAND
ANASTASIA ISLAND

FLORIDA EAST COAST LINE
TELEPHONE LINE
3 TRACKS
COAST
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Project Depth 12 Feet
VILANO BEACH BRIDGE
OVERHEAD CABLE
BRIDGE OF LIONS
SAN MARCO AVE
GROVE AVE
ORANGE
RIBERIA ST
KING ST
CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL MON
City Hall
Courthouse
St Joseph's Academy
Yacht Basin
State Arsenal
Flagler Memorial Hospital
Fairchild-St Augustine Airfield
Light
Lighto
Piling
Pile
Sand
Water

Mapped by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
Edited and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Florida Geodetic Survey

Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs taken 1952 and 1956. Topography by planetable surveys 1953
Field check 1956

Hydrography compiled from USC&GS charts 842 and 1243 (1958) and supplementary information

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Florida coordinate system, east zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown

Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations

MN GN
1° 18 MILS
0°09′ 3 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1970 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1970. This information not field checked

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

St. Augustine Historic District Revision

St. Augustine, Florida

UTM Reference:

A. 17/469940/3307400
B. 17/470100/3306465
C. 17/470140/3306210
D. 17/469825/3306160
E. 17/470445/3306820
F. 17/469620/3307300

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty
Medium-duty
Light-duty
Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route
State Route

FLORIDA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.
NE/4 ST. AUGUSTINE 15′ QUADRANGLE
N2952.5—W8115/7.5

1956
PHOTOREVISED 1970
AMS 4743 IV NE—SERIES V847

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1972
USC&GS T-9904

Florida Engineering Services Corporation
315 Beard Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32303
904-222-1441
MAP AGENT

Form 10-301
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
St. Johns	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
70.7.09.0001	7/1/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Augustine

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: St. Augustine

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Florida		St. Johns	

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE: U. S. Geological Survey

SCALE: 1:24,000

DATE: 1956

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property broundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SITE MAP LEGEND

STYLE — CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS			
FRAME VERNACULAR		SECOND EMPIRE	
MASONRY VERNACULAR		BRITISH COLONIAL	
BUNGALOW		MISSION REVIVAL	
MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL		TUDOR	
COLONIAL REVIVAL		VENETIAN RENAISSANCE	
GARAGE APARTMENT		GOTHIC	
SPANISH COLONIAL		NEOCLASSICAL REVIVAL	
ST. AUGUSTINE COLONIAL REVIVAL		ROMANESQUE	
QUEEN ANNE		COMMERCIAL	
MOORISH REVIVAL		OCTAGON	
CARPENTER GOTHIC		SPANISH RENAISSANCE	
ITALIANATE		GREEK REVIVAL	

DATE		CONDITION	
COLONIAL	-1821	EXCELLENT	○
TERRITORIAL-STATEHOOD	1821-1865	GOOD	△
POST-BELLUM	1865-1885	FAIR	◑
FLAGLER	1885-1905	DETERIORATED	●
EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY	1905-1930		
MODERN	1930	X NON-CONTRIBUTING	

STYLE SYMBOL = CONTRIBUTING
X = NON-CONTRIBUTING

ST. AUGUSTINE HISTORIC DISTRICT

0 500 FEET

1986 REVISION

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: FLORIDA, St. Johns

DATE RECEIVED: 3/07/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/23/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 70000847

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER Edson Beall DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 4.21.14

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

ST. AUGUSTINE RECONSTRUCTIONS

SJ# refers to file number of the property in the Florida Master Site File, Florida's State Inventory. In 2010, reconstructions that were State-owned came under the management of the University of Florida, in accordance with Chapter 267.1735, Florida Statutes, enacted in 2007. UF numbers refer to the University of Florida's number assigned to it for management purposes. The other properties are owned by private individuals or non-profit organizations.

118 Avenida Menendez Worth House/ Miguel Ysardy House (SJ196)/Not UF
This two and one-half story Spanish Colonial Style building at 118 Avenida Menendez, known as the Worth House, was reconstructed in 1961. The walls are constructed of coquina, the stone taken from the original house and moved across the street to rebuild the former residence on a new site. It is not stuccoed, although covering masonry walls with plaster was a common practice for colonial buildings. A wooden balcony with spindle balustrade extends from the front (north) and an open two-story porch projects from the rear. The gable roof is shingled and wooden blinds accent the windows. The building is on the bayfront and near the Plaza.
This historic reconstruction was rebuilt "stone by stone" from the coquina of the original colonial structure. The existing structure represents the house built by Miguel Ysardy between 1791 and 1799 on Marine Street, on a site now occupied by a restaurant and parking lot. It served as one of the first hotels in the city, operating under the names of Union Hotel, Levington's and Bridier's. In 1821 the Reverend Andrew Fowler occupied a room in the hotel while establishing Trinity Parish Episcopal Church and administering to those stricken during the yellow fever epidemic. General W. J. Worth owned the home from a time prior to the Mexican War. Author Constance Fennimore Woolson, was an occupant. An 1893 *Tatler* article mentions that Dr. George E. Walton, physician and author of medical works, repaired and remodeled the house while it was in his possession. Sanborn maps show that the building was used for a variety of purposes including the Chamber of Commerce headquarters (1917) and a tourist club and apartments (1924). A frame addition in existence from 1884 to 1910 was used for commercial purposes. The building was demolished in 1961 and reconstructed on a lot closer to the bayfront.

3 Aviles Street Spanish Military Hospital (SJ217)/UF3924/Adams
This one and one-half story Spanish Colonial Style building, known as the Spanish Military Hospital, was reconstructed by the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board at 3 Aviles Street in 1966. The exterior is both masonry and wood, with the concrete blocks covered with stucco. A wooden shed projects from the rear (east) and a one-story open porch with square wood posts extends from the shed to the opposite end of the rear wall. Three shed-roof dormers add height to the half story. A six-panel door gives access to the house from the yard (north). The house is set on the street line, with the back yard enclosed by a wooden fence. It is located on a narrow brick street in one of the oldest sections of St. Augustine.
This historic reconstruction at 3 Aviles Street represents an old Spanish hospital of the late 18th century. At the end of the First Spanish Period (1763) a military hospital stood on a site across the street from the present

reconstruction. During the British occupation (1763-1784), a carpenter and builder from Scotland named William Watson remodeled a building across from the hospital. The former stable became Watson's temporary dwelling while a new house was constructed a short distance away. After completion of that house, the temporary residence was converted into a convalescent home. After the return of the Spanish in 1784, the hospital across the street burned, and in 1791 the convalescent home was purchased by the government and used as a military hospital. A map of 1834 indicated the site was once "the new city counsell [sic] house lot." Early Sanborn maps show two one-story frame buildings housing offices and a barber shop between 1884 and 1888. A two-story "veneered concrete" building and two frame buildings replaced the earlier structures. In 1966 the property was purchased by the St. Augustine Preservation Board and the 19th-century buildings were demolished for reconstruction of the present structure. The building originally was equipped as it would have appeared in its hospital function and was opened to the public.

26 Charlotte Street Blacksmith Shop (SJ526)/UF3931/Adams
This one-story British Colonial Style building, known as the Blacksmith Shop, was reconstructed in 1969 by the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board at 26 Charlotte Street. The wood frame, board-and-batten building was constructed with building methods similar to those used in the British Period (1763-1784). All structural elements were shaped from pine logs with broad axe and adze, then notched or mortised and pegged. The dirt floor and absence of interior finishing is also typical of the time period. A shed-roofed porch extends from one side.

The historic reconstruction at 26 Charlotte Street represents one of several buildings owned by Alexander Skinner in 1771. In 1782 Skinner sold the buildings to David Morran, who rented one of the buildings to a blacksmith. The property was left in the hands of land agents after Florida reverted to Spanish ownership in 1784. The 1888 Sanborn Fire Insurance map shows the site was occupied by a two-story frame private residence, which was replaced in 1904 by a new two-story frame dwelling. The house stands as an example of British Period (1763-1784) buildings, and reproduces English carpentry of the time.

58 Charlotte Street Luciano de Herrera House (SJ539)/Not UF
This one and one-half story Spanish Colonial Style building, known as the Luciano de Herrera House at 58 Charlotte Street, was reconstructed in 1967 by the St. Augustine Restoration Foundation, Inc. It represents a house of the Second Spanish Period (1784-1821). The L-shaped building consists of both masonry and board and batten walls, consistent with early descriptions. The masonry walls are covered with plaster, a practice common in colonial days to protect the walls from moisture. A masonry wall and wooden fence enclose a patio. A shed-roofed dormer gives additional living space to the half story. The building is located on a narrow brick street near the restored area of the city.

This historic reconstruction at 58 Charlotte Street is listed on the 1764 Puente map as a *ripio* (rubblework) house belonging to Juan de Muro. During the British Period (1763-1784) the house was first owned by William

Wilson, who made additions, and later by Joseph and Mary Peavett, who owned other property, including the "Oldest House". The Peavetts sold to James Scotland. In a claim to the crown for former properties, Scotland describes the house as a "good stone house consisting of three good rooms and a garrett with a kitchen, and garden well fenced and in a very public situation for trade . . ." William Slater was owner in 1784 when the Spanish returned to Florida. The property was conveyed at that time to Luciano de Herrera. Herrera was one of the eight government appointees elected to remain as a liaison between the old and new regimes. In addition to his property dealing, Herrera acted as mediator between the Indian tribes and the province, and served as a spy for Spain during the American Revolution. He died in 1788 and at that time the property was conveyed to Captain Miguel Iznardy. The many owners following Iznardy included prominent resident George Burt. Sanborn maps show the site was occupied as early as 1884 by a business complex of one- and two-story buildings that housed several businesses. The structure was burned in the 1914 fire, and was left vacant until sometime between 1924 and 1930, when a large parking garage was built. In 1966 the garage was demolished for building of the existing reconstruction, which was opened for commercial use in February 1967.

206 Charlotte Street William Watson House (SJ541) see (SJ217)/UF3925/Adams
This two-story building at 206 Charlotte Street was reconstructed in 1968 by the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board. The two-story open porch on the front consists of square wood posts and a simple balustrade. Exterior accents include wooden blinds and an attic louver. The house represents the type of residence constructed during the British Period (1763-1784). A gate in the masonry fence opens into the yard. A wooden fence on the north side faces a parking lot. The house is adjacent to a narrow brick road in one of the oldest sections of St. Augustine.

This reconstruction of a British Period (1763-1784) residence represents the house of carpenter William Watson. The property is listed on the 1764 Puente map as belonging to Don Juan Jose de Arrarsate. The House is "stone and boards." After a series of transactions, it became the property of James Penman. Watson purchased the property from Penman in 1779. After converging stables on the site of the reconstructed *Hospital Militar,* Watson built his own house on this lot. When Spain regained control of Florida in 1784, the property went to Minorcan leader Father Pedro Camps. The house eventually became the property of a young Minorcan boy, Martin Mateos Kennedy, for whom Father Camps was guardian. His heirs claimed ownership until 1802, when the last descendant died. The house was sold in 1877 to Cesemer Masters by C. Bravo, but disappeared by 1894, probably a victim of the 1887 fire. Sanborn fire insurance maps indicate the area was vacant until 1899, when a stable building, owned by C.A. Masters, was shown on the map. In 1907, Vincent J. Mickler, a tinner, occupied the site, followed by the Acme Machine Company, F.W. Cheatham, proprietor. The Watson House was reconstructed in 1968 by the St. Augustine Historic Preservation Board.

257 Charlotte Street Manuel de Herrera House (SJ550)/Not UF
This one and one-half story Spanish Colonial Style building, known as the Manuel de Herrera House, at 257 Charlotte Street was reconstructed by the St. Augustine Historical Society in 1955 and is one of the first historic

reconstructions done in St. Augustine. It represents a house of the mid-18th century. A two-story open porch with chamfered posts and beaded porch railing faces the south yard. The coquina walls have a stucco finish. Wooden shutters accent the windows of this house set on the street line. The building is near St. Joseph's Academy, located in one of the oldest sections St. Augustine.

This historic reconstruction at 257 Charlotte Street was built for use by the Historical Society as a warehouse and museum lab. It represents a house listed in the 1788 Rocque map as "a masonry house, in fair condition, owned by Don Manuel de Herrera." The house disappeared from maps between 1893 and 1899, after which time the property was owned by Charles B. Mickler, and later the Horace Lindsley Family. The society purchased the property in 1946 from James S. Lindsley and built the historic reconstruction, one of the first in the city, nine years later.

269 Charlotte Street Alexander-Garrido House (SJ551)/Not UF

This one-story Spanish Colonial style building known as the Alexander-Garrido House at 269 Charlotte Street was reconstructed in 1966 by the St. Augustine Historical Society. It was intended to represent a structure north of the larger Alexander House reconstructed by the Society, but does not strictly conform to shape or location of structures shown on the Rocque map. The L-shaped building is flush to the street with an entrance to the yard through a gate. A one-story open porch extends from the south side. Wooden *rejas* decorate the street side windows and copper downspouts carry water from the flat roof. The house is near the "Oldest House" complex, St. Francis Barracks, and St. Joseph's Academy. It is on a narrow street in one of the oldest sections of town. This building at 269 Charlotte Street was built with the intention of representing a house once owned by William Alexander. The Rocque map shows two buildings north of a larger structure built by Alexander as his residence. The two outbuildings, number 247 and 248, are both masonry structures set flush to the street line. The existing structure is described as representing the rectangular structure number 247; however, it more nearly resembles the L-shaped building closer to the main house. The earlier Puente map lists two tabby houses (numbers 334 and 333) as belonging to Francisco de Leon and Rocque Peycrya. The property was apparently included in the British land grant to William Alexander,a member of the trading firm of Panton, Leslie, and Company. Alexander sold to Don Juan O'Donavan after the return of the Spanish in 1784. The 1790 Quesada list describes the property as belonging to Miguel O'Reilly, an Irish priest who died in 1812. The property was inherited by O'Reilly's brother and sold two years later to Antonio Alverez. In 1821 the house was purchased by Eliza Lee who retained the property until 1838 when Manuel Garrido became the owner. The Garrido family lived there until 1865, when the property was conveyed to Mary Roddy whose heirs sold it to the Negro [African] Methodist Episcopal Church in the same year. The frame house razed for reconstruction was either built by Roddy or the church. The Historical Society purchased the property in 1957 and built the current structure in 1966.

271 Charlotte Street Alexander-O'Donavan-O'Reilly House (SJ552)/Not UF
This two-story Spanish colonial style building known as the Alexander-O'Donavan-O'Reilly House at 271 Charlotte Street was constructed in 1964 by the St. Augustine Historical Society. Typical of many colonial period homes, the house sits on the street line with a gate opening into the yard. It exemplifies the St. Augustine plan of construction with a loggia facing south, a construction method commonly employed for climate control. The entrance to the house is from the loggia. Distinctive features include arches, a second floor open porch with chamfered posts, and angled boards in the shed-roof dormers. The masonry walls have a stucco finish. The building is adjacent to the "Oldest House" complex and near both St. Francis Barracks on the south side, and St. Joseph's Academy to the northwest. It is on a narrow street in one of the oldest sections St. Augustine.

This historic reconstruction at 271 Charlotte Street represents a house built during the British Period (1763-1784), but known to conform to the common Spanish colonial style construction as determined by the 1788 Rocque map sketch. This lot, as well as surrounding property, was granted to William Alexander by the British crown in 1778. Alexander, a member of Panton, Leslie, and Company, a trading firm, constructed a large house on the lot, possibly using some of a former stone structure described on the 1764 Puente map as belonging to the heirs of Antonio de la Cruz. At the close of the British Period, Alexander offered his property for sale separately or as a whole. The house was purchased by John O'Donavan, a second lieutenant in the Hibernia Regiment. O'Donavan, after a clandestine and adventurous romance, married the daughter of Governor Vincente Manuel de Zespedes. He was exiled for a time but returned to the city in 1787 to live with his wife, Dona Dominica Zespedes in either this house or a Marine Street building also owned by O'Donavan. In 1789, the house was sold to Father Miguel O'Reilly, although it was not his residence. Father O'Reilly died in 1812 and two years later the house was purchased by Antonio Alvarez. Alvarez, who also owned the "Oldest House," retained the property until death in 1866. After that time, it passed through various ownerships, including Miss A. M Brooks, William Murray, and George M. Corbett. In 1961, the Historical Society purchased the property together with Corbett Apartments on Marine Street. After archaeological examination of the area in 1962, the existing frame house was razed and construction was completed in 1964 which now houses the Library and Administrative offices of the Society. Sanborn maps indicate that the previous structure was built between 1899 and 1904.

12 Charlotte Street Sims House (SJ525)/UF 3929/Adams
The Sims House is a one-story, L-shaped frame with lapped siding building. It has a gable-end roof with split wood shingles, plastered walls and ceiling and wood floors.

This is a frame house typical of the kind built by English refugees from the American Revolution in the 1780s. A silversmith from Scotland named William Sims operated such a shop in St. Augustine during the British Period (1763-1785). The funds for purchase of the property and reconstruction of the house in 1962 were contributed by a descendant of the colonial silversmith, William Sims II, who served as a trustee on the Historic

St. Augustine Preservation & Restoration Commission from 1961 to 1965. The reconstruction was completed in 1964.

12a Charlotte Street Sims Outbuilding (SJ5580)/UF3930/Adams
The outbuilding for the Sims House is wood framed, covered with beveled siding. The roof gabled on one end and hipped on the other. It is covered with wood shingles. The reconstruction was completed in 1964.

