

st augustine history timeline

St. Augustine History Timeline: Tracing the Roots of America's Oldest City

st augustine history timeline is a fascinating journey through centuries of exploration, settlement, and cultural exchange. As the oldest continuously inhabited European-established settlement in the continental United States, St. Augustine, Florida, holds a unique place in American history. From its founding by Spanish explorers in the 16th century to its evolution as a vibrant coastal city, understanding St. Augustine's timeline gives us a window into the early colonial era, Native American interactions, and the growth of the modern South.

The Founding of St. Augustine: 1565

The story of St. Augustine begins in 1565 when Spanish admiral Pedro Menéndez de Avilés landed on the northeastern coast of Florida. Sent by the Spanish crown, Menéndez founded St. Augustine on September 8, 1565, with the explicit goal of establishing Spain's foothold in the New World and protecting valuable sea routes from rival European powers, particularly the French. This event marks the beginning of the st augustine history timeline and the birth of the oldest European settlement in what is now the United States.

Why St. Augustine Was Chosen

Menéndez de Avilés selected the location due to its strategic coastal position and natural harbor, ideal for defense and resupply. The area was already inhabited by Native American tribes, such as the Timucua, who had lived there for thousands of years. The Spanish presence inevitably led to complex interactions—ranging from trade and alliances to conflict—with the indigenous peoples.

Early Challenges and Development (1565–1700)

The initial decades after St. Augustine's founding were marked by challenges. The settlement faced attacks from rival European powers, including the English and French, as well as resistance from native tribes. The Spanish built formidable fortifications, most notably the Castillo de San Marcos, which began construction in 1672 and still stands today as a symbol of the city's resilience.

The Castillo de San Marcos and Defense

One of the most significant milestones in the St. Augustine history timeline is the construction of the Castillo de San Marcos. Built from coquina stone—a soft limestone found locally—the fort was designed to withstand cannon fire and protect the settlement from invaders. Its unique star-shaped design was advanced for its time and played a crucial role in defending St. Augustine during repeated sieges.

Life in Colonial St. Augustine

Despite hardships, St. Augustine grew as a cultural melting pot. Spanish settlers, African slaves, Native Americans, and free people of color contributed to a diverse community. The city became a vital military outpost and a hub for missionary work aimed at converting indigenous peoples to Christianity. Agriculture, fishing, and trade supported the local economy, while the city's location made it a gateway for Spanish expeditions deeper into the continent.

The British Period (1763–1783)

The St. Augustine history timeline takes an interesting turn in 1763, following the Seven Years' War, when Spain ceded Florida to Britain under the Treaty of Paris. This marked the beginning of the British Period in Florida's history. The British renamed the city St. Augustine and introduced new settlers, including Scots and other Europeans, who brought different customs and economic practices.

Changes Under British Rule

During British control, the city saw improvements in infrastructure and agriculture, including the establishment of indigo and rice plantations. However, British rule lasted only 20 years. The American Revolutionary War shifted alliances, and in 1783, under another Treaty of Paris, Spain regained control of Florida, including St. Augustine.

Return to Spanish Control and U.S. Acquisition (1783–1821)

After reclaiming St. Augustine, Spain attempted to strengthen its hold on Florida, but the region remained somewhat isolated and vulnerable. The St.

augustine history timeline during this period reflects a city caught between colonial ambitions and emerging American expansionism.

Decline and Challenges

Spanish Florida struggled with economic stagnation and continued conflict with Native American groups and runaway slaves seeking refuge. Additionally, the United States was growing rapidly, and pressure mounted for Florida to become part of the young nation.

The Adams-Onís Treaty and U.S. Acquisition

In 1821, the Adams-Onís Treaty formally transferred Florida from Spain to the United States. St. Augustine became part of the U.S. territory, marking a new chapter in its long history. The city was integrated into American political and economic systems but retained much of its Spanish heritage, visible in its architecture and cultural traditions.

St. Augustine in the 19th Century: Growth and Tourism

The 19th century brought significant changes to St. Augustine. After becoming part of the United States, the city slowly transformed from a military outpost to a popular destination, especially during the Gilded Age.

Henry Flagler's Impact

One of the most pivotal figures in St. Augustine's modernization was Henry Flagler, an oil magnate and railroad tycoon. In the late 1800s, Flagler extended his Florida East Coast Railway to St. Augustine and built lavish hotels, including the Ponce de León Hotel. His investments turned the city into a premier winter resort for wealthy Northerners.

Preservation of Historic Sites

Flagler's developments helped preserve many of the city's historic buildings, as tourism created a market for heritage appreciation. The recognition of St. Augustine's unique colonial past grew, and by the early 20th century, efforts to protect its Spanish and colonial architecture began in earnest.

20th Century to Present: St. Augustine as a Historical Landmark

The st augustine history timeline continues to evolve as the city embraces its identity as a living museum. Today, St. Augustine is cherished not only for its beauty but also for its rich historical legacy.

Historic Preservation and Cultural Tourism

Throughout the 20th century, local and state authorities invested heavily in preserving St. Augustine's colonial buildings, forts, and churches. The city became a major cultural tourism destination, attracting visitors eager to explore its cobblestone streets, historic plazas, and museums that tell the stories of early America.

Events and Festivals Celebrating History

St. Augustine hosts numerous events that celebrate its diverse heritage, such as the annual Nights of Lights festival, which transforms the city into a dazzling showcase during the holiday season, and reenactments of historical battles and colonial life. These activities help keep the past alive and relevant for residents and tourists alike.

