

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

EN NR - Oct. 15, 1924

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED NOV 29 1976
DATE ENTERED 10-15-24
(10-15-66)

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Castillo de San Marcos

AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

1 Castillo Drive

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

St. Augustine

VICINITY OF

4th

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Florida

CODE

12

COUNTY

St. Johns

CODE

109

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (if applicable)

National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office

STREET & NUMBER

1895 Phoenix Blvd.

CITY, TOWN

Atlanta

VICINITY OF

STATE
Georgia

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Park Files

STREET & NUMBER

1 Castillo Drive

CITY, TOWN

St. Augustine

STATE
Florida

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Land Status Map, Drawing No. 343/92001 (4 sheets)

DATE

1968

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

National Park Service, Division of Land and Water Rights

CITY, TOWN

Washington,

STATE
D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Castillo de San Marcos is a symmetrical four-bastioned 145 foot square structure with a ravelin in front of its gate. The height of the walls is thirty feet. The south, west, and north sides of the square and the ravelin are surrounded by a 40 foot wide moat. On the south, west, and north sides there is a 30 foot wide covered way outward from the moat wall to the covered way wall. From the latter, the glacis slopes away and down to the level of the surrounding field. On the east side, there is a water battery between the Castillo wall and the sea. From the covered way wall on the west side, there runs westward to Castillo Drive the reconstructed portion of the Cubo Line, a former earthwork. From this reconstruction across Castillo Drive lie the City Gate pillars.

Access to the Castillo is secured over a drawbridge to the ravelin and over another drawbridge from the ravelin to the structure itself. The sally port (entrance way) leads to the 110 foot courtyard, on which there open 23 rooms, through which another 8 are reached. A stairway in a corner of the courtyard leads to the terreplein (gundeck).

The Castillo has been little altered. Originally the moat and a narrow covered way girded the east side, where water battery is now located. The earthwork line running westward from Castillo extended a half mile and girded the north side of the city of St. Augustine, without any gaps in it except for the City Gate.

1. Water Battery (No. HS 1)

A filled in area between the east wall of the Castillo and the sea wall in the space originally occupied by the moat. The sea wall (11½' high on the water side, 5½' at the rear, 15' thick) and the fill-in (248' long from north to south, 41' wide) constituted the battery. On the ground, along the sea wall, there were 20 barbette-type gun emplacements of which 16 remain and only 10 still retain gun pintle blocks. Mid-length in the fill-in is a hot shot furnace.

The Water Battery was built in March 1842-March 1844 to afford "action upon the channel and harbor" of St. Augustine. The old Spanish seawall was incorporated into the new seawall by being faced with granite to the high water mark and with coquina above that mark. The rear of the old seawall also revetted with coquina.

By becoming, through the construction of the Water Battery, a 19th Century Bernard Board coastal fortification, the Castillo played a continuous role as an active Spanish, British, and American fortification, from 1672 to 1861.

The water battery is in good condition although 4 barbette arcs and 10 gun pintle blocks have been lost.

2. City Gate (No. HS 2)

Consists of two masonry pillars; and their north side, causeway over a depression which originally was a moat; on the south side, a firing step; a pathway between the pillars which bisects the firing step; and short portions of a recently reconstructed earthwork at the east flank of the east pillar and at the west flank of the west pillar. Originally, there was a fixed wooden bridge to span the moat, which was deeper and contained water, and a two-leaf heavy gate hung between the pillars.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Castillo de San ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

The burning of St. Augustine by the English in 1702 prompted the construction in 1704 of the Cubo Line, a half-mile long earthwork on the north city limit to bar the enemy entry. In a reconstruction of the line, a gate was provided in 1739 in the present location. In another reconstruction in 1808, the line's parapet was heightened to 6 feet and revetted on both sides with palm logs, the moat widened to 41 feet, and the existing pillars constructed. After 1821 there was no further maintenance of the line and it quickly deteriorated. The wooden bridge at the City Gate was replaced in 1827 by a stone walled causeway. By 1920 a small triangular park (190' at the base, 130' apex) had developed around the gate.

The City Gate is the only remnant of the Cubo Line and the only gate which provided access to and from the area north of St. Augustine.

The City Gate is in excellent condition, having had its appearance improved by the NPS in 1965.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Since its founding in 1565, St. Augustine has had a fortification to ensure Spanish sovereignty over Florida and the safety of the Spanish intercontinental shipping route which paralleled the Florida coast, following the Gulf Stream. For 100 years, as the northern outpost of the Spanish Caribbean, nine successive wooden forts performed the mission adequately. But when the English sacked St. Augustine in 1668 and then lodged themselves permanently in the southeast of present-day United States, settling Charleston in 1670; a stone fort became indispensable. Castillo de San Marcos was built in 1672-95 and remodeled in 1738-40, 1752-56, and 1762. It was never conquered but it became British in 1763, Spanish again in 1784, and finally American in 1821.

Castillo de San Marcos is the symbol of the 235 year presence of Spain in Southeastern United States and is a monument to the Anglo-Spanish struggle for control of that region. The Castillo is also the oldest masonry fortification within the continental United States; the best preserved and most important example of 17th century European military architecture; and of a type of construction now almost extinct. It clearly illustrates the transplantation and adaptation of Spanish engineering techniques in the New World.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Arana, Luis R. and Manucy, Albert. The Building of Castillo de San Marcos. St. Augustine: Castillo de San Marcos NM, 1970.
- Benham, H.W. "Plans and Sections, etc., of the Water Battery of Fort Marion," 1844.
- Griffin, J.W. Archaeological Investigations of the Cubo Line. Richmond: NPS SER, 1963.
- Manucy, A.C. Historic Structures Report: Improvement at the City Gate, Part I, II, III. St. Augustine: Castillo de San Marcos NM, 1964 & 1966. (con't.)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 19.7
 UTM REFERENCES

A	<u>1</u> <u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u>	B	<u>1</u> <u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u> <u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>
	ZONE EASTING <u>620</u>	NORTHING <u>120</u>		ZONE EASTING <u>620</u>	NORTHING <u>530</u>
C	<u>1</u> <u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>	<u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u> <u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>6</u> <u>5</u>	D	<u>1</u> <u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>	<u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u>

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Same boundaries as National Monument

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Luis R. Arana, Historian, Florida-Caribbean District

ORGANIZATION _____ DATE 6/14/73 (REVISED 6/76)

STREET & NUMBER 1 Castillo Drive, c/o Castillo de San Marcos TELEPHONE _____

CITY OR TOWN St. Augustine STATE Florida

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES _____ NO _____ NONE _____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE _____

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE *[Signature]*
 TITLE Deputy Assistant Secretary

DATE NOV 18 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION ATTEST: *[Signature]*

DATE 3/4/77

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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CONTINUATION SHEET Castillo

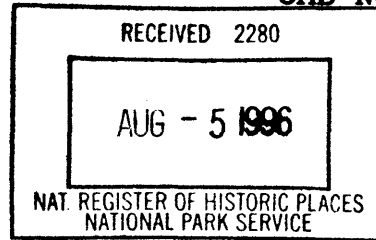
ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 1

American State Papers, Military Affairs, Vol. V, Document No. 590.

66-62

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Castillo de San Marcos National Monument

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1 Castillo Drive East

city or town St. Augustine not for publication
state Florida code FL county St. Johns vicinity _____
zip code 32084 code 109

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this _____ nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide _____ locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined eligible for the

National Register

___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined not eligible for the

National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain): _____

Edson H. Boall 9.6.96

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- ___ building(s)
- district
- ___ site
- ___ structure
- ___ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed properties in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
___	<u>2</u>	buildings
___	___	sites
<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
___	___	objects
<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 3

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DEFENSE/fortification

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
OTHER/National Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Spanish Colonial

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation: Stone
walls: Stone
roof: Stone
other: Earth
Concrete

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Engineering
Exploration/Settlement
Military

Period of Significance

1672-1821
1821-1924

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Osceola

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Daza, Ignacio

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # FL-17
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: National Park Service, Southeast Field Area

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 20.48

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing			Zone Easting Northing		
A	___	___	D	___	___
B	___	___	F	___	___
C	___	___	F	___	___
___ See continuation sheet.					