27 Cuna Street Wells Print Shop (SJ620)/Not UF
This one-story English Colonial style building known as the Wells Print Shop, was reconstructed in 1969 by the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board at 27 Cuna Street. The wood frame building is a representation of the typical gabled structure preferred by British settlers for ease and speed of building. The foundation is coquina wall. Distinctive features include the neoclassical molding around the door and windows. The building is located on the street line in a mixed residential and commercial area of restored St. George Street. This historic reconstruction at 27 Cuna Street represents the Print Shop of William wells, who came to St. Augustine from South Carolina in 1782. Wells arrived with his printing press and, with the aid of his brother John, established the first newspaper in Florida known as *The East Florida Gazette*. In the early 1970s, an operational press printed copies of the historic newspaper as well as producing maps, letterheads, and other miscellaneous printed material. The shop remains for tourists to see but the press has been silenced since 1977. Sanborn maps show this occupied by a two-story, frame, private residence, which was demolished for reconstruction of the existing building

46 ½ Cuna Street Antonio Jose Rodriguez House (SJ623)/UF3916/Adams
Same as 58 St. George St.

This one-story Spanish colonial style building known as the Antonio Jose Rodriguez House, was reconstructed in 1969 by the St. Augustine Restoration Foundation, Inc., at 46 ½ Cuna Street. Not typical of colonial structures, the house is not set off of the street line although a street gate opening leads to the building. The entrance to the two-room flat-roofed structure is from the southern loggia. The placement of the loggia and the lack of windows on the north wall were designed for climate control, utilizing summer breezes and eliminating the chill of north winds. This form of construction, known as the St. Augustine Plan, also took full advantage of the warmth of the last rays of winter sun which is oriented toward the south horizon, while creating shade from the hot noonday summer sun. The concrete block wall has been stuccoed, representing a common colonial practice of plastering masonry walls for protection.

This historic reconstruction at 46 ½ Cuna Street is listed on the 1764 Puente map as a two-room tabby house belonging to Antonia Jose Rodriguez. The house was demolished during the British Period (1763-1784). In the early 1970s, the building was used to display the pottery-making techniques, although in the last several years, it has served as an office and supply room. Early Sanborn maps show this site occupied by a three-story hotel

known as the Columbia House. The building was demolished around 1965 for reconstruction this and the adjacent Sanchez de Ortigosa House.

11 King Street **Florida Heritage House/Wakeman House (SJ1025)/Not UF**
This two-story Masonry Vernacular building, known as the Florida Heritage House or the Seth Wakeman House, was reconstructed in 1965 at 11 King Street by the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board. Long wooden balconies with chamfered posts extend from the front and rear (north and south) elevations. The criss-cross design on the railing, a pattern typical of the early American period (1821-1860) is clearly shown on the 1855 Horton View of St. Augustine. Wakeman constructed this building about 1852. The board and batten construction can be seen in a Civil War period photograph in the Photographic Collection at the Florida State Archives. The reconstruction consists of concrete block walls with a stucco finish. The building faces the Plaza in a commercially developed section the city.

The building at 11 King Street is reconstruction of the building once owned by Seth M. Wakeman, a Connecticut merchant who operated a grocery store in the building. A photograph taken during the Civil War shows the building occupied by Union soldiers. Another photograph from around the 1880s shows its function as a store. The building is pointed a dark color with white (or light) trim on the railing and posts of the balcony and around the windows. The 1884 Sanborn map shows a three-story frame building housing a dry-goods store and a "Gentemen's Store" that was non-existent by 1888. The 1893 map shows a three-story veneered concrete building designed "Lynn's Hotel." The hotel is later called the Algonquin and finally became the Chautauqua Hotel by 1910. It housed restaurants, stores and the Bayview Hotel, and apartments before it was demolished to make way for the existing building.

74 Marine Street **De La Rosa House (SJ1277)/Not UF**
This two-story Spanish Colonial style building known as the De L Rosa House at 74 Marine Street was reconstructed in 1963 by the St. Augustine Historical Society. The design is based on a floor plan in the Rocque map of 1788. A balcony with chamfered posts and jigsawn brackets extends from the south side. Typical of houses of the colonial period, the building abuts the street, and the masonry walls have been covered with plaster. A masonry fence surrounds the garden area. Wooden blinds accent the windows. The house is near St. Francis Barracks, and the "Oldest House" complex. It is on a narrow street in one of the oldest section of St. Augustine.

This historic reconstruction at 74 Marine Street was named for Dona Petrona Perez de la Rosa, a native of St. Augustine, born in 1707. The Puente map of 1764 shows her owning a vacant lot on the bayfront, and "stone and frame houses" west of the lot, designated as 346 in Block K. The property was conveyed to William Greening, an Englishman who died in 1768. The 1788 Rocque map describes a two-story stone house, number 253, as belonging to Juan Joseph Bousquet, the surgeon of the Royal Hospital. By 1790, the house was considered a "rubblework masonry house in poor condition." Antonio de Palma purchased the house,

conveying it to Francisco Rovira in 1799. After several transactions the house became the property of Jean Ayerault, whose heirs sold the lot and house in 1838 to Juan Pellicer. In 1868, Julia Twanowski bought the house, possibly demolishing the older structure to build a new residence. By 1899, when purchased by George Corbett, the lot was vacant. The St. Augustine Historical Society purchased the lot from Corbett's heirs in 1961, constructing the existing apartment house in 1963.

21 St. George Street Gallegos House (SJ1882)/UF3905
This one-story Spanish Colonial style building known as the Gallegos House, at 21 St. George Street, was reconstruction 1963 by the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board, and formed part of the living history museum, San Agustin Antiguo. Typical of the colonial structures, the house is set on the street line with a gate opening into the yard. The entrance to the two-room ouse is from the southern porch. Te placement of the loggia and the lack of windows on the north wall were designed for climate control, utilizing summer breezes and eliminating the chill of north winds. This form of construction known as the St. Augustine Plan, also took full advantage of the warmth of the lat rays of the winter sun which is oriented toward the south horizon, while creating shade form the hot noonday summer sun. The walls of this reconstruction are made of tabby, a building material of oyster shells, limestone, sand and water, which was used in the colonial period. The stucco finish is typical of the plaster exterior used by the colonists to protect masonry walls. Projecting rain spouts carry water from the flat-roofed building. Wood shutters and *rejas* are distinctive elements which also reflect the colonial stoye. The large yard is completely encircled by a masonry wall and a frame fence was used in the earlier years for gardens, livestock, and outdoor cooking. The yard also contains a reconstruction barrel well and a palm-thatched structure. Although many colonial homes utilized detached kitchens, this house has a masonry stove contained within.

This historic reconstruction at 21 St. George Street represents a house of the average St. Augustine resident of the mid-18th century. It appears on the 1764 Puente map as a masonry residence of Martin Martinez Gallegos, an artilleryman. According to the 1788 Rocque map, the house was occupied by a three-story stone and frame building serving as a hotel from 1888 until 1930. The hotel underwent numerous name changes to include San Salvador, The Abbey, The Arlington, Tourist Inn, and the Rectors. From 1963 until 1976, the reconstructed house served as an Information Center and Ticket Office for the restored area. In 1976, it was opened to the public, depicting the life-style of a late First Spanish period family.

22 St. George Street Ribera House (SJ1883)/UF3906/Adams
This two-story Spanish colonial style building at 22 St. George Street, known as the Ribera House, was reconstructed in 1964 under the auspices of the St. Augustine Restoration Foundation, Inc., and formed part of the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board's living museum, San Agustin Antiguo. Typical of colonial structures, the house is set on the street line with a gate opening into the yard. The entrance to the four-room house is through the southern loggia. The placement of the logia and the lack of windows on the north wall were designed for climate control, utilizing summer breezed and eliminating the chill of north winds. This form

of construction concept resembles the more modest two-room Gallegos House across the street. The coquina walls represent a commonly used building material after 1702. The stucco finish is typical of the plaster exterior used by the colonists to protect masonry walls. A wooden balcony projects above the street and *rejas* cover the windows. Interior shutters provide additional protection when necessary. The Tuscan columns of the arched loggia and the molded plaster add distinctive touches. The large yard is encircled by a masonry wall and contains fruit trees and a garden. It was used in colonial days to grow foods, raise livestock, and for outdoor cooking. The detached kitchen is set back on the lot.

This historic reconstruction at 22 St. George Street represents a house of a well-to-do St. Augustine family of the mid-18th century. The 1764 Puente map lists artillaryman Juan de Ribera as the owner. The existing structure was built on the foundations of the original residence, conforming to the dimensions and floor plan of that house. San maps show that the site was occupied in 1888 by a two-story brick building housing a "Fruit" and "Millinery" shop. In 1893, the store is labeled "B & S" followed by "Jewelry," "Grocery," "Barber," and "Music." By 1930, the first floor contained stores and the second floor housed the Parks Hotel. The Parks operated until it was razed for construction of the Ribera House, at which time archaeological research uncovered the foundations.

25 St. George Street Gomez House (SJ1884)/UF3909/Adams
(27)
This one and one-half story Spanish Colonial style building at 25 St. George Street known as the Gomez House was reconstructed in 1971 by the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board and formed part of the Preservation Board's living history museum, San Agustin Antiguo. The board and batten structure is representative of a minority of frame structures in the mid-18th century. The house is set on the street line with a wooden gate opening into the fenced-in yard. The yard was used for gardening, raising livestock, and outdoor cooking; it contains a coquina well. A ladder in the one-room house leads to the attic sleeping quarters. Windows can be secured by the interior wooden shutters.
This historic reconstruction at 25 St. George Street represents a house of a typical St. Augustine resident of the mid-18th century. The Puente map describes it a a "house of boards" owned by infantryman Lorenzo Gomez and his wife Catarina Perdomo. The house was demolished during the British Period (1763-1784).

31 St. George Street Maria Triay House (SJ1886)/UF3908/Adams
(29)
This one and one-half story Spanish Colonial Style building, known as the Maria Triay House at 31 St. George Street, was reconstructed in 1964 by the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board. Typical of colonial structures, the house is set on the street line with a gate opening into the patio. The entrance to the two-room house is from the southern side. The placement of the patio and the lack of windows on the north wall were designed for climate control, utilizing summer breezes and eliminating the chill of the north winds. This form of construction, known as the St. Augustine Plan, also took full advantage of the warmth of the last rays of

winter sun which is oriented toward the south horizon, while creating shade from the hot noonday summer sun. A sleeping loft is nestled under the highly-pitched shingled gable roof. The patio with overhanging grape arbor is shared by the neighbor to the south. A coquina wall on the south protects a portion of the property.
This historic reconstruction at 31 St. George Street was built on the foundations of a house dating to the mid-18th century. The house was sold to Francisco Triay by Juan San Salvador shortly after Florida returned to Spanish rule in 1784. They remained in the Triay family through 1834, receiving its current name from Francisco's wife, Maria. Early Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps show the site occupied in 1888 by a one and one-half story frame building serving as a private residence and "notions and book" shop. It is designated "confectionery" by 1899. In 1904, a two-story frame building was on the site, which is listed as a rooming house by 1958. Occupants during this time included members of the Roger, Baya, and Benet families, all descendents of Minorcan colonists who migrated to St. Augustine from New Smyrna in 1777 or arrived at about that time. Benjamin Baya, in partnership with prominent merchant Bartolo Genovar, was a councilman in 1904. Since 1966, the reconstructed Triay House as been occupied by an artist's studio, an example of commercial usage of historic reconstructions.

33 St. George Street Pedro de Florencia House (SJ1887)/UF3923/Adams
This one-story Spanish Colonial Style building at 33 St. George Street, known as the Pedro De Florencia House, was reconstructed in 1964 by the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board. Typical of colonial structures, the house is set on the street line with a gate opening into the yard. The principal entrance to the house is from the southern patio. The walls of this reconstruction are concrete block and wood siding. The stucco finish is typical of the plaster exterior used by the colonists to protect masonry walls. The flat roof and drain spouts are also elements common to colonial period construction. The patio with overhanging grape arbor is shared by the neighbor to the north.

This historic reconstruction at 33 St. George Street represents a house of the average St. Augustine resident of the mid-18th century. It appears on the 1764 Puente map as a rectangular stone dwelling of infantryman Pedro de Florencia. Sanborn maps give evidence of later buildings on the site. In 1888, a two-story private residence occupied the lot. Around 1965, the St. Augustine Restoration and Preservation Board acquired the property, razing the existing structure in order to build this reconstruction. The building currently houses a Spanish restaurant and is an example of commercial usage of historic reconstructions.

35 St. George Street Gonzalez House (SJ5576)/UF3921/Adams
The Gonzalez House is a one-story stuccoed concrete block masonry building with a flat roof, exposed beam ceiling, plastered interior walls, and central heat and air. There is no plumbing. The floors are tabby concrete. The Gonzalez House is a reconstruction of a building that was originally constructed about 1740 and served as a dwelling for a Spanish soldier attached to the garrison at the Castillo de San Marcos. The land was purchased by the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board with funds provided by Elizabeth Morley Towers, at the time a member of the Board. The 1979 reconstruction was financed through a grant from the Florida Bicentennial

Commission, whose executive director, Dr. William R. Adams, was later appointed director of the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board.

37-39 St. George Street De Hita House (SJ5577)/UF3920/Adams
This building has stuccoed concrete block masonry walls. The De Hita House has a hip roof covered with wood shingles. It has an open loggias and tabby concrete floors, plastered interior walls, exposed beam ceilings and central heat.

The De Hita House is a reconstruction of a building that was originally constructed about 1740 and served as a dwelling for a Spanish soldier attached to the garrison at the Castillo de San Marcos. It has been used for museum interpretation since its reconstruction in 1979. The land was purchased by the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board with funds provided by Elizabeth Morley Towers, at the time a member of the Board. The reconstruction was financed through a grant from the Florida Bicentennial Commission, whose executive director, Dr. William R. Adams, was later appointed director of the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board.

42 St. George Street Jose Salcedo House (SJ1889)/UF3927/Adams
This two-story Spanish Colonial Style building at 42 St. George Street, known as the Jose Salcedo House, was reconstructed in 1962 by the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board. Typical of colonial structures, the house is set on the street line with a gate opening into the yard. The entrance to the house is from the southern patio. The placement of the patio and the lack of windows on the north wall were designed for climate control, utilizing summer breezes and eliminating the chill of north winds. This form of construction, known as the St. Augustine Plan, also took full advantage of the warmth of the last rays of winter sun which is oriented toward the south horizon, while creating shade from the hot noonday summer sun. A wooden wrap-around balcony with chamfered posts extends above the street on the east side and over an open patio on the south. The coquina wall is covered by stucco (except on the east side), which is typical of the plaster exterior used by the colonists to protect masonry walls. The yard, once used for planting, raising livestock, and outdoor cooking, is encircled by a masonry wall and wooden fence. A detached masonry kitchen and frame smokehouse are situated behind the main structure. A well is contained on the original site.

This historic reconstruction at 42 St. George Street was built on the foundations of a coquina house listed on the 1784 Puente map as belonging to Joquin Blanco. After the British Period (1763-1784) it passed through the hands of Captain Andres Rainsford to Don Pedro Jose de Salcedo, a Captain of Artillery. The historic reproduction is based on the appearance of the house during Salcedo's ownership. For a brief time in the 1790s, the house served as the residence of General Jorge Biassou, a Black Haitian revolutionary leader who retired to St. Augustine after fighting the Spanish in Santo Domingo. The 1888 Sanborn map shows a two-story frame structure on the site designated as a dry goods store. This later became a "Gasoline Stove Store," "Plumber," and "Private res." The reconstruction was used to house a "Candy Kitchen," with the second floor functioning

as a private residence. It is an example of commercial usage of a historic reconstruction. This house, as well as the Arrivas House and Gallegos House, was dedicated in 1963.

42 ½ St. George Street Salcedo Kitchen (SJ5579)/UF3926/Adams
The Salcedo Kitchen is a one-story coquina masonry building with a north/south shingled gable roof. A loggia runs across the east elevation A mansonry oven and fireplace are in the south wall. The floor is masonry tabby. The Salcedo Kitchen is a reconstruction of the kitchen that served the Salcedo House. It was uncovered by archaeologists based on a 1788 map showing the wall footing and fireplace hearth. That information provided the basis for the 1965 reconstruction as part of the Restoration effort.

55 St. George Street De Burgo-Pellicer House (SJ1892)/UF3912 (check various addresses) (53)

This one and one-half story British Colonial building at 57 St. George Street, known as the De Burgo-Pellicer House, was reconstructed in 1977 by the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board and formed part of the Preservation Board's living history museum, San Agustin Antiguo. The house represents a wood frame duplex constructed around 1785. A description in 1791 mentions a "house of wood covered with shingles with its kitchen of the same." The duplex is set back from the street, each side consisting of an entrance door flanked by two windows. Dormers project from both sides of the gable roof. A wooden outbuilding occupies the rear lot of each half of the house. Paneled shutters decorate the exterior.

This historic reconstruction at 57 St. George Street represents the house of two members of the group of immigrants who arrived in St. Augustine from New Smyrna in 1777. Both Francisco Pellicer a Minorcan, and Jose Peso de Burgo, a Corsican, were leaders of the ninety men, women, and children who fled the hardships of the Turnbull colony in New Smyrna. Pellicer, a carpenter by trade could well have built his own house and perhaps assisted Peso de Burgo. The land was jointly purchased by the men in 1780. Pellicer sold his property to Demetrios Fundulakis Sanchez. This house represents the Minorcan-Greek-Italian element that settled during British occupancy and remained through the Second Spanish Regime (1784-1821), strengthening ties still prevalent in the city. Early Sanborn maps show two buildings occupying the site in 1888; the north half contains a one and on-half story grocery. Both buildings changed over the years but maintained commercial usage. They were demolished after 1958 to clear the site for this reconstruction. The building was dedicated March 31, 1977.