Modern St. Augustine

Today, St. Augustine blends its deeply rooted history with a vibrant arts scene, culinary delights, and coastal charm. The city's timeline is a testament to resilience and adaptation—from a 16th-century Spanish outpost to a thriving modern community that honors its past while looking to the future.

By exploring the st augustine history timeline, we not only appreciate the layers of history embedded in this remarkable city but also gain insight into the broader story of America's colonial and cultural development. Whether wandering through the ancient fort, strolling along historic streets, or learning about the Native American heritage, St. Augustine offers a rich tapestry of experiences that bring history to life.

Frequently Asked Questions

When was St. Augustine founded?

St. Augustine was founded in 1565 by Spanish admiral Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, making it the oldest continuously inhabited European-established settlement in the continental United States.

What is the significance of St. Augustine in American history?

St. Augustine is significant as the oldest European settlement in the U.S., serving as a strategic military, cultural, and religious outpost for Spain during the colonial period.

Who was Pedro Menéndez de Avilés in relation to St. Augustine?

Pedro Menéndez de Avilés was the Spanish admiral and explorer who founded St. Augustine in 1565 and became its first governor.

What major events occurred in St. Augustine during the 18th century?

During the 18th century, St. Augustine changed hands between Spain and Britain, was fortified with the Castillo de San Marcos, and experienced conflicts such as the British sieges and the American Revolutionary War.

How did the Castillo de San Marcos contribute to St. Augustine's history?

The Castillo de San Marcos, built between 1672 and 1695, is a fort that protected St. Augustine from invasions and played a crucial role in the city's military defense for over 300 years.

What role did St. Augustine play during the American Civil War?

During the American Civil War, St. Augustine was occupied by Union forces in 1862 and served as a strategic coastal base and hospital site in Florida.

How did St. Augustine evolve in the 20th century?

In the 20th century, St. Augustine developed as a major tourist destination, preserving its colonial heritage and historic sites, while also becoming a center for the Civil Rights Movement.

What are some key historical landmarks in St. Augustine?

Key landmarks include the Castillo de San Marcos, the historic city gates, the old Spanish colonial buildings, the Lightner Museum, and the Fountain of Youth Archaeological Park.

Additional Resources

St. Augustine History Timeline: A Detailed Exploration of America's Oldest City

st augustine history timeline offers a fascinating glimpse into one of the most historically rich cities in the United States. Founded in the 16th century, St. Augustine holds the distinction of being the oldest continuously inhabited European-established settlement in the continental U.S. This timeline traces the city's evolution from its Spanish colonial origins to its modern-day cultural significance, highlighting pivotal events, influential figures, and enduring landmarks that have shaped its unique identity.

Founding and Early Colonial Period (1565–1700)

The story begins in 1565 when Spanish admiral Pedro Menéndez de Avilés landed on the northeastern coast of present-day Florida and established St. Augustine. This event marked the first permanent European settlement in what would become the United States. Menéndez named the settlement after St. Augustine of Hippo, as his fleet had arrived on August 28, the saint's feast day.

The early years of St. Augustine were marked by constant challenges, including conflicts with indigenous tribes and rival colonial powers, primarily the French and later the British. Despite these difficulties, the Spanish fortified the city, constructing the Castillo de San Marcos in 1672—a coquina stone fortress that still stands as a testament to Spanish military engineering and resilience.

Significance of the Castillo de San Marcos

The Castillo de San Marcos is a critical feature in the timeline, symbolizing Spain's determination to maintain control over the region. Its unique star-shaped design allowed defenders to cover all approaches with cannon fire, making it one of the most formidable fortresses of its time. The fortress's presence helped secure Spanish dominance in Florida for more than a century, influencing the geopolitical landscape of the southeastern United States.

British Rule and Transition (1763–1821)

Following the Seven Years' War, the 1763 Treaty of Paris transferred Florida from Spain to Britain. St. Augustine became the capital of British East Florida, undergoing administrative and demographic changes. British control lasted until 1783, when the Treaty of Paris at the end of the American Revolutionary War returned Florida to Spain.

During the British period, St. Augustine saw an influx of settlers and economic activity, but the city remained somewhat isolated compared to the rapidly developing colonies to the north. The Spanish reassertion of control in 1783, however, did not restore St. Augustine to its former prominence, as Spain's influence in the Americas waned.

Impact of British and Second Spanish Periods

The oscillation between British and Spanish rule created a complex cultural and political environment. British governance introduced new laws, land grants, and economic policies that contrasted with Spanish colonial traditions. The subsequent return to Spanish control in 1783 attempted to reconcile these differences but was challenged by shifting colonial powers and indigenous resistance.

American Acquisition and Territorial Era (1821–1900)

The Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, ratified in 1821, formally ceded Florida to the United States, marking a new chapter in St. Augustine's history. The city became part of the Florida Territory and later the state of Florida in 1845. This period witnessed gradual growth, infrastructural development, and increased tourism, especially after the arrival of Henry Flagler, an industrialist and railroad magnate.

Flagler's investments in the late 19th century transformed St. Augustine into a winter resort destination for wealthy northerners. He built grand hotels, such as the Ponce de León Hotel in 1888, and extended the Florida East Coast Railway to the city, connecting it to national transportation networks.

Economic and Social Changes under American Rule

Under American governance, St. Augustine evolved from a colonial outpost to a burgeoning town with diversified economic activities. The expansion of transportation infrastructure facilitated commerce and tourism, while social

dynamics shifted as new populations arrived. However, the city also grappled with issues of segregation and racial tensions, reflecting broader patterns in the American South.