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

The existing district boundary will not change.

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer D. Brown, Architectural Technician

organization National Park Service, Southeast Field Area Office

date December 14, 1995

street & number 75 Spring Street, S.W.

telephone (404)730-9486

city or town Atlanta

state GA

zip code 30303

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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

name National Park Service

street & number P.O. Box 37127

telephone _____

city or town Washington

state DC

zip code 20013-7127

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Castillo de San Marcos
National Monument
name of property

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

St. Johns County, FL
county and State

Section 7

Page 1

**Castillo de San Marcos National Monument
Additional Documentation
St. Johns County, Florida**

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966, with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Keeper of the National Register accepted the documentation for the district in 1977. The initial documentation included three structures: Castillo de San Marcos, the City Gate, and the water battery.

This amendment identifies six additional contributing structures that were included but not individually listed in the earlier documentation. The moat, covered way, glacis, ravelin, and reconstructed Cubo Line are all significant because of their association with the struggle between the European powers for control of Florida during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. The seawall and hot shot furnace are significant because of their association with the early American occupation of Florida and attempts to update the Castillo's defenses to meet contemporary military standards.

Description of Historic Resources

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument comprises approximately 20.48 acres in St. Augustine, St. Johns County, Florida. The park lies north of St. Augustine's central plaza and fronts Matanzas Bay. Built to defend St. Augustine from pirate attacks, the Castillo was originally located at the northern edge of the city, where it commanded the land and sea routes into the settlement. Today, colonial St. Augustine extends south of the monument, while the modern city has grown around this core in all directions.

The city of St. Augustine lies on the eastern coastal plain of Florida. It is a low-lying, sandy area protected from the sea by a number of barrier islands. The San Sebastián River runs west of the city and formed a natural boundary for the colony early in its history. A seawall and water battery separate Castillo de San Marcos from the waters of Matanzas Bay on the fort's east side. The site of the Castillo is a rolling, grassy area sprinkled with a few trees. The outer portions of the grounds are flat up to the glacis, which slopes upward toward the fort and roughly follows the contour of the moat and covered way. The park area is irregular in shape, with much of its western boundary following the contour of State Road A-1-A. West of the fort, beginning at the bottom of the glacis near the northwest bastion, is the reconstructed Cubo Line. The defense work runs west from the glacis to the City Gate, interrupted by State Road A-1-A just east of the gate.

The Spanish founded St. Augustine in 1565 and, following an English pirate raid on the city in 1668, began construction of Castillo de San Marcos in 1672. The Castillo had been completed for less than a hundred years, however, when Florida became a diplomatic pawn. Control of Florida passed to the English in 1763, only to revert to the Spanish twenty-one years later. Finally, in 1821,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Castillo de San Marcos
National Monument
name of property

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 7 Page 2

Spain agreed to a treaty that transferred ownership of Florida to the United States, and Florida became an American territory.

The United States War Department administered the Castillo, renamed Fort Marion, for more than a century. During the early years, troops garrisoned in St. Augustine stored supplies at the fort. The building also housed prisoners of war from a number of conflicts with Native American groups during the nineteenth century. By the early twentieth century, the Castillo was no longer necessary to national defense, and the War Department entered into an agreement with the St. Augustine Historical Society to open the fort to the public. The Castillo was declared a national monument in 1924, and in 1933 its administration passed from the War Department to the National Park Service.

The historic resources at Castillo de San Marcos National Monument include the Castillo, moat, covered way, glacis, ravelin, City Gate, reconstructed Cubo Line, water battery, seawall, and hot shot furnace. The Castillo, moat, covered way, glacis, ravelin, and Cubo Line date from the First Spanish Period, while the City Gate dates from the Second Spanish Period. The water battery, seawall, and hot shot furnace date from the War Department era. The park interprets all of the structures as part of the evolution of the defenses of St. Augustine during the seventeenth-, eighteenth- and nineteenth-centuries. The St. Augustine National Landmark District exists near Castillo de San Marcos National Monument; its resources illustrate the evolution of the city which the fort was built to protect.

Description of Previously Listed Contributing Properties

Castillo de San Marcos (building; IDLCS 00129)

Castillo de San Marcos is a symmetrical four-bastioned fortification of coquina block with tabby mortar built around a square plaza, the sides of which measure 320 feet. The walls of the Castillo are thirty feet high, ten to fourteen feet thick at the base, and five feet thick at the top. Barrel-vaulted casemates support the wide terreplein, and embrasures at intervals along the top of the wall provided openings through which cannon could be fired. Construction on the Castillo began in 1672; the vaulted casemates were built between 1738-1742 and 1751-1756.

City Gate (structure; IDLCS 00131)

The St. Augustine City Gate consists of two coquina walls, thirty feet long and eleven feet wide, flanking an opening twelve feet wide. On either side of the opening stands a four-foot-square pillar with a cove-molded pyramidal cap and round finial rising to a height of fourteen feet. The gate walls adjoin portions of the reconstructed Cubo Line. A small, arched coquina bridge spans the dry moat on the north side of the gate. The City Gate was built in 1808, when the Cubo Line was being rebuilt by the Spanish.

Water battery (structure; IDLCS 07174)

The water battery is the earth bank between the seawall and the east curtain wall of Castillo de San Marcos. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers built the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Castillo de San Marcos
National Monument
name of property

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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county and State

Section 7 Page 3

water battery atop the eastern portion of the moat between 1842-1844 to update the fort's defenses. The battery is approximately 248 feet long and forty-one feet wide. Sixteen of the original twenty barbette-type gun emplacements remain, only ten of which still retain gun pintle blocks; the hot shot furnace also remains near the center of the water battery.

Description of Contributing Properties

Moat (structure; IDLCS 91415)

The moat, a ditch approximately forty-two feet wide lined with coquina stone, surrounds the Castillo on the north, west and south sides. A small amount of water stands at the bottom of the moat. The ravelin was built within the moat on the south side of the fort. Built at the same time as the Castillo, the moat was filled on the east side from 1842 to 1844 for construction of the water battery.

Covered way (structure; IDLCS 91416)

The covered way is the flat grassy area between the moat and glacis. It measures approximately thirty-five feet wide. A five-foot-high coquina wall separates the covered way from the glacis. The covered way roughly follows the outline of the moat on the north, west, and south sides of the fort. It was built at the same time as the Castillo.

Glacis (structure; IDLCS 91417)

The glacis is the open, grassy area extending from the covered way into the landscape on the north, west, and south sides of Castillo. Its shape roughly follows that of the moat and covered way. The glacis was built between 1672 and 1758.

Ravelin (structure; IDLCS 91418)

The ravelin is a defensive structure shaped roughly like a baseball diamond; it is located within the moat on the south side of the Castillo. Coquina walls rise from the moat and protect the open, earthen terreplein. The ravelin connects with the Castillo and with the covered way by a reconstructed drawbridges. The perimeter of the ravelin measures approximately twenty-eight feet by twenty-eight feet by forty feet. The Spanish replaced the original ravelin in 1762 with the current structure, which was never completed. The National Park Service constructed wooden steps and platform to ease visitor access to terreplein in 1979.

Hot shot furnace (structure; IDLCS 91419)

The stuccoed coquina furnace measures eight feet wide by nine feet long and has an eleven-foot chimney on the south facade. A semicircular opening for inserting shot has a slab of granite at its base. The roof of the structure slopes downward from south to north. The outer surface of the structure is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Castillo de San Marcos
National Monument
name of property

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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St. Johns County, FL
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Section 7 Page 4

accentuated by star-shaped iron anchors, which hold the iron bars within the furnace. The shot furnace dates from the completion of the water battery in 1844.

Seawall (structure; IDLCS 91421)

The coquina seawall is faced with granite to the high water mark and separates the water battery from Matanzas Bay. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers built the present seawall between 1833 and 1842 on the remains of a Spanish seawall that dated to the late 17th century.

