IRON IN ST. MICHAEL’S CEMETERY

A survey and historical analysis of the cast and wrought iron in St. Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida conducted 2016-2017 for St. Michael’s Cemetery Board

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to document the iron materials inside St. Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida. Detailing the history of iron and its significance serves to convey the value of these historic pieces. The story of these enclosures fits into the larger narrative of local and national events. The context places the use of wrought and cast iron for cemetery enclosures into a relatively short period, which is roughly from 10-20 years before the Civil War to the advent of the Great Depression. Cast iron is rarely used in the twenty-first century; while still used, wrought iron has become very expensive to produce. Modern metal alloys such as ductile iron and galvanized steel have replaced wrought and cast iron for most commercial purposes.

During the Industrial Revolution, however, the transformative use of iron was state of the art. The development of cast iron from strictly utilitarian purposes to elaborate ornamentation and ostentatious display evince national trends in marketing, manufacturing, and style as well as provide evidence of America’s shift from a farming to industrial economy. This trend, however, was relatively short lived due to
advancements in technology and tastes. In the modern age of the early twentieth century, elaborate décor seemed old fashioned and out of style. Many cemeteries removed the archaic materials and sent the iron fencing to scrap yards. Military build-up during the two world wars devoured more iron. The current threats arise from vandalism or antique salvagers. A search for an iron gate on e-bay brings in over 1,600 hits.

The importance of the iron enclosures can be overlooked, as they do not contain an epitaph or burial information. Only twelve of St. Michael’s iron enclosures have family name and only fifteen bear the manufacturer’s name.

St. Michael’s has other metals including two cast iron tombstones, a brass door, and several brass plaques. Alloy metals such as steel are present in the newer enclosures and in some of the repairs made to the old enclosures. The Chicora Foundation, a public non-profit heritage preservation organization, recommends cemeteries inventory and photograph ironwork and document the record.

Over its lifetime, St. Michael’s Cemetery, currently in the care of a dedicated board, has experienced periods of neglect, decay, and restoration Caring citizens and students have worked to maintain the beauty and integrity of the place. Nevertheless, vandals and thieves have picked through the cemetery and well-intended restoration efforts have altered the material record. This report serves as an additional piece to the conservation efforts of the many who have worked diligently to document the people and their memorials.

This is not a treatise on how to repair the iron, but rather how to appreciate the value and rarity of the extant iron fencing and the importance of preserving it. This record can serve as a document of the iron in St. Michael’s as of 2016-2017.
NOTES

I want to thank the Board of St. Michael’s Cemetery for asking me to conduct this survey. This project has been a true pleasure and I am grateful for the experience.

Photographs without labels were taken by my husband, Michael Catellier, or by myself. Photographer and friend Liz Agne (https://fineartamerica.com/profiles/liz-agne.html) took some of the photos and her images are noted.

There are a few things to note about the organization of the survey. When I identify a family plot, I am referring to a burial site with an iron enclosure, or gate. There may be other plots with the same family names, but as the purpose of this study is to capture information about the iron in St. Michael’s Cemetery, burial sites without iron enclosures are omitted.

Additionally, I did not itemize the enclosures with iron pipe. Plots with iron pipe, portions of iron pipe, and evidence of missing iron are scattered throughout the cemetery. The iron pipe is usually galvanized metal, not cast or wrought iron. For the most part, this material is still readily available in hardware stores. The components described in this survey are rare antique cast and wrought iron, no longer (or rarely) being produced.

Photo by Liz Agne
SAINT MICHAEL’S CEMETERY

In 1559, Pensacola Florida was among the Spanish empire’s first attempts at a North American settlement. The Presidio San Miguel de Panzacola became the present day city of Pensacola in the middle of the eighteenth century. Now nestled in the midst of an urban environment, St. Michael’s Cemetery was on the outskirts of Colonial Pensacola and is one of the two oldest cemeteries in the state.\(^1\) Burials occurred in these grounds before the king of Spain designated the location an official cemetery in 1807. While the cemetery is associated with St. Michael’s Catholic Church, it contains the remains of people of many faiths. St. Michael’s was the only cemetery in the city until the Masons established St. John’s Cemetery in 1876.

St. Michael’s Cemetery now encompasses eight acres with just under 3,200 marked graves. Archaeologists have discovered hundreds more human remains located in these grounds.

Cadet Creek once flowed through the southernmost section of the cemetery. The Colonial Road dating to the mid-eighteenth century demarks the oldest portion of the cemetery. Large oak trees provide a shade canopy and at times a hazard to the cemetery’s built environment. Unlike modern cemeteries, the gravesites are arranged somewhat haphazardly in the oldest portions of St. Michael’s. Burials in the northern section, bordering both sides of the Northern Road, are arranged in a more symmetrical pattern. Until 1870, a fence separated the oldest part of the cemetery grounds from the Northern Road.

Determining when the iron enclosures originated in St. Michael’s is challenging. A few of the iron enclosures in the cemetery bear dates, most do not. The Tapiola plot, with the oldest burial inside an iron enclosure (1823), is surrounded by a late nineteenth century fence. While there are no extant wood fences at the time of this survey (2016-2017), archival photographs show wood surrounding several plots. Additionally, enclosures could have been erected long after burials. It would be inaccurate to date the enclosures to those engraved upon tombstones.

While portions of the gates and enclosures are wrought iron, the majority of the extant material is cast iron. The golden age of cast iron dates to around 1840-1930. It is likely that the simple enclosures with milled point single pickets could have been crafted by local blacksmiths. Some of the more elaborate enclosures would have come by ship either from an east coast foundry or from neighboring New Orleans and Mobile. The five New York Wire enclosures are more than likely from the Antebellum period. The sixth New York Wire enclosure of Johanna Stokes may have been erected after the Civil War. There

\(^1\) Tolomato Cemetery in St. Augustine is the other
are numerous enclosures from iron foundries in Ohio. Those would have been shipped after Pensacola gained access to rail connections in the 1880s.

Overall, the iron enclosures and gates in St. Michael’s Cemetery remain as a manifestation of Pensacola’s social and economic history. The relationships of the families inside the enclosures are often reflected in the duplicated styles they chose to surround their loved ones. Around one third of the extant enclosures were selected from mail order catalogs during the period of Pensacola’s lumber and fishing boom. The iron enclosures surround former politicians, mayors, judges, lumber and brick industry magnets, physicians, and more. Two cast iron tombstones serve as a reminder of the city’s battles with Yellow Fever. The names of those whose remains lie inside these iron enclosures represent Pensacola’s multicultural heritage. There is a lovely iron fence surrounding the grave of former slave John Sunday, less than 100 yards to the east an iron fence borders the remains of Stephen Russell Mallory, Secretary of the Navy for the Confederate States of America.

1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, University of Florida George A. Smathers Library (PALMM)
WHY PRESERVE THE OLD IRON

The answer to this is simple, because the old iron is no longer being produced. The wrought iron and cast iron sold today are different materials than their antique counterparts. Iron, Fe, is a chemical element atomic number 26. Antique iron is nearly all Fe, with the raw element heated to remove impurities. Antique wrought iron contains about one percent carbon and antique cast iron contains around two to three percent carbon. Modern materials that have the same appearance as antique iron are alloys or a combination of metals. It is not as though iron is rare, it is the production methods once used to create the material in its antique form is labor intensive and cost prohibitive in the modern economy.

Production of antique wrought iron ended in the late 20th century. Modern wrought iron is either recycled old material or a low-carbon steel alloy. The microstructure of old wrought iron is composed of long veins of irregular black lines. The linear fibers in the antique wrought iron formed a metal with higher tensile strength and greater resistance to corrosion. Ferrous metals will corrode when exposed to moisture. Painted iron presents a formidable barrier to corrosion. Once water penetrates the exterior of iron it can reside in air pockets. Less air pockets in the linear antique iron makes it more durable. Modern ferrous alloys have more air pockets and succumb more rapidly to corrosion.

Modern cast iron is ductile iron. The production of ductile iron began during WWII. Like the old wrought iron, the microstructure of the old cast iron is linear.

While the new iron has more tensile strength than the old cast iron, the internal composition is spheroidal rather than fibrous like the old cast (and wrought) iron. The spheroidal (series of ellipses) nature of ductile iron makes it spongy with more air pockets, giving it more flexibility than cast iron. When the exterior of the more porous ductile iron is penetrated, it quickly succumbs to corrosion.

Paint becomes an integral component of iron’s durability. The paint actually forms a bond with the outer layer of the antique iron presenting a strong resistance to the elements. When moisture penetrates the exterior of the tightly formed linear internal structure of the old iron, it is more resistant to corrosion and rust. When painted and maintained, wrought and cast iron are amazingly durable materials which makes them valuable to scrappers, and costly to replace. This resistance to deterioration is why the antique iron was so desirable and still prevalent in coastal southern cities such as Pensacola, Florida.

The photographs demonstrate how painting helps preserve the antique iron material. The image on the left is of an unpainted iron enclosure in Bagdad Cemetery, Bagdad, Florida and the photograph on the right is of the painted and maintained Herron enclosure in St. Michael’s Cemetery. Corrosion is beginning to expand the holes on the horizontal rails through which the pickets pierce. The exterior surface of the enclosure in Bagdad is uneven and pocked through which more moisture will penetrate and accelerate deterioration. The painted picket holes on the horizontal rail of the Herron enclosure have adhered to the iron surface forming a water resistant bond.

For practical and economic reasons, stewards of cemeteries need to replace missing components with more readily available and less expensive materials. Substitutions may appear to be the same as the old material, but substitutions do not replace the original antique cast iron.
BRIEF HISTORY OF IRON USE

The first uses of iron were utilitarian, such as spears, cannons, plows, pumps, and church bells. The use of iron is ancient, but prior to the Industrial Revolution, wrought iron was the more prevalently employed form of the material. During the Industrial Revolution, cast iron became popular after mechanical advances such as the steam engine and the Bessemer Converter made it relatively inexpensive to produce. Technicians quickly realized iron could replicate wood and stone for ornamentation.

During the early Industrial Revolution in England, builders began to view iron as a material that could be used for larger scale projects such as bridges. It did not take nineteenth century Americans long to recognize that the abundance of raw materials iron ore, coal, and shale could be transformed into structural supports for buildings. American cities on the rise during the Industrial Revolution used iron in many ways, buildings, balconies, staircases, fire escapes, railings, fences, sidewalks, street furniture, fountains, statues, tombstones, even mausoleums. Two of the world’s most recognizable architectural iron structures are the Eiffel Tower and the United States Capital Dome. Savannah has what is presumed to be the first use of ornamental cast iron in the south when in 1817, “architect William Jay added a graceful classical revival cast iron balcony . . . to the home of banker and cotton merchant Richard Richardson.”

Iron could be transformed into shapes and details that satisfied Victorian taste for elaborate ornamentation. Plus, iron was cheaper than carved stone and lasted longer than wood. Along the humid Gulf Coast, iron would have been a practical choice. Cast iron stoves and cookware are still made and used today. While it is very expensive, hand-forged wrought iron is still used as well. The more common form of iron currently used for utilitarian purposes is ductile iron, developed after WWII.

1 John Sledge, *An Ornament to the City: Old Mobile Ironwork*, (University of Georgia Press:---), 2006, page 5
WROUGHT VERSUS CAST AND WHY DOES IT MATTER?

According to National Park Service preservationist, Jason Church, “It is important when doing documentation, contracting work, or undertaking any conservation that the iron work is properly identified as being either cast or wrought iron. Cast and wrought iron have very different working characteristics. Treatments that work well on wrought iron can easily break or destroy cast iron.”¹ When heated, wrought iron becomes malleable, but cast iron becomes more brittle and crumbles. Cast iron is strong under compression and is used for vertical support, wrought iron is strong in tensile strength and best used for horizontal support.