20th Century Developments and Civil Rights Era

The 20th century brought modernization as well as challenges. St. Augustine's historic sites gained recognition, yet the city's social fabric was tested during the Civil Rights Movement. In the early 1960s, St. Augustine became a focal point for civil rights activism, with protests and demonstrations advocating for racial equality.

Notably, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. visited the city in 1964, lending national attention to the local struggle against segregation. These events contributed to the passage of the Civil Rights Act later that year, underscoring St. Augustine's role in a pivotal chapter of American history.

Preservation Efforts and Tourism Growth

Recognizing the cultural and historical value of its colonial heritage, St. Augustine invested heavily in preservation throughout the 20th century. Restoration projects for the Castillo de San Marcos, colonial homes, and churches enhanced the city's appeal as a tourist destination focused on heritage tourism.

Today, sites such as the Fountain of Youth Archaeological Park, the Lightner Museum, and historic districts attract millions of visitors annually. These efforts have balanced economic development with the conservation of the city's unique historical character.

Modern St. Augustine: Heritage and Challenges

In recent decades, St. Augustine has continued to navigate the challenges of urban development, tourism management, and cultural preservation. The city's history remains a central attraction, with ongoing archaeological research uncovering new insights into its early colonial and indigenous past.

The integration of technology and digital media has also enhanced public engagement with St. Augustine's story, offering virtual tours and interactive exhibits that broaden access to its rich heritage.

- **Economic Impact:** Heritage tourism significantly contributes to St. Augustine's economy, supporting local businesses and employment.

- **Cultural Diversity:** The city's history reflects a blend of Spanish, British, African, and Native American influences.
- **Urban Planning:** Balancing preservation with modern infrastructure demands remains a key policy focus.

St. Augustine's history timeline is not merely a chronological record; it is a living narrative that continues to evolve. Its layers of colonial ambition, cultural exchange, social struggle, and economic transformation provide a microcosm of broader American history, making it an invaluable subject for historians, tourists, and residents alike.

[St Augustine History Timeline](#)

st augustine history timeline: St. Augustine Doug Dillon, 2010-12-23 Gary Sanchez's teacher is taking their fourth-grade class 100 miles from home to the oldest city in the United States. Gary has so much fun, he wants his parents to bring him back for another visit! Established by Spain in 1565, St. Augustine, Florida, has a huge stone fort built over 300 years ago. Visitors to that fort get to see where the great Seminole war chief, Osceola, was kept prisoner. They also get to crawl into the old, windowless gunpowder room discovered when the United States took over the fort from Spain. Cannons still fire in this city, just as they did when invaders burned St. Augustine to the ground. On special days, men dressed as pirates and Spanish soldiers pretend to fight in the streets. Cool cemeteries, the oldest wooden schoolhouse in America, and a lighthouse with 219 steps make this ancient city one of the most interesting in the country.

st augustine history timeline: A Capsule History of Saint Augustine, Florida , 1958 A timeline of historical events in St. Augustine, along with other significant events. Published in commemoration of the city's 400th anniversary celebration, 1565-1965.

st augustine history timeline: History's Timeline Jean Isobel Esther Cooke, Ann Kramer, Theodore Rowland-Entwistle, 1996 Presents a timeline of world history.

st augustine history timeline: Explorer's Guide North Florida & the Florida Panhandle: Includes St. Augustine, Panama City, Pensacola, and Jacksonville (Second Edition) Sandra Friend, Kathy Wolf, 2012-06-04 This guide covers all of North Florida and the Panhandle south through Gainesville, including Pensacola, Panama City, Tallahassee, Jacksonville, and St. Augustine. Whether you're looking for a vacation spot on the Gulf Coast, a wild river to paddle, a dramatic waterfall, or a historic homestead to visit, seasoned travel writers Friend and Wolf show you the best of everything in the region. Coverage includes Gainesville, Pensacola, Panama City, Tallahassee, Jacksonville, and St. Augustine, with hundreds of authoritative and dependable lodging and dining recommendations for the entire area.

st augustine history timeline: Time Traveler's Guide to Florida Jack Powell, 2010-01-01 For those who believe that the best way to understand someone is to walk a mile in his or her shoes, Florida's rich history features those whose footwear ranged from Native American moccasins to astronauts' boots. And there are plenty of opportunities to actually walk in those shoes. You can join in all sorts of historical reenactments—in full costume if you like. You have the unique opportunity to relive a part of Florida's long and fascinating past. You can also travel forward into the future. A sample of the times you can visit: 12,000 B.C.: Stone Age and Primitive Arts Festival in Ochlockonee 1565: The Menendez Landing Event in St. Augustine 1586: Drake's Raid on St. Augustine

1650–1725: The Pirates of Fort Taylor in Key West 1690s: Military Muster at Castillo San Luis in Tallahassee Late 1700s: The Living Village of Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki in the Big Cypress Seminole Reservation 1835: The Dade Battle at Bushnell 1864: The Battle of Olustee in Baker County 1870: A Cane Boil at Morningside Farm in Gainesville 1898: A Spanish-American War Event at Fernandina Beach 1945: VE Day in Florida at The Villages 2025: The Zero-G Flights at Cape Kennedy est. 2050: Jules Undersea Lodge in Key Largo The day has arrived for this new kind of travelogue, which reveals not only places to visit but also time periods to experience. This is a book for today's explorers of place and space, past and future. This is The Time Traveler's Guide to Florida.

