

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Florida
COUNTY: Escambia
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE JUL 8 1974

1. NAME

COMMON:
Site of Fort George (1778-1781)

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Fort San Miguel (1781-1821)

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
La Rua at Palafox Streets

CITY OR TOWN:
Pensacola

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
First

STATE: **Florida** CODE: **12** COUNTY: **Escambia** CODE: **033**

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
City of Pensacola

STREET AND NUMBER:
City Hall

CITY OR TOWN:
Pensacola

STATE:
Florida CODE: **12**

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Escambia County Court House

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Pensacola

STATE:
Florida CODE: **12**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

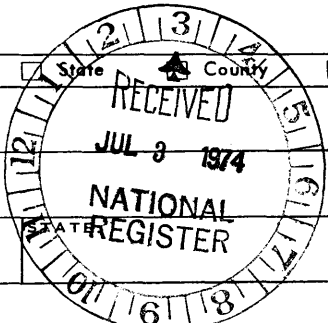
TITLE OF SURVEY:
N/A

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Florida	ENTRY NUMBER: JUL 8 1974	DATE: JUL 8 1974
COUNTY: Escambia		
		FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This site associated with Fort George and the Battle of Pensacola in 1781 is located in Section 23, Township 2S, Range 30W, and includes lots 20-24 of Block 20 in the Belmont Tract. The property fronts 150 feet on Palafox Street by 125 feet on LaRua Street. This site marks the southeastern edge of the main fortification of Fort George. Comparisons of the 1778-81 map of Fort George by Henry Heldring and the present day topographic map strongly indicate that the LaRua-Palafox street side includes this southeastern parapet. This conviction is strengthened by the additional information that Fort George was "about 66 higher than the garrison." Present-day topographic maps show the 60 to 70 foot contours intersecting Palafox Street within this site.

Peter Chester, governor of the British province of West Florida, had Fort George constructed on Gage Hill in about 1778. While the fortification is not mentioned in earlier council minutes, elements of the main fortification appear on a 1778 map by Joseph Purcell; the main fortification with its hornwork is illustrated after 1779. The fortification stood 1200 yards north of the old Spanish plaza (Plaza Ferdinand VII) and about 900 yards south of the crest of Gage Hill on the southeastern edge of the hill and extended southwestward. Fort George was described on a British map as: "on Gage Hill about 66 higher than the Garrison. Built this year of square pine logs laid Horizontal and the space between filled up with sand; the parapet on the North is 12 feet thick, the East 9 feet and all others 7. The fort is 15 feet high with Ebrasmus, mounted with 21 pieces of cannon from 12 to 32 pounders; has bomb proof casements of wood for Barracks surrounded with a dry ditch 15 feet wide and 20 feet deep with a covered way and glaci." The fort was approximately 600 feet in length from the tip of the northeastern battery to the southwestern end of the hornwork.

Fort George became Fort San Miguel after the Spanish occupation, and because it could not defend itself, the Spaniards allowed the fortification to deteriorate. By 1897, Frank Mayes writing in Bliss' Quarterly states: "Nothing now remains of this interesting and important structure but a few brick and some masonry."

During the last decades of the nineteenth century, Pensacolians took a renewed interest in the area of Gage Hill. This elevated overlook provided a desirable location for newly wealthy merchants, bankers, and lumbermen to built prestigious homes. By 1866, the area previously encompassed by Fort George was a part of the Belmont Tract, a newly developing subdivision to the northwest of the Old City of Pensacola. The Pensacola City Company sold lots 20-24, Block 20, Belmont Tract, site of the proposed Fort George Historic Park, to Edward A. Perry, (con't.)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Florida	
COUNTY	Escambia	
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		JUL 8 1974

(Number all entries) 7. Description

-2-

Governor of Florida (July 25, 1866, for \$850.00). Perry held the property until 1893 when he sold it to J.E. D'Alemberte (February 28, 1893, for \$6000.00); D'Alemberte sold lots 20-24 to James S. Herron in two parts: Lots 20-21 in 1893 (\$1265.00) and lots 22-24 in 1902 (\$2400.00). During this period, in 1897, these undeveloped lots are pictured in Bliss' Quarterly as showing the last evidence of Fort George. Herron transferred his interest to Adolphine J. Rosasco in 1902 for \$3600.00. The Rosasco family held this parcel of property until the City of Pensacola purchased it in May, 1974.