Decorative ironwork is frequently referred to as wrought iron, but it is in fact more often cast iron that was used to produce the wide variety of shapes and patterns. “Virtually every American city accessible by water had some ornamental cast iron, but it was nowhere more exuberantly employed than in the Deep South, particularly the Gulf ports, where wooden structures too rapidly succumbed to the semitropical climate.”²

The conflation of the two materials is frequent. For example in a 1970 study, “Historic St. Michael’s Cemetery: An Historic Overview of Saint Michael’s Cemetery Pensacola, Florida” (Appendix C). The study notes the “Wrought Iron Fences” and mistakenly describes the cast iron Abercrombie enclosure as wrought iron. The enclosure is in fact a fine example of cast iron as is evidenced by examining the back side of the panels. If one views the enclosure from the inside, they can see the unfinished results of the iron being poured into an open mold on the back of the panels. The dates awarded to the fences in this study are probably related to the dates of the gravestones and not of the enclosures themselves. The report states there are 57 wrought iron fences, two from 1830s, three from 1840s, and eight in the 1850s. The well-intentioned mistake by a serious researcher underscores the need for the documentation of the cemetery’s iron and its history. If any of the iron in St. Michael’s is damaged, lost, or stolen, the record will reflect the material and its context.

² John Sledge, An Ornament to the City: Old Mobile Ironwork, (University of Georgia Press:---), 2006, page 2
WROUGHT IRON

Wrought Iron is nearly pure iron with only around 1% carbon. A blacksmith or artist begins with a bar of iron, heating it until it becomes yellow, then hammers and fashions the iron before it cools. The craftsman then repeats the process of heating and hammering to obtain the desired shape, making sparks fly from the iron as it is struck. The process of repeated heating and hammering, called repoussé, beats the carbon out of iron making it malleable. Repoussé aligns the iron crystals into linear fibers. The linear fibers result in a metal with higher tensile strength and resistance to corrosion. Working wrought iron is a centuries old method. As the pieces are formed individually, wrought iron is often irregular, less uniform in shape and size than molded cast-iron. The color of wrought iron in its pure form varies from silver to jet-black.

The tomb of Don Francisco Moreno once had a wrought iron gate. Undated Photo UWF Historic Trust Archives filmstrip 4-005.

Wrought iron, unlike cast-iron, is not brittle, and seldom breaks. When heated, it is soft relatively malleable, easily worked, and can be shaped into delicate artwork, twisted, and scrolled. When cool, wrought iron becomes hard. Wrought iron pieces are held together with welds, cotter pins, or rivets. Intersecting pieces may beaten out to form a seamless surface or use an ornamental collar to join pieces.

Before the twentieth century, blacksmiths, who were present in every small community, performed the task or fabricating the iron for everyday uses such as horseshoes, fencing posts, and various sundry purposes. The process of shaping wrought iron is a labor-intensive skilled craft, which makes it very expensive to produce today.

3 Chicora Foundation, Inc. “Cemetery Ironwork,” Internet accessed 7/2/2016
CAST IRON

Cast Iron is harder than wrought iron. It has a higher carbon content, at around two to three percent and unlike wrought iron is not malleable. When fractured, cast iron has a gray grainy appearance.\(^1\) Cast iron shapes were formed by pouring molten iron into molds. Ironworkers pressed wooden molds into a mixture of wet clay and sand. When they removed the wood, it left an indentation in which to pour the molten metal.\(^2\) In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, foundries inexpensively pre-fabricated large quantities of iron components with pre-formed molds. Mass production made cast iron cheaper to produce than labor-intensive wrought iron.

Three dimensional cast iron components, such as gate posts, are formed using two molds joined together with one opening into which the molten iron is poured. Once cool, workers would remove the mold and sand the rough edges of the shape. For one-sided casts, heated iron is poured into an open mold. The resultant design is only visible on one side. Cast iron often contains mold lines and casting flaws. As molds were reused, flaws were repeated.\(^3\)

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\(^3\) Picket tops shown on the Brux enclosure have same flaws
To form an enclosure, the cast iron pieces were joined together with bolts and screws. Painted iron is quite durable and weather resistant. Cast iron’s carbon off-gasses form with the paint to provide an imbedded resistance to corrosion, which is why nineteenth century cast iron remains relatively unscathed by the volatile Gulf Coast climate.4

DUCTILE IRON

Ductile iron is new form of cast iron developed in the 1940s. With additional alloys such as graphite added to the raw iron, ductile iron is more versatile, has even more tensile strength, and is stronger than cast iron.¹ The internal structure of ductile iron is spongy rather than fibrous like cast and wrought iron. While the spongy nature gives ductile iron more flexibility it has more air pockets than its earlier counter parts. When moisture penetrates the exterior of antique iron with its tightly formed linear structure, the iron tends to resist rust for a longer period of time. When the exterior of the more porous ductile iron is penetrated, it succumbs to rust relatively quickly. When painted and maintained, wrought and cast iron are more resistant to corrosion than ductile iron.

OTHER METALS AT ST MICHAEL’S

Wire

Wire fences were less expensive than cast or wrought iron. To form the panels, wires were bent, shaped, and interwoven. Wire fencing is more delicate than wrought and cast iron and can be more challenging to preserve as it can be damaged by mowing and by corrosion.² The Vedal plot in St. Michael’s is surrounded by a wire enclosure.

Steel

Once technology developed for high heating of iron ore, the ability to remove impurities and insert strengthening alloys made steel a better choice for building and fencing. Steel, strong in both tensile and linear strength, began to replace cast and wrought iron, especially after WWII. The fences and railing crafted today are often made with galvanized steel.

The steel is formed with a process of cold fabrication where pieces are cut to length, welded, and painted.³ Steel can be formed into shapes resembling the old iron, but is thinner and more susceptible to rust and corrosion than wrought or cast iron.⁴

Currently, steel is used to fabricate new hand worked metal and to repair old wrought iron. For public safety, the St. Michael’s Cemetery Board erected new galvanized steel fences surrounding the Merritt and Bright plots with submerged graves.

Various

The cemetery has two cast iron headstones. Christian Pharo and Styrman Gunner Andresen were sailors from the ship Gertrude. Both died in September 1867, most likely from Yellow Fever. The Norwegian Seaman’s Church erected the headstones to these two men who died far away from home in Pensacola, Florida.

The Simpson family tomb has a double brass door.

The Riera and Dorothy Walton plots have brass plaques.

³ Henry Jonas Magaziner, The Golden Age of Ironwork, page ix
⁴ Conversation with Kevin Marchetti Dec 1, 2016, and Magaziner p. 23
Families with burial plots in St. Michael’s cemetery began to erect iron fences in the nineteenth century up until the beginning of the Second World War. Iron’s durability would have been especially attractive over wood in Pensacola’s Gulf Coast climate. Some of the iron fences replaced wood fencing, some of the iron fences were new additions.1

The earliest enclosures surrounding cemetery plots defined the boundary and were not necessarily there to protect the contents. A fence surround would have discouraged the intrusion of unwanted burials. Except for some of the iron gates enclosing tombs, the enclosures do not appear to intend to prevent theft. The gates have simple latches. Some of the enclosures are low enough to enter by stepping over them. Tips on the top of picket rails may have served to deter people from sitting on the fences. Until St. Michael’s Cemetery was surrounded with fencing, enclosures around plots may have been necessary to ward off wandering animals that could knock over tombstones and eat plants.

After the Great Awakening, Americans began to view death as something spiritual and emotional rather than something fearsome. This trend became reflected in cemeteries as families wanted to express sentimentality in their burial plots. There are several elaborate enclosures remaining in the cemetery with symbology representing Romantic, High Gothic and Victorian trends. Romanticism favored elements reminiscent of nature. The Victorians favored elements of all sorts. Some of the details are motifs from ancient Greece. Some of the more prevalent Greek Revival symbols in St. Michael’s are lyres, acanthus leaves, rosettes, and quatrefoils.

Lumber baron Daniel Sullivan chose an iron fence with an elaborate cast iron gate decorated with Greek Revival scrolls and lyre

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1 Bliss Quarterly, and old photos, and Lola lee Daniell Bruington
The Italianate Vernacular Sunday gate is a combination of allegorical symbols including dogwood blossoms and angel wings. Angel wings are a carrier of divine grace and dispenser of evil. Dogwood blossoms represent rebirth and resurrection. The now missing Estergam gate with two baby lambs at the base of weeping willow tree dated 1882 was high Victorian.

Depicting nature, the Abercrombie enclosure is composed of grape clusters, which could represent the blood of Christ or good cheer. The acorns and oak leaves on the Estergam enclosure portray fertile power. The plot of John Stokes retains a cast iron bench with a fern motif. There is evidence in old photographs of other such furniture now vanished from the cemetery. Chairs and urns were popular cemetery ornaments in the Victorian era.

Before the nineteenth century, decorative iron fencing would have to be forged piece by piece by blacksmiths. By the middle of the century, iron manufacturer sprang up along the east coast and in the busy port cities of New Orleans and Mobile.
Pensacola was relatively isolated from the continental interior, before rail connections. Antebellum Pensacola conducted trade mainly from its port. Pensacola, Florida had more contact with the Gulf Coast cities of Mobile and New Orleans than cities in Florida. New Orleans had an active iron industry with numerous blacksmiths, iron foundries, and fabricators. The city imported raw iron material from Europe and employed craftsmen from Germany and Great Britain. Mobile, Alabama was active in the iron business as well.²

The elaborate marble tomb of John Hunt (1851), signed by Florville Foy, came from New Orleans. The two iron enclosures surrounding Hunt’s tomb do not have a manufacturer’s mark, but likely came to the cemetery along with the marble.

Note that Iron Age 1914 vol 93, p 463 calls Pensacola, Mobile, & NOLA large coke consuming centers
³ Conversation with Margot Stringfield 12/1/2016

St. Michael’s has tombstones that were carved in the Northeast.³ Some of these entered Pensacola harbor as ship ballast. Several of the enclosures match those displayed in the New York Wire Railing catalog produced by John B. Wickersham. It is possible the pieces for those enclosures accompanied the marble tombstones on a ship.
Many of the nation’s iron industries were located in cities along the western fall line of the Appalachian Mountains. Before rail connections, obtaining iron from one of the western foundries would have been difficult and expensive for residents of Pensacola. The iron that precedes rail connections was rendered by a local blacksmith or came to Pensacola via the port. During the Civil War, iron production in the industrial north was limited to weaponry and would have been all but non-existent in Pensacola. However, after the war ended and once the city had rail connections, residents could participate in the nationwide trend of ordering iron fences from the Midwestern iron manufacturers.

Advances in the ability to mass produce cast iron coincided with Victorian taste for elaboration. Iron foundry owners designed beautiful mail order catalogs to display their products. Across the nation and in Pensacola, Florida, families ordered pre-fabricated fencing components from these catalogs. By the later part of the nineteenth century, many of the iron manufacturers began to stamp their business logo on the product. Pensacola experienced a rapid rise in the local economy in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, mainly due to fishing and lumber exports. A highly detailed gate punctuating an elaborate enclosure would have signified a family’s wealth. An iron enclosure surrounding their plot would serve as a testament to a family’s prominence as well as an intention to establish a marker for legacy. Many of the families enriched by lumber buried in St. Michael’s cemetery chose iron rather than wood enclosures to surround their plots.