Cubo Line (structure; IDLCS 90100)

The Cubo Line is a cast concrete and earth reconstruction of original palm log defensive work. Completed in 1964, the reconstruction is 250 feet long and forty-five feet deep; it has a dry moat along its north face. The concrete was cast to imitate the appearance of the wall in 1808.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

I. *EUROPEAN POWERS IN FLORIDA: THE CONSTRUCTION OF CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS, 1565-1821*

Exploration in Florida and the Founding of St. Augustine

The history of Castillo de San Marcos begins with the earliest European exploration in the New World. In the century following the initial voyage of Christopher Columbus to the Caribbean in 1492, Spanish conquistadors carved out a vast and wealthy overseas empire for Spain that encompassed many of the Caribbean islands and the mainlands of Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, and Peru.¹

Juan Ponce de León discovered the Florida peninsula in 1513, claiming the North American continent for Spain. Ponce de León also discovered a significant water current crucial to the success of Spanish empire--the Gulf Stream. Leaving the Caribbean by way of the Bahama Channel, Spanish galleons carrying the riches of the Americas utilized the natural flow of the Gulf Stream to propel them along the Florida coast and across the Atlantic. As a result, Florida assumed a great deal of strategic significance: if Spain did not control Florida, pirates would use its harbors as a base from which to attack the treasure fleets.²

A number of attempts to settle Florida followed Ponce's discovery, but their costly failures led the Spanish king, Philip II, to forbid any further efforts at colonizing the region in 1561. The monarch revoked his order three years later, however, as word arrived in Spain of the newly established French settlement, Fort Caroline, on the St. Johns River in northeast Florida. In an effort to protect Spanish interests in the New World, Philip commissioned Pedro Menéndez de Avilés to remove the French from Florida and colonize the area for Spain.³

Menéndez arrived on the coast of Florida in 1565, landing first at Cape Canaveral before travelling north to the sheltered harbor of the land he named San Agustín. Hastily erecting fortifications around the big house given to the Spaniards by the Timucua Indian Chief Seloy, Menéndez and his men prepared to defend Spanish claims to Florida. An attack on Fort Caroline while the French fleet was at sea eliminated most of the settlers; the sailors later met their demise when their ships wrecked, leaving them at the mercy of the Spanish. Most of the men, including their leader Jean Ribault, were killed at the direction of

¹George B. Tindall and David E. Shi, *America: A Narrative History*, 2d ed. (New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1989), 8-9.

²Verne E. Chatelain, *The Defenses of Spanish Florida, 1565-1763* (Washington, DC: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1941), 5-9.

³*Ibid.*, 7-17.

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Menéndez. Within two months of landing in Florida, Menéndez had reclaimed the vast territory comprising most of North America for the Spanish king.⁴

The First Century in St. Augustine

The Spanish settlers remained in Seloy's village less than a year due to growing discord between the natives and the newcomers. The move out of the big house was the first of several within a small area around Matanzas Bay that would eventually lead them to the site of present-day St. Augustine. During the first century of the Florida settlement, the Spanish built nine different wooden forts for the defense of the colony. Each of these had a short life span due to the ill effects of time, weather, and insects on the structures. Enemy attacks destroyed the forts that were not eliminated by natural forces.⁵

The likelihood of attack and the shortage of food and supplies most threatened the safety and stability of the colony. Settlers made few attempts to farm the land around St. Augustine because of poor soil conditions and the threat of Indian attack on those who ventured too far from the settlement. Except for produce raised in small plots around the houses, all of the colony's food, clothing, and other necessities came from Mexico and other Spanish settlements in the New World. Since supply shipments were often detained in Mexico and occasionally lost at sea, the residents of St. Augustine were often hungry and poorly clothed.⁶

The threat of enemy raids on the town was always present, both from neighboring Native American tribes angered by Spanish activities and from other European nations covetous of Spain's New World riches. The English in particular threatened Spanish control of the Florida coast due to the success of privateers like Sir Francis Drake. In 1586, Drake led an expedition against the Spanish at St. Augustine and took the city with relative ease, burning the wooden fort, houses, and other buildings.⁷ Thomas Cates, an English sailor who accompanied Drake during the assault, described the fort at that time, named San Juan de Pinos:

When the day appeared, we found it built all of timber, the walles being none other but whole Mastes or bodies of trees set vpright and close together in manner of a pale, without any ditch as yet made, but wholly

⁴Albert Manucy, *Florida's Menéndez: Captain General of the Ocean Sea* (St. Augustine: St. Augustine Historical Society, 1965), 30-45.

⁵Chatelain, 41; Luis Arana and Albert Manucy, *The Building of Castillo de San Marcos* (Eastern National Park and Monument Association, 1977), 10-11.

⁶Chatelain, 9.

⁷Amy Bushnell, "The Noble and Loyal City, 1565-1668," in *The Oldest City: St. Augustine, Saga of Survival*, ed. Jean Parker Waterbury (St. Augustine: St. Augustine Historical Society, 1983), 36.

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intended with some more time; for they had not as yet finished al their work, having begunne the same some three or foure moneths before: so as, to say the trueth, they had no reason to keepe it, being subject both to fire, and easie assault.⁸

Cates's description illustrates the appearance of this early precursor to Castillo de San Marcos and the vulnerability of wood forts to enemy attack.

Despite the inadequacies of the wooden forts erected in St. Augustine, the Spanish continued to build and repair these structures, largely because they did not have the money to construct a masonry fortification. The attack of the pirate John Davis in 1668 provided the stimulus for the construction of a masonry fortress, however. Davis and his men captured a Spanish supply ship from Havana headed to St. Augustine and sailed into the city without raising suspicion among the townspeople. His attack under cover of night revealed once again the vulnerability of the colony and the inadequacy of its defenses. Fear that the pirates would return to claim the city, which they had not destroyed, led the colonial governor to request aid from officials in Spain and Mexico. The Spanish queen approved the proposal for construction of a masonry fortress at St. Augustine, and in 1672 the first stone was laid for Castillo de San Marcos.⁹

Seventeenth Century Military Fortresses

Seventeenth century military engineering conventions dictated the design of Castillo de San Marcos. The introduction of cannon as an implement of war late in the Middle Ages rendered the castle useless as a form of defense and forced military engineers to develop a new type of fortress able to withstand the force of cannon bombardment on its walls. The Italians first developed the bastion system, which quickly spread across Europe and, by the seventeenth century, dominated fortress design. European nations not only utilized bastioned fortresses at home but also built fortifications in their colonial outposts in the same manner, altering designs to suit local conditions and materials. Thus the Spanish officials in St. Augustine adopted the bastion system for the early wood forts and, later, for the stone fortress, Castillo de San Marcos.¹⁰

⁸Albert Manucy, ed., *A History of Castillo de San Marcos and Fort Matanzas from Contemporary Narratives and Letters* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1943), 8.

⁹Arana and Manucy, 7-9.

¹⁰Luis Arana, "The First Spanish Period, 1668-1763: The Endurance of Castillo de San Marcos," in *Historic Structure Report: Castillo de San Marcos National Monument*, C. Craig Frazier, Randall Copeland, and Luis Arana (National Park Service, 1986), 9-10; Chatelain, 39-40.

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The bastion system evolved out of the medieval castle form. Engineers lowered castle walls and placed mounds of earth in front of them, creating ramparts able to withstand cannon bombardment. Moats remained an integral part of the defenses to prevent enemy forces from scaling the sloped embankments and entering the fort. The circular castle tower evolved into the angular bastion, which afforded protection to adjacent walls. Beyond the fortress walls engineers placed a variety of masonry and earthen outer works that strengthened the fort's defenses.¹¹

Bastioned forts centered on a plaza, around which the massive ramparts stood. The interior of the ramparts sloped upward toward the fighting platform, called the terreplein. The banquette, or firing step, rose above the terreplein and was protected by the parapet. Soldiers fired on the enemy through embrasures (openings) in the parapet. On the exterior of the rampart, facing the moat, a masonry scarp retained the earthen wall of the rampart. The opposite side of the moat also had a masonry retaining wall, the counterscarp, above which stood the covered way. A palisade protected the banquette for the covered way. The glacis, an earthen bank kept clear of vegetation, sloped downward from the covered way into open country.¹²

Seventeenth century forts were most often square in shape; the linear curtain walls projected outward at the corners into diamond-shaped bastions, from which soldiers could view the surrounding area in all directions. Ravelins were similarly shaped defensive structures, often built in front of curtain walls to provide additional support to the points of the bastions, which were most vulnerable to attack. Finally, outer defense works like counterguards and hornworks, built of earth and wood and placed in front of the fort's main body, provided additional strength to the fortress and allowed the defenders to move farther into the landscape against the enemy. As a complete defensive fortification, the bastioned fort and its outer defenses provided a great deal of security to its occupants during a siege, although a persistent enemy might breach the walls given sufficient time and manpower.¹³

Construction of the Castillo

In 1669 Queen Regent Mariana of Spain approved the construction of a masonry fortress in St. Augustine and sent the colony's newly appointed governor, Manuel de Cendoya, to Mexico to obtain the necessary funds. Cendoya arrived in St. Augustine in 1671, after stopping in Havana to recruit masons,

¹¹John Muller, *A Treatise Containing the Elementary Part of Fortification, Regular and Irregular* (1746; reprint, Ottawa: Museum Restoration Service, 1968), 21-22.

