

UCF's Veterans Legacy Program



VA



**U.S. Department
of Veterans Affairs**

National Cemetery
Administration



UCF

UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA

**Department
of History**



Civil War Mini-Themed Tour Teachers' Guide Notes and Bibliography

NB: Before you begin preparations for your tour or classroom lesson please note we have created a short orientation presentation. If you plan to go to the cemetery, you may want your students to do the [UCF VLP Mini Tour Cemetery Tour Intro](#). It provides helpful information for any tour. If you plan to do your lesson in your classroom, please use the [UCF VLP Mini Tour Classroom Intro](#). If you would like an editable PowerPoint version of this presentation, please reach out to Dr. Amelia Lyons at UCF ucf.vlp@ucf.edu.

The overall theme of this mini-tour is to explore how some of the Civil War Veterans buried in the St. Augustine National Cemetery reflect some of the larger social and racial issues impacting the country.

To do this, the tour will highlight four white Veterans, three African American Veterans, and unknown soldiers.

Prior to the Field Trip (Building Background)

- o Discuss what National Cemeteries are and why they are important.
- o NCA Link: <https://www.cem.va.gov/about/index.asp>

The National Cemetery Administration (NCA) is a government organization created in 1973 to honor Veterans in any branch of the military with a proper final resting place. It was created to continue the work at National Cemeteries that date to the Civil War. The NCA allows the Veteran's wife/husband and children to be placed with them in the National Cemetery. The NCA operates in 42 States, including the territory of Puerto Rico.

- o Explain that there are nine National Cemeteries in Florida
- o Briefly go over respectful behavior expectations
- o Share the map of the cemetery and show the basic pathway for the tour
- o Build background on the Civil War with lessons appropriate to grade level and standards.

- **Civil War Background**

While this is an enormous topic, we will be stressing the underlying divisiveness consuming the nation and some key events that contributed to the unrest and conflict.

Additional Sources:

- Gannon, Barbara A. "African American Soldiers - Essential Civil War Curriculum." African American Soldiers. Accessed July 26, 2023.
<https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/african-american-soldiers.html>.
- "Civil War's Causes: Historians Largely United on Slavery, but Public Divided." PBS, April 13, 2011.
<https://www.pbs.org/newshour/show/legacy-of-civil-war-remains-dynamic-misunderstood-on-150th-anniversary>.

Start the Mini Tour at the Flagpole:

- Pledge of Allegiance and/or Moment of Silence
- Review respectful behavior expectations
- Explain that we will be visiting the gravesites in order of their "perceived importance."

Slide # 3: Civil War Background

- Review this background either at the Flagpole, as you walk, or at the first stop.

Key events contributing to the underlying Divisiveness consuming the nation at this time:

- The 1850s were a decade of growing agitation and political polarization around the issue of the expansion of slavery
- The free-state and slave-state balance in the Senate was central to this crisis
- **Key events:**
 - Compromise of **1850**- This allowed California to become a free state while now allowing states to vote on if they will be a slave or free states in the future.
 - **1854** Kansas-Nebraska Act- This eliminated the Missouri Compromise and made new territories and later states vote on being slave or free states based on popular sovereignty.
 - **1856** Bleeding Kansas Conflict- This conflict had people who supported and were against slavery. Based on the 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act, both sides would go to Kansas to advocate their position, some voted illegally, and this build-up caused killings of both pro and anti-slavery people.
 - **1857** Dred Scott Decision- This Supreme Court Decision allowed states to continue

slavery regardless of federal rules and denied slaves the right to citizenship.

- **1859** John Brown Harpers Ferry Armory- John Brown was an anti-slavery supporter that raided the Harpers Ferry Armory and plan to arm slaves so that they could fight for their freedom-he failed.
- **1860** election of Abraham Lincoln- The election of Abraham Lincoln would be the catalyst for southern states to secede and form their own country and protect slavery.
- The secession of the southern states began after Lincoln was elected but before he even took office
- **April 1861**, firing at Fort Sumter is the “official” start of the Civil War.

Below are multiple sources for each of the Veterans featured on this tour. Note that for some of the African-American Veterans there are significantly fewer sources. This is an important conversation to have about why students might think this happened.

Stop # 1- Martin Davis Harden B-427 **Slides 5-6**

- **Mini Tour:** Martin Davis Harden was born in Illinois in 1837. In his early years, he graduated from West Point in 1859, joined the Army in 1861, and was eventually promoted to Brigadier General during the Civil War. He became a friend of Abraham Lincoln during this time. He served at the Battle of Yorktown, Seven Days Battle, Mine Run, and Gettysburg. At the end of 1863, he lost his arm to Guerillas but returned to active duty in the Spring of 1864. He was wounded again at North Anna, distinguished himself at Bethesda Church, and helped defend Washington all before July 1864. He would marry his wife Amelia in 1892. He would die after a brief illness in 1923 while at his St. Augustine home. He is buried in Plot B 427.
- **Speaker’s notes** (This is one of the larger headstones at SANC, which indicates his importance as a General. Most people associate Generals with winning or losing during the Civil War. Usually, when you refer to Civil War monuments, they are for Generals. His wife is also buried here and listed on his headstone's back. HIS is the first three letters of Jesus in the Greek alphabet.)
- Most people think of Generals when thinking of the Civil War
- **Sources:**
 - “Brig. Gen. Hardin Dies,” *Eagle River Review*, December 20, 1923, page 18, database, *Newspapers.com* (newspapers.com, accessed May 26, 2023).
<https://www.newspapers.com/image/882301657/?article=d6a53665-280c-4cea-8e8d-dfc3c9f3d93e&focus=0.29276925,0.9303971,0.4216821,0.97772354&xid=3355>
 - “Brig. Gen. Hardin Dies,” *Eagle River Review*, December 20, 1923, page 18, database, *Newspapers.com* (newspapers.com, accessed May 26, 2023).
<https://www.newspapers.com/image/882301657/?article=d6a53665-280c-4cea-8e8d-dfc3c9f3d93e&focus=0.29276925,0.9303971,0.4216821,0.97772354&xid=3355>
 - “Married in High Life,” *Statesman Journal*, Salem, Oregon · Tuesday, October 25, 1892
 - <https://www.newspapers.com/article/statesman-journal/125459261/>
 - 1900 United States Federal Census

- https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7602/images/4113730_00821
- 1910 United States Federal Census
- <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/4884380:7884>
- U.S., Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles, 1861-1865
- <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/1291122:1555>
- Cook County, Illinois, U.S., Marriages Index, 1871-1920
- <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/205828:2556>
- U.S., Passport Applications, 1795-1925
- <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/475873:1174>
- Florida Deaths, 1877-1939
- <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FP94-PVC>
- Illinois, Chicago, Catholic Church Records, 1833-1925
- <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVMN-B2SD>
- Gen. M.D. Hardin, photograph
- <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2018668686/>
- Hardin, Gen. M.D., photograph
- <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/bellcm.02702/>
- Gen. Martin D. Hardin, photograph
- <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2018667238/>
- US Military Academy Cadet Application Papers
- <https://www.fold3.com/image/505252433?rec=612307557>
- US Army Military Registers, 1798-1969
- <https://www.fold3.com/image/312148646?rec=304061970>
- Letters Received by Commission Branch, 1863-1870
- <https://www.fold3.com/image/311240157>
- Letters Received by Commission Branch, 1863-1870
- <https://www.fold3.com/image/305014804>
- SAP 44 - St Augustine National Cemetery Index and Biographical Guide pg 106

Stop # 2- Thomas Davies Maurice B-419

Slides 7-8

- **Mini Tour:** Thomas Davies Maurice was born in 1836 in New York City. He was a Major in the 1st Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery during the Civil War and later an officer in the 2nd Regiment, U S Artillery. He rose to the rank of Captain, a lower rank because he was a regular. On Nov. 6, 1882, he was admitted to St Francis Barracks hospital with consumption (Tuberculosis). He Died of consumption (TB) on March 18, 1885, and is Buried in St. Augustine B 419.
- **Speaker's notes** (This headstone is larger than those around it. Some family or comrades can have a personal memorial to the deceased. Usually, when the headstone says "in memory of," the remains are not there; however, in this case, it is believed that Thomas Davies Maurice's remains are here. "In Memory Of" would mean the soldier is not there on a standard military marker. Maurice was a volunteer in the Civil War, and his service highlights him being from a border state (Missouri), a slave state that stayed loyal to the Union. After he volunteered and after the war, he enlisted in the regular Army.)
- **Sources:**
 - "1880 United States Federal Census," database, *Ancestry.com* (ancestry.com, accessed May 26, 2023), entry for Thomas D. Maurice, New York.
 - <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/39054218:6742>

- Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles, 1861-1865
- Historical Data Systems, Inc.; Duxbury, MA 02331; American Civil War Research Database
- <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/1938987:1555>
- Newspaper.com St. Louis Globe-Democrat
- <https://www.newspapers.com/image/571108332/?article=5e9ec959-caa2-4054-a7bd-fe79638fe003&focus=0.5827601,0.87341624,0.71499753,0.97455585&xid=3355>
- National Cemetery Interment Control Forms, 1928-1962
- <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/1669777:2590>
- 1850 United States Federal Census
- <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/4106325:8054>
- Union Soldiers Compiled Service Records, 1861-1865
- <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/237958326:2344>
- Civil War Service Records (CMSR) - Union - Missouri
- <https://www.fold3.com/image/237374313>
- U.S., Register of Civil, Military, and Naval Service, 1863-1959
- <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/3424298:2525>
- "Major Thomas Davies Maurice, MO 1st LA Battery and 1st Light Artillery by Brady / Sold," Photograph, Union Drummer Boy, <https://uniondb.com/products/major-thomas-davies-maurice-mo-1st-la-battery-and-1st-li ght-artillery-by-brady>
- U.S., Civil War Pension Index: General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934
- https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/4654/images/32959_032984-01108
- U.S., Burial Registers, Military Posts and National Cemeteries, 1862-1960
- <https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/3135/images/B0121412-00018>
- U.S., Registers of Deaths in the Regular Army, 1860-1889
- https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2128/images/32730_620303987_0298-00029
- SAP 44 - St Augustine National Cemetery Index and Biographical Guide pg 104

Stop # 3- Francis McNally B-396 **Slides 9-10**

- **Mini Tour:** Francis McNally was born in 1835 in Ireland. Arrested in Ireland for assault, he immigrated to the United States. He enlisted in the Army in 1862 in Bridgeport, Connecticut, as a Private in Company H, 17th Connecticut Infantry. He was a Prisoner of war after the Battle of Gettysburg. After the Civil War, he married Anne and had two children, Catherine and William. He lived in St. Augustine post-war and worked as a library custodian, and in 1913 he would be laid to rest in St. Augustine Plot B 396.
- **Speaker's notes** (This headstone is not a typical shape or size. Most likely the family had money and chose a specific headstone for him, not the standard traditional military headstone. He also had many War accolades and was a local St. Augustine resident.)
- **Themes to emphasize at this stop:**
 - Immigrant Veterans and their impact on the Civil War
 - www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com
- **Sources:**

- “1900 United States Federal Census,” database, *Ancestry.com* (ancestry.com, accessed May 26, 2023), entry for Francis McNally, Florida.
https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7602/images/4120051_00284
- U.S., Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles, 1861-1865
<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/161243:1555>
- Civil War Service Index (CMSR) - Union - Connecticut
<https://www.fold3.com/image/299655568>
- Civil War (Union) Pension Numerical Index
<https://www.fold3.com/image/610541429>
- U.S., Civil War Pension Index: General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934
<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/518675:4654>
- U.S., Civil War Pension Index: General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934
<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/518675:4654>
- Civil War Pensions Index
<https://www.fold3.com/image/296605/mcnally-francis-civil-war-pensions-index>
- St. Augustine Public Library 12 Aviles Street St. Augustine Florida
<https://ufdc.ufl.edu/uf00094856/00001>
- Note: Aviles Street was formerly Hospital Street. McNally was living at 12 Hospital St. on 1900 Census and working as a library custodian.
- SAP 44 - St Augustine National Cemetery Index and Biographical Guide pg 98
- Internment Card <https://vlp.cah.ucf.edu/sancinterment/ICB-0-396.jpg>

Stop # 4- John Alexander Whitehurst A-248 **Slides 11-12**

- **Mini Tour:** John Alexander Whitehurst was born in 1816 in Georgia. He married Elizabeth and had six children; Georgian, Susan, Christopher, Winfield, Harney, and Frances. During the Civil War, he was a Southern Union Sympathizer whom Confederate sympathizers killed. He was given a burial spot in the National Cemetery. He was initially rested at Egmont Key but moved to St. Augustine Plot A, 248.
- **Speaker's notes** (Whitehurst's headstone is extremely bare-bones. It is standard in size and shape and includes his name. There is no other information on his headstone. Typical information that seems to be missing- military rank and unit, and birth and death dates. He was a civilian, which is why the headstone is so bare. They didn't identify him as "John Whitehurst" until after the headstone was created.)
- **Themes to be stressed at this stop:**
 - Civilian deaths in the Civil War, Loyal Southerners for the Union
- **Sources:**
 - “1840 United States Federal Census,” database, *Ancestry.com* (ancestry.com, accessed May 26, 2023), entry for John Whitehurst, Florida Territory.
https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/8057/images/4411332_00187
 - 1850 United States Federal Census
<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/8054/images/4193083-00059>
 - 1860 United States Federal Census
<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/10595257:7667>
 - Rush, Richard. *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion*. 309. United States: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1903.
http://www.google.com/books/edition/Official_Records_of_the_Union_and_Confed/9dFyrPemgkUC?hl=en&gbpv=0

- Global, Find a Grave® Index for Burials at Sea and other Select Burial Locations, 1300s-Current
- <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/2797132:60541>
- U.S., Burial Registers, Military Posts and National Cemeteries, 1862-1960
- <https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/3135/images/B0121412-00008>
- SAP 44 - St Augustine National Cemetery Index and Biographical Guide pg 79

African American Soldiers- Background **Slide 13**

- **Speakers' notes** (The next few slides are those of African American descent. Continue to Stop five before beginning this slide.)

The slides share some of the key events that impacted African-American Soldiers at this time.

- A Federal Law dating from 1792 barred Negroes from bearing arms for the US Army.
- July 17, 1862- Congress passed the Second Confiscation and Militia Act, freeing slaves who had masters in the Confederate Army.
- Black recruitment was pursued after the Emancipation Proclamation was issued.
- Military Necessity and high white casualties led to black enlistment.
-
- Black leaders like Frederick Douglass encouraged African Americans to enlist.
- In May 1863, the Government established the Bureau of Colored Troops to manage the growing numbers, creating United States Colored Troop Units (USCT).

THE NEXT FEW SLIDES HIGHLIGHT MEN WHO ARE ALL IN THE 33 USCT.

1. One of the first Regiments recruited as the first South Carolina Colored.
2. Well documented in books, including only a memoir by African American woman Susie King Taylor.

Additional Source:

- <https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/blacks-civil-war>

Stop # 5- William Hewlin A-185 **Slides 14-15**

- **Mini Bio:** William Hewlin served as a Private in the Thirty-third US Colored Troops of the US Army in the Civil War. Born in Saint Augustine, Florida, he ran away from slavery to Beaufort, South Carolina, prior to his military service. Afterwards, he returned to Saint Augustine, where he died before or during the year 1890. Hewlin is buried in the Saint Augustine National Cemetery.

- **Speaker's notes** (A very standard headstone is used for William Hewlin, however, note that his headstone has no dates that indicate his birth or death. It does show his rank, company, and Regiment)
- **Sources:**
 - <https://vlp.cah.ucf.edu/aa/sancreources/UCF-VLP-SANC-HewlinWilliam.pdf>
Items shown on this document:
 - Civil War Service Card
 - Marriage License
 - Freedman's Bureau Record
 - 1880 Census
 - 1890 Pension Record
 - Internment Card
 - Burial Records

Stop #6- Cato Bailey. A-192
Slides 16-17

- **Mini Bio:** Cato Bailey served in the Thirty-third US Colored Troops of the US Army during the Civil War. Born in Saint Augustine, Florida, Bailey was a slave before escaping slavery prior to his military service. Afterward, he worked as a laborer, including a drayman in Saint Augustine. He died in 1901 and is buried in the Saint Augustine National Cemetery.
- **Speaker's notes** (A very standard headstone that indicates the rank and unit, however, there are no dates that indicate the birth or death of the soldier.)
- **Sources:**
 - <https://vlp.cah.ucf.edu/aa/sancreources/UCF-VLP-SANC-BaileyCato.pdf>
Items shown on this document:
 - US Burial Registers
 - Marriage License
 - 1885 Florida Census
 - 1900 US Census
 - Civil War Pension Records
 - Civil War Service Record
 - Interment Record

Stop #7- Adam Floyd A-191
Slides 18-19

- **Mini Bio:** Adam Floyd was born in St. Augustine in 1816. He was a slave that would join the Union Army during the Civil War. During his time in the Union Army, he rose to the rank of Corporal and was part of the Company I, 33rd USCT, infantry. He would die on June 27, 1900, and be buried in St. Augustine in Plot A, 191. His wife would later have to fight for his pension after his death.
- **Speaker's notes** (A standard headstone, we see the Veteran's name, rank, unit, and location. The date indicates when the Veteran died. The headstone does not include a date of birth. Headstone was edited, and the wrong date was included. He was also part of the USCT, NOT the NY Infantry)
- **Themes to highlight:**

- Mistakes made in headstone and pension
- **Sources:**
 - “1880 United States Federal Census,” database, *Ancestry.com* (ancestry.com, accessed May 26, 2023), entry for Adam Floyd, Florida.
<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/38866070:6742>
 - U.S., Civil War Pension Index: General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934
<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/19779:4654>
 - U.S., Headstones Provided for Deceased Union Civil War Veterans, 1861-1904
<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/140322:1195>
 - Florida, U.S., Voter Registration Rolls, 1867-1868
<https://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/290194>
 - U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995
<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/669546632:2469>
 - U.S., Burial Registers, Military Posts and National Cemeteries, 1862-1960
<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/482995:3135>
 - SAP 44 - St Augustine National Cemetery Index and Biographical Guide pg 71

Conclusion: United States Colored Troops

Slide 20

- Ultimately, about 200,000 African Americans served in the Army and Navy in about 150 regiments.
- Served in all theaters of War across the continent.
- It was key to victory, including near Appomattox Court House, where they trapped Robert E. Lee to end the war.
- **Speaker's notes:**(Go over this slide before continuing to Stop 8)

Stop #8- Unknown Soldiers

Slides 21-22

- As time passed, many Americans forgot about the USCT, which may explain the mistakes.
- Many Civil War soldiers of both races were not identified when buried and remain unknown.
- Some of these unknowns rest in cemeteries with headstones that say unknown.
- The government tried but failed to identify all the hundreds of thousands who died. The good news is we are starting to identify many of those in St. Augustine.
- Those identified here are in the 7th New Hampshire Infantry (this unit fought with African American soldiers).
- Black and white soldiers were comrades and are still honored in this cemetery for their service and sacrifice to the nation.
- **Speaker's Notes:** (The graves with signs indicate they are no longer unknown and they are awaiting interpretive signage to indicate their actual burial sites. There were originally sixty-eight unknown Union burials (16 from the US Colored Troops (USCT)). All sixty-eight have been identified by name; however, only ten of those names have been matched to the specific gravesite, all being white soldiers. identified. Dr. Amy Giroux is working on publishing this research and more information is forthcoming so stay tuned!)

SOURCE:

- Dr. Amy Giroux of UCF and her research!
amy.giroux@ucf.edu

Wrapping up the Field Trip
Slide 23

- Return to the Flagpole
- Discuss with students the tradition of leaving coins on the graves of Veterans.
- Pass out pennies, allow students time to wander the cemetery, and leave coins on some of the Veterans' headstones.
 - What each coin represents:
 - Penny-You visited the grave
 - Nickel-You went to basic Training with the Veteran
 - Dime-You served together
 - Quarter-You were there when they died