Although the property has some obvious improvements, the owners apparently never constructed any dwellings or structures on the lots. A stone retaining wall (38 inches at the west end sloping to 51 inches high at the east end) borders the southern edge of the lot (facing LaRua Street). Four Sago palms are planted along LaRua Street between the street and the sidewalk; only one of the Sago palms remains on the Palafox Street side of the property. The lot itself contains 15 to 20 well-developed oak trees and one palmetto.



4. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1778-1781**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

The site of Fort George has state and national significance because this location was the focal point of one of the few American Revolutionary War battles in the state of Florida. Pensacola stood as a stronghold of English power in West Florida from 1763 until 1781. When Spain entered the Revolutionary War in 1779 as an ally of the colonies, Bernardo de Galvez, Governor of Spanish Louisiana, determined to break English power in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean. By capturing Pensacola and other British posts on the lower Mississippi, Galvez had the distinction of "gaining for Spain her maximum territorial extent in North America." (Caughey, p. xii).

Galvez began his campaign to conquer the British colonies along the Gulf in 1779. In that year he captured Fort Manchac and Baton Rouge; in 1780 Galvez successfully attacked and took control of Mobile.

Although preparations for the capture of Pensacola, the main objective of the Gulf Coast campaign, began in 1780, Galvez was not able to successfully set out for Pensacola until February, 1781. Operations against the British began in March, 1781, when Bernardo de Galvez subdued the fortifications at the entrance to Pensacola Bay and landed almost 1100 troops on Santa Rosa Island. These troops began land operations against Fort George and its advanced redoubts, the Queen's Redoubt and the Prince of Wales Redoubt, by the end of March. The outnumbered British defenders repulsed Galvez's attacks until May 8, 1781, but surrendered when a mortar shell hit the Queen's Redoubt and destroyed most of the British munitions. General John Campbell and his troops left Pensacola for New York after the formal surrender of the city on June 10, 1781.

The Battle of Pensacola, according to Caughey, was Galvez's "greatest military success." For the Spanish, the battle re-established their control of trade and shipping in the Gulf of Mexico and in the later treaty negotiations assured them of their largest territorial holdings in North America. For the British, the battle signaled the loss of an important loyalist port for the movement of supplies and troops in the southern (con't.)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See attached sheet.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		N30° 25' 06"	W87° 13' 01"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: less than one

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Linda V. Ellsworth, Assistant Historian

ORGANIZATION: Historic Pensacola Preservation Board DATE: June, 1974

STREET AND NUMBER:
200 East Zaragoza Street

CITY OR TOWN: Pensacola STATE: Florida CODE: 12

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Robert Williams
Robert Williams

Title State Historic Preservation Officer

Date June 27, 1974

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

AR Wooten
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 7/8/74

ATTEST:

Charles A. Ferguson
Keeper of The National Register

Date 7-5-74

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

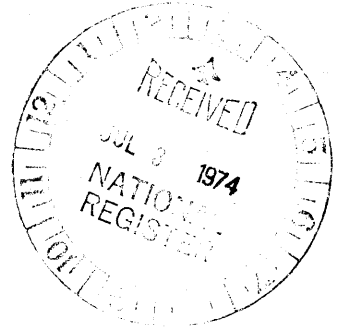
(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Florida	
COUNTY Escambia	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JUL 8	1974

(Number all entries) 8. Significance

-2-

region. For the American colonists, the reimposition of a weak Spanish government provided them with a foothold for later expansion.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
Escambia	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
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	JUL 8 1974

(Number all entries)

9. Bibliography

Bliss' Quarterly, January, 1897.

Caughey, John W. Bernardo de Galvez in Louisiana, 1776-1783.
Gretna, Louisiana: Pelican Publishing Company, 1972.

Escambia County Courthouse, Pensacola, Florida. Office of the
Clerk of the Circuit Court. Escambia County Records.
(Subgroup: Deed Book Q, p. 112; 12, pp. 334, 417; 29,
p. 154; 27, p. 551.

Faye, Stanley. "The British and Spanish Fortifications of
Pensacola, 1781-1821," Florida Historical Quarterly,
20 (January, 1942), pp. 277-292.

Johnson, Cecil. British West Florida, 1763-1783. Archon
Books, 1971.

Rush, Orwin. The Battle of Pensacola. Tallahassee, Florida:
Florida State University, 1966.

Wright, Jr., J. Leitch. Anglo-Spanish Rivalry in North America.
Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1971.

