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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name: St. Augustine National Cemetery

Other names/site number: Ft. Marion Post Cemetery

2. Location

Street & number: 104 Marine Street

City or town: St. Augustine

State: Florida Code: FL County: St. Johns Code: 119 Zip Code: 32082

Not for Publication:_____ Vicinity:_____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this **X** 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 X meets __does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

X national __statewide __local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B ___ C ___ D

Kathleen Schmal 4/6/16 FPO
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ✓ meets __does not meet the National Register criteria.

Alissa Lotane 3/30/16
Signature of commenting official Date

Deputy SHPO
Title

Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

NPS Form 10-900-a (Rev. 8/2002) OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 1-31-2009)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 16000271 Date Listed: 5/16/2016

Property Name: St. Augustine National Cemetery

County: St. Johns State: FL

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

Signature of the Keeper 5-16-2016 Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 5: Resource Count

1 Contributing Site is hereby added

There are **8 total contributing resources**

The site of the cemetery itself should be accounted for in the resource count.

The Department of Veteran's Affairs FPO and Florida State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

X Entered in the National Register
___Determined eligible for the National Register
___Determined not eligible for the National Register
___Removed from the National Register

St. Augustine National Cemetery — St. Johns, FL
Name of Property — County and State

___Other (explain): _____

__other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action: 5-16-2014

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

	Private
	public – Local
	public – State
X	public – Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

	building(s)
X	district
	site
	structure
	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		Sites
2		structures
3		objects
7		**Total**

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: O

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY / cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY / cemetery

St. Augustine National Cemetery — St. Johns, FL
Name of Property — County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation:
walls:
roof:
other: STONE / marble, coquina

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The St. Augustine National Cemetery is a 1.4 acre site and former military cemetery located in St. Augustine, St. Johns County, Florida. The first burial took place in 1828. The cemetery entered the national cemetery system in 1881. The cemetery currently holds a recorded 2,643 interments and is closed to further burials. St. Augustine National Cemetery first received burials as a post cemetery for a military installation, resulting in a mix of non-standardized headstones and markers sharing the cemetery with the iconic curved headstones of the national cemetery system. The majority of the markers are marble, but there are some granite examples found throughout the cemetery.[1] The Dade Pyramids, the monuments marking the burial place of the men who died during the early days of the Second Seminole war, dominate the southern half of the cemetery.[2] The property also includes a superintendent's lodge, garage, and rostrum.

Narrative Description

See continuation sheet.

St. Augustine National Cemetery — St. Johns, FL
Name of Property — County and State

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.)

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

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Military
Politics / Military

Period of Significance
1828 – present

Significant Dates
1828, 1881, 1912, 1939

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

From earliest recorded use as a military cemetery in 1828 to present day.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The current cemetery site was once a part of large complexes, including a Spanish Franciscan friary followed by English military barracks. When the United States gained control of the property, the site became a post cemetery associated with Fort Marion for the burial of soldiers who died from disease or during conflicts with the indigenous population. The earliest recorded burial took place in 1828. As the national cemetery system expanded and codified, the cemetery became populated with iconic standard government-issue headstones.

St. Augustine National Cemetery's national significance rests in its active association with the military since the early nineteenth century and in its designation as a national cemetery in 1881. The post cemetery at St. Augustine was folded into the National Cemetery System soon after eligibility for interment was expanded in 1873. At that time, all honorably discharged Union veterans of the Civil War became eligible for burial in a national cemetery. St. Augustine National Cemetery's establishment helped meet the increased need for burial space that the change in policy brought. St. Augustine National Cemetery is nationally significant under Criterion A for its association with the growth of the National Cemetery System in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, as well as with the military history of the United States and with the history of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

National cemeteries are physical shrines illustrating selfless sacrifices of the U.S. military, which expand upon the burial and memorial mission established during the Civil War through the first national cemeteries. St. Augustine National Cemetery reflects that mission throughout its history and continues to resonate as an important place of commemoration. For these reasons, Criteria Consideration D is satisfied.

In 2011, the Keeper of the National Register confirmed National Register of Historic Places eligibility by issuing a clarification of policy stating that all national cemeteries are considered exceptionally significant and eligible for listing in the NRHP regardless of age, and that all buildings, structures, and objects located within the boundaries of national cemeteries are considered contributing elements to each national cemetery regardless of age.[3]

The period of significance (1828-Present) at St. Augustine National Cemetery begins with the earliest recorded use of the property as a military cemetery and continues to the present day.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

See continuation sheet.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Cass. Kelsey. "None Else of Name: The Origin and Development of the United States National Cemetery System." Ph.D. diss.,Claremont Graduate University, 2001.

Gordon, Elsbeth. *Florida's Colonial Architectural Heritage*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2002.

Joyce, Edward. *St. Francis Barracks: A Contradiction of Terms*. St. Augustine: St. Augustine Historical Society, 1989.

Mohr, Abbot Charles H. "St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine: The Franciscans in Florida." *Florida Historical Quarterly* 7 (January 1929): 213-34.

Mowat, Charles. "St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine: A Link with the British Regime." *Florida Historical Quarterly* 21 (January 1943): 266-80.

Officers and Soldiers Killed in Battle and Died in Service during the Florida War. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1882.

St. Augustine Evening Record, various

Tebeau, Charlton W. and William Marina. *A History of Florida*. Coral Gables: University of Miami Press, 1999.

Waterbury, Jean Parker, ed. *The Oldest City: St. Augustine Saga of Survival*. St. Augustine: St. Augustine Historical Society, 1983.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
___Preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
___Previously listed in the National Register
X_Previously determined eligible by the National Register
___Designated a National Historic Landmark
___Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
___Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____
X_Recorded by Historic American Landscapes Survey #_____FL-3___

Primary location of additional data:
___State Historic Preservation Office
___Other State agency
___Federal agency
___Local government
___University
___Other
Name of repository:_____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):_____

St. Augustine National Cemetery — St. Johns, FL
Name of Property — County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.4 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17N	470123	3306250	3	17N	470082	3306148
2	17N	470139	3306156	4	17N	470066	3306242

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the St. Augustine National Cemetery are the St. Francis Barracks of the Florida National Guard on the north, Marine Street on the east, San Salvador Street to the south, and Charlotte Street on the west.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Current boundaries of the cemetery.

