

A Closer Look at the Map



▪ **Stone quarry**—Coquina, a stone made of shell and sand, was discovered on Anastasia Island in 1580. The Spanish used coquina to construct forts and other buildings in St. Augustine. Indians, Africans, and prisoners mined the stone from this quarry.



▪ **Castillo de San Marcos**—The Spanish built this fort between 1672 and 1695 to protect the city from British attacks. It is now a national monument.



▪ **Indian Town**—In the 1580s, the Spanish set up missions across North Florida to convert Indians to Catholicism. British soldiers destroyed all of the missions in the early 1700s, prompting the Spanish to move the Indians to villages near St. Augustine.



▪ **Fort Matanzas**—The Spanish built this smaller fort in 1740 to protect the southern approach to St. Augustine. It is now a national monument.



▪ **St. Augustine Lighthouse**—As the nation's oldest port, St. Augustine has seen ships from around the world come and go. What started as a wooden watchtower in the late 1500s was later replaced with Florida's first lighthouse in 1824. It is now called St. Augustine Lighthouse & Museum.

Thomas Jefferys (c. 1710-1771), *Plan of the Town and Harbour of St. Augustin*



▪ **Fort Mose**—In the late 1600s, the Spanish granted freedom to runaway slaves who escaped to Florida and became Catholic. In 1738, Florida’s Governor set up Fort Mose—the first legally sanctioned free black town. The site is now a national landmark.



▪ **General Oglethorpe’s Landing Place**—British troops, led by Georgia Governor James Oglethorpe, attacked St. Augustine in 1740, taking over Fort Mose. Free black militiamen, Spanish troops and Indian fighters counterattacked, forcing the British back to Georgia.