st augustine history timeline: *Hotel Ponce de Leon* Leslee F. Keys, 2018-08-01 Historic St. Augustine Research Institute William L. Proctor Award Henry Flagler's opulent Hotel Ponce de Leon drew worldwide praise from the day its elaborately carved doors opened in 1888. Built in the Spanish Renaissance Revival style, the architectural and engineering marvel featured the talents of a team of renowned artisans, including the designs of architects John Carrère, Thomas Hastings, and Bernard Maybeck, electricity by Thomas Edison, and interior decoration and stained glass windows by Louis Tiffany. Hotel Ponce de Leon is the first work to present the building's complete history and detail its transformation into the heart of Flagler College. Leslee Keys, who assisted in the restoration, recounts the complicated construction of the hotel--the first major structure to be built entirely of poured concrete--and the efforts to preserve it and restore it to its former glory. The methods used at Flagler College have been recognized as best practices in historic preservation and decorative arts conservation, and today the campus is one of Florida's most visited heritage tourism destinations.

st augustine history timeline: Historic Sites and Landmarks That Shaped America Mitchell Newton-Matza, 2016-09-06 Exploring the significance of places that built our cultural past, this guide is a lens into historical sites spanning the entire history of the United States, from Acoma Pueblo to Ground Zero. Historic Sites and Landmarks That Shaped America: From Acoma Pueblo to Ground Zero encompasses more than 200 sites from the earliest settlements to the present, covering a wide variety of locations. It includes concise yet detailed entries on each landmark that explain its importance to the nation. With entries arranged alphabetically according to the name of the site and the state in which it resides, this work covers both obscure and famous landmarks to demonstrate how a nation can grow and change with the creation or discovery of important places. The volume explores the ways different cultures viewed, revered, or even vilified these sites. It also examines why people remember such places more than others. Accessible to both novice and expert readers, this well-researched guide will appeal to anyone from high school students to general adult readers.

st augustine history timeline: *Daily Living* Kathryn Hinds, 2015-06-01 Presents a glimpse of everyday colonial life by examining the daily life on the settlements.

st augustine history timeline: The Acquisition of Florida Liz Sonneborn, 2009 The story of Florida, the 27th state of the Union, has been characterized by continuous growth. Named La Florida by Juan Ponce de Leon, the Sunshine State changed hands numerous times as various explorers who saw the natural beauty of the region decided to claim it for themselves. Prior to the 16th century, an estimated 350,000 Native Americans lived in this unsettled region. European explorers later introduced diseases that greatly reduced the Native American population. Florida was made a Spanish colony, changed ownership to Great Britain, and then went back under Spanish control with the Treaty of Paris in 1763. In 1810, Floridians declared their independence from Spain. Sensing a prime opportunity, President James Madison and Congress claimed the region as part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. The United States took formal possession of Florida in 1821, and the state was admitted to the Union in 1845. Read the fascinating history in The Acquisition of Florida: America's Twenty-seventh State.

st augustine history timeline: *Historic Homes of Florida's First Coast* Mary Atwood, 2014-11-04 Some of the earliest European settlers colonized Northeast Florida when it was little more than a wilderness. Today, the area is rich in multicultural heritage and historic significance, and its historic homes stand as a testament to its intriguing past. Step inside a Second Spanish

Period structure that was home to European royalty and visited by iconic film star Greta Garbo. Visit the places that inspired works such as Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings's Pulitzer prize-winning novel *The Yearling* and British composer Frederick Delius's masterpiece, *Florida Suite*. Author and award-winning photographer Mary Atwood explores the homes of early colonial settlers, wealthy plantation owners, illustrious Florida artists and those responsible for shaping Florida's First Coast.