MAPS:

Barrineau Map Service (1954) sheet #76. Current site map.

Plan for Fort George and Adjacent Works in West Florida (no date)
Henry Heldring. Original in William L. Clements Library,
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Plano del Castilio de San Miguel y de la Avanzada en Panzacola
(1785).

Plano de Panzacola del Fuerte San Miguel y de sus contounos
(post-1814). Microfilm on file at John C. Pace Library,
University of West Florida, Pensacola, Florida.

Plano de Puerto de Panzacola, July 10, 1781, Havanna. Microfilm
on file at the John C. Pace Library, University of West
Florida, Pensacola, Florida.

Sanborn Map Company, Insurance Maps of Pensacola, 1903, Sheet
#24.

Vista De Panzacola Y Su Baia Tomada pos los Espanoles ano de
1781. Original in Biblioteca National, Madrid, Spain.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Florida	
COUNTY Escambia	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER JUL 8 1974	DATE

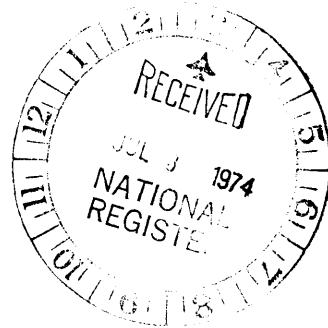
(Number all entries)

-2-

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

A Plan of Pensacola and its Environs in its Present State
from an Actual Survey in 1778. By Henry Purcell.

[Plan of Pensacola.] Cartographer unknown. Date unknown,
(post 1779-pre 1881 from internal evidence). Copy in
University of West Florida Library, Pensacola, Florida.



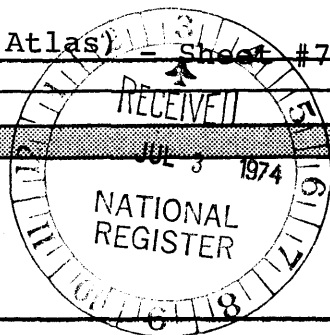
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

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

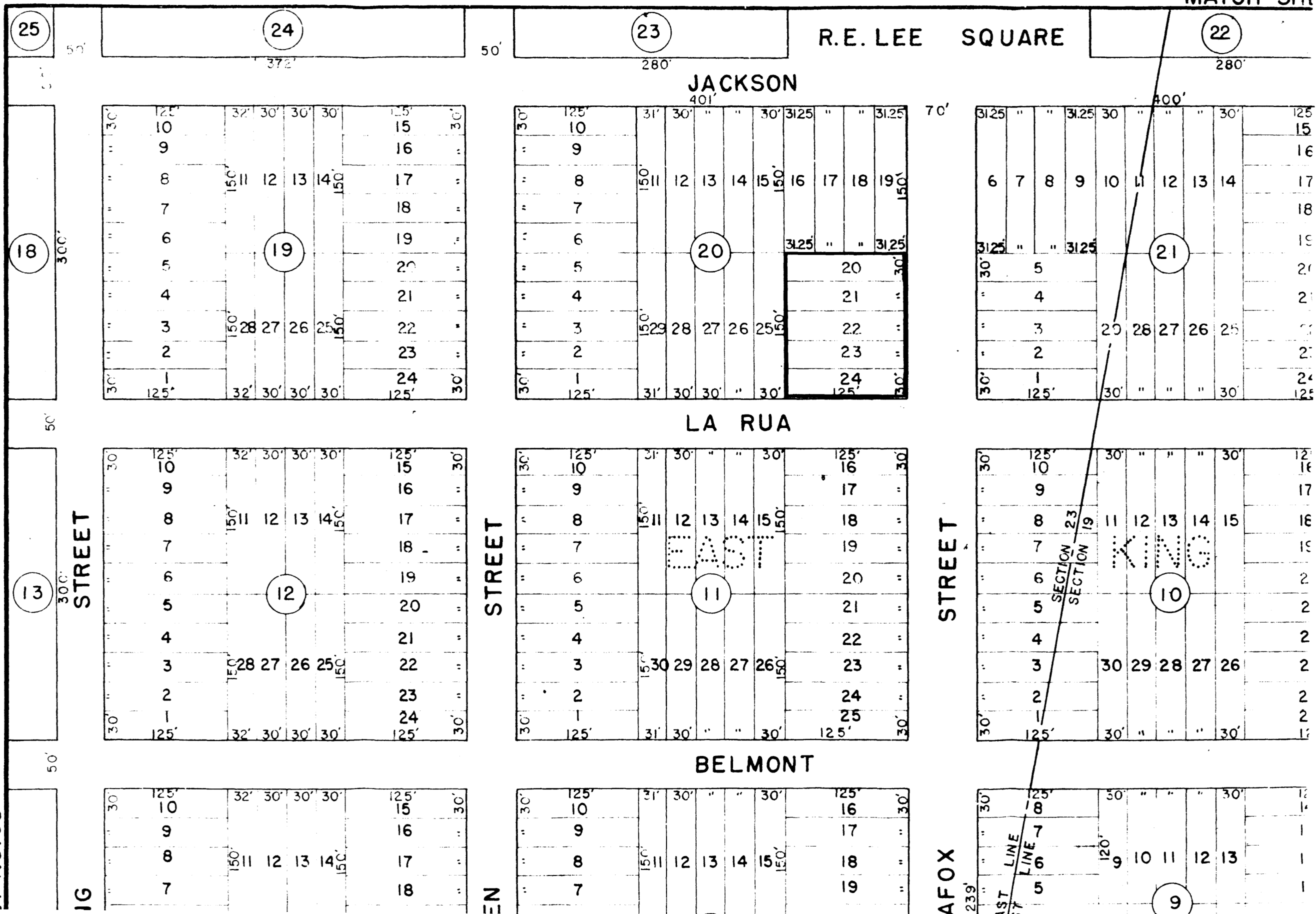
STATE Florida	
COUNTY Escambia	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUL 8 1974