The Hyer family, active in the lumber business, chose an iron enclosure

IRON IN PENSACOLA’S ST. MICHAEL’S CEMETERY

Blacksmiths

The earliest ironworkers were blacksmiths. Blacksmiths performed mostly utilitarian tasks, if they did create ornamental or artistic work, they left it undated and unsigned. Blacksmiths worked with wrought iron. Cast iron was produced in a factory. Mass production of cast iron is mainly a product of the Industrial Revolution.

While Antebellum Pensacola was among Florida’s largest cities, its 1860 population was less than 3,000 inhabitants, including those who were enslaved.1 The city would have limited need and resources to support many blacksmiths, especially for crafting elaborate cemetery fencing. In a small community such as Pensacola, blacksmiths would have had to be versatile and would have worked on nails, horseshoes, steam engines, ships’ boilers, barrel straps, and perhaps fencing.

In the late nineteenth century, Pensacola’s blacksmiths were located on the wharfs indicating their focus was primarily directed toward the shipping industry. Blacksmiths facilitated land transportation as well. The 1885 city directory lists four blacksmiths in the city.2 One blacksmith, Baker Thompson, worked out of a stable at the corner of Church and Jefferson Street.

In 1893, at the height of the golden age of iron, Pensacola listed ten blacksmiths in the city directory. By 1903, representing a shift in the industry, Pensacola’s four Blacksmith shops were located at least a block away from the waterfront. Blacksmith J. M. Hiliards on Garden Street operated a carriage manufacturing business, as did Stout Carriage Works on Romana Street.

Blacksmiths kept a supply of iron stock on hand. This stock would have been comprised of standard sized round and square vertical bars and flat horizontal bars that were milled at a foundry.3 The blacksmith would use their stock to cut and assemble the enclosure pattern according to a customer’s order. Gates presented an opportunity for an artisan to create a custom design.

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2 Webb’s Pensacola Directory, 1885-1886, New York Wanton S. Webb, Compiler
3 Christovich p 156
After Reconstruction, Pensacola’s economy flourished due to the lumber and fishing industries. By 1890, the population exceeded 11,750. The newly expanded and enriched population would have increased the demand for iron fencing from local blacksmiths. Residents looked beyond the city as well and purchased iron from mail order catalogs.

As Pensacola became connected to the continent by rail, inexpensive pre-fabricated cast iron fencing would have presented significant competition to the local blacksmith. Hand hammered fencing pieces would have been more costly and perhaps slower to obtain than pre-fabricated cast iron components ordered from manufacturers’ catalogs. Pre-fabrication, motor vehicles, and modernization in general began to replace blacksmiths in the early twentieth century as is evidenced by the city having only two blacksmiths in 1909 with a city population nearing 23,000.

**Cosgrove**

Pensacola had at least one iron foundry that contributed to the iron fencing at St. Michael’s Cemetery; Cosgrove Iron Foundry located on Palafox Wharf south of Main Street. The foundry directed its advertisement to the shipping industry as well as towards the domestic. Foundry owner, John Cosgrove, a native of Ireland and blacksmith by trade, was the Provisional Municipality of Pensacola’s first paid Fire Chief. Cosgrove who is buried in St. Michael’s Cemetery, also served on the Board of Trade and on two Building and Loan Associations where he rubbed elbows with Pensacola’s politicians and businessmen (Appendix D). The photograph is of the interior of Cosgrove’s foundry on South Palafox Street. The men are wearing hats, perhaps to protect their hair from flying sparks.

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6 Receipt to repair Brosnaham fence in St. Micheal’s John Cosgrove & Co. UWF Historic Trust Archives
7 Pensacola Semi-Weekly Commercial (Pensacola, FL) February 23, 1883
8 UWF Archives and North Florida History Center, Pensacola Business Establishments, Cosgrove Iron Interior
Iron Sold via Catalogs

One of the manufactures that shipped pre made iron fencing to Pensacola is the Stewart Iron Fencing Company. Pensacola’s B.A. Davis Marble and Stone Works was a dealer for the Ohio factory.⁹

B.A. Davis

In 1889, Benjamin Askew Davis (1859-1937) established the B.A. Davis Marble and Stone Works on North Palafox Street. B.A. Davis advertised in the city directories and the local papers as a dealer in all kinds of models and stonework, manufacturer of granite, marble, and tombstones.

To complement the cemetery business, he became an agent for Stewart Iron fencing. B.A. Davis advertised that he was an “agent for all kinds of ornamental iron Fencing.” Davis sold families a cemetery “set complete” with tombstones, other funerary ornaments such as urns or vases, and an enclosure. Additionally, all of the Stewart enclosures in St.

⁹ The Pensacola Journal (Pensacola, FL) June 9, 1912, Section one, Page 2, Image 2
Michael’s Cemetery are set in stone coping, most likely attributed to Mr. Davis’ stock of granite and marble. Because they are set in stone coping rather than directly into the ground may be one of the reasons why all of the Stewart Iron Fencing enclosures in St. Michael’s Cemetery are well preserved.

Appropriately, Davis lived at 1400 West La Rua Street, directly across from Pensacola’s St. John’s Cemetery. The home is still standing and is surrounded by a two horizontal rail single picket Stewart iron fence with open scroll gateposts and a Stewart gate and crest.

On page 73 of the 1921-1922 B.A. Davis Daybook is a accounting for J.D. Brux Cemetery fence $265 plus six monuments $453 for a total of $718. The Brux enclosure with a Stewart Iron enclosure and the Stewart moniker on the gate located between the North and Colonial Roads on the western end in Section D-2 is likely the $265 fence.

For a while, B.A. Davis operated along with Wills and Broughton Monumental Works. The two businesses separated in 1895 and Pensacola Monumental Works stayed in business until around 1912. B.A. Davis remained a staple in the local economy well into the late 1930s.

Wills and Broughton Monumental Works

Wills and Broughton Monumental ended their partnership with B.A. Davis in 1895. They operated just around the corner on East Garden Street and advertised that the company specialized in monuments and iron fences. Wills and Broughton Monumental Works did a great amount of non-cemetery construction in Pensacola including supplying the marble for the Theisen Building (NR 1979) and the foundation for the original Pensacola High School. In 1911, the business moved to Intendencia Street.

10 B.A. Davis record books on loan from Mr. Charles Booher of Pensacola, Florida Daybook 1921-22 and Ledger 1925-1926
11 The Daily News (Pensacola, FL) March 31, 1900, Page 6 Image 6
One year later, in 1912, the company showed up in the *Pensacola Journal* as delinquent in taxes.12

In 1881, William Johnson began a mercantile business on the corner of South Palafox and Intendencia Streets. Johnson had a succession of partners until he added his son in 1899.13 The large business wrapped around the corner from 120-128 South Palafox to 2-12 East Intendencia Streets. Wm. Johnson & Son, Inc. sold dry goods, clothing, footwear, carpets, farm supplies, and iron fences. The store advertised extensively. In 1900, an advertisement in *The Daily News* stated Mr. A.J. Watkins of Wm. Johnson & Son’s Hardware was an “agent for the largest manufacturers in the world of everything in the way of plain and ornamental iron and wire fencing, settees, vases, etc.”14 Like Benjamin Davis, William Johnson surrounded his home with “a substantial iron fence.”15

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12 *The Pensacola Journal*, August 22, 1905, Page Three, Image 3, City Directories
13 *The Iron Age Volume 63*, Chilton Company 1899, and 1885 City Directory
14 *The Daily News*, (Pensacola, FL), April 11, 1900, page 8
15 UWF Historic Trust Archives, William Johnson file (Appendix A)
CATALOGS

A study of ephemera from broadsides to catalogs is a parallel study of the rise in American market economy.

Early American Colonial structures were practical and vernacular by necessity. American builders used local materials and referred to trade catalogs from Europe for classic architectural patterns. It was not until 1796 that Benjamin Henry Latrobe, America’s first formally trained architect and designer of the United States Capital, arrived in the United States. A small community would not have need for a professional architect.

The rise of America’s market economy is tied to increases in transportation and manufacturing. Improved transportation options expanded markets. Canals, steam engines, and later railroads enabled merchants to enlarge their market base. This allowed farmers to ship perishables to customers farther away and encouraged merchants to produce more products. As Americans moved deeper into the continent, the frontier was supplied with food and manufactured goods from east coast cities (and vice versa). Larger markets encouraged manufacturers to produce more goods and farmers to grow more crops. Increased demand spurred production. Mass production lowered prices and stimulated consumer demand. Farmers and merchants needed a mechanism to spread word of their wares. Iron manufacturers took advantage of improved infrastructure and increased demand and advertised their products in catalogs.

Production of wood pulp paper as we know it today came into use in the early 1800s. Until the late nineteenth century, catalogs were made with copper or wood engravings and were expensive to produce. Most merchants relied on word of mouth or one-page broadsides to advertise their products to consumers in their local vicinity. Before the Civil War, people generally used and reused every corner of a precious piece of paper made from animal hides or from hemp fibers or textiles. Advances in image reproduction coupled with the new steam driven rotary press, sped the production of print materials, and lowered the cost of printing.¹

Newspapers, seeking to supply American demand for information during the Civil War, upgraded their printing techniques with the use of newly developed wood pulp paper and a new print technology, chromolithography. Using chemicals, chromolithography allowed for multicolored prints to be layered on a flat surface. The resultant product was better looking and faster to produce than the old style of engraving.

These innovations led to the development of off-set printing, layering ink onto a rubber surface then stamping the print onto paper.

When America returned to the business of expansion and industry after the Civil War, improved technology lowered the cost of printing and led to production of multi-page trade publications. Catalogs displayed accurate and detailed reproduction of manufactured products. By the early twentieth century, catalogs began to feature photographs. Trains carried these catalogs across the nation, feeding demand for manufactured goods. Manufacturers began to produce product in bulk, transforming from a bespoke economy to one of mass production.

Above is a side-by-side example of improved print production quality. On the left is an engraved print from the 1857 New York Wire Railing Company. On the right is an off-set print from Springfield Architectural Iron Works No. 27 circa 1890.

The text that accompanied the images was crafted to appeal to the good sense and taste of the buyer. Sears and Roebuck and Montgomery Ward are two retail firms that made their name with catalog marketing on a national scale. (St. Michael’s has two tombs ordered from Sears). Industry trade publications proliferated as well. Imagine the wife of a Midwestern cattle rancher poring over a catalog full of pictures and selecting a fancy piece of furniture for her home. The iron manufacturers seized on these innovations to send their catalogs to regions without direct access to the ferrous metal or foundaries. For a family in Pensacola, rather isolated from the continent, these catalogs would have proved entertaining and practical. They would have been passed around during family gatherings. It is no coincidence that families with adjacent plots, such as Touart and Langford both selected enclosures from the same manufacturer, Springfield Iron Works. Catalogs open a window into what the purchasers of these cemetery enclosures would
have seen when making their choice to buy iron for themselves and their loved ones. Collectors and archives have spared this ephemera of days gone by.

In the oldest portion of the cemetery, south and directly north of the Colonial Road, there are six enclosures that likely came from the New York Wire Railing Company. Most of these enclosures in St. Michael’s precede the Civil War and Pensacola’s railroads. Assuming these enclosures came from New York Wire, they would have arrived through the port from the Northeast, New Orleans, or Mobile. Antebellum Pensacola lacked a robust retail economy. Before Pensacola’s post Reconstruction economic boom, families would have limited options for selecting a product outside of the local vicinity. Therefore, they choose enclosures from the same manufacturer and its book of designs. The number of New York Wire enclosures at six exceeds the four Stewart Iron enclosures sold by a local merchant by 50 percent.