11. Form Prepared By

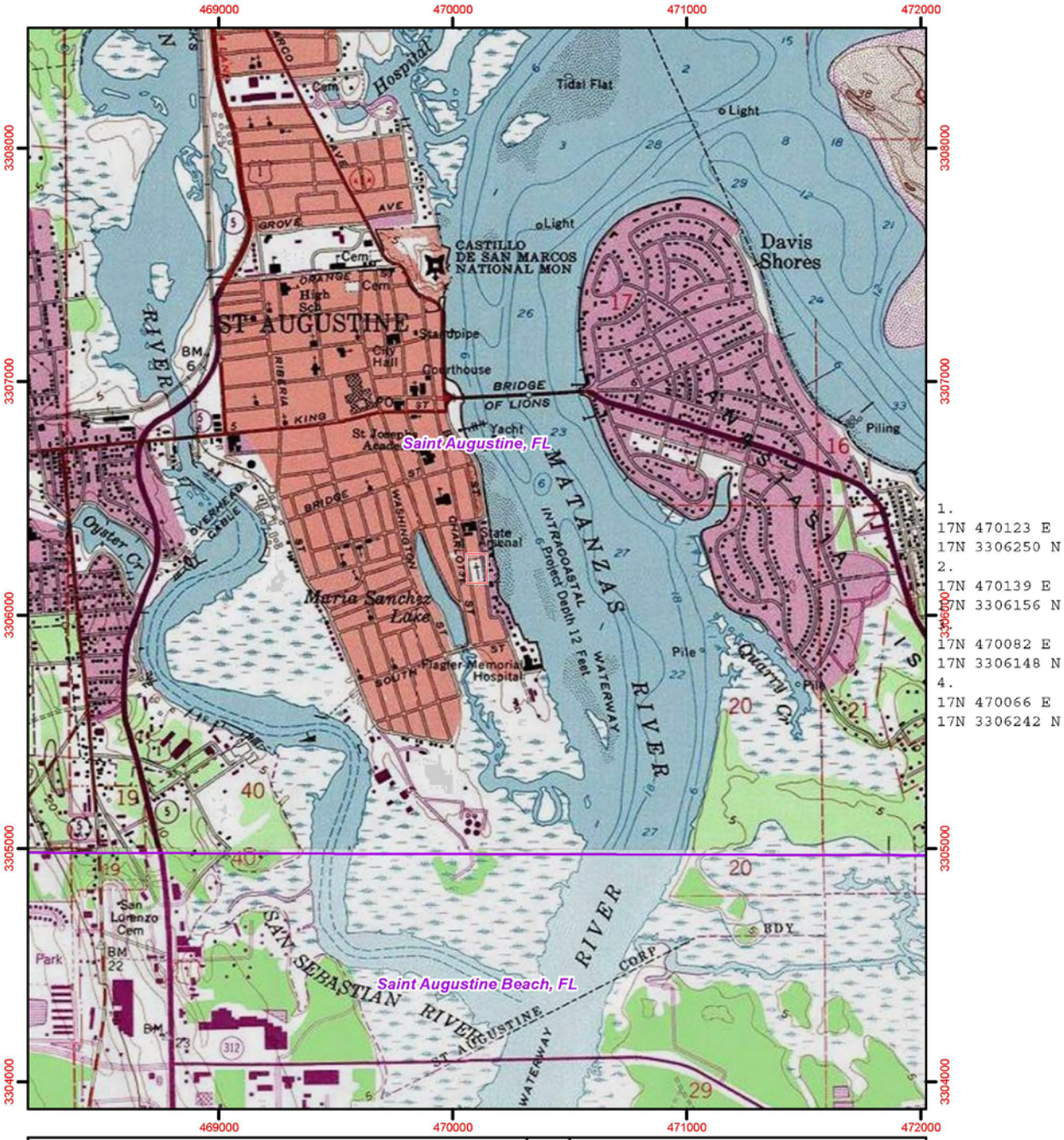
name/title Lindsay S. Hannah / Project Manager
organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. date 31 October 2011
street & number 309 Jefferson Hwy, Suite A telephone 504.837.1940
city or town New Orleans state LA zip code 70121
e-mail lhannah@rcgoodwin.com

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

(See next page)

St. Augustine National Cemetery — St. Johns, FL
Name of Property — County and State



Location of Planview - St. Augustine National Cemetery, St. Augustine, Florida.

0 200 400 800 1,200 1,600
Meters
Feet
0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000

N

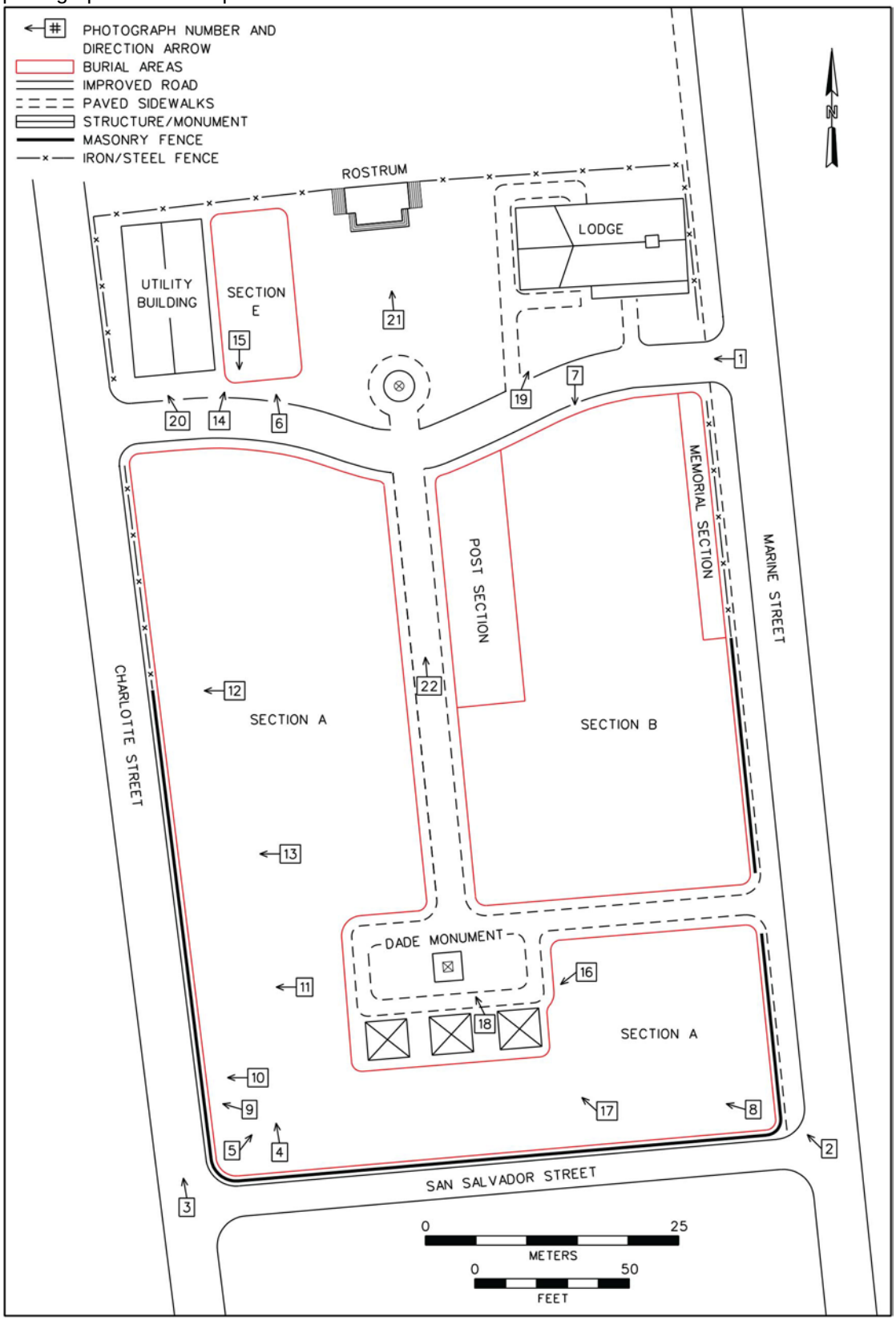
UTM Zone 17 - NAD83

Planview Boundary

USGS 1:24,000 Quadrangle Boundary

St. Augustine National Cemetery St. Johns, FL
Name of Property County and State

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.



- **Continuation Sheets**

Photographs
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: St. Augustine National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: St. Augustine
County: St. Johns
State: Florida
Photographer: Lindsay S. Hannah
Date Photographed: 5 July 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photograph No. 1 (FL_StJohnsCounty_StAugustineNationalCemetery_0001).
Entrance gates to the national cemetery at Marine Street. Camera pointed west.

Photograph No. 2 (FL_StJohnsCounty_StAugustineNationalCemetery_0002).
Southeast exterior corner of site. Camera pointed northwest.

Photograph No. 3 (FL_StJohnsCounty_StAugustineNationalCemetery_0003).
Western boundary of the cemetery, Charlotte Street. Camera pointed north.

Photograph No. 4 (FL_StJohnsCounty_StAugustineNationalCemetery_0004).
View of headstones in cemetery with Dummitt marker in forefront. Camera pointed north.

Photograph No. 5 (FL_StJohnsCounty_StAugustineNationalCemetery_0005).
General view of cemetery. Camera pointed northeast.

Photograph No. 6 (FL_StJohnsCounty_StAugustineNationalCemetery_0006).
Section E in northern portion of cemetery. Camera pointed north.