¹²Christopher Duffy, *The Fortress in the Age of Vauban and Frederick the Great, 1660-1789*, vol. 2 of *Siege Warfare* (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1985), 2.

¹³*Ibid.*, 3.

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stonecutters, and lime burners to aid in construction. In Cuba he also acquired the services of Ignacio Daza, an engineer, and Lorenzo Lajones, the master of construction.¹⁴

Daza was an experienced military engineer familiar with contemporary fortification designs. After examining possible locations for the fort, Daza and the military council in St. Augustine determined that the site of the existing fortress, at the northern edge of town, was most appropriate for the defense of St. Augustine. From this site, enemy fleets attempting to enter the harbor could be bombarded easily from the safety of the fort. The location was also advantageous for the protection of the colony from land attack from the north.¹⁵

Preparations for construction began in 1671 as blacksmiths and carpenters made the necessary tools and implements for quarrying and transporting stone to the construction site. Coquina, a soft limestone made of cemented seashells, was locally available on Anastasia Island and provided an adequate material with which to build the fortress. Lime kilns were built in St. Augustine to convert oyster shells into lime for construction. On October 2, 1672, Cendoya and other royal officials broke ground for the foundation trench of the fort, and several weeks later the first stone was laid.¹⁶

Local Indians, convicts, African-American slaves, and occasionally Spanish soldiers labored alongside the skilled workers imported from Cuba. Work progressed at a steady rate on the fortress, although funding shortages and disease epidemics occasionally slowed construction. By 1686, the main block of the Castillo was complete. At that time, the outer curtain walls and bastions of the fort were coquina, while the interior walls and roof were wood; the terreplein was made of tabby, a cement made of lime and seashells, laid on top of wood planks. The fort housed troop quarters, a chapel, and a number of storerooms for the garrison. Ten years later, the moat and seawall were finished, thus enhancing the Castillo's defenses.¹⁷

The War of Spanish Succession between England and Spain precipitated the first true test of St. Augustine's fortress. Governor James Moore of Carolina led an attack against St. Augustine in 1702, hoping to drive the Spanish out of Florida, gain control of the Bahama Channel for the English, and eliminate the threat of Spanish-French aggression against Charleston. When the English reached St. Augustine, they bypassed the Castillo and occupied the town; local

¹⁴Luis Arana, "Governor Cendoya's Negotiation in Mexico for a Stone Fort in St. Augustine," *El Escribano* 7 (Oct. 1970): 125-33.

¹⁵Chatelain, 15.

¹⁶Arana, "First Spanish Period," 6, 13.

¹⁷Luis Arana, David C. Dutcher, George M. Strock, and F. Ross Holland, *Castillo de San Marcos and Fort Matanzas National Monuments, Florida: Historical Research Management Plan* (National Park Service, 1967), 8-9.

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residents fled to the fort for protection. The English besieged Castillo de San Marcos for fifty days, until four Spanish men-of-war arrived from Cuba with fresh supplies and reinforcements. Weary from the long siege and unable to match the new Spanish force, Moore burned his ships, abandoned his supplies, and retreated overland to the St. Johns River. The British set the city afire as they left, and the Castillo was the only structure to survive.¹⁸

Following Moore's attack on the Castillo and the total destruction of St. Augustine, the Spanish sought to strengthen the city's defenses by constructing a system of inner defense lines. Between 1706 and 1763, the Spanish built four earth and log defensive structures around the town. The Cubo Line formed the northern boundary of St. Augustine and, along with the Rosario Line to the west, created a "line of circumvallation" protecting the city's land approaches. The hornwork and Fort Mose line were built north of the Cubo Line, between the North River on the east and the San Sebastian River on the west. These structures strengthened the town's defenses but proved difficult to maintain in the warm Florida climate.¹⁹

Meanwhile, a new English threat from the north caused the Spanish to reassess the strength of the Castillo's defenses. General James Oglethorpe began settlements at Savannah in 1732 and at Fort Frederica in 1736, thus staking the English claim to an area traditionally considered part of Spanish Florida. As the English pressed south, Spanish Governor Manuel de Montiano realized that Castillo de San Marcos was inadequate for the defense of the colony, even with the addition of the outer defense works. An evaluation of the fort by Antonio de Arredondo, an engineer from Havana, found that the stone walls were in good shape, but the wood in the interior rooms and the terreplein was rotted through.²⁰ The governor wrote officials in Cuba regarding conditions in St. Augustine:

*Your Excellency must know that this castle, the only defense here, has no bombproofs for the protection of the garrison, that the counterscarp is too low, that there is no covered way, that the curtains are without demilunes, that there are no other exterior works to give them time for a long defense; . . . we are as bare outside as we are without life inside, for there are no guns that could last 24 hours and if there were, we have no artillerymen to serve them.*²¹

Following the governor's report, officials in Cuba sent soldiers, laborers, provisions, and money to St. Augustine. The Cuban governor

¹⁸Arana and Manucy, 42.

¹⁹Chatelain, 82.

²⁰Arana and Manucy, 42-43.

²¹Ibid., 43.

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authorized construction of masonry vaults within the fortress walls and improved outer defense works. By 1739, the eight vaults along the east curtain wall were completed, increasing the total height of the wall five feet. The outbreak of war between England and Spain the same year slowed construction, however, and completion of the project was postponed until the end of the war.²²

The War of Jenkins' Ear, as the conflict between England and Spain was known, provided Oglethorpe with an excuse to attack St. Augustine and oust the Spanish from Florida. Oglethorpe sailed south from Fort Frederica in 1740 and lay siege to the Castillo for thirty-eight days, but the onset of the hurricane season caused the English to abandon the effort and return home. Construction on the vaults resumed after the war and was completed between 1750 and 1756. Work also continued on the covered way and the glacis until funds ran out in 1758.²³

In 1762 the Spanish undertook the last of their construction projects at the Castillo. Town residents volunteered their labor to enlarge the covered way by five feet, and masons constructed a six-foot-high stone parapet on top. Construction of the glacis was also completed at this time. Engineers determined that the original ravelin was inadequate to the defense of the fort's entrance; therefore, a new, larger ravelin, capable of housing five cannon and an underground powder magazine, was built by the end of the year.²⁴

Before the ravelin was completed, news arrived in St. Augustine of the Spanish cession of Florida to England under the terms of the treaty ending the Seven Years War, fought in America as the French and Indian War from 1754 to 1763. All work on the Castillo ceased as the Spanish prepared to evacuate the city. On July 21, 1763, the Spanish governor officially surrendered Castillo de San Marcos to England. Thus ended the occupation of St. Augustine by the Spanish, who chose to abandon the city altogether rather than suffer under British rule.²⁵

British Occupation of Fort St. Mark

The Spanish left behind a fortified town with approximately 400 residences and the nearly complete Castillo de San Marcos, which the British renamed Fort St. Mark. The elimination of other European powers from the eastern coast of North America diminished the strategic significance of St. Augustine; therefore, the British undertook few alterations to the city's defenses during

²²Ibid., 43-46.

²³Ibid., 46-49.

²⁴Ibid., 52-53.

²⁵Ibid., 53.