During the flourishing market economy of the late nineteenth century, consumers had significantly more options to select their cemetery enclosures. The enclosures that border the North Road and those that are on the western end of the cemetery date to the late nineteenth century. These components would have come to Pensacola by rail. Most came from the iron manufacturers west of the Alleghany Mountains. Catalogs produced by these manufactures used the latest printing techniques.
ALTERATIONS WELL INTENTIONED OR NOT

When the Union army occupied Pensacola during the Civil War, soldiers were issued orders to destroy the iron in St. Michael’s Cemetery to prevent the material from being melted and reused for ammunition and weaponry.\(^1\) Lola Lee Daniell Bruington presents an anecdotal story about bodies that were moved to St. Michael’s from their original waterfront burial site. Those relocated gravesites were marked by iron crosses, which were allegedly destroyed by the Union army.\(^2\) In the late nineteenth century, Mayor Charles Bliss described an unkempt St. Michael’s Cemetery in his *Bliss Quarterly*. Various articles in the early 1900s describe neglected and overgrown cemetery grounds. These accounts serve to demonstrate that the original funerary materials would have been subjected to the destructive forces of nature, war, and disregard. Another threat to iron in the cemetery would have been its resale value.

Before WWII, Americans recycled most of their refuse. Scrap collectors, often called rag-and bone men or waste pickers, went door to door looking for things such as discarded cloth, pieces of rope, bottles, and of course metals. Materials were resold, refurbished, and reused. Salvage dealers were able to sell discarded clothing and material for the production of paper and recycle metals into many useful objects.

Elaborate iron designs began to fall from favor around the turn of the century. A downturn in desirability coincided with an upturn in the value of scrap metal. In the 1930s, there was an active international scrap iron market.\(^3\) Imperial Japan, with limited natural resources, advertised worldwide for scrap metal to build its military. In America, junk dealers met the increased demand and bought scrap iron from many sources including cemeteries. Congress banned the sale of scrap iron to Japan in October 1940.\(^4\)

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\(^2\) LLD, page 119

\(^3\) John Sledge, *An Ornament to the City: Old Mobile Ironwork*, (University of Georgia Press: Athens), 2006, page 19

\(^4\) US Department of State “Peace and War: United States Foreign Policy, 1931-1941” memorandum #186 “Memorandum by the Secretary of State Regarding a Conversation With the Japanese Ambassador (Horinouchi), October 8, 1940. 576-579)11/13/2016 accessed at http://www.ibiblio.org/pha/paw/186.html
The United States began building up its arsenal prior to entering WWII. The military built ships, planes, tanks, and weapons. To collect scarce materials including metals, the government established the War Production Board. Pensacola participated in numerous patriotic scrap metal drives during the war as well. Lola Lee Daniell Bruington published an article in the *Pensacola Journal* stating, “iron fences [em]bedded in solid granite were torn up to be sold. Even the tall wire fence surrounding the cemetery did not preserve its sanctity from present day marauders.”5 What might have been considered a civic duty during war resulted in the demise of a great deal of iron treasure.

1943 WWII scrap drive at the center of Palafox and Garden Streets. Florida Memory pr13636

Schools encouraged students to bring in metal during WWII. Florida Memory rc24106

5 *Pensacola Journal*, December 3, 1944
Another threat to the built funerary environment would be well-intentioned restoration efforts. The Connors, Quigley, Krebs enclosure, now surrounded by marble coping, was shown as enclosed by an iron fence in an undated photograph from UWF Historic Trust Archives filmstrips 3-001 and 3-002. The southeast portion of the Tapiola plot bears a striking resemblance to the one remaining section of the Sexauer plot. The Sexauer enclosure and gate was intact, if in poor shape, as late as 1986. As of this survey (2016-2017), all that remains visible in St. Michael’s of the Sexauer family is the western portion of the enclosure. Efforts to “fix” the cemetery may have led someone to remove parts from one enclosure to make repairs to another. Modern repairs to gates and more have resulted in the mixing of new steel components with the old iron.

On the left is 1986 photo of the Sexauer plot enclosure photo by Cynthia Dean. On the right is all that is left of the Sexauer plot enclosure in 2016.

The southeast panel of the Tapiola plot differs in style from the rest of the enclosure but bears a striking resemblance in picket type and unique tip style of the remaining portion of the Sexauer enclosure.
New gate and new posts with old newel caps on the antebellum era New York Wire enclosure of Benjamin Drake Wright

Open scroll gate posts encased in concrete and new gate on the Hargis enclosure
IRON MANUFACTURERS FOUND IN ST. MICHAEL’S CEMETERY

Champion Iron Fence Co.
Cincinnati Iron Fence Co.
Home Industry Foundry
Industrial Architectural Iron Works
New York Wire Railing Company
Springfield Architectural Iron Works
Stewart Iron Works
Wood and Perot
Renaissance Man
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<tr>
<td>Catalogs 1884 No. 12 Miniature</td>
<td>Catalogs No. 35 No. 75</td>
<td>No Catalog</td>
<td>Have not found a catalog for this manufacturer</td>
<td>Catalog 1857 A New Phase . . .</td>
<td>Catalog No. 27</td>
<td>Catalogs 51-A 37F SP 84, 39</td>
<td>Catalog Robert Wood &amp; Co’s Designs Circa 1850</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>Brent (1 of 3 gates on the plot. Dissimilar from the other two gates)</td>
<td>Abercrombie*</td>
<td>Dunn</td>
<td>Brosnaham*</td>
<td>Touart</td>
<td>Fordham</td>
<td>Estergam*</td>
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<td>Holley-Credille*</td>
<td></td>
<td>Williams</td>
<td>Evans*</td>
<td>McFarland</td>
<td>Brux</td>
<td>Southerland*</td>
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<td>Hyer*</td>
<td>Langford</td>
<td>Gingles-De la Rua</td>
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<td>Hernandez-Bonifay*</td>
<td>Moreno</td>
<td>Moyer</td>
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<td>Johanna Stokes*</td>
<td>Avery</td>
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<td>Eldredge</td>
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<td>John Stokes*</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6/8</td>
<td>8/10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2/total 30</td>
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</table>

*No marker on this plot. Identification comes from matching components to catalog or other enclosure
Champion Iron Fence Company

Located in Kenton Ohio, roughly 130 miles north of Cincinnati, the Champion Iron Fence company operated near the railroad tracks on Franklin Street. Champion Iron Fence incorporated sometime around 1876 -1878 by William L. Walker, James Young, William H. Young, B.G. Devoe, and Henry Price. In 1899, the company changed its name to The Champion Iron Company and broadened its focus. What began as a fence company expanded into building supplies, light houses, prisons, and ornamental iron. When iron buildings fell from favor, the company began to manufacture cranes, shears, and scissors. The foundry continued to operate under different names and owners until 1993.

In 1908, Pensacola chose Champion to supply the iron enclosures for the city’s new Jail, now home to the Pensacola Little Theatre at 400 South Jefferson Street. Champion Catalog No. 12 boasted, “Our Jail Construction is the very best that is known and our Patent Independent Locking System cannot be equaled.”

Sunday

The Sunday Plot in St. Michael’s Cemetery has an enclosure made by Champion Iron Fence Co. Kenton, Ohio.

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3 The Pensacola Journal, “New Cells to be Installed,” April 23, 1908, (Pensacola, FL) Page 7, Image 7
The patented gate shown in Plate No. 14 of the Champion Catalog is decorated with dogwood flowers and angel wings.

The enclosure style has three horizontal rails, short and long pickets, with C space rivets connecting the long pickets to the top rail. This style of gate and fence are in more than one Champion catalog including pages two and four of the Champion Miniature Catalog and shown as No. 66 on page six of the Champion Catalog.
Holley

The Holley enclosure lacks a gate or marker. But the enclosure style with three horizontal rails, round pickets, tips, and the same C space rivets are the same as that on the Sunday plot and shown as No. 66 on page six of the Champion Iron Fence Catalog.
Cincinnati Iron Fence Company

The Cincinnati Iron Fence Company, established in 1896, operated at 3325 Spring Grove Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio directly adjacent to the rail road tracks. The company stayed in business until at least the 1930s, later than most of the other iron manufactures except for Stewart Iron Works which is still in business.

On page 3 of Catalog No. 35 the company provided seven reasons “why you should use Cincinnati Iron Fencing.” Reason number three “‘Cincinnati’ Iron Fence will last longer than wood or wire and with ordinary care should last a lifetime.” And reason number five “you can increase the value of your property 20 per cent by erecting one of our Iron Fences.”

The company offered high praise for its product. Considering that there were once several plots surrounded by wooden fences in St. Michael’s cemetery, the value and durability of the iron is evident as the cemetery has over 60 extant iron enclosures remaining and no wooden enclosures.

A Cincinnati Iron Fence Company advertisement in a German language newspaper

2 The Commoner (Lincoln, Neb) September 24, page 12 image 12
Below is pricing for a complete fencing package from Cincinnati Iron Fence Catalog No. 35 which was likely printed around 1900. Notice the price complete is $102.55.

An undated advertisement for Cincinnati Iron Fence Co. shows the cost for basically the same fencing components to be $26.50 about ¼ the price of the fence in the No. 35 catalog. The more expensive fencing could be due to economics or product quality.
There is only one extant representation of a Cincinnati Iron Fence Company product in St. Michael’s Cemetery. The western gate on the Brent plot has the company moniker. It is likely that this gate is not original to the Brent enclosure as the pickets and tips do not match the enclosure panels. Nor does the Cincinnati Iron Fence Company gate resemble the two other cast iron gates on the large enclosure.

Pictured to the left is one of the two cast iron gates on the south side of the Brent enclosure that are distinctly different from the Cincinnati Iron Fence gate.
Home Industry Foundry, Mobile Alabama

Augustus Kling (1844-1918) operated the Home Industry Foundry at the corner of Water and State streets in Mobile, Alabama.¹

 Shortly after arriving in the United States in 1865, Kling worked with John Lang who stamped his name on a lamb and weeping willow design gate that is now in the Museum of Mobile.³ The Estergam enclosure in St. Michael’s Cemetery also had a gate with a lamb and weeping willow design.⁴

First called Myers and Kling, and by 1879, called the Home Industry Foundry, the company advertised that it shipped its products throughout Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida. Kling’s sons continued the business after his death until 1929.⁵

The Home Industry Foundry produced the railings on the Butt-Frazier house located in Mobile, Alabama’s De Tonti Square Historic District.⁶

¹ John E. Land, Mobile: Trade, Commerce and Industries 1883-1884, “manufacturing advantages, business and transportation facilities, together with sketches of the principal business houses and manufacturing concerns in the Gulf City,” Mobile Printing Company: Mobile, AL) 1884. P.57
³ John Sledge, Architectural Historian sledge@cityofmobile.org
⁴ T.T. Wentworth, Jr., Pensacola Cradle of History, 1940. Image shown in Wood & Perot section
⁵ John E. Land, Mobile: Trade, Commerce and Industries 1883-1884
⁶ 256 State Street, Mobile, AL, National Register of Historic Places “De[sic] Tonti Square Historic District” (NR 1985) and John Sledge, An Ornament to the City: Old Mobile Ironwork, (University of Georgia Press: Athens), 2006 p. 64
Among his many products, Kling advertised that he manufactured cemetery fences, railings, and verandahs.\textsuperscript{7} The panels along the upper and lower galleries of the Butt-Frazier home bear a striking resemblance to the grape cluster panels of the Abercrombie enclosure in St. Michael’s Cemetery.

Extant components of cast iron Abercrombie enclosure in St. Michael’s Cemetery.