Photograph No. 7 (FL_StJohnsCounty_StAugustineNationalCemetery_0007).
General view of cemetery. Camera pointed south.

Photograph No. 8 (FL_StJohnsCounty_StAugustineNationalCemetery_0008).
General view of cemetery with Dade Monument at rear. Camera pointed northwest.

Photograph No. 9 (FL_StJohnsCounty_StAugustineNationalCemetery_0009).
Southwestern corner of cemetery with post cemetery markers. Camera pointed west.

Photograph No. 10 (FL_StJohnsCounty_StAugustineNationalCemetery_0010).
Woodruff marker, an example of a post cemetery marker, at southwestern corner of site.

Photograph No. 11(FL_StJohnsCounty_StAugustineNationalCemetery_0011).
East face of Dummitt marker, Section A. Camera pointed west.

Photograph No. 12 (FL_StJohnsCounty_StAugustineNationalCemetery_0012).
Example of different types of military markers within cemetery, Section A. Camera pointed west.

Photograph No. 13 (FL_StJohnsCounty_StAugustineNationalCemetery_0013).
Civil War type military headstone for unknown soldier, Section A. Camera pointed west.

Photograph No. 14 (FL_StJohnsCounty_StAugustineNationalCemetery_0014).
South face of Arthur Penny headstone, Section E. Camera pointed north.

Photograph No. 15 (FL_StJohnsCounty_StAugustineNationalCemetery_0015).
North face of Penny headstone, Section E. Camera pointed south.

Photograph No. 16 (FL_StJohnsCounty_StAugustineNationalCemetery_0016).
Dade Pyramids. Camera pointed west.

Photograph No. 17 (FL_StJohnsCounty_StAugustineNationalCemetery_0017).
Dade Pyramids. Camera pointed northwest.

Photograph No. 18 (FL_StJohnsCounty_StAugustineNationalCemetery_0018).
Dade monument. Camera pointed northwest.

Photograph No. 19 (FL_StJohnsCounty_StAugustineNationalCemetery_0019).
Superintendent's Lodge. Camera pointed northeast.

Photograph No. 20 (FL_StJohnsCounty_StAugustineNationalCemetery_0020).
Garage. Camera pointed northwest.

Photograph No. 21 (FL_StJohnsCounty_StAugustineNationalCemetery_0021).
Rostrum. Camera pointed north.

Photograph No. 22 (FL_StJohnsCounty_StAugustineNationalCemetery_0022).
Flagpole. Camera pointed south.

St. Augustine National Cemetery
Name of Property

St. Johns, FL
County and State

Property Owner:

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

Name Kathleen Schamel, Federal Preservation Officer, Department of Veterans Affairs

street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, NW (003C2) telephone 202-632-5529

city or town Washington state DC zip code 20420

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Narrative Description

St. Augustine National Cemetery is located on what was once the southern edge of the sixteenth century Spanish settlement of St. Augustine. Located on 1.4 acres just south of the St. Francis Barracks for the Florida National Guard, the property is surrounded by primarily residential development and is located adjacent to Matanzas Bay. The cemetery started as a post cemetery with the earliest recorded burial date of 1828. The site was designated a national cemetery in 1881. As a result, the cemetery has a mix of private headstones and standardized government markers. In the 1930s, the site was improved through the construction of a superintendent's lodge and rostrum out of the local coquina stone.

Contributing Resources

The relatively small size, slightly over one acre, of the St. Augustine National Cemetery translates to fewer buildings, structures, monuments, and other cemetery furnishings in comparison to some of the larger national cemeteries. Development surrounds the site, suggesting expansion is unlikely. The cemetery does not have a columbaria or memorial garden for receipt of cremains. Burials are arranged within six sections, designated A – E, with an additional two sections identified as "Post Section" and "Memorial Section."

At the St. Augustine National Cemetery, the majority of the headstones are arranged in standard rows. (See Photograph No. 7) The oldest headstones, dating from the military post cemetery period, have been incorporated within these rows. The site features one access road for vehicles and one primary pedestrian concrete path leading to the Dade Monument. These paths divide the cemetery into three sections. The nominal division between Sections A and B, located on either side of the north-south pedestrian walkway, is not demarcated physically at the site. Section E, located in the north of the vehicular road, features headstones oriented perpendicular to those on the rest of the site, differentiating this section from the remainder of the cemetery.

Unlike other nineteenth-century cemeteries, St. Augustine does not feature wandering paths, ornate landscaping, or a monumental entrance as found in such garden cemeteries such as Mount Auburn in Boston or Laurel Hill in Philadelphia. A few large oak and palm trees dot the site, and boxwoods line the path to the Dade Monument, which consists of three pyramids erected in 1842 to mark the graves of the soldiers killed during the Second Seminole War and an obelisk memorial placed in front of the pyramids in 1881. The remainder of the site is carpeted in grass. The austere landscaping may derive from the site's history as a functional, rather than ornamental, military post cemetery. The 1881 plat map of the cemetery does not identify any paths, walkways, or landscape features, suggesting they were either of little interest to the surveyors or added as part of the numerous improvements made to the site after it became a national cemetery. (See Figure 1) An 1893 survey completed by the Army delineates "grassed" walks on the site, including one leading from a former entrance on San Salvador Street between two of the Dade pyramids. The plan further identifies clusters of evergreen and deciduous trees concentrated predominately at the perimeter of the southern half of the site; the majority of these trees are no longer present. (See Figure 2)

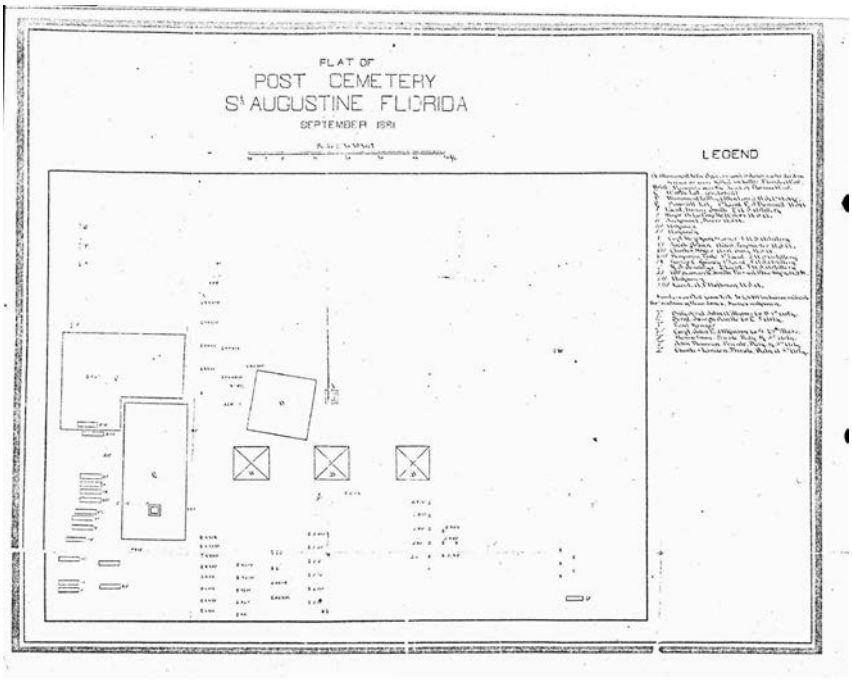


Figure 1. *Plat of Post Cemetery, St. Augustine, Florida*, September 1881. In *Officers and Soldiers Killed in Battle and Died in Service during the Florida War* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1882).