st augustine history timeline: Garden History Reference Encyclopedia Tom Turner, The Garden History Reference Encyclopedia is in pdf format with over 10,000 hyperlinks both internal and external, to sites of garden history interest. The text is twice as long as the Bible and is fully searchable using the free Adobe Reader found on most computers. For full details of the contents please see GHRE page on Gardenvisit.com. The Encyclopedia was available as a CD from 2002 to 2012 and is now supplied as a pdf file. It received an American Society of Landscape Architects ASLA Merit Award in 2003 and a UK Landscape Institute award in 2004. Contents of the Garden History Reference Encyclopedia eTEXTS: The 100+ eTexts in the Encyclopedia are listed below BIOGRAPHY: there is an alphabetical index with links to biographies of famous designers, writers and patrons who have guided the course of garden design history GLOSSARY: there are explanations of garden history terms, with links to examples of their use in the eTexts STYLES: there are diagrams of 24 key garden types and styles TIMELINE: a combination of the 24 style diagrams with links to key persons and key examples General histories of garden design Garden History Guide. An overview of garden history from 2000 BC to 2000 AD (by Tom Turner). It introduces the subject and serves as a guide to the other resources in the Encyclopedia (approx 2,500 pages, 1.5m words and 2,000 illustrations). Tom Turner *Garden Design in the British Isles: History and styles since 1650* (1986, 2000) The Encyclopedia edition has been revised, with additional illustrations and hyperlinks to garden descriptions. Marie-Luise Gothein *History of garden art* (English edition, 1928) Gothein's book, originally published in German (*Geschichte der Gartenkunst*, 1914), provides by far the best and by far the most comprehensive account of garden history from antiquity up to the start of the twentieth century. eTexts relating to Ancient Egypt Egyptian Book of the Dead (excerpts) Herodotus journeyed to Egypt and down the Nile in the 5th century BC and included valuable information on sanctuaries, gardens, groves and statues. A journey down the Nile in 1902, with romantic paintings of the people and the landscape A visit to the Estate of Amun in 1909, with paintings capturing the mood of the ancient monuments A journey down the Nile in 1914, with photographs of the monuments before they were restored and details of how the author's family hired a house boat and 'sailed away into a lotus land of sunshine and silent waters for five or six months' eTexts relating to Ancient West Asia The Song of Solomon from Old Testament of The Bible (also known as the Song of Songs). The greatest erotic love song in Western literature, making the association of gardens and love. It has been a profound influence on western thinking about gardens. 'The entire world, all of it, it not equal in worth to the day on which the Song of Songs was given to Israel.' Excerpts from The Bible relating to gardens. The Garden of Eden was thought to have been in West Asia. Excerpts from The Koran relating to gardens. Because gardens were so often used as a symbol of paradise, there are more references to gardens in The Koran than in The Bible. eTexts relating to Ancient Greece Plato's discussion of 'imitation' (mimesis) is explained and discussed. Book X of The Republic (c370 BC) is in the Encyclopedia . Plato's Theory of Forms led to the aesthetic principle that 'Art should Imitate Nature' which had a profound influence on western art in general and garden design in particular. Homer, excerpts from the Iliad and Odyssey relating to gardens Sir James Frazer's *The Golden Bough* (1890). The chapter in the Encyclopedia describes 'The Ritual of Adonis'. It is written by the founder of modern anthropology and helps to explain the Adonis Cult, which provides evidence of plants being grown in Greek courtyard gardens, and of the spirit in which sacred groves were made in Ancient Greece. eTexts relating to The Roman Empire Vitruvius Pollio on landscape architecture and garden design (27 BC) from *de Architectura*. Vitruvius was a Roman and wrote the oldest western book on design to have survived. It lays down the principle that places should have 'commodity, firmness and delight'. Book 1, Chapters 1-7, are in the Encyclopedia . Excerpts from Ovid's *Metamorphosis* (1-8 AD) and *Art of Love* (1 BC). Ovid's poetry

provided a rich source of imagery for garden designers and for the artists who made garden sculpture. Pliny the Younger's letters describing his own gardens (c100 AD). These letters are the best surviving descriptions of Roman gardens and of how their owners used them. Pliny owned many gardens and 500 slaves. Cicero, excerpts from his letters relating to gardens Virgil's Aeneid, sections relating to gardens Life of St Martin The first outstanding monastic leader in France was St Martin of Tours (c316-397). His account of how he destroyed the sacred groves of the pagan religion does much to explain why Europe has such scanty remains of this type of outdoor space. Ibn Battuta's account of Constantinople c1300 eTexts relating to Medieval Gardens Charlemagne's 'chapter' (capitulary) on gardens gave detailed instructions for the plants to be used in the royal gardens and for the management of his lands. They are key texts for the study of medieval gardens, c800 AD. A note on 'Irminsul.', the sacred tree of the Saxons, destroyed by the Christians. Guillaume de Lorris' Romance of the Rose or Roman de la Rose (c1250). This is an allegorical poem, inspired by Ovid, in which gardens and roses are associated with romantic love ('Full many a time I smote and struck the door and listened for someone to let me in') Excerpts from Boccaccio's Decameron (1353), with classical descriptions of medieval garden scenes. The tales are famed for their sexual intrigue and this aspect is more prominent than garden scenery in the illustrations in the Encyclopedia . Albertus Magnus advice on how to make a pleasure garden (1206) Walafrid Strabbo's poem Hortulus. This is the literary classic of medieval garden literature, celebrating the delight of plants in monastic life and giving detailed information on the culture and uses of plants. The Life of St Anthony, relating to the origin of monastic gardening The Life of St Philbert, relating to the origin of the European monastic cloister. He was Abbot of Jumièges in France c750. A set of quotations from The Bible which make reference to gardens.(61 No) eTexts relating to Islamic Gardens A set of quotations from The Koran which make reference to gardens (151 No) The Spanish Ambassador's visit to Samarkand, in 1404, with his descriptions of Mughal gardens Babur's Memoir, Babur admired the gardens he had seen and, after founding a Mughal Empire, made gardens he made in India Persian gardens were in better condition in 1900 than in 2000, and better still in 1700. This gives a particular importance to past travellers descriptions of their use and form. There sections from the following accounts of visits to Persian gardens in the Encyclopedia (and engravings, to capture the flavour of Persian gardens as they were) Montesquieu's Persian letters (1721) contained little information on Persian gardens but did much to awaken interest in seraglios and the 'romance of the East'. Washington Irving, the 'father of American literature' published a famous account of the Alhambra in 1832. He was a friend of Sir Walter Scott and has the same interest in welding history with imagination. This provides a glimpse of the Alhambra and Generalife when they were, beyond question, the finest gardens in Europe. eTexts relating to Renaissance Gardens Plotinus The Enneads Eighth Tractate: 'On the Intellectual Beauty'. Plotinus (205-270AD) was 'rediscovered' during the renaissance, in the Platonic Academy founded at Careggi, and came to have a profound influence on renaissance design methods St Augustine's conversion took place in a garden in Milan (described in his Confessions) and was often chosen as a frontispiece to editions of his work. Augustine is regarded as the greatest Christian thinker of antiquity, the transmitter of Plato and Aristotle to medieval and renaissance Christianity. Leon Battista Alberti On Garden Design (1485) from De re aedificatoria libri X (Ten Books on Architecture). Drawing from Pliny and Vitruvius, the humanist scholar set forth the principles for the design of renaissance villas. They were taken up by Donato Bramante and guided the course of garden design for two centuries. Vasari's biographical note on Leon Battista Alberti describes his multi-faced genius. Leonardo da Vinci note on the design of a water garden (from his Notebooks) with a reference to his interpretation of Vitruvius Andrea Palladio's I Quattro Libri dell'Architettura (The Four Books of Architecture) (1570) is one of the most influential design works ever published. The quotations in the Encyclopedia relate to the placing of buildings and Neoplatonism. Michel Eyquem de Montaigne's diary accounts of Italian Gardens (1580-1) let us view many still-famous Italian gardens through the eyes of a French renaissance traveller and writer. Montaigne invented the 'essay form'. William Shakespeare's mention of gardens (30 No.) tell much of the gardens he knew. Despite his dates (1564-1616) these