58 St. George Street Jose Sanchez de Ortigosa House/Coquina Warehouse (SJ622)/UF3918/Adams
This one and one-half story Spanish Colonial style building was reconstructed in 1966 by the St. Augustine Restoration Foundation, Inc., at 58 St. George Street (formerly addressed as46 Cuna Street). Conjectural data suggests that the colonial structure was built in the early 1800s, perhaps during the early years of the Territorial period (1821-1845). It is known that the site was once a part of the land owned by one of the early settlers

named Jose Sanchez de Ortigosa. The building is a combination of masonry walls and board and batten second floor. The stucco exterior represents a common practice of stuccoing masonry walls for protection.
This historic reconstruction at 46 Cuna Street represents an "old coquina warehouse" that appears on a mid-19th century plat of the area. The property was owned over a long period of time by Jose Sanchez de Ortigosa, who maintained an expanse of land from St. George Street to Spanish Street. The Sanborn fire insurance maps indicate this lot and nearby lots were occupied by the three-story "Colombia House Hotel," which was demolished in 1966 for reconstruction of the existing building.

59 St. George Street Sebastian de Oliveros House (SJ1894)/Not UF
This two-story Spanish Colonial Style building, known as the Sebastian de Oliveros House at 59 St. George Street, was reconstructed in 1965 by the St. Augustine Restoration Foundation, Inc. It represents a house of the second Spanish Period (1784-18210. The coquina walls are covered with stucco, a practice followed by the colonists in order to protect masonry walls. The first floor consists of three rooms and a loggia area. Exterior wooden blinds accent the windows. The house abuts the street on a corner lot. It is located in the center of the restored area.

This historic reconstruction represents a house built by Sebastian de Oliveros during the Second Spanish Period (1784-1821). Oliveros, a native of Corsica, arrived in St. Augustine around 1790 and married a Minorcan girl, Catlaina Usina, in 1795. Oliveros, a mariner, was lost at sea in 1804. Eleven years later, his widow sold the two-story coquina house to another Minorcan colonist, Gaspar Arnau, who also sailed the seas. The house had a masonry wall around the garden, a detached kitchen, a well, and a grape arbor, along with other fruit trees. The structure disappeared between 1888 and 1899. Early documentation shows this was the fourth building on the site: The first was wooden structure; second, a tabby house; third, wood; and fourth, the house represented by the existing structure. A one-story frame building occupied the site from 1899 to 1917, until it was demolished for the building of the existing reconstruction.

60 St. George Street Jose Sanchez de Ortigosa House (SJ1895)/UF3919/Adams
This one-story Spanish Colonial Style building at 60 St. George Street, known as the Jose Sanchez de Ortigosa House, was reconstructed in 1966 by the St. Augustine Restoration Foundation, Inc., and formed part of the Preservation Board's living history museum, San Agustin Antiguo. Typical of the colonial structures, the house is set on the street line. The masonry exterior has been stuccoed, the colonial practice of protecting masonry walls with plaster. Drain spouts carry water from the flat roof, and molded stucco and lattice window trim decorate the exterior. The interior window consists of double-hung casement and paneled shutters. It is painted a shade of pink, a color used in colonial days.

This historic reconstruction at 60 St. George Street was built on the site of a home listed on the 1764 Puente map as belonging to Jose Sanchez de Ortigosa. Sanchez, a mariner, is legendary in the city's history for his capture of a shipment of rice when the community was in great need during the War of Jenkin's Ear. He also

was the father of the colorful Francisco Xavier Sanchez, a prominent St. Augustinian in the late colonial period. Early Sanborn maps indicate that since 1888 this site was occupied by a three-story frame building initially called the Cleveland House, but later called the Columbia House. It was used for various purposes between 1904 and 1958, including a meat market, grocery, bike repair shop, and meeting hall for various organizations. The former building was demolished for the building of the present reconstruction, which was leased by the Preservation Board as part of the living history museum, San Agustin Antiguo. Textile making and weaving demonstrations were presented daily in the historic reconstruction.

62 St. George Street Benet Store (SJ1896)/Not UF
This one and one-half story Spanish Colonial Style building at 62 St. George Street, known as the Benet Store, was reconstructed in 1967 by the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board. Typical of colonial style structures, the house is set on the street line. The coquina walls are covered with stucco representing a practice of protecting masonry walls with plaster. Three gable-roofed dormers rise from the wood shingle roof. The parapeted gables on the north and south ends add a distinctive touch, and wooden shutters decorate the windows.

The Benet Store at 62 St. George Street represents the building as it was first constructed by Pedro Benet circa 1840, in the late Territorial Period (1821-1845). Pedro, who operated a store from the first floor of his residence across St. George Street, moved his stock into the newly constructed building and continued his commercial activities from that location. The store was sold around 1887. The Benet family, descendents of Minorcans who arrived in St. Augustine around the time of the New Smyrna colonists' arrival in 1777, is nationally known through the reputation of General Stephen Vincent Benet and his grandchildren, the literary trio of Stephen Vincent Benet, William Rose Benet, and Laura Benet. The store appears on the 1894 Birds Eye View of St. Augustine; however, the Sanborn maps show a two-story brick building on the site in 1899. This structure, completed in August 1967, was used as a grocery store and for the commercial interests until it was demolished for the building of the present reconstruction in 1967. Originally used to display goods reminiscent of the earlier era, the building was later operated as a gift shop for tourists.

63 St. George Street Esteban Benet House (SJ1897)/UF3917/Adams (65)

The two and one-half story Spanish colonial Style building, known as the Esteban Benet House at 63 St. George Street, was reconstructed in 1963 by the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board. The house is set on the street line and consists of a two-story loggia on the southeast corner. The placement of the loggia was atypical construction practice designed for climate control. The walls have a stucco finish, also a practice followed in the colonial days for protection of the masonry walls. A wooden balcony with chamfered posts extends above the street on the west side. Exterior wooden blinds accent the windows. This house, on a corner lot, is in the heart of the restored area.

This historic reconstruction at 63 St. George Street represents a house of the Benet family who occupied this from 1804 until about 1904. Esteban Benet bought a wooden house on the lot in 1804, shortly before his death. His fourteen year old son, Pedro, assumed responsibility for the family at that time. Apparently, the coquina house was built soon after purchase of the lot, as it is listed in Pedro's possession after the senior Benet's death. Esteban was a native Minorcan who arrived in St. Augustine in the late 1700s. His son, Pedro, later became an influential force in the Minorcan community in St. Augustine and was referred to as the "King" or the "Boss." He established a store, first on the first floor of the house and later in a coquina building across the street. Pedro's son, Joseph Ravina, took over operation after his father's death in 1870. Joseph's sister, Isabel, came into possession of the house and became the family matriarch until her death in 1915. Other Benet family members who have distinguished themselves, include General Stephen Vincent Benet, also a son of Pedro; and his grandchildren: Stephen Vincent, William Rose, and Laura Benet, all literary giants. According to Sanborn maps, the Benet House was replaced by a two-story brick and stone building sometime between 1899 and 1904. The building housed a barber shop and variety shop. An early proprietor was prominent Jewish businessman, William A. Pinkoson; later the Red Star Five and Ten Cent Store was operated by C. F. Bailey. The merchant center was demolished for the building of the existing reconstruction.

70 St. George Street Ortega House (SJ1898)/Not UF

This one and one-half story Spanish Colonial Style building at 70 St. George Street, known as the Ortega House, was reconstructed by the St. Augustine Restoration Foundation, Inc., in 1968. Typical of colonial structures, the house is set on the street line with a gate opening into the yard. The masonry walls are stuccoed representing a practice of plastering masonry walls for protection used by the early colonists. The gable roof consists of wooden shingles and two dormers project from the western (rear) slope. The windows are accented by wooden *rejas* and cast stucco corbelled sills.

This house at 70 St. George Street is listed on a 1764 map as belonging to the heirs of Nicolas de Ortega, the royal armourer. During the British Period (1763-1784), it was owned by John Proctor and James Scotland. A Minorcan, Sebastian Ortega (no relation to Nicolas), purchased the house in 1791, but due to legal claims by Nicolas' heirs he was unable to retain ownership. By 1884 the Sanborn map shows the eastern end of the site occupied by a three-story stone and frame building used as a private residence boarding house; on the west end was a two-story carpentry shop and residence. Both buildings housed a variety of shops until one was demolished in 1924 with the second existing until 1967. The historic reconstruction was used as a private residence in 1968.

72 St. George Street Bartolome Villalonga House (SJ1899)/Not UF

The two-story Spanish Colonial Style building at 72 St. George Street, known as the Bartolome Villalonga House, was reconstructed in 1972 by the St. Augustine Restoration Foundation Inc. Typical of the colonial structures, the house is set on the street line with a gate opening into the yard. A wooden balcony with square

wood posts projects above the street. The masonry walls are covered with stucco, a practice representative of colonial usage of plaster to protect the masonry walls. The yard is partially enclosed by a masonry wall.

This historic reconstruction at 72 St. George Street represents a house built by Bartolome Villalonga between 1815 and 1820, during the Second Spanish Period (1784-1821). Villalonga was of Minorcan and Greek parentage, a descendent of New Smyrna colonists who migrated to St. Augustine in 1777. A stereo view circa 1880 shows the building with a third story of wood with a two-story balcony. By 1884, the Sanborn maps show the site was occupied by three buildings; a one-story frame "Photo" shop, one-story frame shed, and a one and one-half story "tailor" shop. Various shops were housed in the buildings over the years. In 1924, a large one-story brick and stone building occupied the site before demolition for the present historic reconstruction,. The building, now used for commercial enterprises blends with the original colonial and other reconstructed colonial buildings of the restored area.

74 St. George Street Jorge Acosta House (SJ1900)/Not UF
This two-story Spanish Colonial Style building, known as the Jorge Acosta House at 74 St. George Street, was reconstructed in 1976 by the St. Augustine Restoration Foundation, Inc. Typical of colonial structures, the house is set on the street line with an entrance through a gate into the yard. Wooden blinds and paneled shutters accent the many windows of the large house. The yard is partially enclosed with a masonry fence. It is adjacent to a grass-covered lot and forms the southern boundary of restored St. George Street.

This historic reconstruction at 74 St. George Street represents a house built between 1803 and 1812, during the Second Spanish Period (1784-1821) by Jorge Acosta. Acosta, born in Corsica, and his wife Margarita Villalonga, a Minorcan, were children of New Smyrna colonists who migrated to St. Augustine in 1777. The Villalonga and Acosta families, related through more than one marriage, built several homes in this vicinity, including one on the adjacent lot, represented by the historic reconstruction of the Villalonga House (SJ1899). This large coquina building was not demolished until about 1917-1924. In its century-long life, it served as a private residence until the 1880s, and was used by the Women's Exchange in 1899, and later by a variety of stores. The 1924 Sanborn map shows a one-story brick and stone building housing numerous businesses. This was demolished for the building of this reconstruction of the Acosta House and Villalonga House. The Acosta House was dedicated in 1976.

91 St. George Street Miguel Santoyo House (SJ1901/Not UF
This one-story Spanish Colonial Style building at 91 St. George Street, known as the Miguel Santoyo House, was reconstructed in 1966 by the St. Augustine Restoration Foundation, Inc. The house consists of a flat roof with drain spouts and masonry walls. The 1764 Puente map indicates the original house was constructed of a shell-concrete mixture known as tabby. The stucco exterior of the present structure represents the plaster finish used by the colonists to protect masonry walls. Contrary to colonial architecture patterns, the house is set back from the street line and does not contain a loggia or porch.

This historic reconstruction at 91 St. George Street appears on the 1764 Puente map as the house of Miguel Santoyo, a native of the settlement and a soldier at the Castillo. The house was apparently destroyed during the British Period (1763-1784) as it does not appear on later maps. The 1917 Sanborn map indicates the site was previously occupied by a two-story brick building serving as a merchant center (restaurant, furniture, and other stores) until demolished for the building of the reconstruction. The building currently serves as an artist's shop.

97 St. George Street Marin-Hassett House (SJ1902)/Not UF

The two-story Spanish Colonial Style building known as the Marin-Hassett House, at 97 St. George Street, was reconstructed in 1969 by the St. Augustine Restoration Foundation, Inc. The front or western portion represents a mid-18th century Spanish structure. It is set on the street line with a gate opening into the yard. The coquina walls are stuccoed to protect the masonry from moisture and *rejas* over the street side windows add a Spanish flavor. A corbelled wooden balcony with chamfered posts and turned spindles projects from the front. A two-story open porch with square wood posts and porch railings on the second floor looks out toward the courtyard on the south. An arched loggia accented with molded capitals also faces the southern patio. The placement I is typical of a construction practice known as the St. Augustine Plan, which takes full advantage of prevalent breezes in the summer and the warmth of winter sunshine on colder days. The entrance to the house is through the loggia. A wooden addition to the house represents the British Period (1763-17840. The narrow gabled-roof, frame wing symbolizes the mixture of architectural styles found during the English occupation and Second Spanish Period (1784-1821). The building and large garden-patio are located at the end of the restored St. George Street.

The historic reconstruction at 97 St. George Street is named or Antonia Marin and Irish priest, Thomas Hassett. Early maps drawn up as England gained control of Spanish Florida show Antonia as the owner of a stone house. In 1766, it was purchased by James Box, once the colonial Attorney General. The property was conveyed to Stephen Haven, then to Francisco Entralgo, who sold to Father Hassett in 1787. The priest was a friend and supporter of the Minorcan community and concerned with the education of the poor. He is credited with establishing the first free school in what is now the United States. The L-shaped masonry house addition bears Hassett's name. Early Sanborn maps show the site occupied by a one-story brick merchant center from 1917 until around 1969, when it was demolished for the building of the existing reconstruction. Minorcan descendents of the Andreu and Segui families operated a restaurant and billiard parlor in the brick building.

ADDITIONAL RESTORATIONS

In researching the reconstructions, information was found for additional restored buildings that were omitted from the original National Register nomination:

54 ½ St. George Street Paredes Dodge Back House (outbuilding) SJ5572/UF3904/Adams
This small outbuilding is associated with the Parades Dodge House built in 1808, which is a restored building that is already listed as a contributing resource in the St. Augustine Historic District. The outbuilding is a wood framed, none-story, gable-end building with a wood floor. Like the main house with which it is associated, it dates from ca. 1808.

67 St. George Street McHenry House (SJ not recorded)/Not UF
Using the Property Appraiser's records and Google Maps, it appears that the building recorded as being at 67 St. George Street may be the current building at 69 St. George Street, which is functioning as the Mi Casa Café. The property appraiser's records show this to be a building constructed in 1800. If correct, this would not be a reconstruction, but one that should be added to the list of contributing buildings as a restoration.

RECONSTRUCTIONS WITHIN THE ST. AUGUSTINE HISTORIC DISTRICT/UF
(Numbers in parentheses indicate variations in the address listed)

Street Address	Historic Name	Date	FMSF#	UF#
Avenida Menendez				
118	Worth House	1961	SJ196	
Aviles Street				
3	Spanish Military Hospital	1966	SJ217	UF3924
Charlotte Street				
26	Blacksmith Shop	1969	SJ526	UF3931
58	Luciano de Herrera House	1967	SJ539	
206	William Watson House	1968	SJ541	UF3925
257	Manuel de Herrera House	1955	SJ550	
269	Alexander-Garrido House	1966	SJ551	
271	Alexander-O'Donavan-O'Reilly House	1964	SJ552	
Cuna Street				
27	Wells Print Shop	1969	SJ620	
46	Old Coquina Warehouse	1966	SJ622	UF3918
46 ½	Antonio Jose Rodriguez House	1969	SJ623	
King Street				
11	Wakeman House/Florida Heritage House	1965	SJ1025	
Marine Street				
74	De La Rosa House	1963	SJ1277	
St. George Street				
21	Gallegos House	1963	SJ1882	UF3905
22	Ribera House	1964	SJ1883	UF3906
25(27)	Gomez House	1971	SJ1884	UF3909
31(29)	Maria Triay House	1964	SJ1886	UF3908
33	Pedro de Florencia House	1964	SJ1887	UF3923
39	DeHita/Gonzalez/Tavern	1979	SJ5579	
42	Jose Salcedo House	1962	SJ1889	UF3927

35	Gonzalez House	1979	SJ5576	UF3921
39	DeHita/Gonzalez/Tavern	1979	SJ5579	
42	Jose Salcedo House	1962	SJ1889	UF3927
42 ½	Salcedo Kitchen	1965	SJ	UF3926
57(53 or 57)	De Burgo-Pellicer House	1977	SJ1892	UF3912
59	Sebastian de Oliveros House	1965	SJ1894	
60	Jose Sanchez de Ortigosa House	1966	SJ1895	UF3919
62	Benet Store	1967	SJ1896	
63(65)	Esteban Benet House	1963	SJ1897	UF3917
67	McHenry House	1967	SJ	
70	Ortega House	1968	SJ1898	
72	Bartolome Villalonga House	1972	SJ1899	
~~74~~ 76	Jorge Acosta House		1976 SJ1900	
91	Miguel Santoyo House	1966	SJ1901	
97	Marin-Hassett House	1969	SJ1902	

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 1) Spanish Military Hospital, 3 Aviles Street, St. Augustine Historic District
2) St. Augustine, St. Johns Co., FL
3) Jenny Wolfe
4) January 2014
5) City of St. Augustine
6)
7) 1 of 35

Items 2-5 are the same unless otherwise indicated.