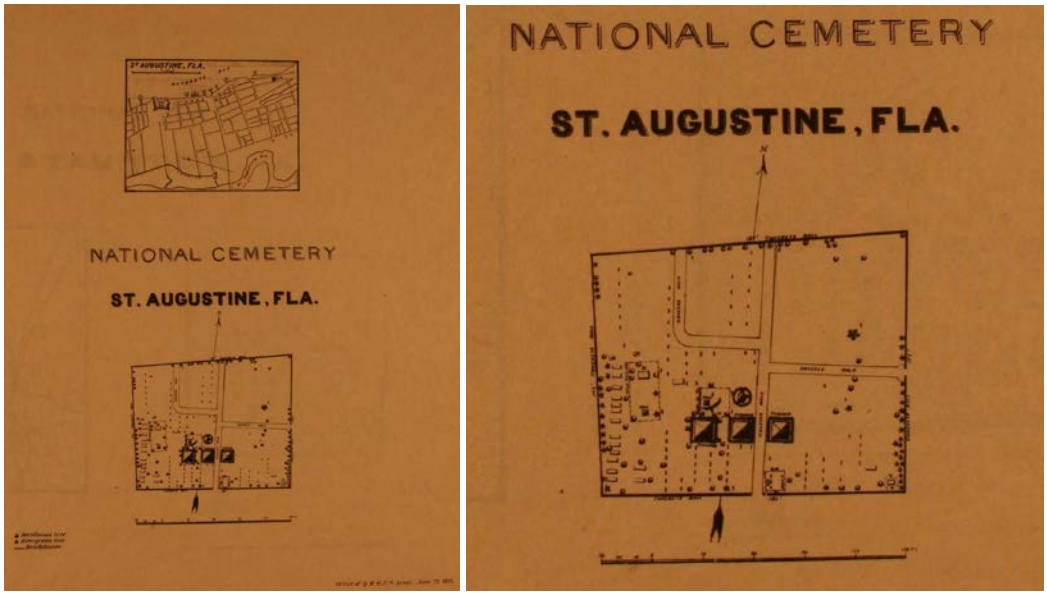


Figure 2. Map of St. Augustine National Cemetery, 1893, Office of the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, and detail of the map to show the cemetery plan (National Archives and Records Administration).

Headstones

The St. Augustine National Cemetery contains numerous types of headstones as evidence of its history as both a post cemetery and a national cemetery. The earlier markers exhibit a range of early nineteenth century iconography and styles. Once St. Augustine became a national cemetery in 1881, the headstones reflect standardized designs. Likely many of these markers replaced older markers, such as original wood headboards, that had deteriorated. Additional efforts in the early twentieth century replaced older coquina stone markers with standardized marble headstones. (See photograph No. 12)

Post Cemetery Markers

The headstones from the post cemetery period exhibit typical nineteenth-century design elements. The earliest markers, clustered in the southwest corner of the site, are relatively plain in ornament but extensive in inscription. A handful of larger monuments for individuals display typical cemetery symbolism.

At the southwestern corner of the site, several of the oldest headstones now lie flush with the cemetery grade as compared to the standard upright position; it is unclear if all of these headstones were intentionally designed as ledger markers or were reoriented since their installation. The other marker types present at the cemetery include multiple die-on-base and pedestal markers, obelisks, broken columns, and a Latin cross. The markers are hand carved with inscriptions that include information, such as name and birthplace, but the information does not appear to be standardized. As the majority of these stones are associated with military personnel, rank and service information also are included. Cause of death is occasionally listed, as in the case of Lieutenant McNeill, “killed…in battle with the Indians of Florida,” or William Scandrett Smith, who “died…of disease contracted in the discharge of his duties.” A handful of the headstones include information about who commissioned the stone. For example, the grave marker for Charles Woodruff reads, in part, “placed with his remains by the officers of his regiment who highly esteemed him for his many virtues.” These early headstones are free of any ornament, including religious or military symbolism, and feature only extensive inscriptions. (See Photographs No. 9-10)

Markers from the post cemetery era also include several headstones that denote burials of spouses and other family members of the soldiers. These headstones ranged from individual simple marble tablets to larger obelisks that contain inscriptions dedicated to the husband and wife. As with the other post cemetery markers, these headstones are not uniform in dimension, appearance, or inscription.

Several markers, slightly later than the above-cited headstones, are more elaborate in their ornamentation and include the Greek letters of *alpha* and *omega*, religious symbols, and crossed rifles. For example, the monument for E. J. Dummitt features a broken column as the symbol of a life cut short with a laurel wreath associated with victory and military service. Dummitt’s military service is further represented by the sword and scabbard attached to a belt with a buckle denoted “U.S.” (See Photograph No. 11) These symbols are typical of those found in headstones and markers of this period.

At St. Augustine, a greater amount of military symbolism characterizes the markers than what would be found in civilian cemeteries of this era, given the site's history as a post cemetery.

National Cemetery Markers

After its transition to a national cemetery, St. Augustine moved to the standardized headstones adopted by the War Department, the government body responsible for the national cemetery system at the time. During the early days of the national cemetery system, wood headboards were utilized to mark individual graves. However, these markers did not provide the permanent memorials desired by the public or the Army. In 1872, Congress passed legislation funding stone markers, thus enabling the erection of standard headstones such as those found at the St. Augustine National Cemetery. Presently referred to as the recessed-shield type, the headstones featured a carved shield inscribed with the name, rank, and military affiliation of the interred soldier. The same design was used for the graves of veterans who served in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, the U.S.-Mexican War, the Spanish-American War, and, most significantly for the St. Augustine cemetery, the Seminole Wars. Following World War I, the War Department introduced a second design, currently referred to as the general type. In this design, the shield was discontinued and religious iconography, specifically the Latin cross and the Star of David, were now allowed on the marker.[4] (See Photograph No. 12) Additional information, including birth and death dates and service awards, became common. Flat markers, both of marble and granite, for use in private cemeteries were also approved at this time; in 1948, flat markers were authorized for national cemeteries as well.[5] In the Memorial Section, the cemetery contains rows of flat granite markers nestled against the Marine Street wall.

At St. Augustine, the various types of standardized markers are well represented on the site. As with the private markers, the older headstones are contained generally within the southern half the site. The markers are organized in regular rows that respect the placement of the earlier, post cemetery markers, but do not slavishly follow the earlier burial system. These markers feature the primary inscription oriented to the east. The majority of the National Cemetery markers are organized in rows running along a north-south axis with the exception of Section E, located adjacent to the garage in the northwestern quadrant of the site. (See Photograph No. 6) These markers are oriented on an east-west axis, with the primary inscription facing to the south. Several of the more recent markers have secondary inscriptions, such as those memorializing a spouse, on the back of the headstone. (See Photographs No. 14-15)

For a relatively small national cemetery, St. Augustine features a range of commemorated conflicts and wars.[6] The earliest markers feature a number of graves identified as "unknown soldier" from the "Indian Wars." (See Photograph No. 13) Whether these soldiers were truly unknown at the time of burial or marked graves where original markers were deteriorated substantially at the time of replacement is unclear. Numerous Civil War Type markers denote soldiers were served in the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. One soldier, John O'Neil, served in the Spanish American War as a member of the Rough Riders. Soldiers from the two World Wars, Vietnam, and Korea are represented, including the flat marker for Leonard Bolch, who served in World War I, World War II and Korea.

The shifting eligibility requirements for burial in a national cemetery combined with the previous use as a post cemetery have resulted in a handful of unexpected headstones. Extant in the cemetery are stones for family members that are separate from the burial of the veteran, such as the infant of

Jonathan Owens. The markers may be replacements for deteriorated stones at the post cemetery as several plots functioned essentially as family plots during the early days of the cemetery.

Contributing resources to historic St. Augustine National Cemetery are described below.

Buildings (2)

Superintendent's Lodge: The Superintendent's Lodge was constructed by 1938 and was the second one on site. The design for St. Augustine came from the Construction Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General. The coquina stone building is designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style to blend with the historic character of surrounding city of St. Augustine.[7] The two-story building is located in the northeast corner of the site with the primary façade oriented towards the south, thus facing the cemetery. The lodge has a central door, side gable roof, second floor balcony, and one-story porch on the west elevation. (See Photograph No. 19) The building is no longer used in conjunction with the cemetery; it has been leased to the Florida National Guard.

