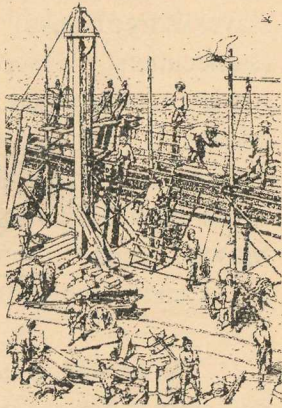


in many long hard hours, day after day. Much of the pay due the workers was sent by ship but never arrived so Cendoya used nearly 16,000 pesos (about \$25,000) of his own money to pay his men so that the work would continue. He too became sick, possibly a victim of the same sickness the laborers had and/or from overwork.

On March 8, 1673, Cendoya died and less than 2 weeks later Daza followed Cendoya in death.

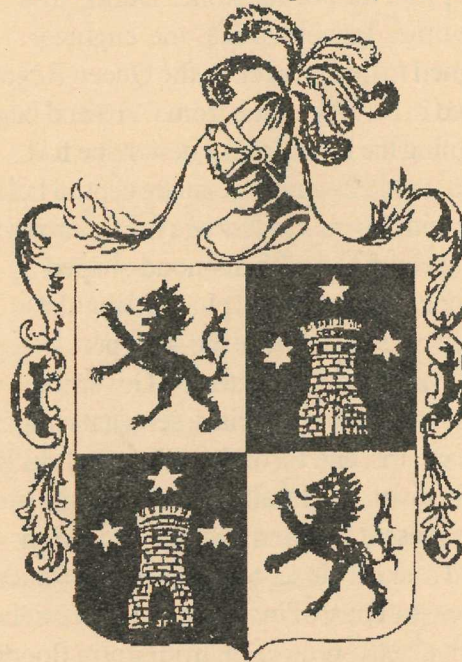
When they died, the two seaward bastions and the curtain of the Castillo de San Marcos had been raised to a height of 11 feet.

Doña Cendoya was 8 months pregnant when Manuel Cendoya died and gave birth to a son, Julián José Antonio about one month later. He was baptised on April 16 at his mother's house by Father Antonio Lorenzo Padilla, the parish pastor. She remained in St. Augustine, it is believed, for over 10 years after his death, living on the charity of the towns people. Cendoya and his wife had vast assets when he died but government officials inventoried those upon his death and took most of what he had to settle debts he was said to have accumulated. Eventually, Doña Cendoya left St. Augustine with her children and filed for a land grant in Campeche, which was refused. No one knows exactly what



happened to Doña Cendoya after she departed St. Augustine.

Other governors, engineers, masons, stone cutters, etc., came and went over the next 22 years, and the fort Cendoya dreamed of building for his Queen Regent, continued to grow and was completed on August 31, 1695. Now his people were ready to defend this land in the name of Spain, with its new stone fortress. The final cost of building the Castillo de San Marcos was shown to be 138,375 pesos (\$218,633).



Cendoya

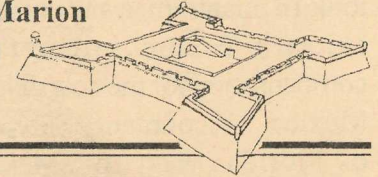
This brochure produced by the National Park Service, with funding provided by Eastern National (Bookstore) our Cooperative Association.

Castillo de San Marcos

National Monument

(called Fort Marion

...1825 - 1942)



Don Manuel de Cendoya

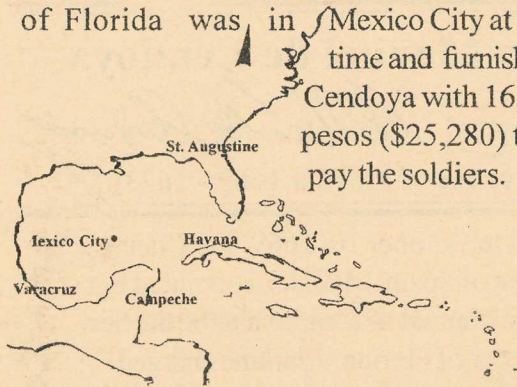
Manuel de Cendoya
(Governor of Florida 1669 - 1673)

On October 10, 1669, the Queen Regent of Spain, Mariana, appointed Sgt. Major Manuel de Cendoya to be the new governor of Florida. Mariana charged Cendoya with the assignment of seeing that an "adequate fortification" was constructed in St. Augustine. This fort was needed as protection from pirate attacks and to protect Spanish territory from encroachment by the English at Charles Town, (now called Charleston, S.C.).