gardens are medieval, with only the slightest renaissance accent. Francis Bacon's Essay 'On Gardens' (1625). This famous essay, by a philosopher and scientist, in Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe's words 'magisterially lays down the fundamental principles of gardening'. It begins with the words 'God Almighty first planted a garden' and praises wildness in gardens. John Evelyn's diary accounts of gardens in France and Italy visited between 1644 and 1685. As with Montaigne's diary, they provide contemporary descriptions of French and Italian parks and gardens. Andrew Marvell's *The Garden* (c1650) celebrates the delights in the symbolism of seventeenth century enclosed gardens. Marvell's *Upon Appleton House, to my Lord Fairfax* contains some garden description. The *Garden* by Abraham Cowley 'I never had any other desire so strong, and so like to covetousness, asthat I might be master at last of a small house and large garden'. Sir Thomas Browne's essay on *The Garden of Cyrus* deals with the history of gardens, as viewed from 1658 (an extract is in the Encyclopedia). eTexts relating to Enlightenment Gardens René Descartes Descartes did not write either on aesthetics or on garden design, but historians continue to speak of the 'Cartesian Garden', by which they mean a geometrical garden. The Encyclopedia contains the text and a comment on his *Discourse on the method of rightly conducting the reason, and seeking truth in the sciences.* (1637) This short book laid the foundation for the philosophy of the Enlightenment and for Neoclassical aesthetics. John James *Theory and Practice of Gardening* was published in 1712, based on A J Dezallier d'Argenville and Le Blond. It became the standard book on laying out a French baroque garden and provides a fascinating insight into how this was done. James also 'introduced the concept of the ha-ha and anticipated Pope's famous dictum on the genius of the place'. The Encyclopedia has 3 chapters, 4 plates and a discussion of James' book. Alexander Pope's and his *Essay on Criticism* (1711) *Epistle to Lord Burlington* (1731). The former summarises contemporary attitudes to gardens and the latter summarises contemporary (rationalist-Neoclassical) aesthetic theory: based on Reason, Nature and the Genius of the Place. John Serle's plan of Alexander Pope's garden at the time of his death, and his description of Pope's grotto (+ photographs of the grotto and its setting) Sir Joshua Reynolds *Discourses* were delivered at the Royal Academy in London between 1769 and 1790 embody 'The basic ideas of neoclassical theory in the fine arts were set forth in definitive form, with clarity and grace'. The Encyclopedia contains relevant quotations. eTexts relating to Romantic Gardens William Temple's essay 'Upon the Gardens of Epicurus: or Of Gardening' (1685) is extravagantly praised by Nicholas Pevsner. He claims this essay 'started a line of thought and visual conceptions which were to dominate first England and then the World for two centuries.' The full text is in the Encyclopedia. Joseph Addison's *Essay* 161 made the key association of natural scenery with liberty and freedom. *Essay* 37 describes a perfect garden in which reason and nature go hand in hand. *Essay* 414 sees the works of nature as more delightful than artificial arrangements. *Essay* 417 supports Locke's theory of knowledge. *Essay* 477 describes Addison's own garden at Bilton. William Shenstone *A description of The Leasowes*. This was one of the landscape gardens most admired in continental Europe, partly because it was the work of a poet and partly because it combined use and beauty - a *ferme ornée*. The full text of his publisher's description is in the Encyclopedia. William Shenstone 'Unconnected thoughts on gardening'. The invention of the term 'landskap gardening' is attributed to Shenstone. Edmund Burke *An essay on the sublime and beautiful* (1757). Taking an empiricist approach, Burke attacks Vitruvian and rationalist aesthetics. He also discusses garden design, praising Hogarth's 'line of beauty' (which Brown followed) and comparing 'smooth streams in the landscape' with 'in fine women smooth skins'. Quotations from Lancelot 'Capability' Brown, describing the principles on which he worked. Horace Walpole's essay 'On Gardening' (1780). The most brilliant and influential essay ever written on the development English park and garden design. Thomas Jefferson's descriptions of English gardens John Claudius Loudon's biography of Humphry Repton (1840). After Repton's own writings, this is the primary source of information on Humphry Repton's life and work. Jean-Jacques Rousseau one of the letters from *La Nouvelle Héloïse* deal's with Julie's garden. It is a romantic treatment of an ancient theme, making the association between women, sex and gardens (see above references the Song of Solomon, the Romance of the Rose and Boccaccio. Also the reference below to Goethe). Uvedale