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Site of Fort George (1778-1781)			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Fort San Miguel (1781-1821)			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: La Rua at Palafox Streets			
CITY OR TOWN: Pensacola			
STATE: Florida	CODE 12	COUNTY: Escambia	CODE 033
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: Barrineau Map Service (Pensacola Atlas) - Sheet #76			
SCALE:			
DATE: 1954			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			



IT NO. 95



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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	Escambia
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	JUL 6 1974
DATE	

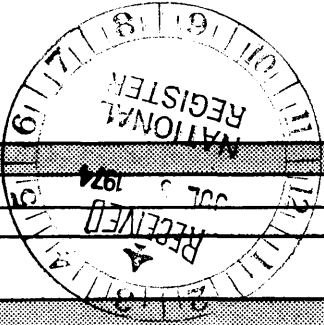
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COMMON:	Site of Fort George (178-1781)		
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Fort San Miguel (1781-1821)		
2. LOCATION			

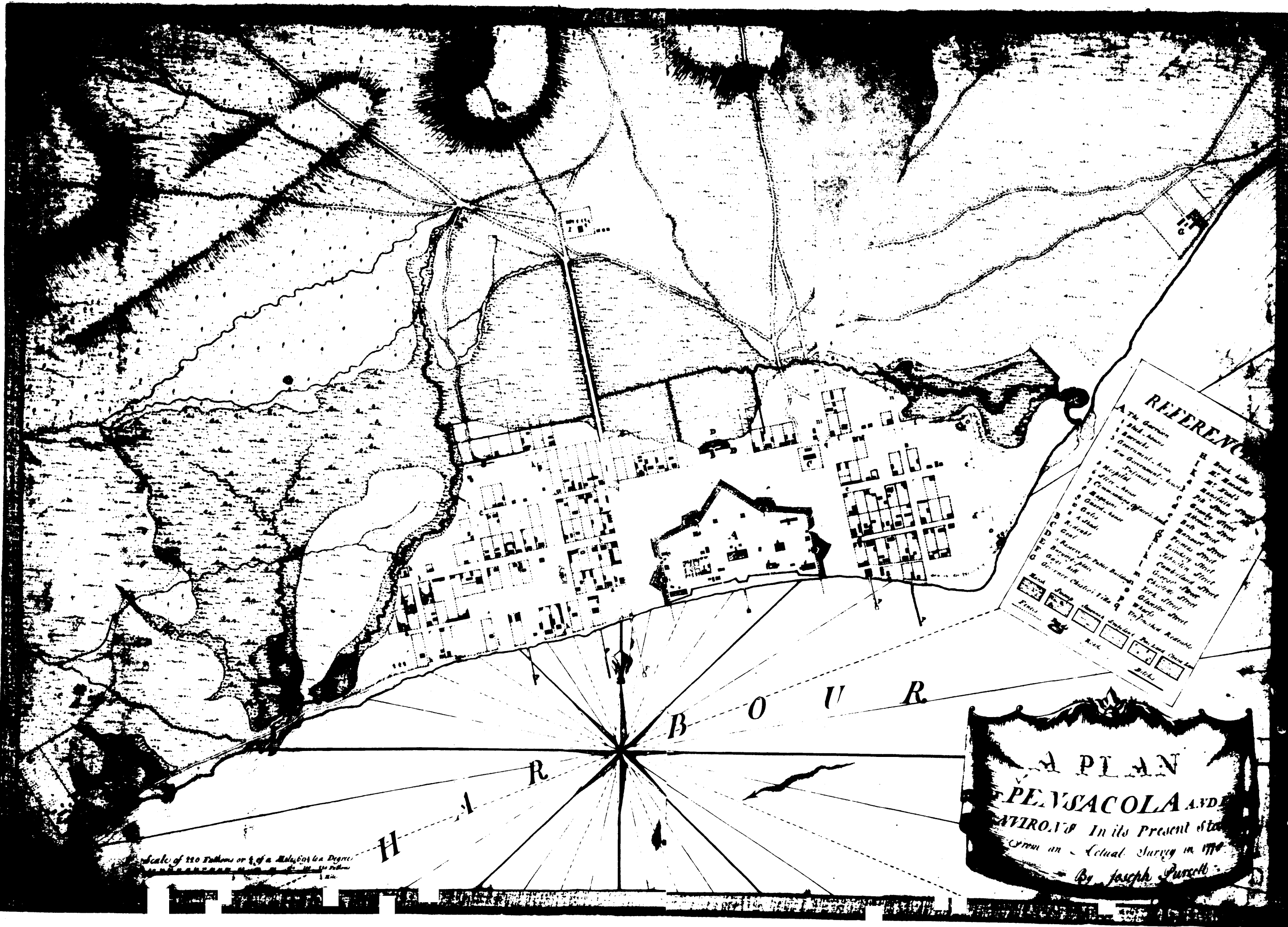
STREET AND NUMBER:	La Rua at Palafox Streets		
CITY OR TOWN:	Pensacola		
STATE:	Florida	CODE	12
COUNTRY:	Escambia	CODE	033
3. MAP REFERENCE			

SOURCE:	Purcell--A Plan of Pensacola.		
SCALE:			
DATE:	1778		
4. REQUIREMENTS			

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