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the first decade of occupation.²⁶

The outbreak of the American Revolution elevated the importance of St. Augustine to the English, however. A British garrison was headquartered in town, and a large number of British Loyalists from the southern colonies sought refuge within its walls. The small frontier outpost quickly became a thriving city. Fort St. Mark received needed repairs to its defenses during this time, including the reconstruction of two of the entrenchment and retrenchment lines north of the city. The fortress housed troops, weapons, and equipment for the army. Additionally, the British used the fort as a prison for rebel colonists. Hundreds of prisoners of war passed through St. Augustine before being moved elsewhere or exchanged for imprisoned British soldiers and Loyalists.²⁷

Although the Continental Congress entertained plans to invade East Florida in 1778, the British capture of Savannah late that year crushed those ambitions and ended rebel plots against St. Augustine. Even as the American threat to the colony diminished, a new threat to St. Augustine arose from the Spanish, who longed to regain a foothold in North America. Spain declared war on England in 1779 but never launched an attack against East Florida. Nevertheless, negotiations following the war returned Florida to Spain, and the brief British occupation of St. Augustine ended in July 1784.²⁸

Second Spanish Occupation of Castillo De San Marcos

Most British citizens evacuated the colony with the military, although about 300 chose to remain and declare allegiance to Spain rather than give up their homes and plantations. The Spanish military escorted the new colonial government into St. Augustine, and the city was soon repopulated with a variety of immigrants, including, "Spaniards, Englishmen, Americans, Minorcans, Italians, Greeks, Swiss, Germans, French, Canary Islanders, Scots, and Irish." A sizable population of free blacks, slaves, and Native Americans resided throughout the colony as well.²⁹

²⁶Daniel L. Schafer, "'...Not So Gay a Town in America as This...,' 1763-1784," in *The Oldest City: St. Augustine, Saga of Survival*, ed. Jean Parker Waterbury (St. Augustine: St. Augustine Historical Society, 1983), 91; Arana and Manucy, 54.

²⁷Albert Manucy and Alberta Johnson, *Fort Marion and the War of Independence* (St. Augustine: National Park Service, Southeastern National Monuments, 1941), 3-10.

²⁸John C. Paige, "Castillo de San Marcos: The British Years, 1763-1784," in *Historic Structure Report for Castillo de San Marcos National Monument*, Edwin C. Bearss and John C. Paige, (Denver: National Park Service, 1983), 14-21.

²⁹Patricia C. Griffin, "The Spanish Return: The People-Mix Period, 1784-1821," in *The Oldest City: St. Augustine, Saga of Survival*, ed. Jean Parker

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The new Spanish St. Augustine was not a tranquil city, however. Difficulties arising from dependence on Cuba and Mexico continued as they had in the First Spanish Period, leaving the town short on supplies and soldiers much of the year. Unrest along the Georgia border exacerbated the colonial government's problems. Runaway slaves from Georgia often sought refuge in Florida, particularly in the interior of the peninsula controlled by Seminole Indian tribes. As a result, Georgia plantation owners often crossed the border in search of fugitives, raiding Indian towns and Florida plantations. Slaves belonging to Floridians and the Seminoles were often stolen during the raids, and the angry slave owners retaliated with attacks against the Georgians.³⁰

The problems of the colonial government escalated with the outbreak of the French Revolution and the ensuing European conflict. The struggle against Napoleon drained the Spanish government of resources, and her colonies in the Americas suffered as a result. Nevertheless, the threat of American or French attack against East Florida inspired the Spanish governor at St. Augustine to undertake improvements to the defenses of the city. The Spanish rebuilt the Cubo Line, widening the moat and lining the earthwork with palm logs. They also built a gate within the line, providing access to the city from the north. The renovations to the Cubo Line and the new City Gate, which replaced an earlier gate built around 1740, were completed in 1808, and the residents of St. Augustine waited anxiously to see if and when an attack might come.³¹

Florida had long been divided into two sections, west and east, with separate governorships. West Florida contained the area west of the Apalachicola River to the Mississippi River, while the peninsula east of the Apalachicola comprised East Florida. It was in West Florida that the first threat to Spanish control emerged. The American government had claimed possession of West Florida following the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, but the Spanish refuted the American claim and retained control of the area. American citizens dominated the population of West Florida, however, and in 1810 they revolted against Spanish authority, meeting little resistance from the helpless Spanish government. The United States annexed the portion of West Florida west of the Perdido River the following year.³²

This bloodless revolution encouraged land-hungry Georgians, who hoped to oust Spain from the rest of Florida. A small group of planters with land in South Georgia and Florida organized in 1812 as the East Florida Patriots and declared their independence from Spain. With the backing of the United States military, the Patriots took the Spanish settlement at Fernandina on Amelia

Waterbury (St. Augustine: St. Augustine Historical Society, 1983), 130-1.

³⁰Rembert W. Patrick, *Florida Fiasco: Rampant Rebels on the Georgia-Florida Border, 1810-1815* (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1954), 31.

³¹Ibid.

³²Ibid., 10-12.

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Island and advanced to the old site of Fort Mose, north of St. Augustine. The Spanish governor at St. Augustine refused to surrender to the Patriots, however, and a stalemate ensued during the summer. Attacks by the Seminole allies of the Spanish forced the Americans to retreat, and the cause was lost when President James Madison withdrew his support for the rebels.³³

The primary impetus behind the Patriot Rebellion was greed for land and expansion of the American nation. Similar motives propelled the United States in 1812 to declare war on England, which controlled the northern part of the continent. Anxious to expand the nation's boundaries and rid its borders of foreign influence, expansionists utilized the violation of neutral rights by the English and dissatisfaction with Spanish rule in Florida to rally public support behind the War of 1812 and the Patriot Rebellion. Both conflicts were ill-conceived, however, and consequently the goal of expansion was not reached. The Treaty of Ghent, which ended the War of 1812, restored the pre-war boundaries of the United States, including the area of West Florida annexed in 1811; East Florida remained in Spanish hands.³⁴

The affirmation of Spanish control of East Florida in Treaty of Ghent did not extinguish American desires for annexation of Florida. In 1817, just three years after the treaty was signed, President James Monroe authorized a campaign against the Seminole Indians, who were fighting with American settlers along the Georgia-Florida border. Monroe sent General Andrew Jackson to drive the Seminoles back into Florida. While Jackson was not authorized to attack Spanish posts, he did so anyway, and by May 1818 he had conquered the Florida panhandle. While Jackson's forces never approached St. Augustine, the conquest of East Florida was a motivating force behind his campaign.³⁵

In the wake of American encroachments in Florida and revolutions against Spanish rule in Central and South America, the government in Spain finally acknowledged its inability to maintain possession of Florida. In 1821, Spain agreed to cede Florida to the United States in return for the retirement of Spanish debts owed American citizens. On July 10 of that year, ownership of Castillo de San Marcos transferred to the American government with appropriate fanfare, and the Spanish left the city of St. Augustine for the last time.³⁶

Integrity

Castillo de San Marcos is nationally significant under National Register Criteria A and C. The Castillo represents the military struggle that occurred in Florida between the European powers, particularly Spain and England, for control of North America. It also illustrates the early diplomacy of the

³³Ibid., 83-193.

³⁴Ibid., 144-5, 299.

³⁵Tindall and Shi, 237.

³⁶Ibid., 238-9.

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United States government, which culminated in the cession of Florida to the United States in 1821. The Castillo is also architecturally significant as the oldest masonry fortification remaining in the United States. Built using the bastion system of fortress construction popular in Europe, Castillo de San Marcos remains an important example of early military architecture in the United States. The Castillo has retained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The moat, covered way, glacis, and ravelin are nationally significant structures under Criteria A and C. These four structures were integral to the protection of the Castillo and represent the battle for control of the eastern shores of North America by the European powers from the time of Florida's discovery to 1821. The structures are also architecturally significant, representing the military theories prevalent at the time of their construction. All of the structures demonstrate integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The moat was altered in the mid-nineteenth century by the construction of a water battery; this alteration changed the design of the structure but did not significantly impact its integrity. The covered way, glacis, and ravelin retain integrity of design.