2 1)Worth House, 118 Avenida Menendez
3) William Triay
4) February 2014
5) University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
6)
7) 2 of 35

3 1) Sims House, 12 Charlotte Street
3) Jenny Wolfe
4) January 2014
5) City of St. Augustine
6)
7) 3 of 35

4 1) Sims Outbuilding, 12a Charlotte Street
3) Jenny Wolfe
4) January 2014
5) City of St. Augustine
6)
7) 4 of 35

5 1) Blacksmith Shop, 26 Charlotte Street
3) William Triay
4) February 2014
5) University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
6)
7) 5 of 35

6 1) Luciano de Herrera House, 58 Charlotte Street
3) Jenny Wolfe

7 1) William Watson House, 206 Charlotte Street
3) William Triay
4) February 2014
5) University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
6)
7) 7 of 35

8 1) Manuel de Herrera House, 257 Charlotte Street
3) Jenny Wolfe
4) January 2014
5) City of St. Augustine
6)
7) 8 of 35

9 1) Alexander-Garrido House, 269 Charlotte Street
3) Jenny Wolfe
4) January 2014
5) City of St. Augustine
6)
7) 9 of 35

10 1) Alexander-O'Donovan-O'Reilly House, 271 Charlotte Street
3) Jenny Wolfe
4) January 2014
5) City of St. Augustine
6)
7) 10 of 35

11 1) Wells Print Shop, 27 Cuna Street
3) Jenny Wolfe
4) January 2014
5) City of St. Augustine
6)
7) 11 of 35

12 1) Old Coquina Warehouse, 46 Cuna Street
3) William Triay
4) February 2014
5) University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
6)
7) 12 of 35

13 1) Antonio Jose Rodriguez House, 46 ½ Cuna Street
3) Jenny Wolfe
4) January 2014
5) City of St. Augustine
6)
7) 13 of 35

14 1) Wakeman House/Florida Heritage House, 11 King Street
3) Jenny Wolfe
4) January 2014
5) City of St. Augustine
6)
7) 14 of 35

15 1) De La Rosa House, 74 Marine Street
3) William Triay
4) February 2014
5) University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
6)
7) 12 of 35

16 1) Gallegos House, 21 St. George Street
3) William Triay
4) February 2014
5) University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
6)
7) 16 of 35

17 1) Ribera House, 22 St. George Street
3) William Triay
4) February 2014
5) University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
6)
7) 17 of 35

18 1) Gomez House, 25 or 27 St. George Street
3) William Triay
4) February 2014
5) University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
6)
7) 18 of 35

19 1) Maria Triay House, 31 or 29 St. George Street
3) William Triay
4) February 2014
5) University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
6)
7) 19 of 35

20 1) Pedro de Florencia House, 33 St. George Street
3) William Triay
4) February 2014
5) University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
6)
7) 20 of 35

21 1) Gonzalez House, 35 St. George Street
3) William Triay
4) February 2014
5) University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
6)
7) 21 of 35

22 1) DeHita/Gonzalez, Tavern, 39 St. George Street
3) Jenny Wolfe
4) January 2014
5) City of St. Augustine, FL
6)
7) 22 of 35

23 1) Jose Salcedo House, 42 St. George Street
3) William Triay
4) February 2014
5) University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
6)
7) 23 of 35

24 1) Salcedo Kitchen, 42 ½ St. George Street
3) William Triay
4) February 2014
5) University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
6)
7) 24 of 35

25 1) De Burgo-Pellicer House, 53 or 57 St. George Street
3) William Triay
4) February 2014
5) University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
6)
7) 25 of 35

26 1) Jose Sanchez de Ortigosa House, 58 or 60 St. George Street
3) William Triay
4) February 2014
5) University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
6)
7) 26 of 35

27 1) Sebastian de Oliveros House, 59 St. George Street
3) Jenny Wolfe
4) January 2014
5) City of St. Augustine, FL
6)
7) 27 of 35

28 1) Benet Store, 62 St. George Street
3) Jenny Wolfe
4) January 2014
5) City of St. Augustine, FL
6)
7) 28 of 35

29 1) Estaban Benet House
3) William Triay
4) February 2014
5) University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
6)
7) 29 of 35

30 1) McHenry House, 67 St. George Street
3) Jenny Wolfe
4) January 2014
5) City of St. Augustine, FL
6)
7) 30 of 35

31 1) Ortega House, 70 St. George Street
3) Jenny Wolfe
4) January 2014
5) City St. Augustine, FL
6)
7) 31 of 35

32 1) Bartolome Villalonga House, 72 St. George Street
3) Jenny Wolfe
4) January 2014
5) City of St. Augustine, FL
6)
7) 32 of 35

33 1) Jorge Acosta House, 74 St. George Street
3) Jenny Wolfe
4) January 2014
5) City of St. Augustine, FL
6)
7) 33 of 35

34 1) Miguel Santoyo House, 91 St. George Street
3) Jenny Wolfe
4) January 2014
5) City of St. Augustine, FL
6)
7) 34 of 35

35 1) Marin-Hassett House, 97 St. George Street
3) Jenny Wolfe
4) January 2014
5) City of St. Augustine, FL
6)
7) 35 of 35

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Reconstructions as Part of the St. Augustine Historic Preservation Plan

The St. Augustine Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1970, and additional information was provided in 1986. The additional information provided a detailed resource list, including 295 contributing resources. Thirty-one (31) reconstructions, all of which are classified as noncontributing resources, were also included. The reconstructions date from 1955, 1961-1969, and 1971-1979.

These reconstructions were built as part of a master plan to restore and preserve St. Augustine's historic resources. The genesis of the plan dates back to 1936, when the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C., and city leaders of St. Augustine devised a plan to restore the colonial city. St. Augustine's mayor, Walter B. Fraser, favored a Williamsburg approach to recreate the colonial city, while John C. Merriam, the president of the Carnegie Institution, proposed a selective restoration program based on substantial research. A conference of noted historians was held in Washington on October 26, 1936, where discussions included what properties should be restored, what should be reconstructed, and how archaeological research needed to be incorporated. The Arrivas House at 46 [sometimes recorded as 44] St. George Street was noted as a "place of interest" in the July 4, 1937 edition of the local newspaper, the *St. Augustine Record*. This was a special edition of the newspaper that was devoted to reporting on the restoration project. Verne Chatelain, who had just resigned from the National Park Service, headed up the program of work in St. Augustine. Under his direction, no wholesale reconstruction was to be undertaken. According to the report of Subcommittee No. 2, "there would be no attempt to 'freeze history' to any target date because the restoration program must emphasize the idea of a living city that had developed over many years" (Hosmer, Vol. 1, 312-322).

Funding for the work in St. Augustine, however, was hard to come by, and only limited progress toward any sort of preservation or "restoration" work was made in the 1930s. The 1937 completion of a new U.S. Post Office Building to replace a mostly 19th century old post office building located on the former site of the colonial governor's palace and later American territorial Government House, marked the beginning of steps in that direction. This building, completed under the direction of the Supervising Architect's Office within the U.S. Department of the Treasury, and funded through the Public Works Administration and Works Progress Administration, was very consciously designed to resemble the Governor's House as depicted in a 1764 image of the edifice. The new building was not a replica or a true restoration as the word understood or defined today, but did incorporate as much historic fabric remaining from the early 19th century as possible, and sought to emulate the colonial character of the 1764 building. It was considered a "restoration" at the time and conformed to the standards set by Colonial Williamsburg. Government House is a contributing resource in the St. Augustine Historic District as listed in 1986.

In 1940, Carnegie Institution's leadership changed and the Institution's support for the St. Augustine project was severely cut. Meanwhile, funding from the State of Florida was not available until after World War II. As a result, a regeneration of the plan for St. Augustine did not take place until the 1950s. In 1959, a special advisory board published a formal plan for the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials, entitled *The St. Augustine Restoration Plan,* and work began.

On September 10, 1969, the *St. Augustine Record* again issued a special issue of the newspaper, entitled, "A Progress Report On The Restoration of St. Augustine." It includes retrospective descriptions of the efforts that were envisioned in the 1930s but not tackled until 1959. A review of "A Decade of Progress" showed that many of the goals formulated in the 1930s had been addressed through a four-pronged strategy of research, land acquisition, construction, and interpretation and utilization. A part of the research included visits to Williamsburg, Old Sturbridge Village, and other restoration projects to evaluate their methods and operations. Other aspects of research conducted in cooperation with scholars included the St. Augustine Historical Society, the Catholic Church, and the National Park Service. Archaeology played a key role in the research to further ensure accurate restorations and reconstructions of buildings.

Land acquisition was also a major part of the effort, with the purchase of 34 parcels between 1959 and 1969. Construction crews were specially trained "to ensure restoration and authenticity due to different types of construction as compared to modern methods." Major examples of their work included authentic shingle splitting and hewing wood by hand.

The restoration and reconstruction work was carried out not only by the Commission but also by private groups and individuals. A non-profit sister organization to the Commission, St. Augustine Restoration, Inc., was established in March 1962 to raise funds.

In 1961, the 1746 Arrivas House, located at 46 St. George Street, was the first residence to be restored (as suggested in 1937). The two-and-a half-story house was used as the Commission's headquarters and included craft shops. It was dedicated by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson on March 11, 1963 (Gannon, [6 & 7]), the building was recorded by the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) in 1965, and is listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 district nomination.

A major difference between St. Augustine's preservation efforts and the approaches taken at Williamsburg and Old Sturbridge Village, was the City's commitment to keep St. Augustine as a "living community," not one frozen in a representation of the colonial period. As noted by Director Bradley G. Brewer,

> Focusing on the future of a project with the magnitude of the restoration program is an [sic] never ending process. . . . We are involved in a restoration project that will ultimately cover a large area of a living city. We must ever be mindful that our citizens must be able to make their living within

> much of the future restoration area, therefore we must be cognizant of their needs and yet not lose the aim of recreating the architectural design and the atmosphere of our Hispanic Heritage for the visitors as authentically as is practical ("Focus on the Future: Director Bradley G. Brewer Comments On The Future Course," *St. Augustine Record*, September 10, 1969, page three).

The "living city" goal was reflected by the reconstruction of the Herrera House that was to serve as the office for Southern Bell Telephone Company. In 1966, the Sanchez Ortigosa House was made into a "carpinteria" [carpenter's shop], and was later used to demonstrate textile making and weaving ("Restoration Corporation Has Key Role In Progress," *St. Augustine Record*, September 10, 1969, page five).

Although the most concentrated efforts came from the St. Augustine Restoration and Preservation Commission and its sister organization, St. Augustine Restoration, Inc., the city and St. Johns County governments, and the National Park Service, private agencies, businesses, and individuals also participated. Examples of their projects included the National Park Service's reconstruction of the Cubo Line at the Castillo de San Marcos and restoration of the Old City Gates. Businesses and individuals who participated included the Independent Life Insurance Company, which refurbished the Sanchez House on St. George Street and maintained it as a museum and site of their St. Augustine business offices. The Exchange Bank restored the Perez-Sanchez House to serve as its accounting offices; the Thompson-Bailey Agency reconstructed the McHenry House as a private residence; and W. K. Moeller restored the Ortega-MacMillan House [reported in the newspaper as the Aguilar Sequi House] at 224 St. George Street as a private residence in 1965. This building was recorded by HABS in 1965. ("Community Becomes Involved," *St. Augustine Record*, September 10, 1969, page fourteen and *St. Augustine Record*, "A Living Restoration Program," page twenty-one).

The preservation goal was to depict life in St. Augustine as it was between 1565 and 1821. By 1969, the efforts to achieve that goal led to the restoration or reconstruction of 11 buildings representing the First Spanish Period, 4 representing the British Period, and 12 representing the Second Spanish Period. Two American Period buildings were acquired, as well as some representing the general colonial American period. Eight of the buildings were used as museums, six as craft shops, seven as private businesses, and two as private residences.

Despite the delay in realizing the objectives of St. Augustine preservationists, according to Hosmer, even the 1930s preservation plan for St. Augustine had a positive influence on preservation thought in other parts of the country. He quotes Aubrey Neasham, the regional supervisor of the historic sites for the National Park Service in the Southwest, who in June 1940 commented that St. Augustine "has taken a definite lead in her program of preservation." Hosmer then further stated, "It is possible to argue that this Florida resort community did take a leading position in the preservation movement for a while simply by providing a model. It was a research program, an ambitious one . . ." (Hosmer, 322).

True to the plan, with the reconstruction of the de Hita Gonzalez House at 39 St. George Street in 1979, thirty-one (31) reconstructions were completed, as recorded in the National Register documentation submitted in 1986. Detailed information about 27 of the reconstructions was recorded in the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), each including a full description of the original building and the documentation for the historic building that each one recreated.

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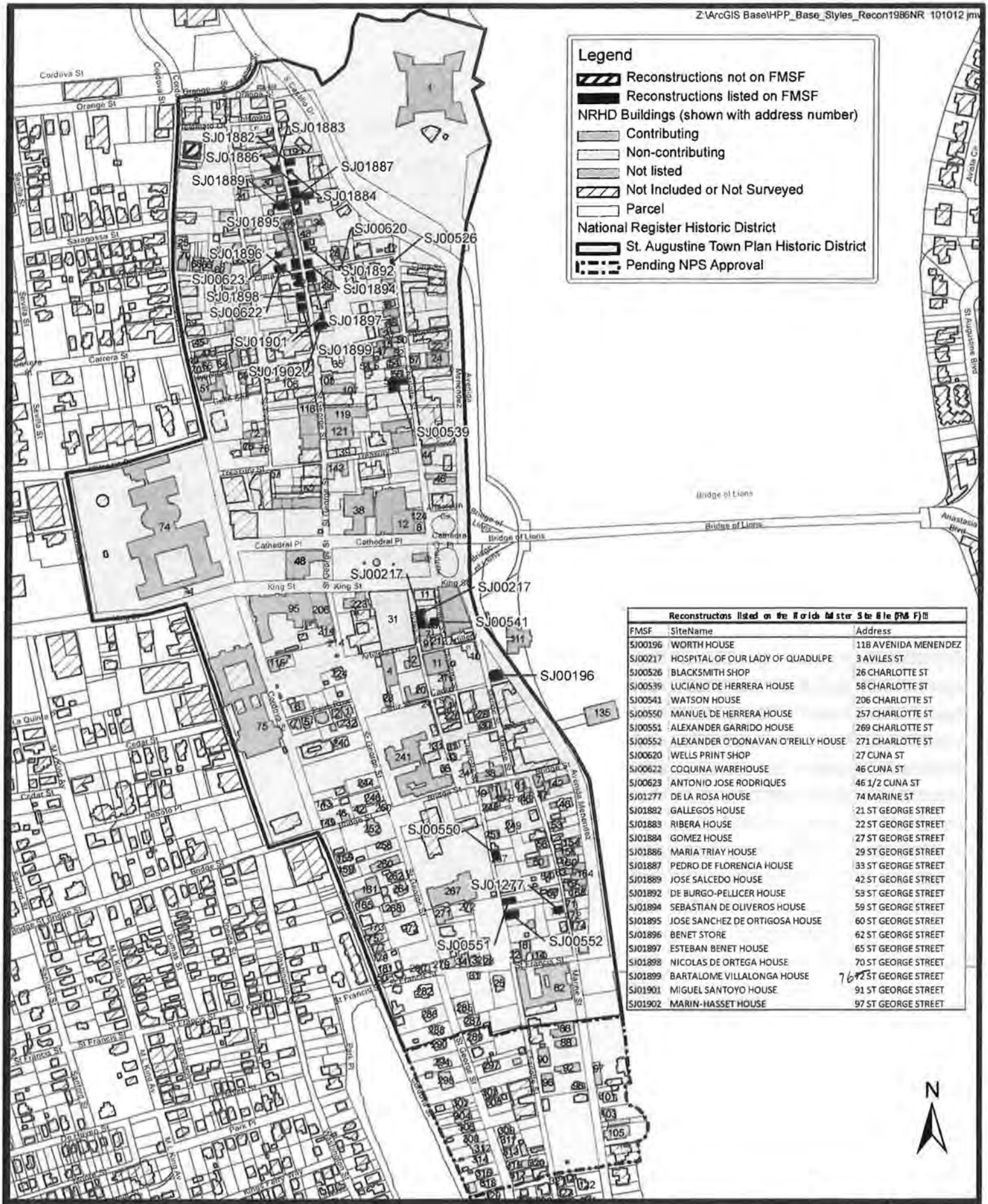
"A Progress Report On The Restoration Of St. Augustine," *The St. Augustine Record*, September 10, 1969.