On the left is a close-up of a panel of the Abercrombie enclosure St. Michael’s and on the right is a close-up of the Butt-Frazier veranda in Mobile, Alabama. All of the impressions in the cast iron are the same.

Even the detail of four dots below the flowers in the rounded portion of the panels and an indentation at their intersections are the same on both panels.

Abercrombie enclosure in St. Michael’s Cemetery on the left, balcony of the Butt-Frazier house in Mobile, Alabama on the right.

\textsuperscript{7} \textit{The Monroe Journal}, (Claiborne, AL) December 27, 1886, Page 4
As the details are the same, and as Pensacola and Mobile traded extensively, it is highly likely that the Abercrombie enclosure originated from the same foundry as those on the Butt-Frazier verandah. The National Register form describes the house and balcony as an “elaborate display of cast iron done in the grape vine pattern has been identified with the Kling Foundry and is said to have been added in 1897 when the building was purchased by Dr. T.H. Frazer.” But, the form does not state who identified the vine pattern, and therefore it is reasonable to have some doubts that the verandah originated at the Home Industry Foundry.

Without the manufacturer’s stamp, it is difficult to make an affirmative judgement as to the exact origin of all of the iron pieces at the cemetery. Additionally, as manufacturer’s catalogs were distributed widely, it was easy for a foundry to replicate the patterns of another. The ephemera of the nineteenth century provides us with a good idea of iron’s proliferation along the Gulf Coast and the importance of understanding how the material was used, especially in the cemeteries where families erected monuments and sanctuaries that were meant to stand for generations.
Industrial Architectural Iron Works, Cincinnati, Ohio

The Industrial Architectural Iron Works, which operated at 54-58 Canal Street in Cincinnati, Ohio, first appeared in the 1894 issue of the Cincinnati City Directory. Henry Burster, President and Charles E. Birch, Secretary and Treasurer advertised themselves as manufacturers of iron fence and general architectural iron work.

Cincinnati was a busy iron belt city with numerous other iron work businesses in the directory, including two with enclosures in St. Michael’s, Stewart Iron Works and Cincinnati Architectural Iron Works. The 1895 Cincinnati City Directory contains six pages of iron businesses including five other iron fence manufacturers as well as iron factors, iron founders, iron fronts, iron rails, iron roofs and more.

One of the owners, Charles E. Birch, must have attended Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, as the dissolution of his partnership with Henry Burster is mentioned in an 1897 issue of the university newspaper, The Polytechnic. Perhaps due to competition or due to the late entry into the iron business, Charles E. Birch of Industrial Architectural Iron Works Cincinnati Ohio declared bankruptcy in September of 1905 $21,267 in debts and no assets.

While there is no catalog for Industrial Architectural Iron Works, there is one mausoleum gate (Dunn) and one enclosure (Williams) with Industrial Architectural Iron Works Cincinnati, O. logo.

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1 Cincinnati Illustrated Business Directory, 1895, Armstrong & Fillmore 139 and 141 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
http://www.cincinnatilibrary.org/citydirectory/CincinnatiIllustratedBusinessDirectory_1895_Pt03.pdf
2 Cincinnati City Directory, Cincinnati Directory Office, 1894, page 762
3 The Polytechnic, 1897, Volumes 13-14 page 12.
4 The Iron Trade Review, Volume 38, Page 15
https://books.google.com/books?id=GvowAQAAMAAJ&pg=RA21-PA15&lpg=RA21-PA15&dq=%22industrial+architectural+iron+works+cincinnati%22&source=bl&ots=1Sv7JVVe5&sig=In9OYHBxbjBx6W3D387LndyRPnM&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjs9_vCo8LPAhVHSYKHaiHWBE0Q6AEJDAC#v=onepage&q=%22industrial%20architectural%20iron%20works%20cincinnati%22&f=false
Dunn

Close up of Dunn Mausoleum gate
The Williams plot is enclosed with two horizontal rails and bow and picket style panels. The scrolling at the top of the gate with the Industrial Architectural Iron Works logo is very similar to the scrolling on the top of Stewart Iron Works gates. Manufacturers frequently copied each other’s patterns and style. Stewart Iron Works was one of the largest iron fence distributors in the nation, it would be easy to duplicate the popular style. There is not much information about the Industrial Architectural Iron Works which could have been a subsidiary or even a distributor for Stewart Iron Works. Notice the resemblance of the Williams gate to the Fordham gate with a Stewart Iron Works logo.

In this close up view of the Williams gate the name of the manufacturer is difficult to read. Over time, the details and often even the manufacturer’s name can become obscured or obliterated due to the elements, improper chemical cleaning, and numerous coats of paint.

It is interesting to note that the Barrios Acosta house (located near St. Michael’s Cemetery) at 421 East Government Street has an Industrial Architectural Iron Works fence.

The specialty of the company was iron fences and verandas made with heavy gage wire combined with cast iron called composite railing. The company patented the method to bend heavy iron wire and one of the employees, Henry Jenkins, patented a process to replace unsightly rivet fasteners by clamping solid rosettes on the wire at intersecting points.1

This flexible wire fencing was suitable for high traffic areas.2 The wire fencing was delicate in appearance and sturdy in nature. These products came all the way to Pensacola from New York, but it was lighter than conventional cast iron and therefore was less expensive to ship. The designs in this book can be found up and down the Eastern Seaboard and along the Gulf Coast. Unlike most of the other iron fences, architectural historians call these fences “Wickersham” after the foundry owner rather than after the foundry itself.3

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3 LOC (HABS) and architectural historians call these fences “Wickersham.”
LOC Photo\textsuperscript{4} Forsyth Park Savannah. In his catalog, Wickersham tells of supplying the fence for the fountain park in Savannah Georgia.\textsuperscript{5}

The enclosures in St. Michael’s Cemetery that are likely from New York Wire are all in the oldest portion of the cemetery, adjacent to the Colonial Road. Hernandez-Bonifay, B.D. Wright, and Brosnaham all have the same enclosure style. Evans and Hyer have a slightly different style. These enclosures as well as the cast iron panels surrounding Johanna Stokes are represented in the New York Wire Catalog 1857. At five, the number of these singular enclosures makes New York Wire one of the most prevalent manufacturers in St. Michael’s Cemetery. The sixth cemetery plot that appears to have been ordered from New York Wire is the cast iron enclosure of Johanna Stokes. Except for the graves in the Johanna Stokes plot, the burial dates precede the Civil War.

\textsuperscript{5} New York Wire catalog p. 80
Shown in Fig. 2 on page 17 is the gate/corner post that is used on seven enclosures in the oldest section of St. Michael’s cemetery, Brosnahan, Evans, Don Manuel Gonzalez, Hernandez-Bonifay, Hyer, Johanna Stokes, and Benjamin Drake Wright.

Also shown above right on page 25 is Fig 4, the line post and picket top found on five enclosures, Bover, Brosnahan, Evans, Hernandez-Bonifay, and Benjamin Drake Wright.

The Bover and Gonzalez enclosures may have come from New York Wire, but not all of the components on these plots are found in the 1857 catalog.

As the publication date precedes post-Civil War printing advances and chromolithography techniques, the drawings in this catalog, while beautiful, are not as detailed as those produced in the later part of the century.
B.D. Wright

Benjamin Drake Wright enclosure and corner posts, likely from New York Wire, with new gate posts and new gate crafted by Kevin Marchetti.

The New York Wire Catalog notes on page 24 that this style is their “pattern most generally employed.”
Hernandez- Bonifay

Hernandez-Bonifay enclosure with New York Wire Enclosure Fig 3A shown on page 21 and original gate with the family name on the crest shown on page 43 Fig. A.
Evans enclosure with New York Wire Enclosure Fig 3A shown on page 21 with the same gate cresting shown on page 43 as Hernandez-Bonifay. Unfortunately, the Evans name is missing from the crest.

Photo used by permission from Gulf Breeze photographer, Liz Agne
Hyer

The Hyer plot with a New York Wire enclosure Fig 4A as shown on page 21 of the catalog. The gate is new. A careful inspection of the bottom right corner of this 1937 photo from UWF Historic Trust Archives shows that at one time the Hyer gate had the same cresting as Fig A on page 43 of the New York Wire Catalog. The same cresting found on the Hernandez-Bonifay and Evans gates.
Brosnaham

Pictured below is the Brosnaham plot with New York Wire enclosure, line posts, and gate posts. Gate is missing from the Brosnaham enclosure. The missing gate with picket tops rather than a crest can be seen in this 1937 photo from UWF Historic Trust.
The Johanna Stokes enclosure which likely came from New York Wire is cast iron not a hybrid of wire and cast like the other five New York Wire enclosures. The enclosure panel style can be seen on page 48. Fig 118 sold for $1.50 a linear foot. The eight posts, Fig. 2 shown on page 17 of the catalog would have cost $2.00 each. The gate has disappeared but portions of it can be seen in old images.

The pierced heart picket tops (not priced individually) are the same as those shown on Fig. 105 page 46.
Gonzalez

The Don Manuel Gonzalez enclosure just east of the Johanna Stokes enclosure has the same corner and gate posts as six other plots those shown in Fig. 2 on page 17 of the New York Wire catalog.

Below is an image of the Don Manuel Gonzalez and Johanna Stokes enclosures taken in 1966.⁶

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⁶ Photo of Ruby Parker Sightseeing Tours rom UWF Historic Trust Archives, Photo of Don Manuel Gonzalez enclosure from University of West Florida Northwest Florida History Center, Pensacola Historic District #341
Bover

What remains of the Bover enclosure may have come from New York Wire. The line posts match those found on five other enclosures in St. Michael’s Cemetery, and are found in the New York Wire Catalog on page 25 Fig 4. The gate is missing and the lower horizontal rail is not visible due to the enclosure sinking into the ground.

Pensacola’s New York Wire enclosures could have been ordered directly from the manufacturer or could have been ordered by an iron dealer in neighboring Mobile, Alabama. The 1857 Southern Market, now home of the Mobile Museum of History at 107-115 South Royal Street, has wrought iron window guards from New York Wire. The city contracted with William Rouse to supply the iron work in the building’s arcades for $3,500. Rouse ordered the iron pieces from New York Wire.7

It may be more than a coincidence that the Mobile Museum houses an iron gate crafted by local iron worker John Lang. The gate is the baby lamb lying beneath a weeping willow tree design, claimed to be originated by Robert Wood of Wood and Perot. The Estergam enclosure in St. Michael’s once had a gate with the same adornment. John Lang once employed Augustus Kling who went on to establish the Home Industry Foundry in Mobile. It is likely that Kling’s foundry crafted the Abercrombie enclosure.

Springfield Architectural Iron Works

Aaron J. Moyer began the Springfield Architectural Iron Works in Springfield, Ohio near the railroad in 1889. Before striking out on his own, Moyer worked for Roger’s Fence Company.\(^1\) Within two years the Springfield Architectural Iron Works took over the William Burns & Company and Hanika Fence Company.\(^2\) The Springfield Architectural Iron Works Catalog No. 27 advertised that it’s superior buying power allowed for lower prices and claimed there were examples of Springfield work in “every town and city in the Union.”

While B.A. Davis served as an agent selling Stewart Iron fencing in Pensacola, (four of which have been identified), it is interesting to note that to date, no local distributor for Springfield, the company with the most product (up to 10 examples) in the cemetery, has been found.