Garage: Located at the northwestern corner of the site, the garage was constructed in June 1934.[8] A 15-foot extension was added in 1938 when the neighboring lodge was built. At that time, the entire garage was stuccoed, dashed with coquina shell, and treated to resemble the coquina construction of the lodge. The one-story building features an overhead metal garage-style door on the west elevation, opening onto Charlotte Street. Rectangular six-light sash windows puncture the upper half of the west, south, and east walls. A single wood door is set into the northern part of the east elevation and a set of double wood doors with glazing at the top exist at the center of the south elevation and at the south end of the east elevation. The building retains its support function for the cemetery, and is used for the storage of equipment. (See Photograph No. 20)

Structures (2)

Rostrum: The rostrum, constructed of coquina stone, is located at the center of the northern boundary of the site between the superintendent's lodge and the garage. (See Photograph No. 21) As with the lodge, the rostrum follows the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style. The rostrum references Spanish espadaña belfries with its symmetrical arched opening, and curvilinear appearance. The raised platform and podium orient the rostrum toward the cemetery. The rostrum dates to March 1940, included as part of a series of improvements made to the site.

Wall / Gates: The St. Augustine National Cemetery is surrounded by a combination of a solid masonry wall and a simple metal fence with offset spear pickets. The masonry wall marks the southern periphery of the site while the metal fence delineates the northern periphery. Before the site expansion in the early twentieth century, the solid masonry wall enclosed the entire site.

Likely constructed around 1882, the masonry wall may be structurally stone, as identified in the Secretary of War's report from that year, or possibly concrete, as described in the maintenance ledger for the cemetery.[9] At present, the masonry wall is clad in thick cementitious stucco, obscuring the stone or concrete underneath. The wall consists of square posts regularly spaced along a wall with a rounded

top painted a uniform white. The corners and gate posts are capped by a cement square into which is set a partially exposed cast-iron cannonball. The modern steel fence replaced a previous iron fence that was installed around 1940. The previous fence consisted of stretches of iron pickets set between concrete posts and atop a concrete curb.

The cemetery features two vehicular entrances, located on the east and west side at the northern half of the site, that provide access to the road that runs in front of the lodge and divides the cemetery. The east vehicular entrance feature two concrete pillars covered in stucco and treated to resemble the coquina stone of the lodge. One pillar contains a bronze plaque with the seal of the Veterans Administration, the forerunner of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, and the other features an eagle with raised wings and the name of the cemetery. (See Photograph No. 1) The pillars marking the vehicular entrance on the west elevation are not similarly treated.

Three pedestrian entrances provide access to the cemetery, one on the west side and two on the east side. The west side features a simple metal gate set between plain pillars. The northernmost pedestrian entrance on the east side of the cemetery provides access to the former superintendant's lodge. The entrance features a paneled wood door with wood frame set between coquina-stone posts and provides access to the sidewalk directly in front of the lodge. The southernmost pedestrian entrance consists of a steel gate between masonry posts topped with cannonballs within the larger masonry wall. The entrance provides access to the sidewalk leading directly to the Dade Pyramids and Monument. The south pillar at this pedestrian entrance includes a shield shaped plaque announcing the site is a "U.S. National Cemetery". The cemetery once had a pedestrian entrance at the center of the southern wall, but it has since been infilled.

Objects (3)

Dade Pyramids (3) and Monument: Perhaps the most notable feature of the St. Augustine National Cemetery is the Dade Monument. (See Photographs No. 16-18) Constructed in 1842, the monument consists of three pyramids centrally located in the southern half of the cemetery built to mark the remains of the soldiers killed in "Dade's Massacre." The men are not interred in the pyramids but buried in vault spaces below. The pyramids are constructed of local coquina stone with no historic ornamentation, associated inscription, or historic closure tablet or headstone present. A small bronze plaque has been added in front of the central pyramid, detailing briefly the events of Dade's Massacre. Historic photos suggest the pyramids were once clad in a stucco, but the general appearance remained fairly austere. Perhaps finding the pyramids too unostentatious, an 18-foot marble monument was installed in front of the pyramids. The inscriptions on the various panels of the monument detail the sacrifice made by the soldiers during the wars with the indigenous population, specifically the Second Seminole War from 1835 to 1842. The monument was installed by fellow soldiers, "committed to the care and preservation of the Garrison of St. Augustine."

Flagpole: The flagpole sits on the central north-south axis of the cemetery, aligned with the center of the rostrum located just to the north. The flagpole was erected in March 1940 as part of the enhancements to the site that included the lodge, rostrum, and other improvements to the site. The 81-foot flagpole has

an ornamental bronze and coquina stone base. The bronze ball finial features a perched eagle. (See Photograph No. 22)

Gettysburg Address Plaque: Located directly to the west of the Dade Monument, a large cast iron plaque measuring 33 inches by 56 inches presents a transcription of President Abraham Lincoln's famed Gettysburg Address. (See Photograph No. 18) Plaques similar to the one at St. Augustine were installed in national cemeteries by the Army starting in 1909 and given their "copperplated" sheen at the Army's Rock Island Arsenal in Rock Island, Illinois.[10]

Statement of Significance

The site of the St. Augustine National Cemetery starts with a Franciscan friary, becomes part of English military might in the New World, then transitions from small post cemetery to national military cemetery. During the first Spanish era, the cemetery site was located just south of the Franciscan friary and used primarily for temporary camps by the indigenous population during period of instruction at the neighboring church. The Spanish were followed by the English, who converted the friary into military use and built another barracks building on the property to house the hundreds of soldiers stationed in Florida. The second Spanish era witnessed the burning of the barracks building and continued militarization of the former friary. When the Americans gained control of the property, the former friary remained a barracks, but the land to the south that once held the English barracks became the post cemetery for Fort Marion. Finally, in 1881, the post cemetery was incorporated into the national cemetery system, resulting in numerous improvements in the first half of the twentieth century.

European Colonization and Settlement

The Spanish formally founded St. Augustine on 8 September 1565 in a ceremony filled with pomp and religious symbolism. Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, charged by Philip II of Spain to prevent the spread of the French from nearby Port Royal and made Governor and Captain General of the new Spanish colony of Florida, landed amid trumpet fanfare to take possession of Florida in the name of His Most Catholic Majesty.[11] The Franciscans established a small friary, the St. Francis Convento, at the southern end of the colony in 1588, on the present site of the St. Francis Barracks, but it burned in 1599.[12] Immediately to the south of this compound, approximately the site of the present day national cemetery, the indigenous population established temporary camps during their periods of religious instruction at the neighboring church.[13]

The end of the first period of Spanish rule in St. Augustine ended with the land swaps negotiating the end of the Seven Years War under the Treaty of Paris in 1763. Spain ceded her Florida colony to Great Britain, in exchange for the return of British-occupied Havana, and gained the Louisiana territory from France.[14] St. Augustine became a British military station with multiple regiments of several hundred men based in town.[15]

As the departed Spanish had not left suitable barracks, the British Army elected to build a barracks building on a site to the south of the former Franciscan compound, occupied presently by the national cemetery[16] The resulting “Pile of Barracks” was the largest building constructed by the British in their Florida holdings. Completed in 1772, the H-plan building consisted of three floors with flanking wings and galleries enclosing enough space to house one battalion. Construction included 164 window sashes, 800 panes of glass, 88 doors, and 19 ½ barrels of paint.[17] The first floor was constructed of stone taken from abandoned Spanish fortifications while the second and third floors arrived pre-fabricated from New York. These upper stories consisted of wood framing of northern timber deemed superior to the indigenous building materials of Florida. Royal Governor James Grant protested this decision, claiming the local stone and lime “would be more durable and in the end would be less expensive to the Publick [sic] as a stone building would require fewer repairs.”[18] Grant’s warning proved to be true; around 1776 contractor John Hewitt and masons Ralph Laidler and Thomas Hannah were retained to rebuild ten staircases and fifty-four pillars.[19]