Reconstructions listed on the Florida Master Site File (FMSF)		
FMSF	SiteName	Address
SJ00196	WORTH HOUSE	118 AVENIDA MENENDEZ
SJ00217	HOSPITAL OF OUR LADY OF QUADULPE	3 AVILES ST
SJ00526	BLACKSMITH SHOP	26 CHARLOTTE ST
SJ00539	LUCIANO DE HERRERA HOUSE	58 CHARLOTTE ST
SJ00541	WATSON HOUSE	206 CHARLOTTE ST
SJ00550	MANUEL DE HERRERA HOUSE	257 CHARLOTTE ST
SJ00551	ALEXANDER GARRIDO HOUSE	269 CHARLOTTE ST
SJ00552	ALEXANDER O'DONAVAN O'REILLY HOUSE	271 CHARLOTTE ST
SJ00620	WELLS PRINT SHOP	27 CUNA ST
SJ00622	COQUINA WAREHOUSE	46 CUNA ST
SJ00623	ANTONIO JOSE RODRIQUES	46 1/2 CUNA ST
SJ01277	DE LA ROSA HOUSE	74 MARINE ST
SJ01882	GALLEGOS HOUSE	21 ST GEORGE STREET
SJ01883	RIBERA HOUSE	22 ST GEORGE STREET
SJ01884	GOMEZ HOUSE	27 ST GEORGE STREET
SJ01886	MARIA TRIAY HOUSE	29 ST GEORGE STREET
SJ01887	PEDRO DE FLORENCIA HOUSE	33 ST GEORGE STREET
SJ01889	JOSE SALCEDO HOUSE	42 ST GEORGE STREET
SJ01892	DE BURGO-PELLICER HOUSE	53 ST GEORGE STREET
SJ01894	SEBASTIAN DE OLIVEROS HOUSE	59 ST GEORGE STREET
SJ01895	JOSE SANCHEZ DE ORTIGOSA HOUSE	60 ST GEORGE STREET
SJ01896	BENET STORE	62 ST GEORGE STREET
SJ01897	ESTEBAN BENET HOUSE	65 ST GEORGE STREET
SJ01898	NICOLAS DE ORTEGA HOUSE	70 ST GEORGE STREET
SJ01899	BARTALOME VILLALONGA HOUSE	76 72 ST GEORGE STREET
SJ01901	MIGUEL SANTOYO HOUSE	91 ST GEORGE STREET
SJ01902	MARIN-HASSET HOUSE	97 ST GEORGE STREET

City of St. Augustine
PLANNING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT
P.O. Box 210, St. Augustine, FL 32085 Phone: (904) 825-1065

Building Footprints and NRHD
Study Map for Reconstructions

SHEET 1 of 1

WORKING DRAFT This map is for reference only. The data provided are derived from multiple sources with varying levels of accuracy.

HOSPITAL * MILITAR
SPANISH MILITARY
HOSPITAL MUSEUM
SPANISH MILITARY
HOSPITAL MUSEUM
Museum Hours
9 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. Daily
904-342-7730
Pet Friendly
OPEN
3
SPANISH MILITARY
Gift Shop
HOSPITAL MUSEUM

O.C. WHITE'S

Candles
Southern Lights
Candle Company
demonstrations

CRUCIAL
COFFEE CAFE
COFFEE
ICE CREAM
SODAS NY ICES
SMOOTHIES

La Pinata
RESTAURANT
La Pinata
ENTRANCE
58
OPEN
La Pinata
RESTAURANT
58

267

REX
JEWELRY
27

Parking
Lot
3
TOW AWAY
ZONE
46

ST. AUGUSTINE TEXTILES
&
TIN-WARE
WOOL
COLONIAL
GOODS MERCHANT

NO PARKING
COMMERCIAL
DELIVERY
VEHICLES
ONLY
30 MINUTE
LIMIT

COLONIAL QUARTER
THANK YOU FOR VISITING
21

BOUTIQUE
Gypsy Moon
ORGANIC SOAP SHOPPE
22
Market to Market
"El Mercado"
Great Stuff, Great Prices
(Gotta Love It)
22
26
388
1987
DOWNTON
LOCAL
HEROS
Bar & Grill
BOSTON
STRONG

Colonial Quarter
Colonial Crew
REVUE
27
Taller de
CUERO

COLONIAL QUARTER
St. Augustine
GIFT SHOPPE & MUSEUM
33
COLONIAL QUARTER
St. Augustine
GIFT SHOPPE & MUSEUM

COLONIAL QUARTER
TABERNA
DEL CABALLO
37
COLONIAL QUARTER
GIFT SHOPPE & MUSEUM

TABERNA
del CABALLO

SPANISH
BAKERY
CAFÉ
WHETSTONE
CHOCOLATES

SPANISH BAKERY
& CAFÉ
42½
SALEDO KITCHEN

53

SPANISH DUTCH CONVOY
ST. AUGUSTINE TEXTILES
&
COLONIAL
GOODS MERCHANT

59

J.R. Benet
62

Tedi's
OLDE TYME ICE CREAM
SODAS • SMOOTHIES
CAPPUCCINO
Tedi's
EXIT
HERE
65
ST GEORGE ST
7

Mi Casa Cafe
BEER WINE
SAMUEL ADAMS

The HYPPO
GOURMET POPSICLES
EST. 2010
70
Cottage Garden

City Cat
Country Cat
Cottage
Garden

SHOPAHOLIC
BOUTIQUE
RESORT WEAR & MORE
76
SHOPAHOLIC
BOUTIQUE
CITY CAT
COUNTRY CAT

91

The Pink Petunia
Children's Clothing
& Accessories
Collectible Dolls
97 St. George Street
97

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

ST. AUGUSTINE QUADRANGLE
FLORIDA—ST. JOHNS CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NE/4 ST. AUGUSTINE 15′ QUADRANGLE

(TOURBIN)
81°22′30″
30°00′
465 000m.E.
R. 29 E.
20′
JACKSONVILLE BEACH 20 MI.
SOUTH PONTE VEDRA BEACH 1.5 MI.
R. 30 E.
(SOUTH PONTE VEDRA BEACH)
17′30″
420 000 FEET
81°15′
30°00′
3318 000m.N.
JACKSONVILLE 29 MI.
HILDEN 6.5 MI.
57′30″
2 050 000 FEET
55′
(ST. AUGUSTINE 1:62 500)
T. 6 S.
T. 7 S.
GREEN COVE SPRINGS 21 MI.
ORANGEDALE 15 MI.
2 020 000 FEET
3305 000m.N.
29°52′30″
390 000 FEET
VERMONT HEIGHTS 6.2 MI.
MOULTRIE 3.8 MI.
BUNNELL 29 MI.
(ST. AUGUSTINE BEACH)
ST. AUGUSTINE BEACH 1.8 MI.
DAYTONA BEACH 48 MI.
475 000m.E.
INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WASHINGTON, D C.-1961-NS
MR 6186
USC&GS T-9904

Capos Island
Casa Cola
Araquey
Woodlawn
Comatchie Island
Usinas Beach
Vilano Beach
Vilano Point
Davis Shores
Anastasia
Bird Island
ANASTASIA STATE PARK
ST. AUGUSTINE
Moultrie Junction
Florida Industrial College
College Park
Murray High Sch
Woodlawn Cem
Mt Pleasant Cem
Ponce de Leon Golf Club
State Deaf and Blind Institute
Fountain of Youth Park
Radio Tower
Hospital
CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL MON
City Hall
Courthouse
Post Office
Flagler Memorial Hospital
St Joseph Academy
Yacht Basin
Drive-in Theater
FAIRCHILD-ST AUGUSTINE AIRFIELD
Beacon
Borrow Pit
Tidal Flat
Sand
Piling
Pile
Light
Lighthouse
Water
Cem
Tank
Pipe Line
Quarry Cr
Oyster Cr
Indian Cr
Pancho Cr
Robinson Creek
Sombrero Creek
Kimarles Cr
Casa Cola Cr
Red House Branch
Kurths Island
Project Depth 12 Feet
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
TOLOMATO RIVER
GUANO RIVER
SAN SEBASTIAN RIVER
MATANZAS RIVER
ATLANTIC OCEAN
St Augustine Inlet
CONCH ISLAND
ANASTASIA ISLAND
Salt Run
VILANO BEACH BRIDGE
OVERHEAD CABLE
BRIDGE OF LIONS
QUEENER CABLE
COAST LINE
EAST FLORIDA
TELEPHONE LINE
3 TRACKS
SAN MARCO AVE
MAY ST
GROVE AVE
ORANGE ST
WASHINGTON ST
KING ST
PONCE DE LEON ST
RIBERIA ST
CHARLOTTE ST
BRIDGE ST
SOUTH ST
Marin Sanchez Lake

Mapped by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
Edited and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Florida Geodetic Survey

Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs taken 1952 and 1956. Topography by planetable surveys 1953
Field check 1956

Hydrography compiled from USC&GS charts 842 and 1243 (1958) and supplementary information

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Florida coordinate system, east zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown

Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations

(ST. AUGUSTINE) 1:62 500

SCALE 1:24 000
1 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 4.5 FEET

1° TRUE NORTH MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1956

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

FLORIDA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route — State Route

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.
NE/4 ST. AUGUSTINE 15′ QUADRANGLE
N2952.5—W8115/7.5

1956

RECEIVED APR 8 1970 NATIONAL REGISTER

HB
Zn 17
D E 469360
N 3307420
A E 469960
N 3307500
B E 469170
N 3306000
C E 469560
N 3306900

National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.
Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
DS-HSP-3A Rev. 9 74

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Received MAR 17 1976
FDAHRM 802==

Site No. 8SJ81 1003==

Site Name Dummett House 830==

Other Name(s) for Site Dummett-Hardee House, St. Francis Inn 930==

Other Nos. for Site 906==

Type of Site Building 838==

County St. Johns 808==

Instructions for locating site (or address) 279 St. George Street
St. Augustine, Florida
813==

Owner of Site: Name Edward S. and Gertrude P. Willey 902==

Address 279½ St. George St., St. Augustine, Florida 903==

Occupant, Tenant, or Manager:

Name 904==

Address 905==

Reporter (or local contact):

Name Edward S. Willey 816==

Address same as above 817==

Recorder:

Name & Title Phillip Werndli, Historic Sites Specialist 818==

Address FDAHRM, The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida 819==

Survey Date October, 1974 820== Type Ownership Private 848==

Inventory Status Within St. Augustine N.P. District 914==

Previous Survey(s), Excavation(s) or Collection(s): *(enter title of survey; date; whether federal, state, county or local; location of survey report(s); and material collected).*

H.A.B.S.
1961
Federal
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.
839==

Photographic Record Numbers

800==

Location of Site (Specific):

Map Reference (incl. scale & date) USGS 7.5' 1:24000 St. Augustine Quad 809==

Township	Range	Section	¼ Sec.	¼ ¼ Sec.	¼ ¼ ¼ Sec.
7S	30N				

812==

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A POLYGON LOCATING THE PROPERTY

Point	LATITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
	°	'	"	°	'	"
	°	'	"	°	'	"
	°	'	"	°	'	"
	°	'	"	°	'	"
	°	'	"	°	'	"

OR

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES

UTM Z 17 E 469940 N 3306210 ° ' " ==

Global Reference Code 884==

Description of Site:

Type Classification ==

Site Size (approx. acreage of property) less than one acre 833==

Present Condition of Site:

Check one
- ☒ Altered 863==
- ☐ Unaltered 863==
- ☐ Destroyed 863==

Check one
- ☐ Excellent 863==
- ☒ Good 863==
- ☐ Fair 863==
- ☐ Deteriorated 863==
- ☐ Ruins 863==
- ☐ Unexposed 863==

Check one if appropriate
- ☐ Moved 863==
- ☒ Original Site 863==

Present & Original Physical Appearance (use continuation sheet if necessary)

The Dummett House is a three-story masonry building constructed of native coquina block on the first and second stories. These walls are plastered on the interior and exterior with the exterior painted white with brown trim. The overall shape of the structure is a parallelogram, the corners not being squared, measuring 38' x 58'. The third story is composed of a mansard roof of wood frame construction with asbestos shingles. Eight shed roof dormers interrupt the roof line at regular intervals along three elevations as does a single interior stuccoed chimney. At the base of the roof is a brown-colored box cornice with paired decorative brackets.

The courtyard of the north elevation comprises the main facade. This facade is dominated by a two-story porch running approximately two-thirds of the length of the wall. Turned wooden posts support the gallery at both levels with a pent roof

862==

CONTINUATION SHEET
Present & Original Physical Appearance (cont.)

topping the second story porch. A spindle band connects the tops of the posts while a plain balustrade completes the second story porch. The fenestration is regular and composed of two-over-two double-hung windows set flush into the walls with plain sills. Most of the windows in the building are of this type. Two dormers project from the roof on this elevation. The main entry is a single wooden panel door which opens into a large hall with a stairway.

Facing St. George Street is the west facade which has a regular fenestration with two dormers in the roof. A street balcony is the main feature of this elevation. The posts, roof, and trim are the same as with the north porch but the balcony has additional support from heavy rods with turnbuckles. A corner brace of wood gives support to the point where the balcony continues around and along the south elevation. The windows behind the balcony differ from the others in that they are nine-over-nine double-hung and much longer and wider than the rest of the windows. Access to the balcony is gained through a large single wooden door on the south side.

The balcony is the only outstanding feature on the south facade which otherwise is plain with a regular fenestration, a single panel entrance on the first floor, and four dormers. The east elevation has a small ell which rises three stories forming a flush end in the roof line.

The first floor contains, in addition to the entrance hall, five rooms including a kitchen plus one and one-half baths. Both the second and third floors are composed of seven rooms and four baths with a kitchen on the third level.

There is a small (20' x 29'), two-story building to the northeast of the main house, placed parallel to and alongside the courtyard. The date of construction of this building is unknown, but it is said to have been on the property when purchased by Colonel Dummett in 1838.

The house was constructed sometime during, or immediately after, the year 1791. It was originally a two-story structure, the third story most likely being added by John L. Wilson, a former owner, in 1888. The extent of alterations prior to this date is unknown.

The Dummett House is a good example of the St. Augustine Plan characterized by the street balcony and main entry through a porch or loggia opening onto a courtyard. With the addition of the mansard roof the house provides a good lesson in how many of the houses in St. Augustine underwent changes during the late nineteenth century in an attempt to "modernize" them in keeping with popular fashion.

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
DS-HSP-38 Rev. 9-74

HISTORIC SITE DATA SUPPLEMENT

Site No 8SJ81

Site Name Dummett House

Present Use (check one or more as appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	850==	☐ Government	850==	☐ Park	850==	☐ Transportation	850==
☒ Commercial	850==	☐ Industrial	850==	☐ Private Residence	850==	Other (Specify):	
☐ Educational	850==	☐ Military	850==	☐ Religious	850==	☐ ____	850==
☐ Entertainment	850==	☐ Museum	850==	☐ Scientific	850==	☐ ____	850==

Period (check one or more as appropriate)

☐ Pre Columbian	842==	☐ 16th Century	842==	☒ 18th Century	842==	☐ 20th Century	842==
☐ 15th Century	842==	☐ 17th Century	842==	☐ 19th Century	842==		

Specific Dates: Beginning 1791 844== Ending 1838 846==

Areas of Significance (check one or more as appropriate)

☐ Aboriginal Prehistoric	910==	☐ Education	910==	☒ Political	910==	☐ Urban Planning	910==
☐ Aboriginal Historic	910==	☐ Engineering	910==	☐ Religion/Philosophy	910==	Other (Specify):	
☐ Agriculture	910==	☐ Industry	910==	☐ Science	910==	☐ ____	910==
☒ Architecture	910==	☐ Invention	910==	☐ Sculpture	910==	☐ ____	910==
☐ Art	910==	☐ Landscape Architecture	910==	☐ Social/Humanitarian	910==	☐ ____	910==
☐ Commerce	910==	☐ Literature	910==	☐ Theater	910==	☐ ____	910==
☐ Communications	910==	☒ Military	910==	☐ Transportation	910==		
☐ Conservation	910==	☐ Music	910==				

Thematic Classification:

☐ Aboriginal	912==	☐ Military	912==	Other (Specify):	
☐ Architectural	912==	☐ Political	912==	☐ ____	912==
☐ The Arts	912==	☐ Society	912==	☐ ____	912==
☐ Exploration & Settlement	912==	☐ Science & Technology	912==	☐ ____	912==

Statement of Significance (use continuation sheet if necessary)

The Dummett House is characteristic of the St. Augustine Plan dwelling dating from the late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century. Its present appearance provides a good example of how many of the old houses in St. Augustine were "modernized" to keep up with fashion.

The house was probably built for Gaspar Garcia after 1791 when he received a Spanish King's Grant of land. Garcia was a First Class Sergeant in the Third Battalion of the Infantry of Cuba. The most important person who owned the house was Col. Thomas Henry Dummett, a wealthy sugar planter from Barbados. Forced from the islands by a slave uprising, he came to Florida and established a 3500 acre sugar plantation near New Smyrna. During the Second Seminole War his plantation was destroyed and he was forced to flee. The house was also owned by Lt. Col. William Joseph Hardee who was appointed Commandant of Cadets at West Point in 1856. The house has subsequently served as a boarding house and later as an inn under various names.

911==

Remarks & Recommendations:

835==

Major Bibliographic References:

Dictionary of American Biography. Duman Malone, ed. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, n.d.

Dummett, Anna Marie. "Remembrances of the old Plantation," Literary Florida (February, 1949).

East Florida Spanish Papers. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Hebel, Iantha Bond. "The Dummetts of North East Florida." Unpublished manuscript (1968) in St. Augustine Historical Society Files, St. Augustine.

St. Augustine Historical Society. Collection of maps, manuscripts, measured drawings, photographs, sketches, views and other historical records and objects.

Strickland, Alice. "The Dummett Family Saga," The Journal of the Halifax Historical Society, II (n.d.).