The City Gate and Cubo Line contribute to the significance of the historic district under Criteria A and C. The two structures represent early nineteenth century additions to the defenses of Castillo de San Marcos, and thus several centuries of struggle between European powers for control of Florida. As military fortifications, the Cubo Line and City Gate are typical designs for the period and thus have significance as early nineteenth-century military structures. The City Gate has retained integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The setting of the City Gate has lost some integrity due to the construction of modern roadways that have physically separated it from the Castillo, but the eligibility of the structure has not been significantly diminished by the changes.

The Cubo Line is an accurate reconstruction of the line as it appeared in 1808, when the Spanish rebuilt the structure and added the City Gate. Reconstructions must demonstrate a high level of historical accuracy and integrity in order to be eligible for the National Register. The Criterion Considerations require that reconstructions be placed in appropriate settings as part of a master plan of restoration, in which no other structure with the same association remains. The Cubo Line meets all of these criteria. The reconstruction is built on the original location of the Cubo Line, which was identified through archeological investigation. No physical or archeological remains exist from the other outer defense works constructed at the same time as the Cubo Line. Therefore, the identification of the location of the original Cubo Line provided a unique opportunity for the reconstruction of a significant structure related to the long history of Castillo de San Marcos.

The Cubo Line is an accurate reconstruction, exhibiting integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association. The line provides an important visual link between the Castillo and the City Gate, a link that had previously been absent and hindered interpretation of the City Gate at Castillo de San Marcos National Monument. While the reconstruction does not employ the

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original material, which was palm logs, the choice of concrete is justified both for its longer life span and by the careful casting of the concrete to simulate the appearance of palm logs. During the reconstruction, precautions were taken to protect the archeological remains of the original Cubo Line. The Cubo Line is thus eligible for the National Register due to the historical accuracy of the reconstruction and the lack of other structures with the same association around the fort.

Contributing Properties under Context I:

Castillo de San Marcos (1672-1756)
Moat (1672-1696)
Covered way (1672-1762)
Glacis (1672-1758)
Ravelin (1762)
City Gate (1808)
Cubo Line (1808; reconstructed 1963)

II. *The United States War Department at Fort Marion, 1821-1933*

Establishing the American Territory of Florida

A ceremony held July 10, 1821, at Castillo de San Marcos officially marked the transfer of East Florida from Spain to the United States. Some Americans were unenthusiastic about acquisition of territory that U. S. Representative John Randolph described as "a land of swamps, of quagmires, of frogs and alligators and mosquitoes."³⁷ Nevertheless, many other citizens, particularly in the South and West, viewed the removal of the Spanish from the east coast as essential to the prosperity and sovereignty of the nation. Supporters, including President James Monroe, also believed that acquisition of Florida would pacify the Seminole Indians and bring an end to attacks on white settlers.³⁸

The newly established territory united East and West Florida under one government, and Monroe appointed Andrew Jackson its first military governor. American farmers began to migrate into the territory soon after its acquisition, carving farms and plantations out of the fertile wilderness of north Florida. Other citizens moved into the territory's largest towns, St. Augustine and Pensacola, mingling with former Spanish citizens who remained in Florida under American rule. The United States Army established outposts throughout the territory; the garrison at St. Augustine occupied Castillo de San Marcos and several Spanish government buildings. In 1825, the War

³⁷Quoted in George E. Buker, "The Americanization of St. Augustine, 1821-1865," in *The Oldest City: St. Augustine, Saga of Survival*, ed. Jean Parker Waterbury (St. Augustine: St. Augustine Historical Society, 1983), 151.

³⁸Ibid.

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Department changed the name of the Castillo to Fort Marion, in honor of American Revolutionary War General Francis Marion.³⁹

The Spanish had limited expenditures on building maintenance and improvements during their final years of occupation because of funding shortages and uncertainty about the future of the colony. As a result, many of the public buildings and private residences in St. Augustine were in poor condition at the time of American occupation. At Fort Marion, cracks in the masonry walls, a crumbling water battery, and leaks in the terreplein were among the structural problems identified by American engineers. These problems made the fort uninhabitable; therefore, the St. Francis barracks, built during the British period to house soldiers, were repaired to house the garrison, and Fort Marion was used to store supplies and provisions. The War Department also permitted local authorities to use several casemates as a prison.⁴⁰

The Second Seminole War, 1835-1842

The belief that American occupation of Florida would provide security against warring Indian tribes helped garner public support for the acquisition of Florida in 1821. It was soon clear, however, that fighting between the Seminoles and white settlers had continued unabated, and the government was forced to intervene in order to protect American lives and property. Negotiations in September 1823 resulted in the Treaty of Moultrie Creek, which established a four-million-acre reservation in the center of the Florida peninsula for the Seminole tribes. The treaty also required the government to provide money and supplies during the move and to reimburse tribesmen for improvements on the land they were forced to abandon.⁴¹

The move to the reservation progressed slowly, but most tribes had relocated by 1826. Hunger soon forced the Indians off the reservation in search of food on neighboring farms; white settlers responded by petitioning the federal government for removal of the tribes to the West. In 1830 Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, which authorized the government to trade land west of the Mississippi River for Native American lands in the east and to assist in the removal of the tribes to their new homes. In the Treaty of Payne's Landing (1832) and the Treaty of Fort Gibson (1833), Seminole leaders agreed to removal, but soon after they reneged and declared both agreements invalid. Tensions mounted between the Indians and Americans, reaching a climax

³⁹Ibid., 152; Arana, et al., 18.

⁴⁰Buker, 152; Edwin C. Bearss, "Castillo de San Marcos: The War Department Years, 1821-1933," in *Historic Structure Report for Castillo de San Marcos National Monument*, Edwin C. Bearss and John C. Paige (Denver: National Park Service, 1983), 36-44.

⁴¹Buker, 161; John K. Mahon, *History of the Second Seminole War, 1835-1842* (Gainesville, FL: University of Florida Press, 1985), 29-50.

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in December 1835 with the murder of the federal Indian agent and several others at Fort King and the ambush of an American detachment from Fort Brooke.⁴²

The Second Seminole War raged for seven years throughout the peninsula and ultimately resulted in the death or removal of virtually all Native Americans from Florida. St. Augustine became an important base of operations for the United States Army during the early stages of the war, and the population expanded with the influx of soldiers and refugees from neighboring plantations. While no skirmishes occurred in the city, attacks in outlying areas kept citizens on alert. Fort Marion continued to serve as a storehouse for weapons, supplies, and provisions for the army during this period.⁴³

The fort also served briefly as a prison for captured Seminole warriors. King Philip, Coacoochee, Blue Snake, Osceola, and Coa Hadjo were among the Indian leaders captured by American troops during the fall of 1837. Their loss weakened Seminole resistance, but the dramatic escape of Coacoochee and nineteen others from the fortress prison in November brought renewed vigor to the fight. Many of the prisoners who did not escape, including Osceola, were later sent to Fort Moultrie in South Carolina for safekeeping.⁴⁴

As the war progressed, the conflict moved farther south into the Everglades, but the superior strength of the Americans ultimately proved too much for the natives. In 1842, the Seminoles conceded defeat and loaded their belongings onto ships headed for their new homes west of the Mississippi. Approximately 4,000 Seminole Indians were either killed in the fighting or moved west at the conclusion of the war, leaving few Native Americans in Florida. The victory brought peace to Florida at a substantial cost: the Second Seminole War was the most expensive of the Indian wars, costing approximately \$20 million dollars and 2,000 American lives.⁴⁵

Fort Marion as a Coastal Fortification

Engineers and officials in the War Department did not view Fort Marion as essential to national defense prior to the Second Seminole War. Military engineers considered the fort a solid, defensible work, but they also believed the bastioned design of the fortress outdated. War Department officials observed that St. Augustine did not hold a position of strategic significance in Florida: the territorial capital moved to Tallahassee in 1824, and large ships found Matanzas Bay difficult to access. As a result, the War Department made few efforts to improve the fortress in the early years of occupation.

⁴²Mahon, 51-61, 72-83, 101-6.

⁴³Sidney Walter Martin, *Florida During the Territorial Days* (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1944), 183.

⁴⁴Mahon, 212-24.

⁴⁵Ibid., 238; Albert Manucy, "Some Military Affairs in Territorial Florida," *Florida Historical Quarterly* 25:2 (Oct. 1946), 210.