Five kitchens and eighteen privies were built behind the barracks. The local stone and brick were used to construct the dependencies. While all the privies were designed to flush with the changing of the tides, only the officers' privies were finished with lath and plaster.[20]

By 1782, Great Britain ordered evacuation of the port cities of Florida. Shortly thereafter, St. Augustine and Florida were ceded back to Spain with the Peace of Paris ending the American Revolution.[21] The two governments shared control during an uneasy period of transition, handling runaway slaves, bandits, and the newly established United States, who tested the border between the United States and Spanish Florida. When the British finally departed in 1785, the population of the St. Augustine was estimated between 900 and 1600 individuals plus another 500 soldiers.[22]

American Territory and the Seminole Wars

In 1821, Florida was transferred to the United States under the terms of the Adams-Onis treaty. In St. Augustine, the Spanish fort of Castillo de San Marco was rechristened Fort Marion, after Revolutionary War hero Francis Marion.[23] As a result, the associated barracks at St. Francis became known as "Fort Marion Barracks," as well as "St. Augustine Barracks" and later "St. Francis Barracks." To house its troops, the United States Army made $20,000 worth of improvements to the facility, including adding a cupola to the building. Both enlisted men and officers lived at the barracks, with the quartermaster, supplies, dining facilities, and other support services located on the second floor. [24] During this period, future military men who would achieve notoriety during the Civil War were posted to St. Augustine, including William Tecumseh Sherman and Braxton Bragg.

Florida proved to be an unhealthy posting for many of the men deployed to Fort Marion. A cursory examination of causes of death for soldiers posted to Florida routinely reveals men dying of "disease contracted in Florida." Specific afflictions included dysentery, diarrhea, fever, yellow fever, and "disease unknown."[25] If the ailment resulted in death, the United States Army took responsibility for the burial of enlisted men while the bodies of officers were usually returned home. The Army established post cemeteries for this purpose.[26] The Army at Fort Marion required a post cemetery for just such a purpose. A report from 1824 states "a fine capacious garden" sat to the south of the barracks, suggesting any remnants of the former "Pile of Barracks" building had been removed, making it an ideal location for the post cemetery.[27] The Army interred the first soldier in the post cemetery in 1828.[28]

Another common cause of death among the soldiers stationed at Fort Marion was denoted as "killed in action" or "killed by the Indians," an indication of the deteriorated relationship between the United States and the indigenous population in Florida. The Spanish and British had essentially left the interior of Florida to the indigenous people, but the increasing American population sought the fertile inland for agricultural purposes. An amalgamation of Creeks fleeing Alabama and Georgia migrated into Florida, transforming eventually into the Seminole tribe and resisted the pressures of American settlement. The First Seminole War broke out in 1817, resulting in General Andrew Jackson leading an army of United States soldiers and Creek warriors. The army moved to destroy Seminole settlements in West Florida. A series of negotiations and treaties marked the early nineteenth century, including agreements for the Seminoles to relocate south of present-day Ocala. During the presidency of Andrew Jackson, a campaign to relocate the Seminole Tribe to lands in the western

United States gained traction, culminating in the Treaty of Payne's Landing of 1832 which required removal of the Seminoles within three years.[29]

As the deadline drew near, conflicts between the Seminole Tribe and United States increased. In 1835, skirmishes broke out, settlements were raided, and property destroyed.[30] On December 23, 1835, a company of 110 men under the direction of Major Francis L. Dade marched from Fort Brooke on Tampa Bay towards Fort King, near present-day Ocala. Two-thirds of the way to their destination, the men were attacked by Seminoles on December 28, 1835. Dade, believing he and his men were not in danger, had allowed the soldiers to don their overcoats over their equipment to ward off the cold, which prevented them from quickly accessing their ammunition boxes. Dade and several other officers were killed in the opening volleys. The soldiers created a crude fortification from felled pine trees, but were unable to repel the attack. Three soldiers reportedly survived, but only one returned to Fort Brooke. In February 1836, troops traveling on the same route to Fort King stopped at the site of "Dade's Massacre" and buried the remains. The officers were interred in a single grave marked with an inverted cannon while the enlisted men were buried in two trenches within the temporary pine tree defensive work.[31]

The attack on Dade and his troops combined with Seminole attacks on an agent at Fort King and a skirmish with United States forces at the Withlacoochee River triggered the Second Seminole War. Hampered by Florida's tropical environment, the United States Army faced a force experienced in guerrilla campaigns. In late 1837, then-Colonel Zachary Taylor achieved a pyrrhic victory at the Battle of Okeechobee, but the series of skirmishes and retreats continued. In 1842, the United States declared the war over and 4,000 Seminole were relocated to the West.[32]

With the cessation of hostilities, the remains of the men from "Dade's Massacre" were reclaimed for burial at the post cemetery in St. Augustine. The effort was funded through the contribution of a day's pay from officers and soldiers in the Army. The remains were transferred in flag draped wagons with military honors and interred in subterranean burial vaults under the three coquina stone pyramids.[33]

In 1848, Reverend Benedict Madeore, a Catholic priest assigned to the St. Augustine parish, pressed Congress for the return of the St. Francis Barracks and associated property to the Catholic Church. An investigation was launched, including examination of records held in Spain. The final decision favored the United States based on the fact Spain had used the friary as a barracks upon repossession of the property in 1783 without compensating the Order of St. Francis. The Franciscans had not asked for compensation. The investigation questioned whether or not the Franciscans legally owned the property, as no land documents were located in the course of the investigation.[34]

The National Cemetery

A scant sixteen years after achieving statehood, Florida seceded from the United States on January 10, 1861. Confederate forces took over the barracks and Fort Marion. The act of rebellion was short lived for St. Augustine; Federal troops occupied the city by March 1862 and stayed for the duration of the War.[35]

The nationwide scale of the Civil War burdened the existing military system for handling the burial of soldiers in designated post cemeteries. In April 1862, the War Department issued General Order No. 33 that called for

burials of fallen soldiers to take place in suitable spots adjacent to battlefields, as well as the erection of headboards bearing numbers that corresponded to a burial registry. However, the swift movement of battle and warfare, dearth of available troops to handle burial duty, the lack of individual means of identification, and lack of available supplies for markers prevented the system from being completely successful. Recognizing the failures of the War Department in achieving proper burial for fallen soldiers, Congress passed further legislation in July 1862 that authorized the President to "purchase cemetery grounds, and case them to be securely enclosed, to be used as a national cemetery for the soldiers who shall die in the service of the country."[36]

In 1867, Congress passed the National Cemetery Act. The act authorized the Secretary of War to enclose national cemeteries with a substantial stone or iron fence and mark each grave with a small headstone, or block, inscribed with the number of the grave. Additionally, the act stated that a disabled Army veteran would be selected to serve as superintendant for each national cemetery and that a lodge would be constructed at the cemetery entrance to function as office and residence. Other provisions included annual inspection of the cemeteries, salaries for the superintendants, and regulations regarding purchasing of lands for use as national cemeteries. Congress appropriated $750,000 to carry out the purposes of the act.[37]

By the 1870s, the Department of the Quartermaster General had made considerable progress in locating and reinterring Civil War dead in national cemeteries and soldier lots. Additionally, the Secretary of War had selected a design for permanent headstones to be used in the national cemeteries: an upright, durable stone marker with a rounded top for the known burials and a 6 inch by 6 inch block for unknown burials.[38] By the end of the decade, most national cemeteries had received and erected the permanent headstones and markers.