920==

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Dummett House north elevation

Form No. 10-301a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAR 17 1976

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Dummett House

AND/OR COMMON
Dummett-Hardee House, St. Francis Inn

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN
St. Augustine

___VICINITY OF

COUNTY
St. Johns

STATE
Florida

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Edward S. Willey

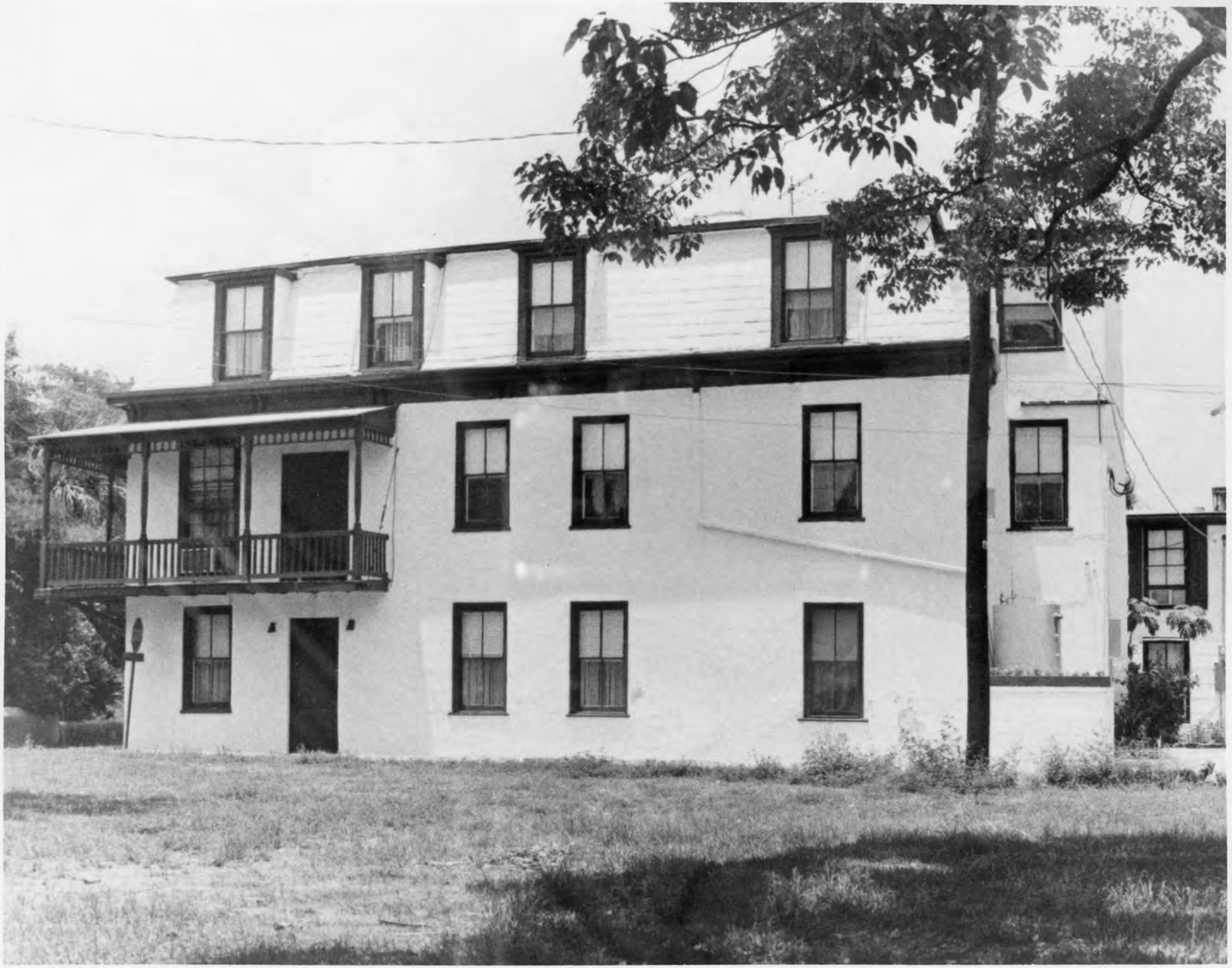
DATE OF PHOTO 1974

NEGATIVE FILED AT Div. of Archives, Dept. of State,
The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET
north elevation

PHOTO NO.
1



Form No. 10-301a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAR 17 1976

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Dummett House

AND/OR COMMON
Dummett-Hardee House; St. Francis Inn

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN
St. Augustine

___VICINITY OF

COUNTY
St. Johns

STATE
Florida

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Edward S. Willey

DATE OF PHOTO 1974

NEGATIVE FILED AT Div. of Archives, Dept. of State,
The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET
south elevation

PHOTO NO.
2

St. Johns

RECEIPT 7/21/71 St. Augustine Historic District Fla. SIGN O

REG. NUMBER 70.7.09.0001

DATE OF RECEIPT 4/8/70

	YES	NO	NUMBER
DATA PAGE	✓		20
PHOTO (S)	✓		
PHOTO DESCRIPTION (S)	✓		
MAP (S)	✓		1
MAP DESCRIPTIONS (S)	✓		
LOGGED	✓		
ACKNOWLEDGE 4/14/70	✓		

7-1-70

MB 4/14/70

REVIEW

HISTORIAN COMMENTS Over-restored, basic approach archaic; but acceptable — OK Dambler 4/15/70

HISTORIAN Ok COMMENTS I would accept this, but the letter of acceptance should explain that the Nat'l. Monument ~~[illegible]~~ is in NPS hands and their protection and development.

ARCHITECT Ok COMMENTS — Chambers 4/20/70

Ass't Keeper ~~Chief Architect~~ ___ Chief Archeologist ___ Chief Historian

Shouldn't each house be succinctly described? Why the incredible bibliography? [illegible] 5/22/70

Keeper Ok COMMENTS — [illegible] 6/3

ENTRY

CHIEF, OAHP ok COMMENTS — [illegible] 7-1-70

EDITORIAL PROCESSING COMMENTS Must know boundaries of nominated area. — ED 5/13/70

RECEIVED APR 8 1970 NATIONAL REGISTER

EDITOR Date

Federal Register Entry 8/4/70

Annual Edition Entry

~~FILE~~ FILE FILE WORKING NUMBER 4.8.70.1

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

WASO Form - 177
("R" June 1984)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

70000817

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Substantive Review

St. Augustine Historic District
St. Johns County
FLORIDA

Working No. MAY 27 1986
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/3/87
Date Due: 7/11/86
Action: ✓ ACCEPT 6-4-86
___ RETURN
___ REJECT
Federal Agency: ___

☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Very good job of setting forth signif of property thru various periods

Recom./Criteria Accept A, C
Reviewer Aschbach
Discipline Arch Hist
Date 6/4/86
___ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ___ technical corrections cited below
___ substantive reasons discussed below

Note: This is an addit to State form of 1970. (Nhl material has been separated out for its own consideration.) Boundaries remain the same. Designat list includes very specific analysis of which properties have been reconstructed (St. Geo St, primarily) archeol potential is very high in this area. Boundaries coincide with earlier form. Disc w/ C. Shull 6/4/86

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
☐ excellent	☐ deteriorated	☐ unaltered	☐ original site
☐ good	☐ ruins	☐ altered	☐ moved date ___
☐ fair	☐ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance *(in one paragraph)*

- ☐ summary paragraph
- ☐ completeness
- ☐ clarity
- ☐ applicable criteria
- ☐ justification of areas checked
- ☐ relating significance to the resource
- ☐ context
- ☐ relationship of integrity to significance
- ☐ justification of exception
- ☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

13. Other

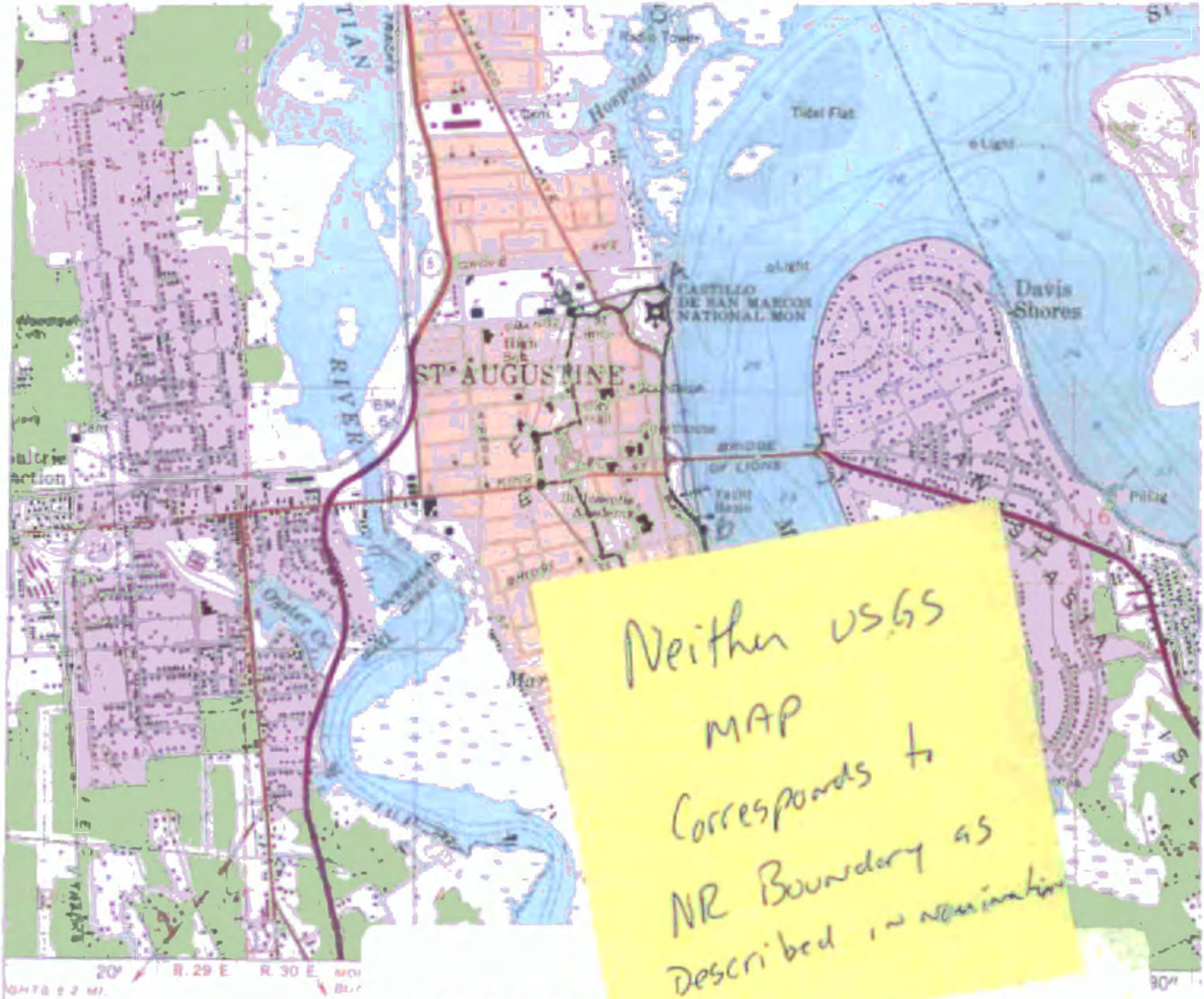
- ☐ Maps
- ☐ Photographs
- ☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____

GPO 818-850

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



Neither USGS MAP Corresponds to NR Boundary as Described in nomination

St. Augustin... ...rict Revision

St. Augustine, Florida

UTM Reference:

A. 17/469940/3307400
B. 17/470100/3306465
C. 17/470140/3306210
D. 17/469825/3306160
E. 17/470445/3306820
F. 17/469620/3307300

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
George Firestone
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF ARCHIVES,
HISTORY AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT
The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida 32301-8020
(904) 488-1480

May 22, 1986

Ms. Carol D. Shull, Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior, NPS
P. O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is the revised nomination form for the St. Augustine Historic District, which Bill Thurston of my staff has discussed with Amy Schlagel by telephone.

Please note that we have made no change in the boundaries of the district as it was originally listed in 1970. The revised nomination form reflects a recent resurvey of the district to identify all properties that reflect historically significant development within the area through the 1930's, and includes a complete listing of contributing properties. The revised nomination form has been reviewed and approved by our National Register Review Board.

For the reasons discussed with Ms. Schlegal by telephone, we will appreciate any steps you can take to expedite your review of the revised nomination. Please do not hesitate to call me if you need any clarification or additional information.

Sincerely,

George W. Percy
State Historic Preservation Officer

GWP:mc

Enclosures

MAY 27 1986

Meeting Between Sarah Pope
Dan Vivien
Patty Henry

1970 Boundary Ponce DeLeon includes → Alcazar
Printed Fed. Reg 2/20/71
↑ Verbal boundary descript.
1986 cover letter states boundaries weren't changed - map found from 1986

Mark Barnes
03/07/02 03:03 PM EST

To: Patty Henry/WASO/NPS@NPS
cc:
Subject: Re: St. Augustine Town Plan Boundary

Patty --

Thank you for the documentation you sent me on St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District. It was most helpful!!!

As near as we can figure the following events happened in the following sequence, although we may have some of the sequence wrong:

1. The Secretary designated the St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District as an NHL on April 15, 1970, along with a number of other Spanish colonial properties (including three individual buildings in St. Augustine) across the country, either as an expansion of the Spanish colonial theme study of 1959, or some type of study of colonial architecture. I note that the Single Brothers House, a Moravian pre-Revolutionary property in N. Carolina was designated the same date. We do not, however, have a copy of this theme study and if you run across the document upon which these diverse properties were designated I know we would appreciate receiving a copy.

2. The St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District NHL was entered into the National Register with the Entry Number of 70000847. But like you said below the "NHL file (in both your office and mine) has no real nomination in it; not even one of those old Historic Sites Survey forms."

3. However, on April 1, 1970, the SHPO of Florida sent the National Register nomination for St. Augustine Historic District, you mention below, to the Keeper. The National Register got it on April 8th, and it was listed by Bill Murtagh on July 3, 1970. This document has the Entry Number of 707090001. It seems this National Register nomination has been used as the NHL document because it was so good for 1970. ?

4. The reason I think this happened is if you check the National Register of Historic Place 1966 to 1994 book, the only St. Augustine Historic District listing is for the NHL – St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District with the entry number of the NHL designated on April 15, 1970 - 70000847. The St. Augustine Historic District listed in the National Register on July 3, 1970, with the entry number of 707090001, is not listed in the book. I think over time the two simply melded into one document. ?

5. I think this joining happened, to a large extent, when the State of Florida submitted additional documentation to their 1970 National Register nomination, in 1985, to the National Register. This document expanded the architectural and historical period of significance from 1821 to 1935 for the National Register nomination.

6. The NHL for April 15, 1970, had no nomination form and hence no boundary. The 1970 National Register nomination had a USGS map (we have a copy in our files) showing the boundary of the district as being bounded on the north by the Castillo (NPS Property) running west to Cordova Street, then south to St. Francis Street, then east to the Matanzas River and then north along the river to the Castillo. This pretty much corresponds to the Spanish colonial town plan established after the 1702 English attack on the city.

7. However, on October 31, 1984, a revised boundary was put forth saying the district is "Bounded on the north by Castillo de San Marcos, on the south by St. Francis Barracks, on the west by Codova street **including the Alcazar Hotel**; and on the east by the Matanzas River." Note the Alcazar Hotel is west of Codova Street and outside the boundary map for the 1970 National Register nomination. Where this new boundary came from is not noted in our files, but there was a really push in the mid-1980s to get

NHL designation 4/15/70
Add Doc. 7/01/70
Add Doc. 6/4/86

boundaries for NHLs.

8. The 1985 National Register nomination you sent us has a boundary description which includes the Alcazar Hotel and now **the Ponce de Leon Hotel (or Flagler College).** We just received a letter from Mr. Bill Adams. who wrote the 1985 expanded documentation for the St. Augustine National Register nomination, and he states he did not write the 1985 expanded documentation study to include these two buildings, because they are west of Cordova Street, and outside the old colonial town.

9. I should like to suggest that this might be resolved by published the NHL boundary and the National Register boundary separately, in accordance with their entry numbers. Please note that the current entry for the St. Augustine NHL boundaries are "Roughly bounded by Grove Ave, the Matanzas River, and South and Washington Streets," which does corespond to any of the above boundaries.

We are hoping to get a small Challenge Cost-Share Grant to update and revise and digitize the NHL nominations for the Llambias House, the Oldest House and the Cathedral of St. Augustine. We also will look at the status of extant historic housing in the district and from there we might be able to recommend something more effective for this significant historic area.

Any ideas, comments, or additions to the above you have will be gratefully accepted.

Take care and thank you,

Mark Barnes

Patty Henry

Patty Henry
02/25/2002 12:27 PM EST

To: Mark Barnes/Atlanta/NPS@NPS
cc:
Subject: Re: St. Augustine Town Plan Boundary

Hi Mark:

I have just put in the mail to you some material from the National Register St. Augustine H.D file. There was too much to fax so we just xeroxed it and put it in the mail. It appears that the 1986 action was not a boundary expansion but rather an improved documentation. Our NHL file for the property has no real nomination in it: not even one of those old Historic Sites Survey forms. But there is a 1970 National Register nomination for it which we also copied and have sent to you. Then there is the 1986 material along with a map and some sort of inventory.

Hopefully this will make some sense to you when you see it. If you have questions or need to discuss it don't hesitate to call or e-mail.

Thanks,

Patty
Mark Barnes

Mark Barnes
02/21/02 03:26 PM EST

To: Patty Henry/WASO/NPS@NPS
cc: Cecil McKithan/Atlanta/NPS@NPS
Subject: St. Augustine Town Plan Boundary

Dear Patty--

As you may remember our office has been trying to get a better handle on our NHL districts. The St. Augustine Town Plan (designated in 1971) really needs to be revised and our office has been gathering information and personnel to achieve that goal in the future.

We received a telephone call from a Ms. Sickes in St. Augustine that Barbara Mattock (Florida SHPO office) said the National Register approved a boundary expansion in 1985 to include the Alcazar and Ponce de Leon Hotel. But I could not find any indication of this in the NHL file here. Could you please send me a copy of the paperwork on this new boundary?
My fax is (404) 562-3244.

Cecil and I are under the impression that only those resources dating prior to 1821 are nationally significant, such a boundary expansion could be a great assess to us in developing a revised nomination, as this could help us to include very significant post-1821 properties. If you need to call me – (404) 562-3173.