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Local citizens protested the Army's neglect in 1832, petitioning Congress to appropriate funds for repair of the fort and reconstruction of the city's seawall. Congress allocated \$20,000 the same year to make needed repairs to the structures.⁴⁶

The seawall received top priority in the expenditure of funds because of a breach which threatened property and lives in town. The Army Corps of Engineers directed the reconstruction of the seawall over a period of fourteen years. The outbreak of the Second Seminole War forced the government to reevaluate the importance of Fort Marion within the coastal defense system, and additional expenditures for construction of a water battery were approved in 1842. Workers filled the moat between the east curtain wall and the seawall, building gun emplacements on the battery terreplein. They also built a hot shot furnace, which was used to heat iron cannon balls for firing at flammable targets like wooden ships.⁴⁷

The completion of the water battery and hot shot furnace in 1844 ended construction projects at Fort Marion. The fort's defenses were updated sufficiently to be included as part of the nation's coastal defense system. Like many of the contemporary fortifications along the American coastline, however, the fort lacked one ingredient key to its defense: a garrison to man its guns. When Confederate troops came to take over Fort Marion in 1861, they found only one elderly caretaker occupying the fortress.⁴⁸

Florida in the Civil War, 1861-1865

At the conclusion of the Second Seminole War in 1842, Florida began a gradual return to a peacetime economy. Farmers returned to their fields, and merchants resumed trade. Soldiers stationed in St. Augustine during the war were relocated to other posts around the country. Migration into the territory from the North continued, so that by 1845 Florida had sufficient population to apply for statehood.⁴⁹ Congress accepted Iowa and Florida into statehood simultaneously, maintaining the balance between free and slave states in the Union. The need for such compromise illustrated the growing tension between the slave states of the South and the free states of the North, a tension that led to the secession of South Carolina in late 1860. On January 10, 1861, Florida followed suit and the next month became part of the newly formed Confederate States of America.⁵⁰

⁴⁶Bearss, 35, 46-8.

⁴⁷Bearss, 152-230; Albert Manucy, *Artillery Through the Ages* (Washington: National Park Service, 1949, reprint 1985), 69.

⁴⁸Arana, et al., 18-19.

⁴⁹Buker, 160-72.

⁵⁰Bearss, 255; Tindall and Shi, 405.

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Throughout the South, secession governors ordered state troops to seize federally owned forts. In Florida, the governor sent state troops into Fort Marion, Fort Clinch, Fort Barrancas, and the Chattahoochee Arsenal five days before the formal act of secession by the legislature. Troops entered Fort Marion on January 7 and took the fortress from its solitary caretaker without a fight. At Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina, federal troops did not surrender to Confederate forces, and the siege on the fort in April 1861 signalled the beginning of the Civil War.⁵¹

Florida contributed minimally to the war effort, both because of its limited supply of men and provisions and its location far south of the major theaters of the war. In St. Augustine, troops dismantled the guns at Fort Marion and shipped them to positions more important to the defense of the South. When Union gunboats appeared outside the harbor in March 1862, Confederate forces quickly departed the city; federal troops occupied St. Augustine on March 11 without confrontation. The Union forces upgraded Fort Marion to a state of defense, but the Confederacy made no attempt to reclaim the city for the duration of the war.⁵²

The federal occupation of the city continued after the Confederate surrender at Appomattox; troops assigned to Florida during Reconstruction were headquartered in St. Augustine. The strain of the war effort and the absence of winter tourists combined to deplete the town's resources, and recovery occurred slowly. Yet, by the 1870s, improvement was apparent: the local orange industry was rebounding, tourists were returning, and the first suburbs began to appear outside the old city walls.⁵³

Fort Marion and the Western Indian Wars

As St. Augustine recovered from the Civil War, army engineers once again evaluated the importance of Fort Marion within the coastal defense system. In 1866, the War Department declared the fort nonessential to the nation's defenses but worthy of maintenance until further notice. The garrison stationed in St. Augustine made needed repairs to the fort and prepared it for possible use as a prison.⁵⁴

In the aftermath of the Civil War, the attention of the federal government shifted to the Great Plains, where the march of American settlers across the

⁵¹Bearss, 255-6; E. Merton Coulter, *The Confederate States of America*, vol. 7 of *A History of the South* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1950), 34.

⁵²Coulter, 398; Bearss, 256-63.

⁵³Thomas Graham, "The Flagler Era, 1865-1913," in , *The Oldest City: St. Augustine, Saga of Survival*, ed. Jean Parker Waterbury (St. Augustine: St. Augustine Historical Society, 1983), 183-9.

⁵⁴Bearss, 262.

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continent had continued virtually unabated throughout the war. The search for precious minerals and new agricultural lands drew miners from the west and farmers from the east toward the center of the continent. This new population of settlers not only infringed upon Indian lands but also threatened resources upon which the natives relied. While some tribes agreed to removal to new reservations, many others resisted, remembering the broken promises of the 1830s that had originally placed them on reservations. The Western Indian wars began in the early 1860s and continued through the 1880s.⁵⁵

In the course of the Indian campaigns, the army captured a number of rebellious natives for whom accommodations removed from the scene of battle were needed. Army officials chose Fort Marion, which had been used as a prison periodically from the time of the American Revolution, to house some of the captives. Seventy-one members of the Cheyenne, Kiowa, Comanche, Caddo, and Arapaho tribes arrived at the fort on May 21, 1875. Lt. Richard H. Pratt, who escorted the Indians to Florida, directed the construction of a wooden shed on the terreplein to house the prisoners.⁵⁶

Pratt attempted to educate and assimilate the Indians during the three years they were at Fort Marion, teaching them vocational skills as well as arithmetic, history, and English. He also encouraged them to make souvenirs to sell to tourists for spending money. When the prisoners were released by the War Department in 1878 to return home, a group of young men went to the Hampton Institute in Virginia to further their education and assimilation. Pratt's experience with the Native American captives at Fort Marion led him to establish the Carlisle Indian Training School in Pennsylvania in 1880.⁵⁷

Conflicts with the western tribes continued into the 1880s. In April 1886, a new group of prisoners arrived in St. Augustine from Arizona. The seventy-seven Apaches had surrendered to the army and were sent to Florida while the rest of the tribe was still at large. The Indians lived in army tents on the parade ground of the fort. By January 1887, the total number of prisoners at the fort was 447. As with the group that preceded them, the Apaches were educated in a special school, and tourists frequented the fort for a view of the men, women, and children. After a year of captivity in Florida, the prisoners were shipped to a reservation in Oklahoma.⁵⁸

⁵⁵Tindall and Shi, 478-82.

⁵⁶Bearss, 275-80.

⁵⁷Albert Manucy, "Indian School at Fort Marion," chap. 16 in *Great Men and Great Events in St. Augustine*, Albert Manucy, Rhoda Emma Neel, and F. Hilton Crowe (National Park Service, 1939), 5-7.

⁵⁸Omega G. East, *Apache Prisoners in Fort Marion, 1886-1887* (National Park Service, 1951).

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Fort Marion National Monument

St. Augustine was a popular tourist destination as early as 1830, attracting many northerners with its healthful climate and unique history. The tourism industry continued to grow until the Civil War, when travel between North and South became impossible. Recovery was slow after the war, until Henry M. Flagler, a cofounder of Standard Oil Company, began building his Florida resort dynasty in the 1880s. Flagler's vision of Florida as a rich man's paradise began in St. Augustine, where he opened several hotels catering to America's wealthy elite.⁵⁹

Two of the great attractions of St. Augustine were its European flavor and Spanish colonial architecture, and Fort Marion embodied both of those qualities. From the earliest days of American occupation, visitors to St. Augustine recognized the fort as one of the "must-see" sites in the city. The War Department began giving guided tours of the structure around 1848; tours were in such demand during the incarceration of the western Indians that special permits were required to gain access to the building.⁶⁰

The historical significance of Fort Marion was recognized by local citizens and War Department administrators early in the American period. In a letter requesting Congressional support for needed repairs to the structure in 1832, a local citizen, Judge Robert R. Reid, referred to the fort as "a fine and venerable monument of art" worthy of preservation, and he considered the structure a source of pride to the local community. Military engineers assigned to work in St. Augustine often made similar observations about the strength of the fortress and its historic value to the city and the nation.⁶¹

In 1884 Congress made the first appropriation for restoration of Fort Marion, which Jere Krakow, in the administrative history of Castillo de San Marcos and Fort Matanzas, describes as a particularly important step toward the structure's preservation:

*Of all the congressional actions, the most significant one occurred in 1884 when President Chester A. Arthur signed into law an appropriation of \$5,000 for restoration and preservation of the Castillo. Preceding the Casa Grande preservation action by almost five years, it established a little known precedent for the expenditure of federal monies to preserve an historic structure.*⁶²

⁵⁹Graham, 189-96.