Price On the Picturesque (1794) Excerpt from Chapter 1 and Chapter 4. Price was a widely respected authority on picturesque taste in gardens. Humphry Repton 'A letter to Mr Price' (1795) Humphry Repton Sketches and Hints (1795) This is Repton's first theoretical statement on his chosen professional (Introduction and Chapter 1 on Encyclopedia) Humphry Repton Fragments on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening (1816) The Fragment reproduced (No 27) comes from the Red Book for Ashridge - a favourite project and the occasion for Repton's advocacy of what became the Mixed Style of garden design. eTexts relating to Nineteenth Century Gardens Johann Wolfgang von Goethe Elective Affinities (1809). Like Rousseau, Goethe admired 'natural' gardens. He also drew gardens and designed gardens. The section reproduced in the Encyclopedia deals with the design of a romantic garden. Jane Loudon's life of her husband John Claudius Loudon (1843). Jane was a novelist and her memoir is as touching as it is important as the key source of information on her husband - who was the most influential garden writer of the nineteenth century. Loudon's influence was particularly important in America. Edward Kemp How to lay out a garden (1864 edn). Excerpts giving his views on styles of garden design and describing two gardens which he designed. It presents a somewhat depressing picture of the confusion which reigned in the mid-nineteenth century garden aesthetics - and continues to reign in many of the world's municipal parks departments.. Sir Walter Scott, excerpt from Waverly and from The Quarterly Review on gardens. Scott's remarks can be read in conjunction with those of his friends, Gilbert Laing Meason and Washington Irving. They introduced a romantic-historical dimension to garden design and appreciation. Gustave Flaubert Bouvard and Pécuchet. Flaubert satirizes the bourgeois taste in garden design displayed by the characters whose names form the title of his last novel. Famous Parks and Gardens of the World - the book was published anonymously and provides a good illustration of European gardening opinion in 1880. The Preface and Chapter 10 are in the Encyclopedia . Ludwig II of Bavaria: the romantic gardens of the 'Mad King' were rich in historical associations. eTexts relating to the History of Landscape Architecture Guide to the History of Landscape Architecture, by Tom Turner Gilbert Laing Meason. The full text of Meason's On the Landscape Architecture of the Great Painters of Italy (London 1828). Meason was the 'inventor' of the term Landscape Architecture, which has since come to be used by a world-wide profession, represented by the International Federation of Landscape Architects, by the American Society of Landscape Architects, by the UK Landscape Institute and numerous other national associations. Only 150 copies of his book were printed and its contents are not well known. This is the first time the book has been re-published. It is accompanied with an analysis of the text by Tom Turner. A clear appreciation of how landscape architecture began is regarded as central to comprehension of the modern profession. Notes on the Top twenty theorists and designers in the history of landscape architecture and on the question What is landscape architecture? John Claudius Loudon's included comments on Meason in his Gardener's Magazine (1828) and in his Encyclopedia of Architecture (1833). These comments transmitted the term to Andrew Jackson Downing and, later, to Frederick Law Olmsted - setting the course of American landscape architecture. Andrew Jackson Downing's Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening. (Section 1, Section 2 and Section 9). Downing was 'the first American writer on landscape architectural topics' (Norman T Newton in Design on the Land) and an 'incalculable' influence on American garden design and landscape architecture (Oxford Companion to Gardens). Loudon's writings were his starting point. Frederick Law Olmsted's description of his winning design for the Central Park, New York, competition (1858). Olmsted 'the father of American landscape architecture' entered the profession as a result of the Greensward Plan for Central Park, done in partnership with the English architect Calvert Vaux. Norman T Newton's account of the scope of landscape architecture, from Design on the land. Geoffrey Jellicoe's account of the scope of landscape design, from the Landscape of Man Ian McHarg: notes and links on the twentieth century's outstanding landscape planner. eTexts relating to Arts and Crafts Gardens William Morris' essay on Hopes and fears for art in which he criticises carpet bedding and makes the point that gardens should be works of art and of craft. Thomas Huxley's discussion of Evolution and ethics (1859), in which he views his own garden as a 'work of

art' in contrast to the 'state of nature' which existed before it was made. William Robinson *The Wild Garden* (1881 edn Chapters 1-5, originally published by John Murray and reproduced with their permission). Robinson is described by Jekyll (in the reference below) as 'our great champion of hardy flowers'. He urged the use of hardy plants, instead of subtropical plants and carpet bedding, in garden design. He had a sharp dispute with Blomfield (below). John D Sedding *Garden craft old and new* (1891) introduced his book with a chapter on *The Theory of the Garden*. There are 2 chapters in the *Encyclopedia*. Reginald Blomfield's *The Formal garden in England* (1901 edn, originally published by MacMillan and reproduced with their permission). A contemporary review in *The Times* said 'Mr. Blomfield's historical sketch of the art of gardening in England is full of interest and instruction, and his polemic against the so-called landscape gardeners is vigorous, incisive, and to our mind convincing.' The book is undoubtedly polemical, but commendably scholarly. Blomfield was the son of a bishop and had a hatred of modernism. Gertrude Jekyll's account of garden design (from *Wall water and woodland gardens*, 1901, originally published by Country Life and reproduced with their permission). Jekyll was the most influential writer on planting design in the twentieth century. This chapter is the clearest statement of her views on the history and theory of garden design.

eTexts relating to Design Methods

Design methodology: an overview by Tom Turner

Surface water drainage and management (from *Landscape Design* October 1985) arguing for 'privileging' water in the design procedure

Wilderness and plenty: construction and deconstruction (from *Urban Design Quarterly* September 1992) arguing that the professional structure of the construction industry would benefit from deconstruction.