Springfield Architectural Iron Works sold their wares directly to the public. “To Our Patrons: We make a greater variety of designs than any other company in the United States.” The company advertised that their “fence can be readily set up by anyone that can set post plumb, level and straight.” Those patrons could select enclosure panels, gates, and post style to create a semi-custom design. The manufacturers furnished diagrams showing how to assemble the entire enclosure package. The standard Springfield paint color was brown. However for an additional charge of $.02 (two cents) per foot the company would paint the customer’s fence in other colors.\(^3\)

Eight enclosures bear the Springfield logo in St. Michael’s, the most extant of all identified manufacturers. They are: Touart, McFarland, Langford, Moreno, Gagne, Avery, Eldridge, and Thiesen. There are an additional two families lacking the Springfield moniker that may have purchased their enclosures from the company, Sexauer and John Stokes.

\(^{1}\) Chicora

\(^{2}\) (World cat abstract to St Louis catalog collection) http://www.worldcat.org/title/catalogue-d-of-the-hanika-iron-fence-compy/oclc/174963527

\(^{3}\) The only Springfield catalog that is available on the web is No. 27. There are several designs in St. Michael’s that are not in No. 27.
Touart

Touart enclosure with Springfield Catalog 27 No. 15 walk gate flanked by number 5 open scroll posts and a name plate.

The Touart enclosure has two horizontal rows with vertical bow and pickets and different tip style in Springfield Catalog 27 Style No. 54
Langford

Adjacent to the Touart plot, a different style of Springfield enclosure surrounds the Langford plot. The Langford enclosure style is more elaborate than Touart’s. Langford chose No 12 or 13 bow and picket style with rivets attaching the bows to the horizontal rails. Langford’s gate has the same rivets attaching the pickets to the horizontal rails, but the exact gate and gate posts are not represented in the Springfield No. 27 Catalog. Like Touart, the Langford family chose a nameplate for the gate. Both enclosures have two horizontal rails but the bottom rail is not always visible due to the fence sinking into the ground. Touart chose the open scroll posts for the corners, but Langford’s corner posts are simple line posts. Both have the 4-sided spear tips. Both enclosures share the Langford panels on Touart’s east side and Langford’s west side.
McFarland

The enclosure and gate surrounding the McFarland family plot are represented in the Springfield No. 27 Catalog. They chose a two horizontal rail bow and picket enclosure with the same tip style shown in the catalog style No. 56. And walk gate No. 15 with the same leaf style tips as the enclosure. Mounted in marble coping the enclosure has withstood time and the elements and is in good condition.
Gagnet

An undated image of the original gate from UWF Historic Trust Archives reveal that the Gagnet enclosure is a Springfield enclosure with the company’s signature gate cresting. The three horizontal rails with short long pickets, same 4-sided spear tips, and the original gate are the same as those enclosing the adjacent Moreno plot on the north side. The Springfield gate in the image is now gone and the Gagnet enclosure has a new gate.
Adjacent to the Gagnet plot sharing the north panel is the Moreno plot. Both enclosures are set in concrete, both are three rail short long pickets with same open scroll posts and same 4-sided spears with ball tips. This gate is not in the Springfield No. 27 Catalog, but the enclosure style is No. 47 ½ - 50 for the short picket and No. 51 for the long picket.

The corner posts for Moreno are square line posts with tip No. 28 from Springfield Catalog No. 27. Note the round circle just above the top of the post and at the base of the tip. This is an example of how a cast iron piece would use a pin to join two components together. Cast iron can not be welded and components need to be bolted together.

The fleur de lis tip shown is on the Gagnet enclosure’s east side north and south corners. These tips are new, likely from King Manufacturing.
The Avery enclosure style is the same three horizontal rail with short long pickets and 4-sided spear tips as Moreno and Gagnet. Set in marble coping, the enclosure is well preserved. The Avery gate has the company’s signature gate cresting that once adorned the Gagnet gate.
Eldredge

The Eldredge enclosure style is the same as Avery, Moreno, and Gagnet.

The gates have the same overall short long pickets but different tip styles. The fan tip above the Springfield gate crest is shown in Springfield Catalog No. 27 on page 38. There is a nameplate on the gate with the name Eldredge flanked by stars at each end. This same nameplate can be found on four other Springfield gates in St. Michael’s, Avery, Langford, Moreno, and Touart as well as the John Stokes plot that lacks a manufacturer’s mark. The corner post on the Eldredge enclosure has the number 18 stamped on the newel top. The open scroll post is Springfield post No. 5.
Thiesen chose a stylish enclosure with three horizontal rails and tall pickets. The round pickets are attached to the rails with rivets as shown in style No. 94 or 95. The gate matches the enclosure panels and the fan tips on the gate are the same as that one found on the Eldredge gate. There is a Thiesen name plate on the gate that differs from the five other Springfield gates with name plates.
Inverted heart shaped tips top the pickets (that look like little soldiers) as shown in the Springfield No. 27 No. 102. The corner and gate posts on the Thiesen enclosure are post No. 27 from Springfield Catalog No. 27.
Sexauer

There is only one panel (west) and two posts (north and south) remaining for the Sexauer plot enclosure. As noted by Cynthia Dean, the enclosure was present in 1986. By 1988 the only remaining evidence of the enclosure is the west panel, even the graves of the Sexauer family are no longer visible. The 1986 image below, viewing west, showing the complete enclosure including the gate with ED SEXAUER on the nameplate was provided by Cynthia Dean on October 5, 2016. On the far left (south) side of the image is an unidentified iron post that would have belonged to another plot. The post is no longer extant.

Sometimes the iron manufacturers left their mark on the gate and sometimes the manufacturer’s mark can be found on one of the gate or corner posts, often they left their work unsigned. The idea to advertise themselves on their product became more acceptable in the period of national commercial and industrial expansion after the Civil War. Without the manufacturer’s mark, absolute identification becomes an educated guess. Despite patents, the manufacturers copied each other’s patterns. For the cast iron pieces, the molds were re-used. Copies may have slight variations from the originals in the final cast. The corner posts on the Sexauer plot are replicas of the corner posts on the Thiesen plot and along with the enclosure panels being in the Springfield No. 27 catalog, it is reasonable to say that the Sexauer plot was manufactured by Springfield.
The extant corner posts on the Sexauer enclosure panel are the same as those on the Thiesen enclosure, post No. 27 shown in Springfield Catalog No. 27. The enclosure panels have three horizontal rails, short long pickets, and 4-sided spear tips with rounded balls at the base shown as No. 40 in the same catalog.

Below is an image from UWF Historic Trust Archives date unknown (facing west, taken from the south side of the Simpson family enclosure), but prior to 1986. The image faces west and shows the full Sexauer enclosure in the distance.
Stewart Iron Works Company

In 1862, Richard Clayborne Stewart, Sr., a blacksmith, started a company called the Architectural Iron Works in Covington, Kentucky. By 1895, Richard Stewart brought his sons Richard, Jr. and Wallace into the business and expanded into Ohio. Operating as the Stewart Iron Works, the company grew by diversifying the business and selling their products through dealers and catalogs, including the Sears Roebuck and Company Catalog. Besides fencing, Stewart manufactured jails, landscape furniture, light fixtures, bank vaults, trucks, and weaponry. By adapting to changing demands in the iron market, Stewart Iron Works has remained in continuous operation. They still sell iron fencing from a plant in Erlanger, Kentucky. Even though the company has changed hands several times, they retained the old patterns, tools, and some of the early craftsmanship techniques. Stewart works on historic restoration of its old materials and produces new items.

The Stewart Iron Works website declares that at the turn of the twentieth century, the company “was considered the largest ornamental iron furniture manufacturer in the United States and the largest ornamental fence company in the world, employing more than 700 workers.” The company’s 1905 catalog claimed Stewart had the capacity to produce over one million linear feet of iron fence per annum. Industrial advances and mass production made iron inexpensive and practical. Manufacturers encouraged the replacement of wood with iron. In the early twentieth century, Stewart was one of the most prolific fencing manufacturers of iron fencing in the United States.

2 Chicora and Stewart Iron Works website “Proud History” http://www.stewartironworks.com/about-2/history/
4 Stewart Iron Works website “Proud History” http://www.stewartironworks.com/about-2/history/
5 The Stewart Iron Works Company, Special Monumental Catalogue No. 39, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA, 1905
6 Library of Congress, American Memory, Duke University Collection
In Pensacola, the B.A. Davis Marble and Stone Works was the local distributor for Stewart Iron Works. The business operated on North Palafox Street, selling complete cemetery packages with tombstones and iron enclosures. Davis lived at 1400 West La Rua Street, directly across the north side of St. John’s Cemetery. The house is surrounded by a well-preserved Stewart Iron Works fence.

Some of the picket tips on the Davis house fence have a flaw in the spear. That same flaw can be found in the tips of several of the enclosures in St. Michael’s Cemetery. Iron molds were re-used again and again by the manufacturers. If the iron mold had any indentations or irregularities, the finished iron product would reflect those flaws. It is likely that a wholesaler such as B.A. Davis would have had dozens of these small pieces on hand, much like a hardware store carries multiples of cabinetry hardware such as drawer pulls. On larger pieces, irregularities were often sanded down. But, in a small piece such as a picket tip, hand working the finished pieces would have been impractical. Due to the numerous repairs, a piece such as a picket tip may have been moved from one enclosure to another.

There are four extant enclosures in St. Michael’s with Stewart Iron enclosures, Fordham, Brux, Gingles-De La Rua, and Moyer. All four of these iron enclosures are set in either concrete or marble coping. As Davis was also a distributor of cemetery tombstones, he likely sold the coping in a package along with the fences. That the iron is set into stone rather than into the ground contributes to the factor that these four enclosures are well preserved.

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7 *The Pensacola Journal*, (Pensacola, FL) June 9, 1913, Section One Page 2 Image 2
Fordham

The Fordham enclosure in St. Michael’s Cemetery and the B.A. Davis house fence share the same picket tip with the manufacturer’s mark of the letter W surrounded by a circle. The Davis fence tip is mounted on a square picket with a square collar and the Fordham enclosure tip is mounted on a round picket with a round collar.
The Fordham enclosure has three horizontal rails and short long pickets similar to the one on page 10 of Stewart Catalog 51-A. The Fordham gate is similar but lacks the crisscross rails at the bottom. Rather than the solid gate and corner posts, the family selected the open scroll posts 3-A shown on page six.
Moyer’s enclosure, except for the choice of open scroll posts, is very close in appearance to the one shown on page 4 of Stewart Iron Works Catalog SP-84. And like Fordham, the Moyer enclosure has three horizontal rails and short long pickets. Judging from the number, Catalog SP-84 would have been several versions later than 51-A. It is interesting to note though that in SP-84, Stewart no longer numbers its components. Mainly, this company and the others retained consistent designs year after year.
B.A. Davis record books show that the Stewart Iron enclosure surrounding the Brux plot in St. Michael’s Cemetery came from B.A. Davis. The family paid $265 for the enclosure and more for the monuments. Unlike any of the other gates in the cemetery, the Brux gate faces inward toward the graves rather than outward toward the cemetery. The scroll at the top of the Brux gate is similar to the Fordham gate on page 10 of Stewart Catalog No. 51-A, but the pickets are all of the same height.

The Brux enclosure has two horizontal rails and tall square pickets topped with 4-sided spear tips. The gate is flanked by open posts without the ornamental scrolls and is similar to Post No. 2-A on page 14 of the same catalog. Below, this image shows repeat flaws in the cast iron tips.