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





REFERENCE

- A The Garrison
- B Bank House
- C Barracks
- D Government House
- E New Government House
- F Hospital
- G Jail
- H Comm. House
- I Magazine
- J Quar. House
- K Oath
- L R. School
- M Coal
- N Bazaar for Public Buildings
- O Arsenal
- P Barracks
- Q Barracks
- R Barracks
- S Barracks
- T Barracks
- U Barracks
- V Barracks
- W Barracks
- X Barracks
- Y Barracks
- Z Barracks

A PLAN
 OF PENSACOLA AND
 ENVIRONS In its Present State
 from an Actual Survey in 1778
 By Joseph Purcell

Scale of 220 Fathoms or 1/4 of a Mile 604 1/2 Degrees

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 Escambia	
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ENTRY NUMBER JUL 8 1974	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

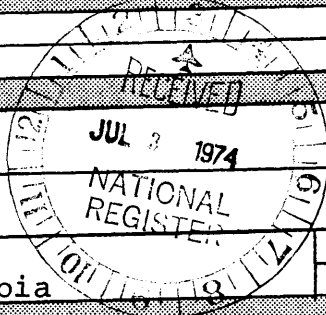
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AND/OR HISTORIC: Fort San Miguel (1781-1821)

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
La Rua at Palafox Streets

CITY OR TOWN:
Pensacola

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Florida	12	Escambia	033



3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:
Plan of Pensacola Copy in University of West Florida Library.