On July 10, 1670, Cendoya, his wife Doña Sebastiana Olazarraga y Aramburu, and their two children, (a 15 month old son Pedro Antonio Nicasio and a 3 month old daughter whose name is not recorded), departed Cádiz, Spain, in route to their new home in St. Augustine and made a few stops on the way. They arrived in Mexico City November 18, 1670, in an attempt to obtain funding for the



new stone fort. When they left, some eight months later, he took with him 12,000 pesos (\$18,960) given him by the Viceroy of Mexico and was to receive 10,000 pesos (\$15,800) annually until the fort was completed. He also took 16 infantrymen and enlisted his 2 year old son in the army, in order to receive some compensation for the cost of his trip to Mexico. Accountant Salvador de Cigarroa of Florida was in Mexico City at the time and furnished Cendoya with 16,000 pesos (\$25,280) to pay the soldiers.



In April 1671, Cendoya and his family left Mexico City. They made a brief stop in Veracruz and arrived in Havana, Cuba, in June. Here he searched for the men he needed who would be masters in their field of work. When he and his family left Havana that same month, he had acquired those men who would be his master masons, master stonecutters and master lime burners, a total of 15 well trained men.

On July 6, 1671, Cendoya arrived in St. Augustine to assume his duties as Governor and Captain General of Florida. Only six days later he gave the order to begin construction of the new stone fort using a local stone called "coquina". Quarries were begun 9 miles south

on Anastasia Island and the stone cutters began carving the stone from the ground using picks and axes. Saws were then used to smooth out and shape each stone in rough form so the master cutters and masons could finalize each stone into the desired shape to exactly fit the surrounding stones. Lime burners began gathering oyster shells to burn and pound into a powder which was the lime used to make their mortar for setting the stones together and the plaster needed to waterproof the porous stone. During this same time, Ignacio Daza, the engineer assigned to this project by the Queen Regent, arrived in St. Augustine from Cuba and began designing the layout of the new stone fort which would be a nearly square central hollow body with a series of storage rooms around a central courtyard with diamond-shaped bastions at each corner, plus a triangular-shaped ravelin opposite the sally port.

The site was selected by Governor Cendoya, treasury officials, sergeants major and captains, and all of the expert and skilled men in town. All finally agreed on a site north of the present wooden fort. This location would make it closer to the harbor entrance, prevent the entry of invading enemy vessels and give better protection from storm flooding. On October 2, 1672, at 4:00 P.M. ground was broken for the fort by Cendoya and other notables of St. Augustine.

Digging out the area where the fort would sit was a difficult task due to its closeness to the water. Each high tide, water would

fill in the area they had dug and when the tide went out, digging would start again. Finally on November 9, 1672, enough had been accomplished that the first stone could be put in place for the fortification that would be called "Castillo de San Marcos".

Usually about 150 men at a time were working on the fort. These included: Native Americans, (Guale, Timucuan & Apalachee), and blacks, (crown slaves from Havana, local slaves & free blacks). White artisans, (stonecutters, overseers, blacksmiths, teamsters, quarrymen, lime burners and boatmen), worked hard with convict laborers (both Spanish and captured Englishmen). All was done under the watchful eyes of Master Mason Lorenzo LaJones.

Cendoya wrote to the Queen Regent:

"According to news which I have, and presently it has come to pass, it is not of any advantage to the enemy that this presidio be here, and in case he decides to carry out any opposition, it is possible he might not attempt it if the Castillo is defensible, since it would be easy for him to do so now that the wooden fort is falling down and of no service to keep artillery in it.."

The foundation of the fort began taking shape, but neither Cendoya nor Daza would live to see its completion. Many of the laborers became sick so Cendoya began doing construction on the fort himself, putting