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8 Page 45, 11/20/1925 B.A. Davis Record Books on loan from Charles Booher
Post No. 2-A

No. 105-A—3⁄8-in. Square Pickets, spaced 4 in. on centers. 1 3⁄4 x 1⁄2-in.
No. 106-A—3⁄4-in. Square Pickets, spaced 4 in. on centers. 1 3⁄4 x 1⁄2-in.
No. 107-A—5⁄8-in. Square Pickets, spaced 5 in. on centers. 1 1⁄2 x 1⁄2-in.
No. 108-A—3⁄4-in. Square Pickets, spaced 5 in. on centers. 2 x 5⁄32-in.
No. 109-A—5⁄8-in. Square Pickets, spaced 5 in. on centers. 2 3⁄4 x 3⁄32-in.
Found on page 2 of the Stewart Iron Works Catalog SP-84, the company calls the Gingles de la Rua enclosure its “ever popular square picket fence.” With two horizontal rails and square milled point pickets the company humbly describes this enclosure as the “very essence of distinction.” Observe that some of the enclosure’s pickets are bent. This would be an indicator that the pickets are wrought iron. Cast iron will break, not bend.
Wood and Perot

One of the oldest of the iron fencing manufacturers in the United States was Robert Wood’s Railing, Architectural and Ornamental Iron Works in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Around 1850, Robert Wood, put engravings of his designs along with their prices into a catalog. By 1878, Wood had formed Wood and Perot. The company had iron products in 30 of the 38 states, but had filed for bankruptcy by 1881.

Before its demise, Wood and Perot furnished the complete mausoleum for President James Monroe in Richmond, Virginia and the fence and gates surrounding Antietam National Cemetery in Sharpsburg, Maryland. Near Pensacola, Wood opened a distributorship in New Orleans and a branch in Mobile under the name Wood, Miltenberger and Co.

Other iron foundries replicated Wood’s beautiful designs. Examples of what are presumed to be Robert Wood’s original designs proliferate across the country. However, copying of other manufacturers’ patterns was commonplace. In his book about Mobile, Alabama’s iron, An Ornament to the City, John Sledge describes a specific instance of a theft of some Robert Wood patterns. Some form of the design of baby lambs lying at the base of a weeping willow tree is one of the all-time favorite funerary symbols used in cast-iron fences and gates. The circa 1850 Wood and Perot Catalog is one of the earliest examples of this design, which Robert Wood claimed was his own.

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The now missing gate from the Estergam enclosure shown in image from this T.T. Wentworth publication is that popular design of two baby lambs and weeping willow tree.4

John Sledge notes that “A cast iron cemetery gate stamped ‘J. Lang Maker’ and featuring a pair of lambs and a willow tree is now at the Museum of Mobile.”5

A lamb and weeping willow gate enclosing the plot of Charlotte V. Yver in Mobile’s Magnolia Cemetery provides another piece of evidence that links the Estergam enclosure to Mobile and possibly to the Wood, Miltenberger and Co.6

The motif can be found on gates as far away as Sacramento Historic City Cemetery in California and Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge Massachusetts.78 The motif has remained popular enough that King Architectural Metals still casts a fence panel using the lamb and weeping willow design.9

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4 T.T. Wentworth collection, UWF Historic Trust Archives
5 John Sledge, Architectural Historian sledge@cityofmobile.org (author’s note: in this 2016-2017 survey there is some more information about the Mobile Museum in the New York Wire section).
7 Margot Gayle intro to Harriet M Forbes This is about the lamb and weeping willow pages 26-28
9 King Architectural Metals “Cast Iron Casting, Lamb Under Willow Design” Item 45-9600 www.kingmetals.com
Estergam

The missing Estergam lamb and weeping willow gate could have been from Wood and Perot. The Gate design is shown as No. 201 in the Robert Wood Catalog on page 38.
This image from T. T. Wentworth, Jr. taken just before WWII shows another elaborate iron gate in St. Michael’s Cemetery that may have come from Wood and Perot. Like the Estergam gate, the Southerland gate is now missing. Like the lamb and weeping willow design, the starburst pattern is also seen on gates across the country.
Now missing, the original Southerland gate resembles the gate shown in the Robert Wood catalog on page 50. The Southerland enclosure has a new gate crafted by Kevin Marchetti.

The enclosure panels surrounding the Southerland plot match those shown in the Robert Wood Catalog page 46 as No. 244.

There are no Wood and Perot markers extant in St. Michael’s cemetery. There is one Wood and Perot Fence bearing the company’s mark outside of the cemetery on Cervantes Street in East Pensacola Heights.
1856 Advertisement printed by H.B.Ashmead.¹⁰

RENAISSANCE MAN, INC.

Kevin Marchetti is the proprietor of Renaissance Man, Incorporated located at 2203 North Pace Boulevard Pensacola, Florida. Mr. Marchetti has done extensive repair and restoration work on the iron in St. Michael’s Cemetery. Several of the iron enclosure gates are the work of Kevin Marchetti including Gagnet, Hargis, Southerland, Benjamin Drake Wright, and Wright_East. He also installed the two new metal enclosures for Bright and Merritt.

The Renaissance Man website advertises that the company specializes in custom design and fabrication of all kinds of metal work, from architectural to structural items and decorative fine art pieces. Marchetti’s work is not limited to St. Michael’s Cemetery nor to restoration. He has crafted new metal sculpture, jewelry, art, staircases, and balconies across town.

While the purpose of this inventory is to catalog the antique iron, Marchetti’s contribution to the cemetery is significant and should be noted.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nameplate with stars on each end</td>
<td>Moreno</td>
<td>Springfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R.H. Langford</td>
<td>Springfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Touart</td>
<td>Springfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Avery</td>
<td>Springfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eldredge</td>
<td>Springfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Stokes</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nameplates on gate that are similar to each other</td>
<td>Quigles</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daniel Sullivan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nameplates on gate cresting that are similar to each other</td>
<td>Hernandez Bonifay</td>
<td>None stamped on the enclosure but the same cresting style is found in the 1857 New York Wire Fence Company Catalog, page 43.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Evans has same cresting but name is missing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hyer had same cresting as Hernandez Bonifay and Evans in old photo. Cresting now missing. Cannot see in the photo if the name is on the cresting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unique</td>
<td>Theisen</td>
<td>Springfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unique</td>
<td>J. M. Pfeiffer</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INVENTORY OVERVIEW

61 enclosures extant (Some of these, such as Sexauer and Overman, have only one or two sides remaining). Of the 61:

52 combination wrought iron and cast iron
5 cast iron only (this is largely due to missing gates)
1 wire
3 steel

12 gas pipe enclosures or portions of enclosures (the 62 figure excludes the gas pipe enclosures)
3 remnants of iron enclosures that are gone
1 evidence of an iron gate on the Mitchell brick enclosure
1 North Gate to cemetery is wrought and cast
2 South and East gates to cemetery galvanized steel
1 fence surrounding cemetery post WWII galvanized steel

Manufacturers With the Company Logo

Champion Iron Fence Company, Kenton Ohio
Cincinnati Fence Co. Inc. Cincinnati, Ohio USA
Industrial Architectural Iron Works, Cincinnati Ohio
Springfield Architectural Iron Works, Springfield Ohio
Stewart Iron Works Company, Cincinnati, Ohio

Manufacturers Without the Company Logo

New York Wire
Wood and Perot
Home Industry Foundry

Other Metals identified

1 brass door (Sullivan family tomb)
1 wire enclosure (Vidal)
52 combination wrought and cast iron
3 steel (Mallory, Merritt, and Bright)
5 cast iron enclosures (Abercrombie, Estergam, Overman, Southerland, and Johanna Stokes)
1  cast iron bench (John Stokes)
2  cast iron tombstones
3  demolished iron enclosures with evidence of their existence extant (Kilbee, Pinney, and Connors/Quigley/Krebs)
1  brick enclosure with remnants of iron gate (Mitchell)

Other data

16 enclosures and 1 gate (Dunn) positively identified. This positive ID number excludes the western gate on the Brent enclosure with a Cincinnati Fence Co. marker.
14 enclosures tentatively identified
5 Tombs with gates only:
   Dunn – combination wrought with cast iron tips (Industrial Architectural Iron Works)
   Riera – cast iron gate
   Moreno – new gate (had a wrought iron gate originally)
   Sullivan family tomb- with brass door and wrought iron exterior gate
   Pfeiffer – cast gate no tomb
3 new steel enclosures:
   Merritt and Bright (erected for public safety) galvanized steel
   Mallory is relatively new (erected by Sons of the Confederacy @ 1935)
2 enclosures for the Simpson family are a mixture of old and new materials consistently maintained by the family
48 enclosures have gates both old and new
35 approximate number of the 48 gates that are original (this will need to be confirmed with records)
28 of the extant enclosures are mentioned in Lola Lee Daniell Bruington’s book

Some other interesting points

13 pickets with milled points rather than tips
6 2-rail single picket with tips
3 3-rail single picket (Hargis, Pons Quigles, & Wright_2_Western)
11 3 rail short long picket
6 bow and picket (Langford, Leonard, McFarland, Touart, Williams, Herron)
6 3-rail Victorian 5 similar (Credille/Holley, Sunday (square pickets), Stokes family, Jordan, & Tapiola (round pickets)) Plus Thiesen.
5 heavy gage wire with cast iron flowers (Brosnaham, Hernandez-Bonifay, BD Wright, Hyer, and Evans) from New York Wire are antebellum
Johanna Stokes cast iron enclosure is likely from New York Wire, but is likely post Civil War.

Unique yet unidentified manufacturer of a combination wrought and cast iron (Alemberte/Humphries)

have yet to identify manufacturer of cast iron gates with lyre motif on Pons/Quigles, Brent, and Daniel Sullivan

The enclosures set in stone coping, marble or cement are in better repair than those that are set in the ground

The bottom horizontal rail of several enclosures Langford, Bover are buried and not visible
ENCLOSURES AND PARTIAL ENCLOSURES

1. Abercrombie
2. Alemberte_Humphries
3. Avery
4. Bover
5. Brent
6. Brosnaham
7. Brux
8. Carnochan
9. Creary
10. Credille_Holley
11. Eldridge
12. Estergam
13. Evans
14. Fordham
15. Gagne
16. Gingles DeLa Rua
17. Gonzalez, Don Manuel
18. Hargis
19. Hernandez_Bonifay
20. Herron
21. Hunt
22. Hyer
23. Innerarity
24. Jerrison
25. Jordan
26. King
27. Langford
28. Leonard
29. Mallory
30. McFarland
31. McRae
32. Moreno
33. Moyer
34. Nickelson_Rocheblave
35. Overman
36. Pfeiffer_1
37. Pfeiffer_2
38. Pfeiffer_3
39. Pipe
40. Pons Quigles
41. Schad
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42. Sexauer
43. Simpson_East
44. Simpson_West
45. Smith
46. Southerland
47. Stokes_family
48. Stokes_Johanna
49. Stokes_John
50. Sullivan_Daniel
51. Sunday
52. Tapiola
53. Thiesen
54. Touart
55. Vedal
56. Williams
57. Winters
58. Wright_East
59. Wright_West
60. Wright_BD
61. Yonge

Tomb/Gate

1. Dunn_tomb
2. Moreno tomb
3. North Gate (no family name)
4. Pfeiffer gate no tomb
5. Riera tomb
6. Sullivan tomb

Iron Tombstones

1. Andersen
2. Pharo

Gone

1. Pinney
2. Connors_Quigley_Krebs
3. Kilbee
4. Mitchell Brick enclosure
New
1. Bright – new
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Wright_West ............................................................. 371
Yonge ................................................................. 374
North Gate_Exterior Fence ........................................ 376
ABERCROMBIE

Location:
Between the North and Colonial Roads on the western end
Section D-4

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section B (1840) p. 84

Date range of graves:
1859-1924

Description:
Cast Iron
One sided casting of grape clusters. Round cast iron corner and gate posts with pointed newel caps.
Gates (2) are missing.