Initially, burial in national cemeteries was limited to those soldiers who had died in battle. Eligibility gradually expanded to include those soldiers, sailors, and other military men who had served the Union but had survived the war. Additionally, cemeteries were no longer strictly associated with battlefields. Newly designated national cemeteries included post cemeteries, cemeteries associated with former prisoner-of-war camps, and cemeteries near field hospitals. The cemeteries fell under the purview of the Quartermaster General of the U.S. Army, a position held by Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs. Meigs implemented design plans for the Second Empire-style superintendent lodges found at the earliest designated national cemeteries and consulted with noted landscape architect Frederick Law Olmstead to develop appropriate plantings for the sites.[39]

To provide the necessary burial spaces for those eligible for interment in a national cemetery, a greater number were needed. Existing post cemeteries served as likely candidates given their status as active cemeteries already associated with the military. As early as 1867, the St. Augustine post cemetery was suggested as a candidate for a national cemetery.[40] The formal designation was not completed until 1881 with General Order No. 86 by command of General William Tecumseh Sherman, whose early military postings included St. Augustine.[41] This decision likely stemmed from the transformation of St. Augustine from small defensive settlement to tourist destination that occurred after the Civil War. Northerners invested in St. Augustine's orange groves, built new developments outside the old city walls, and constructed grand hotels to host tourists escaping cold, dreary winters. The 1880 census reflected a larger population living permanently in St. Augustine, as well as a significant seasonal population from December to March.[42] As described by General Meigs, "Florida is now a resort of many thousands of citizens with their families in search of benefit from its mild winter climate."[43]

At the time of the transfer, the post cemetery required improvements to bring it up to national cemetery standards. Of immediate concern was the lack of a sufficient fence. Meigs approved an expenditure of $78.40 for a temporary wood fence with the intent of building a permanent coquina stone wall in the future.[44] An inventory of the extant markers was taken at this time; however, the report noted "a large number of the wooden head-boards have rotted away" and "the graves in many cases have entirely disappeared."[45] The accompanying plat map illustrated graves limited almost exclusively to the southwestern portion of the site. The three Dade pyramids are clearly indicated, as are other large monuments. About fifty graves are described as having headstones, but the names are unknown.[46]

The cemetery remained part of the barracks complex, with the cemetery superintendant lodged in a two-story frame house just outside the north wall near the northwest corner of the cemetery.[47] The parcel between the cemetery and the barracks building was the site of a new hospital building, under construction in 1867.[48] The barracks had another brief period of wartime service with the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, but it was short lived. The U.S. Army began moving troops from St. Augustine to other posts in Florida; by August 1900, the Army suspended use of the barracks. In 1907, the barracks building was leased to the Florida National Guard for a nominal fee, with full transfer of the property to the state in 1921, thus severing the formal link between the St. Francis barracks and the cemetery.[49]

Modern Era

With the designation as a national cemetery, St. Augustine entered a period of substantial change to the site. As a National Cemetery, St. Augustine became the recipient of military remains from other cemeteries. In 1906, the remains of eleven soldiers who had died at Lakeland, Florida during the Spanish – American War were reinterred in St. Augustine. The men had been buried at a public cemetery in Lakeland awaiting transfer to an available national cemetery.[50] A scant three years later, twenty-six soldiers were transferred from the post cemetery at Fort DeSoto, a Spanish-American War military installation near Tampa that was deactivated. The transfer included the remains of Azaline Coons Bahrt, daughter of the lighthouse keeper at Egmont Key.[51] An additional thirty-seven soldiers were interred following removal from the College Hill Cemetery in Tampa in 1911. These soldiers were reinterred with their original markers.[52]

To mark the additional burials, new standard marble headstones were installed. New standard headstones were used to replace deteriorated older markers as well. Eighty-three new headstones were added in 1905, specifically to replace old coquina markers. The distribution of the stones was for seventy-three unknown soldiers, five known soldiers, and five "Indian prisoners."[53] In 1907, forty-seven new stones, "of the regulation type", were installed, in part to mark the graves of the soldiers transferred from Lakeland. The markers on the western portion of the cemetery were slated to be removed so that "a semblance of regularity will be obtained."[54]

The replacement of older headstones did not escape the notice of the local population. In 1913, the St. Augustine Institute of Science and Historical Society, an antecedent of the current St. Augustine Historical Society, decried the removal of the historic markers. The group also condemned rumored plans to remove one of the pyramids of the Dade monument, supposedly to give the cemetery a more modern appearance. A committee was appointed to speak directly with the cemetery authorities in Washington, D.C.[55] The War

Department responded quickly, stating it was "not the intention of this office to disturb the Dade monuments" and that those removed historic headstones were slated to be restored.[56]

The cemetery was expanded to the north on May 11, 1912 and February 26, 1913 by order of the Secretary of War.[57] The land, part of the St. Francis Barracks reservation, was formerly occupied by the hospital building; the superintendant's lodge was already located on a portion of the land.[58] The expansion allowed for additional burials as well as the construction of support facilities for the cemetery. Originally enclosed by a wood fence, the additional land was surrounded by an iron picket fence with stone curbing in the early twentieth century. Additionally, a brick garage building was constructed at the northwest corner of the expanded property, adjacent to the superintendent's lodge. The wood frame lodge was removed, allowing for the expansion of Section A, and the extant superintendent's lodge constructed at the northeast corner of the site.[59] The building utilized an architectural style that reflected the historic character of St. Augustine, Spanish Colonial Revival, reflecting an individual design approach based on the location of the cemetery.[60] The improvements did not stop at the lodge, but included the construction of the coquina stone rostrum, flagpole, and a flagstone path so the cemetery was "further beautified."[61] Additionally, the garage and main entrance gate posts on Marine Street were covered in stucco and dashed with coquina stone to resemble the appearance of the newly constructed lodge and rostrum.

By 1950, available burial space in the cemetery was limited to those with reservations, leading to a proposed annex to the cemetery at nearby Anastasia State Park. Neither the Quartermaster General nor the State of Florida effected the change, likely due to a cemetery non-expansion policy implemented by the Army.[62] A 1968 study recommended transferring the national cemeteries from the Army to the Veterans Administration (VA). In 1973, the National Cemeteries Act formally shifted control of the national cemeteries to VA under the Department of Memorial Affairs.[63] In 2012, the St. Augustine National Cemetery is administered by the director and staff of the Florida National Cemetery.

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[1] This is shown in Photograph No. 5 of 22.
[2] Photograph No. 8 (of 22) illustrates this spatial relationship between the Dade Monument and the surrounding cemetery landscape.
[3] Keeper of the National Register, "National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries—A Clarification of Policy." September 8, 2011. (Washington, DC: History Program Collection, NCA). Available at: http://www.cem.va.gov/pdf/Final_Eligibility_of_VA_cemeteries_A_Clarification_of_Policy_rev.pdf (accessed 21 September 2011).
[4] Kelsey R. Cass, "None Else of Name: The Origin and Early Development of the United States National Cemetery System" (Ph.D. diss., Claremont Graduate University, 2001), 44-45. Religious iconography expanded after World War II to include the Buddhist Wheel of Righteousness, and by 2011, many emblems of belief are available for inscription on government headstones.
[5] "History of Government Furnished Headstones and Markers," National Cemetery Administration, ca. 2002. Available online at www.cem.va.gov/cem/hist/hmhist.asp (accessed 20 September 2011).
[6] Cemetery size varies widely depending on the date of establishment and on the surrounding development. Most national cemeteries contained less than 10 acres in the 1860s, although some were able to expand into adjacent land parcels. All nine of the sites where VA oversees Confederate-only interments are less than 5 acres (.1 to 4.8 acre in range); twenty-two of twenty-four soldiers or government lots are less than an acre, with the exception of Mount Moriah (10.1 acres) and Fort Winnebago (2 acres). Of 137 national cemeteries, twenty-four are less than 5 acres in size. St. Augustine National Cemetery is among these sites. Another fourteen are under 10 acres in overall size. Forty-four contain