Thanks in advance for your help,

Mark Barnes

Leon County

...hassee vicinity, *San Luis de Apalache, ... miles west of Tallahassee on U.S. 90.
...sville vicinity, *Natural Bridge Battlefield, ... miles east of Woodville on U.S. 319.

Manatee County

...nton vicinity, *De Soto National Memorial*, 5 miles west of Bradenton.
...ton, *Gamble Mansion (Judah P. Benjamin Memorial)*, U.S. 301.
...e Oris Island, *Madira Bickel Mound*, U.S. ...

Monroe County

... West, *Hemingway (Ernest) House*, 907 Whitehead Street.
...Tortugas Islands, *Fort Jefferson National Monument*, 68 miles west of Key West in the Gulf of Mexico.

Okaloosa County

...t Walton Beach, *Fort Walton Mound*, U.S. ...

Okeechobee County

...chobee vicinity, *Okeechobee Battlefield*, ... miles southeast of Okeechobee on U.S. ...

Pinellas County

...ty Harbor vicinity, *Safety Harbor Site*, Philippe Park, 1 mile northeast of Safety Harbor.

St. Johns County

... Augustine, *Castillo de San Marcos National Monument*, 1 Castillo Drive.
... Augustine, *Cathedral of St. Augustine*, Cathedral Street between Charlotte and St. George Streets.
... Augustine, *Llambias House*, 31 St. Francis Street.
... Augustine, *Oldest House*, 14 St. Francis Street.
... Augustine, *St. Augustine Historic District*, bounded on the north by Orange Street east to San Marcos Avenue; thence northwest along San Marcos to the northern boundary of Castillo de San Marcos, which is the northern district boundary; bounded on the east by the Matanzas River; the southern boundary is a line parallel to and 225 feet south of St. Francis Street extending west to the intersection with Cordova Street; thence north on Cordova Street to Bridge Street; west on Bridge to Granada Street; north on Granada to King Street; west on King to Seville Street; north on Seville to Valencia Street; east on Valencia to Cordova, and north on Cordova to Orange.
... Augustine vicinity, *Fort Matanzas National Monument*, 15 miles south of St. Augustine.
... Augustine Beach, *Spanish Coquina Quarries*, Florida A1A, Anastasia State Park.

Volusia County

... New Smyrna Beach, *New Smyrna Sugar Mill Ruins*, U.S. 1.
... New Smyrna Beach vicinity, *Turtle Mound*, Florida A1A, 9 miles south of New Smyrna Beach.
... Ormond Beach, *Ormond Garage*, 79 East Granada Avenue.

Wakulla County

... Marks, *Fort San Marcos de Apalache*, 30 miles south of Tallahassee on U.S. 319 and Florida 363.

GEORGIA

Baldwin County

Milledgeville, *Atkinson Hall, Georgia College*, Georgia College campus.
Milledgeville, *Old Governor's Mansion*, South Clark Street.
Milledgeville, *Old State Capitol*, West Hancock and Jefferson Streets.

Barrow County

Winder vicinity, *Fort Yargo*, Fort Yargo State Park, Georgia 81.

Bartow County

Cartersville vicinity, *Etowah Mounds*, 8 miles south of Cartersville on Georgia 61.

Bibb County

Macon, *Grand Opera House (Academy of Music)*, 651 Mulberry Street.
Macon, *Ocmulgee National Monument*.

Bryan County

Richmond Hill vicinity, *Fort McAllister*, 10 miles east of U.S. 17.

Carroll County

Carrollton, *Bonner-Sharp-Gunn House*, West Georgia College campus.

Catoosa County

Chattanooga, Tenn., vicinity, *Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park*, 9 miles south of Chattanooga on U.S. 27 (also in Hamilton County, Tenn.).

Chatham County

Savannah, *Central of Georgia Railway Company Shop Property*, between West Jones Street and Louisville Road.
Savannah, *Low (Juliette Gordon) Birthplace*, 10 Oglethorpe Avenue East.
Savannah, *Savannah Historic District*, bounded by East Broad, Gwinnett, West Broad Streets, and the Savannah River.
Savannah, *Scarbrough, William, House*, 41 West Broad Street.
Savannah vicinity, *Fort Jackson*, Islands Expressway, 3 miles east of Savannah on the Savannah River.
Savannah vicinity, *Fort Pulaski National Monument*, 17 miles east of Savannah, Cockspur Island.

Clarke County

Athens, *Academic Building, University of Georgia*, University of Georgia campus.
Athens, *Bishop House*, Jackson Street, University of Georgia campus.
Athens, *Chapel, University of Georgia*, University of Georgia campus.
Athens, *Demosthenian Hall, University of Georgia*, University of Georgia campus.
Athens, *Lustrat House*, University of Georgia campus.
Athens, *Moore Hall, University of Georgia*, University of Georgia campus.
Athens, *Old College, University of Georgia*, University of Georgia campus.
Athens, *Old Lucy Cobb Institute Dormitory, University of Georgia*, University of Georgia campus.
Athens, *Phi Kappa Hall, University of Georgia*, University of Georgia campus.
Athens, *President's House*, 570 Prince Street.
Athens, *Waddel Hall, University of Georgia*, University of Georgia campus.
Athens, *Wilkins House*, 397 South Milledge Avenue.
Athens, *Wilson-Lumpkin-Hall House*, University of Georgia campus.

Cobb County

Marietta vicinity, *Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park*, 2 miles west of Marietta.

Columbia County

Augusta vicinity, *Stallings Island*, 8 miles northwest of Augusta in the Savannah River.

Early County

Blakely vicinity, *Kolomoki Mounds*, 5 miles north of Blakely on U.S. 27, Kolomoki Mounds State Park.

Fulton County

Atlanta, *Cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta*, Cherokee Avenue, Grant Park.
Atlanta, *Harris (Joel Chandler) House*, 1050 Gordon Street SW.
Atlanta, *Smith, Tullie, House*, 3099 Andrews Drive NW.
Atlanta, *State Capitol*, Capitol Square.

Glynn County

Brunswick vicinity, *Fort Frederica National Monument*, 12 miles north of Brunswick.

Gordon County

Calhoun vicinity, *New Echota*, north of Calhoun on Georgia 225.

Grady County

Beachton vicinity, *Swine Plantation (Cedar Grove)*, 1.5 miles west of Beachton on Meridian Road.

Hancock County

Jewell vicinity, *Shivers-Simpson House (Rock Mill)*, Mayfield Road, on the Ogeechee River.

Jackson County

Jefferson, *Crawford W. Long Medical Museum*, U.S. 129.

Liberty County

Midway vicinity, *Fort Morris*, c. 10 miles east of Midway off Georgia 38 near the old town of Sunbury.
South Newport vicinity, *St. Catherine's Island*, 10 miles off the Georgia coast between St. Catherine's Sound and Sapelo Sound.

Lumpkin County

Dahlonega, *Dahlonega Courthouse*, U.S. 19.

McIntosh County

Darien vicinity, *Fort King George*, east of U.S. 17.

Macon County

Andersonville vicinity, *Andersonville Prison Site*, 1 mile east of Andersonville on Georgia 49 (also in Sumter County).

Murray County

Chatsworth vicinity, *Fort Mountain*, Fort Mountain State Park, U.S. 76.
Spring Place, *Vann House*, intersection of U.S. 76 and Ga. 225.

Muscogee County

Columbus, *Columbus Historic District*, bounded by Ninth Street on the north, Fourth Street on the south, Fourth Avenue on the east, and the Chattahoochee River on the west.
Columbus, *Columbus Iron Works*, 901 Front Avenue.
Columbus, *Goetchius-Wellborn House*, 406 Broadway.
Columbus, *Gunboats Muscogee and Chattahoochee*, Fourth Street, west of U.S. 27.
Columbus, *Joseph House*, 828 Broadway.
Columbus, *Octagon House*, 527 First Avenue.
Columbus, *Walker-Peters-Langdon House*, 716 Broadway.
Columbus, *Wells-Bagley House*, 22 Sixth Street.

Oconee County

Watkinsville, *Eagle Tavern*, intersection of U.S. 129 and 441.

Richmond County

Augusta, *Mackay House*, 1822 Broad Street.

Stephens County

Toccoa vicinity, *Traveler's Rest*, 6 miles east of Toccoa on U.S. 123.

Leon County

...lahassee vicinity, **San Luis de Apalache*, ... miles west of Tallahassee on U.S. 90.
...odville vicinity, *Natural Bridge Battlefield*, ... miles east of Woodville on U.S. 319.

Manatee County

...enton vicinity, *De Soto National Memorial*, 5 miles west of Bradenton.
...nton, *Gamble Mansion (Judah P. Benjamin Memorial)*, U.S. 301.
...re Cela Island, *Madira Bickel Mound*, U.S. 19.

Monroe County

Key West, **Hemingway (Ernest) House*, 907 Whitehead Street.
...ry Tortugas Islands, *Fort Jefferson National Monument*, 68 miles west of Key West in the Gulf of Mexico.

Okaloosa County

...rt Walton Beach, **Fort Walton Mound*, U.S. 98.

Okeechobee County

...eechobee vicinity, **Okeechobee Battlefield*, 4 miles southeast of Okeechobee on U.S. 441.

Pinellas County

...fety Harbor vicinity, **Safety Harbor Site*, Philippe Park, 1 mile northeast of Safety Harbor.

St. Johns County

St. Augustine, *Castillo de San Marcos National Monument*, 1 Castillo Drive.
St. Augustine, **Cathedral of St. Augustine*, Cathedral Street between Charlotte and St. Georges Streets.
St. Augustine, **Llambias House*, 31 St. Francis Street.
St. Augustine, **Oldest House*, 14 St. Francis Street.
St. Augustine, *St. Augustine Historic District*, bounded on the north by Orange Street east to San Marcos Avenue; thence northwest along San Marcos to the northern boundary of Castillo de San Marcos, which is the northern district boundary; bounded on the east by the Matanzas River; the southern boundary is a line parallel to and 235 feet south of St. Francis Street extending west to the intersection with Cordova Street; thence north on Cordova Street to Bridge Street; west on Bridge to Grenada Street; north on Grenada to King Street; west on King to Seville Street; north on Seville to Valencia Street; east on Valencia to Cordova, and north on Cordova to Orange.
St. Augustine vicinity, *Fort Matanzas National Monument*, 15 miles south of St. Augustine.
St. Augustine Beach, *Spanish Coquina Quarries*, Florida AIA, Anastasia State Park.

Volusia County

New Smyrna Beach, *New Smyrna Sugar Mill Ruins*, U.S. 1.
New Smyrna Beach vicinity, *Turtle Mound*, Florida AIA, 9 miles south of New Smyrna Beach.
Ormond Beach, *Ormond Garage*, 79 East Granada Avenue.

Wakulla County

St. Marks, **Fort San Marcos de Apalache*, 30 miles south of Tallahassee on U.S. 319 and Florida 363.

GEORGIA

Baldwin County

Milledgeville, *Atkinson Hall, Georgia College*, Georgia College campus.
Milledgeville, *Old Governor's Mansion*, South Clark Street.
Milledgeville, *Old State Capitol*, West Hancock and Jefferson Streets.

Barrow County

Winder vicinity, *Fort Yargo*, Fort Yargo State Park, Georgia 81.

Bartow County

Cartersville vicinity, **Etowah Mounds*, 3 miles south of Cartersville on Georgia 61.

Bibb County

Macon, *Grand Opera House (Academy of Music)*, 651 Mulberry Street.
Macon, *Ocmulgee National Monument*.

Bryan County

Richmond Hill vicinity, *Fort McAllister*, 10 miles east of U.S. 17.

Carroll County

Carrollton, *Bonner-Sharp-Gunn House*, West Georgia College campus.

Catoosa County

Chattanooga, Tenn., vicinity, *Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park*, 9 miles south of Chattanooga on U.S. 27 (also in Hamilton County, Tenn.).

Chatham County

Savannah, *Central of Georgia Railway Company Shop Property*, between West Jones Street and Louisville Road.
Savannah, **Low (Juliette Gordon) Birthplace*, 10 Oglethorpe Avenue East.
Savannah, **Savannah Historic District*, bounded by East Broad, Gwinnett, West Broad Streets, and the Savannah River.
Savannah, *Scarbrough, William, House*, 41 West Broad Street.
Savannah vicinity, *Fort Jackson*, Islands Expressway, 3 miles east of Savannah on the Savannah River.
Savannah vicinity, *Fort Pulaski National Monument*, 17 miles east of Savannah, Cockspur Island.

Clarke County

Athens, *Academic Building, University of Georgia*, University of Georgia campus.
Athens, *Bishop House*, Jackson Street, University of Georgia campus.
Athens, *Chapel, University of Georgia*, University of Georgia campus.
Athens, *Demosthenian Hall, University of Georgia*, University of Georgia campus.
Athens, *Lustrat House*, University of Georgia campus.
Athens, *Moore Hall, University of Georgia*, University of Georgia campus.
Athens, *Old College, University of Georgia*, University of Georgia campus.
Athens, *Old Lucy Cobb Institute Dormitory, University of Georgia*, University of Georgia campus.
Athens, *Phi Kappa Hall, University of Georgia*, University of Georgia campus.
Athens, *President's House*, 570 Prince Street.
Athens, *Waddel Hall, University of Georgia*, University of Georgia campus.
Athens, *Wilkins House*, 387 South Milledge Avenue.
Athens, *Wilson-Lumpkin-Hall House*, University of Georgia campus.

Cobb County

Marietta vicinity, *Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park*, 2 miles west of Marietta.

Columbia County

Augusta vicinity, **Stallings Island*, 8 miles northwest of Augusta in the Savannah River.

Early County

Blakely vicinity, **Kolomoki Mounds*, 6 miles north of Blakely on U.S. 27, Kolomoki Mounds State Park.

Fulton County

Atlanta, *Cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta*, Cherokee Avenue, Grant Park.
Atlanta, **Harris (Joel Chandler) House*, 1050 Gordon Street SW.
Atlanta, *Smith, Tullie, House*, 3099 Andrews Drive NW.
Atlanta, *State Capitol*, Capitol Square.

Glynn County

Brunswick vicinity, *Fort Frederica National Monument*, 12 miles north of Brunswick.

Gordon County

Calhoun vicinity, *New Echota*, north of Calhoun on Georgia 225.

Grady County

Beachton vicinity, *Susina Plantation (Cedar Grove)*, 1.5 miles west of Beachton on Meridian Road.

Hancock County

Jewell vicinity, *Shivers-Simpson House (Rock Mill)*, Mayfield Road, on the Ogeechee River.

Jackson County

Jefferson, *Crawford W. Long Medical Museum*, U.S. 129.

Liberty County

Midway vicinity, *Fort Morris*, c. 10 miles east of Midway off Georgia 38 near the old town of Sunbury.
South Newport vicinity, **St. Catherine's Island*, 10 miles off the Georgia coast between St. Catherine's Sound and Sapelo Sound.

Lumpkin County

Dahlonega, *Dahlonega Courthouse*, U.S. 19.

McIntosh County

Darien vicinity, *Fort King George*, east of U.S. 17.

Macon County

Andersonville vicinity, **Andersonville Prison Site*, 1 mile east of Andersonville on Georgia 49 (also in Sumter County).

Murray County

Chatsworth vicinity, *Fort Mountain*, Fort Mountain State Park, U.S. 76.
Spring Place, *Vann House*, intersection of U.S. 76 and Ga. 225.

Muscogee County

Columbus, *Columbus Historic District*, bounded by Ninth Street on the north, Fourth Street on the south, Fourth Avenue on the east, and the Chattahoochee River on the west.
Columbus, *Columbus Iron Works*, 901 Front Avenue.
Columbus, *Goetchius-Wellborn House*, 405 Broadway.
Columbus, Gunboats *Muscogee* and *Chattahoochee*, Fourth Street, west of U.S. 27.
Columbus, *Joseph House*, 928 Broadway.
Columbus, *Octagon House*, 537 First Avenue.
Columbus, *Walker-Peters-Langdon House*, 716 Broadway.
Columbus, *Wells-Bagley House*, 22 Sixth Street.

Oconee County

Watkinsville, *Eagle Tavern*, intersection of U.S. 129 and 441.

Richmond County

Augusta, *Mackay House*, 1822 Broad Street.

Stephens County

Toccoa vicinity, **Traveler's Rest*, 6 miles east of Toccoa on U.S. 123.

FL St Johns - 70000617

H34(2280)

JUL - 6 2010

Carl Halbirt
City Archaeologist
P.O. Box 210
St. Augustine, FL 32085-0210

Dear Dr. Halbirt:

Thank you so much for your participation in the National Park Service's Cultural Resources Diversity Program. We appreciate your assistance and willingness to oversee our intern, Pauline Kulsted, as she works to clarify the boundary issues relating to the St. Augustine National Historic Landmark (NHL) District. Your discussions with our staff and the Southeast Regional Office about the Cultural Resources Diversity Program (CDRP) internship, the necessary skills an intern working on this project would need, and, more generally, your assistance with the updated documentation and boundary have been invaluable.

Following our discussions with you, Dr. Kathleen Deagan of the Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Dr. Erika Martin Seibert of the Washington Office NHL Program, National Park Service (NPS), and the Southeast Regional Office of the NPS, this NHL/NPS project seeks to update the existing NHL documentation to our current standards, add Archeology as an area of significance, and comprehensively and clearly define the NHL district boundary. Demonstrating that the archeology of St. Augustine is nationally significant is a crucial step in defining the boundary of the NHL. The NHL district boundary will reflect the extent of the physical resources that date to the period of significance.

Our discussions with you helped us to clarify that the appropriate period of significance for this NHL will be approximately 1572-1821. The nomination will demonstrate the national significance of the site's archeological research agenda with regard to St. Augustine as an Old World example of a town plan and its development in the New World. The nomination will also ultimately include a discussion, through an examination of the archeological record, of the extraordinary resilience and adaptability of this town and its people, the movements of people in and out of the town, and the evolution of the town as an urban center.

Under your guidance, Pauline Kulstad, the NPS CRDP summer intern, will work with you and Dr. Deagan to develop the boundaries of the NHL and add the archeology as an area of significance, rewriting our current documentation.

The National Park Service appreciates your assistance with this project and your work to help ensure the preservation of our shared heritage.

Sincerely,

J. Paul Loether

Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places and
National Historic Landmarks Program

cc: Mark Knight, AICP
Planning and Building Director
P.O. Box 210
St. Augustine, FL 32085-0210

Dr. Barbara Mattick
Deputy SHPO
Division of Historical Resources, Department of State
Bureau of Historic Preservation
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

bcc: Southeast Regional Office, C. Arato
2280 Loether; Lord; Gabbert; Martin Seibert
2280 ST. AUGUSTINE H.D. (NHL)
FNP:EMartinSeibert:07-01-10:S:\NR-NHL\Nominations Pending\St. Augustine\Carl Halbirt intern project letter

FL - St Johns - 7000847

H34(2280)

MAY - 3 2013

Ms. Antoinette J. Lee, Ph.D.
P.O. Box 3407
Arlington, VA 22203-3407

Dear Toni:

Thank you for your inquiry about the potential of Government House in St. Augustine, Florida, to be considered for National Historic Landmark (NHL) status. The Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury hired Jacksonville architect Mellen C. Greeley to design the building, which was completed in 1937. Buildings on this site have served government functions since the colonial period and Greeley incorporated materials from surviving coquina walls into his design for a modern post office facility. We have considered the property's significance under Criterion 1 and Criterion 4 as an early work of restoration as conducted by the Federal government and within the development of the historic preservation movement in the United States. After careful examination and evaluation, we have determined that the property does not meet the requirements for NHL consideration and we cannot encourage the preparation of a nomination.

Although it is difficult to view Government House as an example of a "restoration," this term was applied to the project at the time of conception and realization, and the evolution of "bricks-and-mortar" preservation is an important theme in the history of historic preservation. The building does not appear to be a restoration, but rather is a modern design that selectively includes some (the gabled end wall and balcony), but not all (the tall courtyard walls, tower, and classical portal) of the features visible in a 1764 view capturing the east elevation of the building. The design may have used existing coquina walls, or reused wall materials on the first floor of what became one wing of the new building. The footprint of the building existing on the site at the outset of design and construction was fully absorbed into the new one. This contrasts with the wholesale reconstruction of the Governor's Palace and Capitol in Williamsburg between 1928 and 1934. These buildings are also twentieth-century interpretations of the colonial past; however, the purpose of the project was distinct, the level of investigation highly intensive, and the outcomes very different. Unlike Government House, the major buildings at Williamsburg were recreated as museum pieces. Towards this end, the architects at Williamsburg conducted in-depth research, and on-site archeology of below-ground resources, and architectural fieldwork in an attempt to reconstruct, as accurately as possible for the time, the Governor's Palace and Capitol as depicted on the Bodleian Plate (ca. 1740). With the new post office in St. Augustine, knowledge of Spanish colonial architecture—including an eighteenth-century view of a predecessor building

The documentation acknowledges that the term "restoration" was used differently in the 1930s than today, but does not elaborate on this key topic. Overall, the project seems to be more related to contemporary design processes involved in devising new buildings that reference local architectural precedents than a restoration or reconstruction of a specific building. Furthermore, the assertion that Government House can be considered a restoration does not include an in-depth consideration of how people in the 1930s defined and utilized this term. Such an approach would require a difficultly researched and deeply nuanced analysis of the concept of "seeing" relative to historic buildings.

If contemporaries truly viewed Government House as a restoration, or even an inventive reconstruction, in the manner that terms are defined today, what kind of mental gymnastics were in play? What were the boundaries for something understood to be a restoration versus a new design that might broadly be broadly categorized as (Spanish) Colonial Revival? How did they reconcile the dramatic differences between the building of 1935-37; its immediate predecessor—an amalgam of different periods of construction and alteration; and the historic watercolor (1764) that "was adopted the key-note of the restoration"? Did they see, for example, differences between the work done in recreating Williamsburg's Governor's Palace and Capitol and the project that created Government House?

As it stands, it is hard to know from the submitted documentation what parts of the building, exactly, survived into the early 1930s, when these parts were originally built or significantly altered, and what fabric was ultimately incorporated into the new post office building. There is no clear account of the building's construction and evolution over time. The documentation seems to suggest that perhaps more than restoration Government House was the first example of a federally-funded adaptive reuse project. The degree to which the, at best, use of three walls in an otherwise modern building could be considered adaptive reuse is questionable, as is the importance of a one-off project, an anomaly within the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

The Supervising Architect's Office was, in effect, one of the most important architecture "firms" operating in the country during the second half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. As you have demonstrated in your own publication, the office was incontestably engaged in nationally-significant work whether considering the office's historical role or the architectural significance of some of its designs. The Supervising Architect's Office was responsible for the design and construction of new buildings for federal functions in historic towns and urban neighborhoods across the country and Government House fits well within that context. The office's reuse of wall remnants in the construction of a new post office in St. Augustine in 1935-37 does not reposition it as a "type specimen valuable for the study of early restoration architecture by the Federal government in the United States."

While clearly situated within the popular and professional dialogue in the 1930s about historic buildings and sites, decisions made about the design of Government House seem to be better categorized as something more of a fanciful contextualization. The formal and stylistic choices made by Mellen Greeley in conjunction with the Supervising Architect's Office do not seem dissimilar to the deliberation that would have occurred each time the office planned a post office or some other government building in a historic town and or neighborhood.

The design process for Government House was also not unique to the Supervising Architect's Office. At the same time that work was proceeding with Government House, the National Park Service (NPS) was undertaking a project with a similar goal. Typical of NPS practice at the time, the design of the headquarters building at Fort Matanzas (1935-36) purposefully mimicked local architecture with its use of coquina and wood-framing. Considering the emphasis that the nomination places on the role of the Federal government in the restoration project, it would have been helpful to place the property within context of the development of the Federal government's role in preservation—particularly the Antiquities Act (1906) and the effort to preserve Native American ruins (Casa Grande and Mesa Verde); formation of the NPS and early historical parks (Colonial); the creation of HABS (1933); and passage of the Historic Sites Act of 1935.

St. Augustine's larger role in the historic preservation movement is an important one and remains much understudied. The nomination understandably focuses much attention on Williamsburg, but does not provide a clear structure for the movement's history, particularly events related to the Federal government's role in preservation as well as the efforts of other "living cities," such as Charleston, New Orleans, Savannah, San Antonio, and Alexandria. Moreover, the argument in the submitted documentation focuses more on the importance of St. Augustine to historic preservation as a district. We feel that a district nomination—or an expansion to the present one currently being revised—could more fully and satisfyingly demonstrate St. Augustine's national significance than a single property built in 1935-37. A district nomination would take into account the complex narrative of historic preservation in all its facets, including: archeology, public history, architecture—reconstructed and restored as well as new designs like the post office, and the ever-important element of commerce and historical tourism in a city that by the 1930s had long been established as a resort community.

Thank you for your patience while we reviewed the relative merits of the property as well as the information contained in the draft you submitted. Please keep in mind that the NHL Program does not recommend the preparation of documentation prior to us making an official response about the potential of a property to be considered for NHL status. The steps of the process exist to avoid misdirecting resources and energies by both the property owner and the preparer, which we are particularly sensitive to at a time when the national economy remains fragile. If you would like to discuss this review further, please contact James Jacobs by phone (202-354-2184) or email (james_jacobs@nps.gov). We look forward to working with you on other projects in the future.

Sincerely,

Alexandra M. Lord

Alexandra Lord, Ph.D.
Branch Chief
National Historic Landmarks Program

cc: Florida SHPO, attn: Barbara Mattick, Ph.D.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: 315 & 315 1/2 St. George St., St. Augustine, Fla.

HISTORIC DISTRICT

STATUTE: St. Augustine

STATE	COUNTY
Florida	St. Johns

NAME OF OWNER: Mr. & Mrs. Steven & Stephanie Cymbaluk

ADDRESS OF OWNER: 2817 S. W. 20th St.
Miami, FL 33145

DATE CERTIFIED AS: SEP 6 1978

☐ CONTRIBUTING ☐ NON-CONTRIBUTING

DATE OF REQUEST: 8-7-78

SHPO OPINION:

☒ CONTRIBUTING

☐ NON-CONTRIBUTING

☐ NO COMMENT

REHABILITATION CERTIFICATION

REMARKS:

2 structures.

USDI -NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER TAX REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION

WASO-155
(9/77)

OMB Approval No. 29-R0218

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

1. TYPE OF ACTION (Mark appropriate box)
- [ ] PREAPPLICATION
- [x] APPLICATION
- [ ] NOTIFICATION OF INTENT (OpL)
- [ ] REPORT OF FEDERAL ACTION

2. APPLICANT'S APPLICATION
a. NUMBER:
b. DATE (Year month day): 19 78 12 26

3. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER
a. NUMBER: 79-0244
b. DATE ASSIGNED (Year month day): 19 78 8 28

Leave Blank

4. LEGAL APPLICANT/RECIPIENT
- a. Applicant Name: State of Florida
- b. Organization Unit: Division of Archives, History & Records Management, Dept. of State
- c. Street/P.O. Box: The Capitol
- d. City: Tallahassee
- e. County: Leon
- f. State: FL
- g. ZIP Code: 32304
- h. Contact Person (Name & telephone No.): William N. Thurston (904)487-2333

5. FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO.

6. PROGRAM (From Federal Catalog)
a. NUMBER: 15.411
b. TITLE: Historic Preservation

7. TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT
St. Augustine Historic District: DeMesa-Sanchez House Rehabilitation, Phase II, St. Augustine, St. Johns County. This late 18th century residential structure is significant as an example of Spanish colonial period design and construction in St. Augustine, and as key structure in the NR historic district. The preservation objective of this project phase is to complete exterior (cont.)

8. TYPE OF APPLICANT/RECIPIENT
A-State; B-Interstate; C-Substate District; D-County; E-City; F-School District; G-Special Purpose District; H-Community Action Agency; I-Higher Educational Institution; J-Indian Tribe; K-Other (specify):
Enter appropriate letter: A

9. TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
A-Basic Grant; B-Supplemental Grant; C-Loan; D-Insurance; E-Other
Enter appropriate letter(s): A

10. AREA OF PROJECT IMPACT (Names of cities, counties, States, etc.)
St. Augustine, St. Johns County

11. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITING
500,000

12. TYPE OF APPLICATION
A-New; B-Renewal; C-Revision; D-Continuation; E-Augmentation
Enter appropriate letter: A

13. PROPOSED FUNDING

a. FEDERAL	$ 87,630 .00
b. APPLICANT	87,630 .00
c. STATE	.00
d. LOCAL	.00
e. OTHER	.00
f. TOTAL	$ 175,260 .00

14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:
a. APPLICANT: 2
b. PROJECT: 4

15. TYPE OF CHANGE (For 12c or 12e)
A-Increase Dollars; B-Decrease Dollars; C-Increase Duration; D-Decrease Duration; E-Cancellation; F-Other (specify):
Enter appropriate letter(s):

16. PROJECT START DATE (Year month day): 19

17. PROJECT DURATION (Months)

18. ESTIMATED DATE TO BE SUBMITTED TO FEDERAL AGENCY (Year month day): 19 78 12 26

19. EXISTING FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

20. FEDERAL AGENCY TO RECEIVE REQUEST (Name, City, State, ZIP code)

21. REMARKS ADDED
[X] Yes [ ] No

SECTION II—CERTIFICATION

22. THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT ▶

a. To the best of my knowledge and belief, data in this preapplication/application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and the applicant will comply with the attached assurances if the assistance is approved.

b. If required by OMB Circular A-95 this application was submitted, pursuant to the A-95 procedures thereon, to appropriate clearinghouses and all responses are attached. (Name of clearinghouse / response attached)

(1)	State Clearinghouse	[ ] [X]
(2)	Northeast Florida RPC	[X] [X]
(3)		[ ] [ ]

23. CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE
a. TYPED NAME AND TITLE: L. Ross Morrell, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
b. SIGNATURE: L. Ross Morrell
c. DATE SIGNED (Year month day): 19 78 12 26

SECTION III—FEDERAL AGENCY ACTION

24. AGENCY NAME
Department of the Interior

25. APPLICATION RECEIVED (Year month day): 19 79 01 02

26. ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT
HCRS

27. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
Grants Admin. Div.

28. FEDERAL APPLICATION IDENTIFICATION

29. ADDRESS
Washington, D.C. 20243

30. FEDERAL GRANT IDENTIFICATION
12-09601

31. ACTION TAKEN
- [X] a. AWARDED
- [ ] b. REJECTED
- [ ] c. RETURNED FOR AMENDMENT
- [ ] d. DEFERRED
- [ ] e. WITHDRAWN

32. FUNDING

a. FEDERAL	$ 87,630 .00
b. APPLICANT	87,630 .00
c. STATE	.00
d. LOCAL	.00
e. OTHER	.00
f. TOTAL	$ 175,260 .00

33. ACTION DATE ▶ (Year month day): 19 79 1 26

34. STARTING DATE (Year month day): 19 79 01 01

35. CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Name and telephone number)
Stephen D. Newman
202-343-4941

36. ENDING DATE (Year month day): 19 80 09 30

37. REMARKS ADDED
[ ] Yes [X] No

38. FEDERAL AGENCY

a. In taking above action, any comments received from clearinghouses were considered. If agency response is due under provisions of Part I, OMB Circular A-95, it has been or is being made.

b. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 OFFICIAL (Name and telephone no.)

JAN 2 - 1979

SECTION IV–REMARKS *(Please reference the proper item number from Sections I, II or III, if applicable)*

Sect. I, Item 7: restoration and interior rehabilitation of the building for use as an interpretive facility and house museum.

Sect. I, Item 13 b: The source of matching funds is in the value of donated property resulting from its acquisition at less than appraised value, and state general revenue appropriations for fixed capital outlay by the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board.

APPROVED

Signature Thomas Taylor

Date 1/15/79

St. Augustine
(Resource Name)
St. Johns County
(County)
da
(ate)
(Completed by)

STATUS:
1. MISSING ___ 2. REMOVED/ DEMOLISHED ___ 3. NHL ✓ 4. TR ___ 5. MRA ___ 6. OVER-SIZED ___ 7. NPS - UNDOCUMENTED ___ 8. DOE - OWNER OBJECTION ___ 9. RESTRICTED ___

EXPLANATION:

1. Missing Status: Entire Folder ( ); Nomination ( ); Map(s) (✓); Photos ( )
   Available on: Microfiche ( ); Optical Disk ( )

2. _____ (Cause for removal) ___/___/___ (Date Removed)

3. _____ (NHL Name, if different than NRHP Name) ___/___/___ (Date Designated)

4. _____ (If multi-state/county TR, state/county where filed and location)

   _____ (TR or MRA Name)

5. _____ (If multi-state/county MRA, state/county where filed and location)

6. _____ (Location of oversize file)

7. _____ (Current source of partial documentation) ___/___/___ (Target Date)

COMMENTS: _____ (Where found, or source of replacement) ___/___/___ (Date Found/Replaced)

Some continuation sheets are also missing.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE — National Register of Historic Places Locator Card — WASO 21 JAN. 1986

St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District (Resource Name)

70000847 (Reference Number[s])

11 / 23 / 2016 (Date form completed)

St. Johns County (County)

Florida (State)

WACC (Completed by)

STATUS:
1. MISSING ___ 2. REMOVED/ DEMOLISHED ___ 3. NHL X 4. TR ___ 5. MRA ___ 6. OVER-SIZED ___ 7. NPS - UNDOCUMENTED ___ 8. DOE - OWNER OBJECTION ___ 9. RESTRICTED ___

EXPLANATION:

1. Missing Status: Entire Folder ( ); Nomination ( ); Map(s) ( ); Photos ( )
   Available on: Microfiche ( ); Optical Disk ( )

2. _____ (Cause for removal) ___/___/___ (Date Removed)

3. _____ (NHL Name, if different than NRHP Name) ___/___/___ (Date Designated)

4. _____ (If multi-state/county TR, state/county where filed and location)

   _____ (TR or MRA Name)

5. _____ (If multi-state/county MRA, state/county where filed and location)

6. _____ (Location of oversize file)

7. _____ (Current source of partial documentation) ___/___/___ (Target Date)

COMMENTS: _____ (Where found, or source of replacement) ___/___/___ (Date Found/Replaced)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Register of Historic Places
Locator Card

WASO 21
JAN. 1986

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE

RECEIVED 2280
MAR – 7 2014
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

RICK SCOTT
Governor

KEN DETZNER
Secretary of State

February 28, 2014

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Department of Interior
1201 Eye Street, N.W., 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull: 70000847

Enclosed is the submission of the nomination and additional materials (additional information, continuation sheets, site plan, GIS data, digital images and disk) for

St. Augustine Historic District (Additional Information), St. Johns County, Florida

The enclosed additional information is to provide documentation to reclassify the authentic reconstructions located in the St. Augustine Historic District as contributing resources.

Please do not hesitate to contact Bob Jones at (850) 245-6333 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

Barbara E. Mattick

Barbara E. Mattick, Ph.D.
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Survey & Registration

Enclosures