'Feminine' landscape design: a tale of two tragedies (from a Sheffield Spring School lecture, April 1993) arguing for the 'way of the hunter' to be balanced by the 'way of the nester'

Postmodern landscapes (from *Landscape Design* May 1993) arguing for landscape and garden designers to take account of postmodern ideas and theories in their work

Pattern analysis (from *Landscape Design* October 1991) arguing for a design method based on pattern analysis, instead of the modernist Survey-Analysis-Design (SAD) method taught in most of the world's landscape and garden design schools.

Revolutions in the garden (from Tom Turner's *City as landscape*, Spons 1996). After looking at the design revolutions which have taken place in the 1690s, 1790s, and 1890s this essay finds the seeds of a fourth design revolution in the work of Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, Charles Jencks, and Ian Hamilton Finlay.

The flowers of garden design theory (from *Garden Design Journal* Autumn 1999, published as 'Timeless with delight') this article suggests a design method which integrates knowledge drawn from various fields, including the fine arts, philosophy, the natural and social sciences.

PAKILDA: Pattern Assisted Knowledge Intensive Landscape Design Approach (from *Landscape Design* May 2001). Developing the method outlined in the *Garden Design Journal*, this article recommends a design method for landscape design and planning.

Design history and theory (from a lecture delivered at the University of Uppsala in April 2002) this article relates the PAKILDA method to the set of design objectives outlined by Vitruvius in the first century: *utilitas* (Commodity), *firmitas* (Firmness) and *venustas* (Delight).

eTexts relating to Twentieth Century Gardens

There are histories of American Garden Design in the *Encyclopedia*, written in 1834, 1928 and 2001.

Geoffrey Jellicoe: a collection of information on his work, including an essay by Tom Turner on: Geoffrey Jellicoe, the subconscious and landscape design (1998)

Garden Revolutions: an essay in which it is argued that 'structuralism can infuse gardens with post-Postmodern ideas and beliefs. It is a layered approach to garden making.'

st augustine history timeline: Explorer's Guide North Florida & the Panhandle (Third Edition) (Explorer's Complete) Sandra Friend, John Keatley, 2018-03-30 The most comprehensive guide to the Sunshine State's northwest region Welcome to the quieter side of Florida. The northwest has it all—prime Gulf Coast vacation spots, powdery quartz beaches, unexpected waterfalls, and historic downtown areas across the Panhandle. Florida's history runs deepest here, from prehistoric settlements at Cedar Key and along the Aucilla River to the Spanish colonies at Pensacola and St. Augustine. Sandra Friend and John Keatley show readers the best of their state's natural wonders and historic sights, the seafood restaurants most worth your time, the most unique lodgings, and a beach for everyone, whether you're seeking serenity or a busy social scene. As with

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st augustine history timeline: My First Pocket Guide About Florida Carole Marsh, 2011-03-01 The perfect reference guide for students in grades 3 and up - or anyone! This handy, easy-to-use reference guide is divided into seven color-coded sections which includes Florida basic facts, geography, history, people, places, nature and miscellaneous information. Each section is color coded for easy recognition. This Pocket Guide comes with complete and comprehensive facts ALL about Florida. Riddles, recipes, and surprising facts make this guide a delight! Florida Basics section explores your state's symbols and their special meaning. Florida Geography section digs up the what's where in Florida. Florida History section is like traveling through time to some of Florida's greatest moments. Florida People section introduces you to famous personalities and your next-door neighbors. Florida Places section shows you where you might enjoy your next family vacation. Florida Nature section tells what Mother Nature gave to Florida. Florida Miscellaneous section describes the real fun stuff ALL about Florida.

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st augustine history timeline: French Canadian Sources Patricia Kenney Geyh, 2002 A six-year collaborative effort of members of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogical Society, this book provides detailed explanations about the genealogical sources available to those seeking their French-Canadian ancestors.

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st augustine history timeline: *The Paradigm of the Kingdom of God* Dan Westerfield, 2023-04-11 *The Paradigm of the Kingdom of God* This book traces redemptive history, from the Garden of Eden to the New Heaven and Earth, through the paradigm of the kingdom of God. Jesus Christ's saving work is the supreme event in all history, but it takes place within the context of the kingdom. When we follow God's plan of salvation through the kingdom's progress, the events unfold like an immense novel because we see God's divine providence revealed through both biblical and secular accounts. God initiates the kingdom paradigm when he tells Adam and Eve to be fruitful and multiply . . . and rule (Gen. 1:28). This is a mandate to establish God's righteous kingdom on the earth, and it is repeated to Noah and then Israel. But the story of the Old Testament is that Adam and Eve, Noah and his family, and Israel, all sin and rebel and cannot establish God's kingdom. The New Testament tells us about Jesus Christ, the Son of God, coming to earth to become one of us. He begins His ministry by proclaiming, The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand; repent and believe in the gospel (Mark 1:15). Jesus begins to fulfill the kingdom mandate. He is fruitful and multiplies through spiritual children. And Jesus begins to rule: He teaches, casts out demons, calms storms, heals the sick, raises the dead, and feeds the hungry. He establishes a kingdom of His faithful followers. But Jesus must also die for their sins, and rise again, so that they can be declared righteous, fit for God's kingdom. After Jesus ascends to heaven and establishes the Church, the kingdom advances through the Church's ministry. Understanding redemptive history through the kingdom paradigm differs from the long standing interpretations of Dispensationalism and Covenantalism. These views are considered in this book, but the focus is on how the kingdom is central to God's design for history. Following its progress helps us see our location and roles in the fulfillment of God's divine plan. This can inform our faith and increase Church unity as we glorify God through His amazing plan of redemption.

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