SCALE:

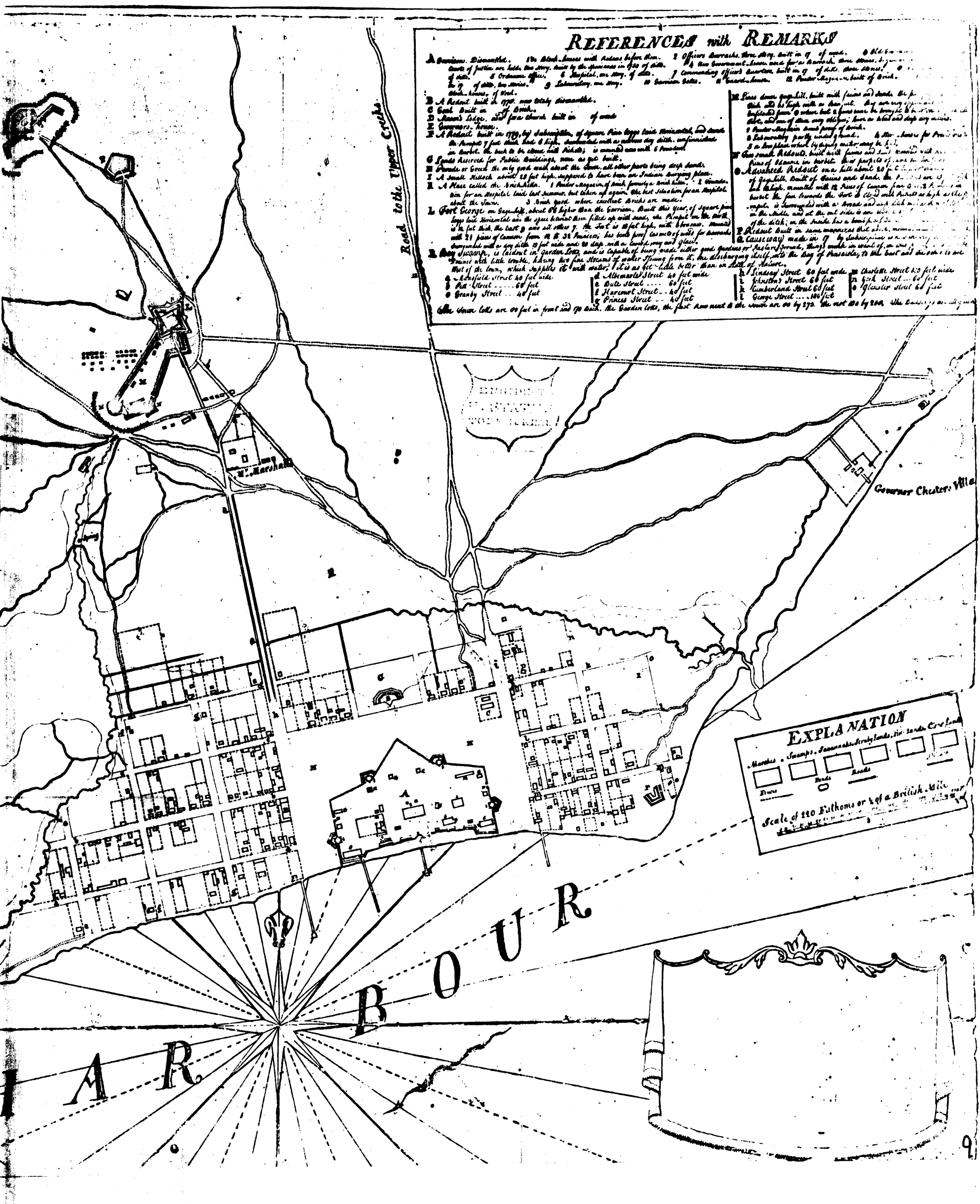
DATE: Date unknown, (post 1779-pre 1881 from internal evidence).

4. REQUIREMENTS

- TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
 2. North arrow.
 3. Latitude and longitude reference.

REFERENCES with REMARKS

A Garrison, Dismissed. The Block-houses with Redans before them. **1 Officers Barracks** three story built in 17 of wood. **2 Old Garrison** built in 17 of stone and brick. **3 New Garrison** built in 17 of stone and brick. **4 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **5 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **6 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **7 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **8 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **9 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **10 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **11 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **12 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **13 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **14 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **15 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **16 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **17 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **18 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **19 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **20 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **21 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **22 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **23 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **24 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **25 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **26 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **27 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **28 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **29 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **30 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **31 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **32 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **33 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **34 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **35 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **36 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **37 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **38 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **39 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **40 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **41 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **42 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **43 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **44 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **45 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **46 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **47 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **48 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **49 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick. **50 Garrison Barracks** built in 17 of stone and brick.



EXPLANATION
 Marshes Swamps Fountains Drains Ditches Roads
 Scale of 110 Fathoms or 1/4 of a British Mile
 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 1 1/2 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50