⁶⁰Jere L. Krakow, *Administrative History of Castillo de San Marcos National Monument and Fort Matanzas National Monument* (National Park Service, 1986), 1-7.

⁶¹Bearss, 46-7; Krakow, 7.

⁶²Krakow, 8.

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Additional appropriations in 1888 and 1890 aided preservation efforts at the fort, and expenditures for restoration continued into the twentieth century.

A disastrous fire in 1914 destroyed much of the downtown of St. Augustine, including the headquarters of the St. Augustine Historical Society and Institute of Science. Searching for a place to house its collections, the society applied to the War Department for use of several casemates at Fort Marion. Under terms of an agreement reached the same year, the Historical Society provided guided tours of the fort for ten cents per person and ran a gift shop selling postcards and other souvenirs. The War Department reserved the right to insure maintenance and access to visitors as well as quality of guide service. This arrangement would continue, with modifications, until the National Park Service assumed responsibility for the fort in 1933.⁶³

In 1924, President Calvin Coolidge, acting under the authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906, declared five forts, including Fort Marion and another Spanish colonial fortification, Fort Matanzas, to be national monuments. This action officially established a government policy of preservation for the two structures. The War Department continued to administer the two forts until 1933, when Franklin D. Roosevelt signed an executive order transferring national monuments, military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries to the National Park Service in the Department of the Interior.⁶⁴

Integrity

Castillo de San Marcos, and the moat, covered way, glacis, and ravelin are nationally significant under National Register Criteria A and C. All of these structures were significant during the Second Seminole War, when the fort served as a base of operations for the United States Army against the Seminoles. The structures also played a minor role in the Civil War and the coastal defense system developed by the Army Corps of Engineers during the nineteenth century. During the twentieth century, the Castillo and its associated structures gained additional significance as recipients of federal funding for their preservation. The structures were also contributing factors to tourism development in Florida at the end of the nineteenth century. The Castillo, covered way, glacis, and ravelin demonstrate integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The design of the moat was altered between 1842 and 1844, but it retains sufficient integrity to merit listing.

The seawall, water battery and hot shot furnace contribute to the significance of the district under National Register Criteria A and C. The three structures were built in the mid-nineteenth century in order to update the defenses of Castillo de San Marcos, then known as Fort Marion. The reconstruction of the seawall by the Army Corps of Engineers was necessary to insure the safety of the town and fort from high waters and erosion. The construction of the water battery and hot shot furnace was primarily a response

⁶³Ibid., 14-5.

⁶⁴Ibid., 23-4, 39.

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to the Second Seminole War and was also a part of the development of the nineteenth century coastal defense system. The structures are significant examples of the military and engineering conventions of their day and have retained integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Contributing Properties under Context II:

Castillo de San Marcos (1672-1756)
Moat (1672-1696)
Covered way (1672-1762)
Glacis (1672-1758)
Ravelin (1762)
Water battery (1842)
Seawall (1833-1842)
Hot shot furnace (1842)

Contributing Properties within District:

Castillo de San Marcos
Moat
Ravelin
Covered Way
Glacis
Cubo Line
City Gate
Water battery
Seawall
Hot shot furnace

Non-contributing Properties within District:

Administration Building
Ticket booth
Tricentennial Marker

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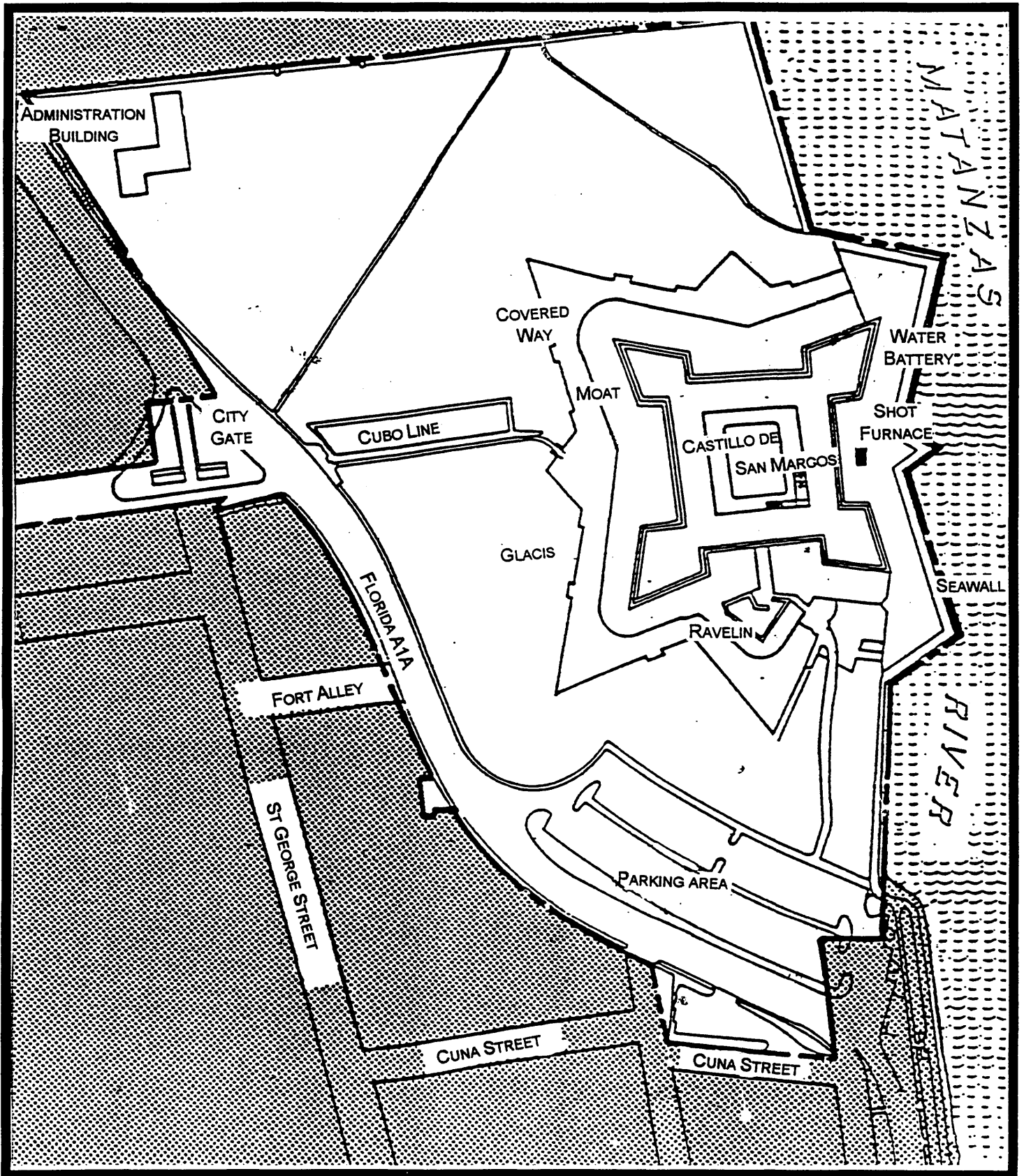
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Photographs

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Location of negatives: NPS, SEFA

1. Moat, view from northeast (Jennifer D. Brown, November 1995)
2. Ravelin, view from west (Brown, November 1995)
3. Covered way, view from east (Brown, November 1995)
4. Glacis, view from west (Brown, November 1995)
5. Hot shot furnace, view from south (Brown, November 1995)
6. Seawall, view from south (William Chapman, July 1991)
7. Reconstructed Cubo Line and adjacent moat, view from northwest (Chapman, July 1991)



BASE MAP
CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL MONUMENT
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA