

Seminole Wars

St. Augustine
National Cemetery

VA



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

National Cemetery
Administration



UCF

**Department
of History**

UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA



**UCF
CHDR**



Tour Stops

- 1- Flag Pole
- 2- Dade's Battle
- 3- Obelisk
- 4- Pyramids
- 5- Charles Noyes (A10)
- 6- Margaret Stafford Worth (A18)
- 7- Mary Worth Sprague (A87)
- 8- Flag Pole



Seminole Wars: Historical Context

What led to the Second Seminole War?



- The First Seminole War occurred between 1817-1818.
- In 1832 the Treaty of Payne's Landing was signed, requiring Native Americans in the East to be forcibly relocated West of the Mississippi.
- Many Seminoles refused to relocate.

Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of the American Indian.

Seminole Wars: Historical Context

What led to the Second Seminole War?



National Parks
Service



Seminole National
Museum



Seminole National
Museum

What is a National Cemetery? (Stop 1)



Cemetery Etiquette:

- We are here to honor those who have passed.
- Do not stand, sit, or climb on the monuments or headstones.
- Voice levels low
- Walking feet always

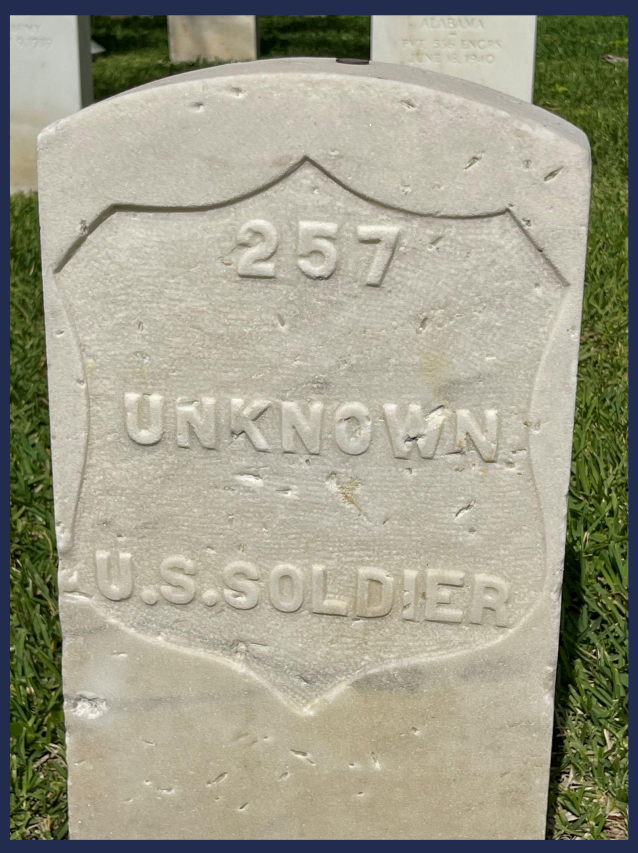
Cenotaphs (Stop 1)



“In Memory Of”

The person is not buried at the cemetery, but they are memorialized there.

Unknown Soldiers (Stop 1)



Identifying soldiers wasn't always easy; some soldiers were buried without being identified.

What are the Coins on the Headstones? (Stop 1)

** Please do not touch or take the money on the headstones. **



A penny means you visited the grave.



A dime means you and the deceased served together.



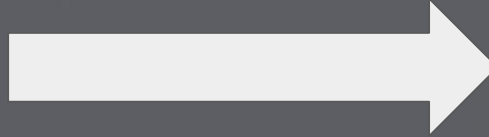
A nickel means you and the deceased went to boot camp together.



A quarter has special meaning, it means you were with the deceased when they died.

Cemetery Pyramid Construction Material

Coquina



Dead coquina
clams after
hundreds and
thousands of years
create a dense,
strong material
called Coquina.



Dade's Battle (Stop 2)

- On December 28, 1835, 107 men marched from Fort Brooke near Tampa- to Fort King in the Ocala area with Commander Brevet Major Francis Langhorne Dade
- Attacked by 180 Seminole Warriors
- This event marks the start of the Second Seminole War



Photos Courtesy of 'Trail of Florida's Indian Heritage'

The Dade Monument: Obelisk (Stop 3)



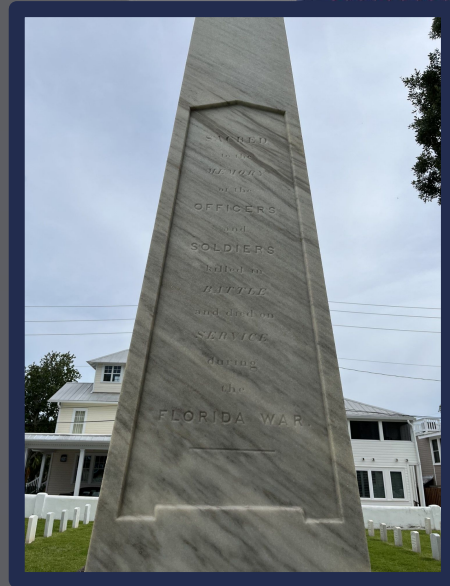
- A focal point as visitors walk down the central path of the cemetery
- Built in 1844
- In memory of Major Dade and his men that died in the 1835 battle
- Constructed out of marble
- Funded by the soldiers and officers of the barracks

The Obelisk's Message (Stop 3)

Together, the obelisk and the pyramids (next stop) represent the “end” of the Second Seminole War, while specifically honoring the fallen of the “Florida War”. They are known as the Dade Monuments.

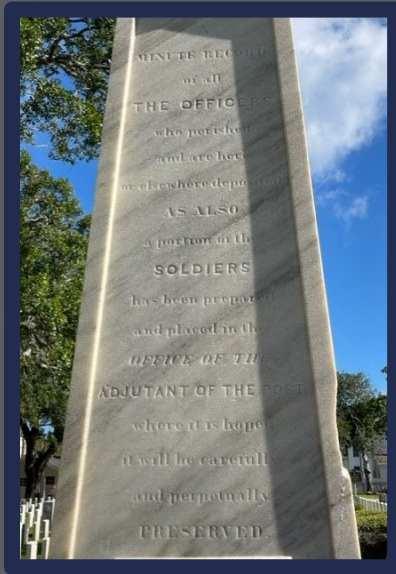


North Side: “Sacred to the memory of the officers and soldiers killed in battle and died in service during the Florida War.” (Pictured to the right)



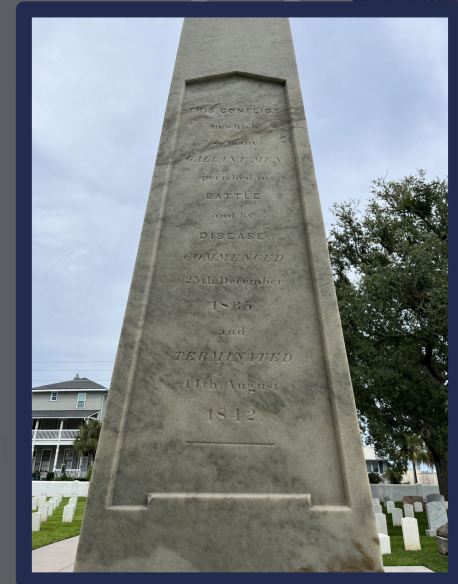
East Side: “This monument has been erected in token of respectful & affectionate remembrance by their comrades of all grades and is committed to the care & preservation of the garrison of St. Augustine.” (Pictured to the left)

The Obelisk's Message (Stop 3)



South Side: "A minute record of all the officers who perished and are here or elsewhere deposited as also a portion of the soldiers has been prepared and placed in the office of the Adjutant of the Post where it is hoped it will be carefully and perpetually preserved."
(Pictured to the left)

West Side: "This conflict in which so many gallant men perished in battle and by disease commenced 25th December, 1835 and terminated 11th August 1842."
(Pictured to the right)



What are the Dade Pyramids? (Stop 4)

- Dade and his men reinterred (reburied) at the SANC
- Three pyramids built above their burial site in 1842
- Pyramids made of coquina
- Oldest known national cemetery memorial



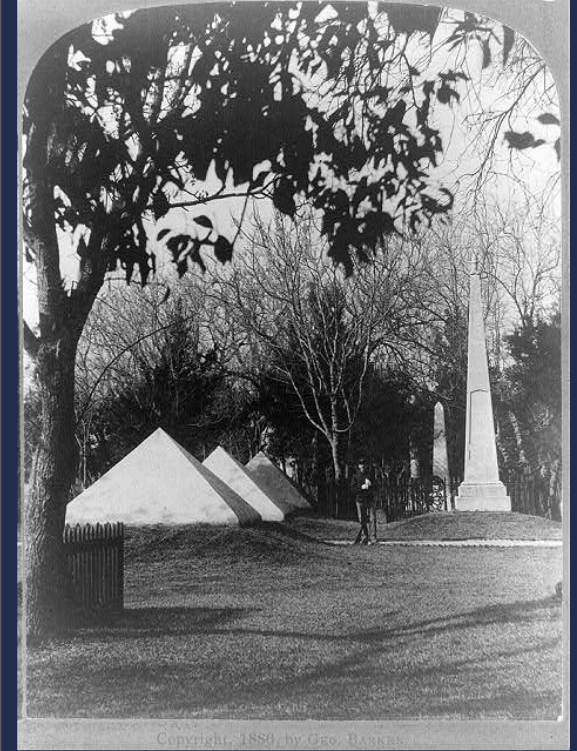
The center pyramid and historical marker

The Pyramids over Time (Stop 4)

The appearance of the pyramids has changed over time both intentionally and through natural weathering.



The Dade Monuments, present day



The Dade Monuments, 1886
Photo courtesy of the Library of Congress

Dade Pyramids: New Research (Stop 4)

- The marker's wording states that 1,468 men are buried here.
- According to the recent discoveries of Dr. Amy Larner Giroux, there are actually closer to 140 men buried in this location.
- Approximately 2-3 men survived the Dade Battle.



Veterans Interred Here (Stop 4)



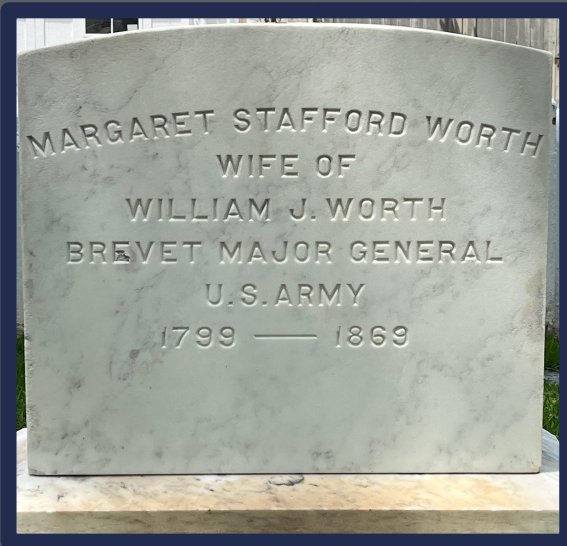
- Identities of the men interred under the pyramids are still being researched.
- As they are named, the UCF Veterans Legacy Program is working to gather information to honor their legacies.
- Biographies will be available on the UCF VLP website.
- <https://vlp.cah.ucf.edu>

Charles Noyes (Stop 5: Section A, plot 10)

- Not all soldiers died from battles and injuries, majority of soldiers died from diseases such as malaria, dysentery, and cholera.
- Doctor Charles Noyes was a surgeon during the Seminole Wars and tended to soldiers who were ill or injured.
- Like many doctors of the time, he became sick with fever and died in 1841.



Margaret Stafford Worth (Stop 6: Section A, plot 18)



Margaret Stafford Worth's headstone at SANC

- Margaret Stafford Worth was the wife of Major General William J Worth, an important figure in the Second Seminole War.
- Her husband (pictured right) is buried in a New York cemetery.
- Family members, such as spouses and children, of Veterans can be buried in national cemeteries.

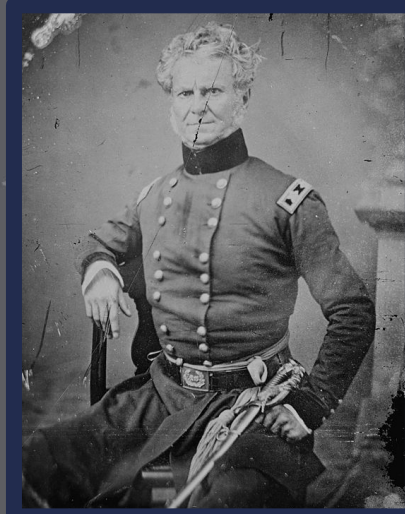
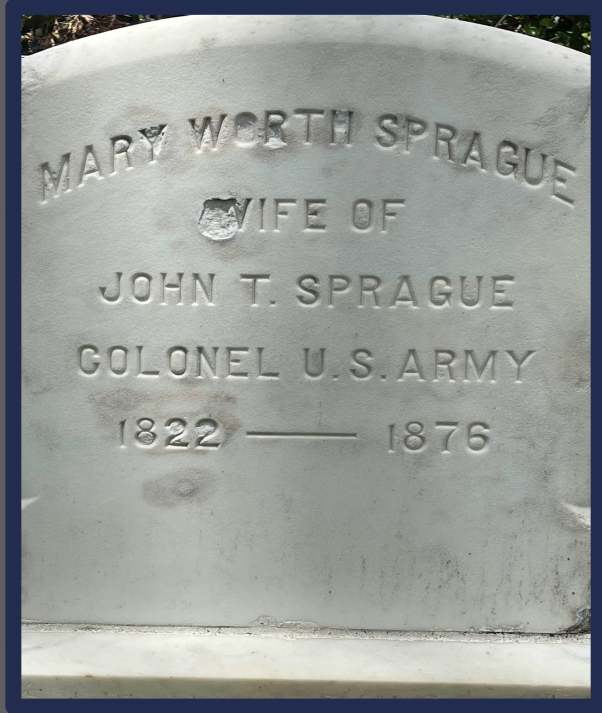


Photo courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration

Mary Worth Sprague (Stop 7: Section A, plot 87)



- Mary Worth Sprague was the wife of Colonel John Titcomb Sprague, aide to Major General Alexander Macomb during the Second Seminole War.
- John T. Sprague wrote a book detailing the Second Seminole War, an invaluable resource for historical details about this conflict.
- Colonel Sprague and Maj. Gen. Macomb worked to bring the war to an end.

Wrap Up - The Seminoles (Stop 8: Flagpole)

- The Seminole Indians fought hard to protect the lands they called home.
- By the end of the Second Seminole War, over 3,000 Seminoles had been forced to move to the Indian Territory in the West.
- The approximately 3,500 Seminoles in Florida today are the descendants of these Seminoles and a few families that found their way back from the West.



Photo courtesy of the
National Archives and
Records Administration

Show What You Know