100 acres or more. These national cemeteries are among the more recently established properties in the National Cemetery System. Data was not available at this time for Tallahassee, Cape Canaveral, and Omaha national cemeteries.
[7] Thomas Vitanza, *Historic Structure Assessment Report: Superintendent's Lodge, St. Augustine National Cemetery* (National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, 2010): 2.15, 2.18.
[8] Date of construction of garage provided by National Cemetery Administration, November 2011.
[9] Department of the Quartermaster General, War Department, *Report of the Secretary of War, Volume 1* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1884): 438; St. Augustine Maintenance Ledger, National Cemetery Administration.
[10] "New Gettysburg Address Tablets for National Cemeteries to Honor Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial," National Cemetery Administration, 2 December 2011. Available online at http://www.cem.va.gov/cem/hist/LincBic.asp (accessed 20 February 2012).
[11] Amy Bushnell, "The Noble and Loyal City," in *The Oldest City: St. Augustine Saga of Survival*, ed. Jean Parker Waterbury (St. Augustine: St. Augustine Historical Society, 1983), 29.
[12] Noyce, *Barracks*, 3.
[13] Colonel Greg Moore, interview by author, 6 July 2011.
[14] Charlton W. Tebeau and William Marina, *A History of Florida* (Coral Gables: University of Miami Press, 1999): 63.
[15] Charles Mowat, "St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine: A Link with the British Regime," *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Volume 21, No. 3 (January 1943): 267.
[16] Mowat, "Barracks," 274.
[17] Gordon, *Heritage*, 102.
[18] Governor James Grant to Lords of Trade, quoted in Gordon, *Heritage*, 102.
[19] Gordon, *Heritage*, 102.
[20] Gordon, *Heritage*, 102.
[21] Tebeau and Marina, *Florida*, 77-78; Daniel Schafer, "…Not So Gay a Town as This…" in *The Oldest City: St. Augustine Saga of Survival*, ed. Jean Parker Waterbury (St. Augustine, FL: St. Augustine Historical Society, 1983), 119-20.
[22] Patricia Griffin, "The Spanish Return: The People-Mix Period 1784-1821" in *The Oldest City: St. Augustine Saga of Survival*, ed. Jean Parker Waterbury (St. Augustine: St. Augustine Historical Society, 1983), 125, 127, 130.
[23] 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), 152, 110, 137.
[24] Joyce, *Barracks,* 13-14.
[25] Florida Department of Military Affairs, *St. Augustine National Cemetery Index and Biographical Guide*, (St. Augustine, FL: State Arsenal, St. Francis Barracks, n.d.). Available online at http://ufdc.ufl.edu/ (accessed 28 June 2011).
[26] Cass, "None Else of Name," 20.
[27] Second Lieutenant Alfred Beckley, quoted in Joyce, *Barracks*, 13.
[28] National Cemetery Administration, "St. Augustine National Cemetery: Historical Information," updated 6 January 2011. Available online at www.cem.va.gov/cems/nchp/staugustine.asp (accessed 15 June 2011).
[29] Tebeau and Marina, *Florida*, 137-38, 140, 143; "The Seminole Wars," The Seminole Wars Foundation, 2008. Available online at www.seminolewars.us/history.html (accessed 11 October 2011).
[30] Tebeau and Marina, *Florida*, 145-46.
[31] Albert Hubbard Roberts, "The Dade Massacre," *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Volume 5, Number 3 (January 1927): 125, 128, 135.
[32] "Seminole Wars", Seminole Wars Foundation.
[33] Roberts, "Massacre," 138.
[34] Mohr, "Barracks," 228-29.
[35] Joyce, *Barracks*, 15-16.
[36] Cass, "None Else of Name," 23, 25; Omnibus act PL 165, 37th Congress.

[37] "History and Development of the National Cemetery Administration," National Cemetery Administration, 2009. Available online at www.cem.va.gov/cem/anca/factsheets.asp (accessed 20 September 2011); *National Cemetery Act*, 39th Cong., 2nd sess., Ch. 61, 22 February 1867. Available online at http://www.nps.gov/legal/laws/PV/Sec6final.pdf (accessed 21 February 2012).
[38] Edward Steere, "Evolution of the National Cemetery System, 1865 – 1880," in *The Quartermaster Review,* 1953 and 1954; reprint, *Shrines of the Honored Dead: A Study of the National Cemetery System* (Office of the Quartermaster General, Department of the Army), 17 (page reference is to reprint edition). Available online at http://www.cem.va.gov/cem/hist_histhome.asp (accessed 21 February 2012).
[39] "History," NCA; "History of Government Furnished Headstones and Markers," National Cemetery Administration, [2011]. Available online at www.cem.va.gov/cem/hist/hmhist.asp (accessed 20 September 2011); for the history of lodge design, see Michael R. Harrison, "National Cemeteries, Superintendent's Lodges," Historic American Buildings Survey Report 2013, Library of Congress (HABS No. DC-46). The HABS report was in progress concurrent to the research for this nomination draft.
[40] William Logan, "Report on Cemeteries in District of Florida," 5 July 1867. Box 61, Entry 576, Record Group 92, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.
[41] General Orders No. 86. In *Officers and Soldiers Killed in Battle and Died in Service during the Florida War* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1882): 3.
[42] Thomas Graham, "The Flagler Era," in *The Oldest City: St. Augustine Saga of Survival*, ed. Jean Parker Waterbury (St. Augustine: St. Augustine Historical Society, 1983), 191-92.
[43] General Montgomery Meigs, quoted in National Cemetery Administration, "Historical Information", St. Augustine National Cemetery, January 2011. Available online at www.cem.va.gov/cems/nchp/staugustine.asp (accessed 15 June 2011).
[44] Gen. M.C. Meigs, Washington, D.C. to Lt. Col. A. J. Perry, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, 12 August 1881. In *Officers and Soldiers Killed in Battle and Died in Service during the Florida War* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1882): 3.
[45] Brig. Gen. R. H. Jackson, St. Augustine, FL to Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the South, Newport Barracks, KY, 14 September 1881. In *Officers and Soldiers Killed in Battle and Died in Service during the Florida War* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1882): 5.
[46] *Plat of Post Cemetery, St. Augustine, Florida*, September 1881. In *Officers and Soldiers Killed in Battle and Died in Service during the Florida War* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1882).
[47] Details regarding early superintendent's lodge provided by National Cemetery Administration, November 2011.
[48] Logan, "Report on Cemeteries."
[49] Joyce, *Barracks*, 19.
[50] "Bodies of Troopers Brought Here for Interment," St. Augustine *Evening Record*, 7 December 2006.
[51] "Twenty-Six Soldiers' Bodies on Way to National Cemetery," St. Augustine *Evening Record*, 1 June 1909.
[52] "Thirty-Seven Bodies to be Interred Here Soon," St. Augustine *Evening Record*, 29 June 1911.
[53] "Marble Headstones for National Cemetery Arrive," St. Augustine *Evening Record*, 8 August 1905.
[54] "Marble Headstones Arrive for Military Cemetery," St. Augustine *Evening Record*, 15 May 1907.
[55] "Oppose Changes in Old Cemetery," St. Augustine *Evening Record*, 22 January 1913.
[56] "War Department Disapproves Desecration of Old Cemetery," St. Augustine *Evening Record*, 5 February 1913.
[57] Dates for expansion of St. Augustine National Cemetery provided by National Cemetery Administration, November 2011.
[58] NCA, "Historical Information." The hospital building was relocated across Marine Street, per personal communication with Staff Historian, St. Francis Barracks, July 2011.
[59] Details regarding early superintendent's lodge provided by National Cemetery Administration, November 2011.
[60] Vitanza, *Historic Structure Assessment Report,* 2.15; Harrison, "National Cemeteries, Superintendent's Lodges," 41-46, 55, 68, 72.

[61] "National Cemetery Here is Resting Place for Many Unknown Soldiers."
[62] "First Burial in What Is [Now…][incomplete title]," St. Augustine *Record*, 2 July 1950; "History," NCA.
[63] "History," NCA.