Manufacturer:
Could be Home Industry Foundry Mobile, Alabama

Historical Notes:
Gate extant in UWF Historic Trust Archives filmstrips (circa 1937) 2-004, 2-005
Home Industry Foundry built the grape cluster gallery on the Butt-Frazier House at 256 State Street Mobile, Alabama in 1897 (Sledge p 64) Home Industry Foundry advertised that it shipped throughout Alabama and to Mississippi and Florida as well.
Found the same pattern on a balcony in the 800 Block of Toulouse Street in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Images:
Location:
North of the North Road on the eastern end
Section A-5

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Fence is not mentioned in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C (1880) Pages 121-122

Date range of graves:
1881-1920

Description:
Cast Iron. Three horizontal rails with short and long pickets set in concrete coping. The long pickets are separated by C scrolls under the top rail. Square line posts. Round cast iron corner and gate posts with acanthus leaf decoration. Gate extant. Gate style mirrors the enclosure panels.

Manufacturer:
None noted

Historical Notes:
Pictures of the enclosure from restoration project in 1974

Images:
AVERY

Location:
Between North and Colonial Roads on the western end
Section C-4

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Fence is mentioned in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section B Page 70

Date range of graves:
1848-1901

Description:
Combination Cast Iron and Wrought Iron. Pickets wrought posts and picket tops are cast. Three horizontal rails with short long pickets topped with 4-sided spears with round tips. Posts are open scrolls. Gate extant. Gate has three horizontal rails and short long pickets with Springfield Architectural Iron Works crest topped with a 3-sided leaf. Avery nameplate with stars on each end.
Concrete footing

Manufacturer:
Springfield Architectural Iron Works

Historical Notes:

Images:
Springfield Catalog No. 27

No. 47½—3½ in. Round Picket, 3 ft. 3 in. high when set.
No. 48.—3½ in. Round Picket, 3 ft. 3 in. high when set.
No. 49.—5 in. Round Picket, 3 ft. 5 in. high when set.
No. 50.—5½ in. Round Picket, 3 ft. 5 in. high when set.
No. 51.—6 in. Round Picket, 4 ft. 0 in. high when set.
Springfield Catalog No. 27
BOVER

Location:
South of Colonial Road at eastern end.
Section E-7

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section A Page 48

Date range of graves:
1868 sole grave

Description:
Two sides extant on what was once a full enclosure. Enclosure is 2-rail tall single pickets, bottom rail is not visible (buried). No gate extant. Square line posts at corners with different tips than pickets. The line and gate posts and tips are the same as those on the New York Wire enclosures (Brosnaham, Evans, Hernandez-Bonifay, Hyer, and B. D. Wright) shown as Fig 2 on page 17 of the 1857 New York Wire catalog.

Manufacturer:
None

Historical Notes:
Photograph from 1937 (UWF Historic Trust Archives P-Cemeteries St. Michaels Cem 13) shows the plot once had a wrought iron gate with an open cross gate crest.

Images:
Price.—Fig. 1—Post for Railing, 6 ft. 4 in. high

Fig. 2 and 4 are used with the Composite Railing (Chap. VII.), and the prices for that Railing correspond with these.

Prices.—Fig. 4, Post

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2 ft. 9 in.</th>
<th>3 ft. 5 in.</th>
<th>3 ft. 10 in.</th>
<th>4 ft. 10 in.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1.40</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2</th>
<th>2 ft. 9 in.</th>
<th>3 ft. 5 in.</th>
<th>3 ft. 10 in.</th>
<th>4 ft. 10 in.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$3.75</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BRENT

Location:
Between North and Colonial Roads on the western end
Sections B-3 and C-3

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Fence is not mentioned in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Pages 142-3

Date range of graves:
1875-1947

Description:
Combination Cast Iron and Wrought Iron. Three horizontal rails with short long square pickets topped with 4-sided spears without tips set in concrete. Pickets wrought posts and picket tops are cast. Gate and corner posts are open scrolls. 2 cast iron harp style gates extant on south side both have Brent name. Cast Iron gate with a harp on the lower half and topped with a cross is the same as the gate on the Pons/Quigles and Daniel F. Sullivan enclosures. Enclosure has three gates total. The western gate has a Cincinnati Iron Fence C., Inc. label. The Cincinnati gate is similar to the enclosure panels but the pickets are round and the picket tips are 4-sided spears with ball tips.

Manufacturer:
There is a mis-matched (picket tips on gate have ball on top, picket tips on fence do not have the ball) on gate on west side of enclosure with Cincinnati Iron Fence Co Inc. Cincinnati Ohio, USA logo. Likely a replacement from some other enclosure

Historical Notes:
One photo 43 43a from 1974 PATS restoration project.
Images:
BRIGHT

Location:
Between North and Colonial Roads on the eastern end
Section D-7

Mentioned in Lola Lee Daniel:
Fence is not mentioned in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section B Page 50

Date range of graves:
1840-1901

Description:
New fence surrounding submerged grave. Galvanized steel.

Manufacturer:

Historical Notes:

Images:
BROSNAHAM

Location:
South of Colonial Road on the eastern end
Section F-6

Mentioned in Lola Lee Daniell:
Fence is mentioned in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section A Page 46

Date Range of Graves:
1833-1910

Description:
Combination cast and wrought iron
Cast Iron florets with bent wrought iron pickets. Similar to four others in the cemetery, Hernandez-Bonifay, Benjamin D. Wright, Hyer and Evans. Round fluted cast iron corner and gate posts with pointed newel tops found in the 1857 New York Wire Catalog, Figure 2 on page 17. The square line post with same tip style as the four other similar enclosures as well as the dissimilar Bover enclosure is in the 1857 New York Wire Catalog, Figure 4 on page 17.
Enclosure panels are shown in the 1857 New York Wire catalog page 24 Fig. 12-C. The corner posts are on page 17 Fig. 2.
Gate missing

Manufacturer:
New York Wire

Historical Notes:
1937 picture filmstrip 16-002, shows the gate, which mimics the enclosure panels with no cresting.

Google image of Civil War era photograph taken by George Barnard of the same enclosure/fence style around Forsyth Park in Savannah, Georgia¹

Images:

Fig. 13 C is the pattern most generally employed. It is suited for enclosing Walkways in Streets, for Office buildings, for Barns, etc., and, in fact, for every purpose where an iron frame is required. We can recommend this pattern as one which gives entire satisfaction to purchasers. It is in extensive use.

New York Wire Catalog Page 24
Fig. 1.—Post for Railings, 6 ft. 4 in. high

Fig. 2 and 4 are used with the Composite Railings (Chap. VII.), and the prices for that Railings correspond with these.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post</th>
<th>2 ft. 2 in.</th>
<th>2 ft. 5 in.</th>
<th>2 ft. 10 in.</th>
<th>4 ft. 10 in.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fig. 1</td>
<td>91.40</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig. 4 Post</td>
<td>92.75</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Price: $0.09
**BRUX**

**Location:**
Between North and Colonial Roads on the western end
Section D-2

**Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell**
Fence is not mentioned in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section B Pages 92-93

**Date range of graves:**
1872-1964

**Description:**
Full enclosure. Combination cast and wrought iron set in stone coping. Two horizontal rails with single square pickets topped with 4-sided spears without tips.
Gate is hung backwards. Stewart Iron Works crest is facing inside the enclosure. Open posts without the scroll.

**Manufacturer:**
Stewart Iron Works

**Historical Notes:**
B.A. Davis Daybook 1921-22 indicates the enclosure, monuments, and urns were purchased from B.A. Davis Marble Works.
Page 73 TD or JD Brux Cemetery fence $265 plus six monuments $453 $718 total (has a Stewart gate)
No. 105-A—¾-in. Square Pickets, spaced 4 in. on centers. 1¾ x ¾-in.
No. 106-A—¼-in. Square Pickets, spaced 4 in. on centers. 1¾ x ½-in.
No. 107-A—½-in. Square Pickets, spaced 5 in. on centers. 1½ x ½-in.
No. 108-A—¾-in. Square Pickets, spaced 5 in. on centers. 2 x ¾-in.
No. 109-A—½-in. Square Pickets, spaced 5 in. on centers. 2½ x ¾-in.
CARNOGHAN

Location:
Between North and Colonial Roads on the eastern end
Section D-4

Lola Lee Daniell:
Fence is mentioned in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section B Page 71

Date Range of Graves:
1831 sole grave

Description:
Full enclosure. Combination cast and wrought iron. Two horizontal rails and square pickets with milled points.
No gate opening. Square corner post tops are pierced tulips.

Manufacturer:
none

Historical Notes:

Images:
CONNORS-QUIGLEY-KREBS

Location:
Between North and Colonial Roads on the western end
B-3

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery,
Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen
Section C Page 157

Date Range of Graves:
1893-1918

Description:
Enclosure is gone no evidence remains

Manufacturer:
None

Historical Notes:
Enclosure is visible in UWF Historic Trust Archives filmstrip 3-001 and 3-002.

Images:
CREARY

Location:
Between North and Colonial Roads on the western end
Section D-5

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Fence is mentioned in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section B Page 69

Date range of graves:
1853-1880

Description:
Combination cast and wrought iron. Gate and corner posts are cast but the pickets are wrought iron. Two horizontal rails and round pickets with milled points.

Manufacturer:
none

Historical Notes:

Images:
DUNN

Location:
North of North Road on the western end
Section A-3

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Gate is not mentioned in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Page 127

Description:
This is a mausoleum with an iron gate. Gate is wrought iron with cast iron leaf style tips with an Industrial Architectural Iron Works logo.

Manufacturer:
Industrial Architectural Iron Works, Cincinnati, Ohio

Historical Notes:
UWF Historic Trust Archives Images from 1974 P Cemeteries 71, 76, 77, 53, 70, 78, and 79 and from 1991

Images:
ELDREDGE

Location:
Between North and Colonial Roads on the western end
Section C-1

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Fence is mentioned in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section B Page 81

Date range of graves:
1892-1918

Description:
Combination cast and wrought iron. Gate has E.D. Eldredge name with stars at each end and a Springfield Architectural Iron Works logo.
Full enclosure set in stone coping. Three horizontal rails with short long pickets topped with 4-sided spears and ball tips. Open scroll corner and gate posts. Corner post has “18” on the newel cap (I looked through the one Springfield catalog and there is no post #18, nor does the catalog display the caps separately. Springfield Architectural Iron Works catalog No. 27 page 38

Manufacturer:
Springfield Architectural Iron Works

Historical Notes:
Springfield Architectural Iron Works catalog No. 27 page 38

Images:
No. 47½—3½ in. Round Picket, 3 ft. 3 in. high when set.
No. 48.—5½ in. Round Picket, 3 ft. 3 in. high when set.
No. 49.—5 in. Round Picket, 3 ft. 3 in. high when set.
No. 50.—5 in. Round Picket, 3 ft. 9 in. high when set.
No. 51.—5 in. Round Picket, 4 ft. 0 in. high when set.
ESTERGAM

Location:
Between the North and Colonial Roads on the eastern end
Section B-2

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Fence is not mentioned in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Page 112

Date range of graves:
1882-1923

Description:
Cast Iron full enclosure set in marble coping. Enclosure panels are one sided casting of oak leaves and acorns. Picket tops are a cluster of three acorns atop two oak leaves.

Original gate, as seen in 1940 T. T. Wentworth pamphlet, is of two baby lambs lying at the base of a weeping willow tree. The missing Estergam lamb and weeping willow gate could have been from Wood and Perot. The Gate design is shown as No. 201 in the in Robert Wood & Co’s Designs of Ornamental Ironwork, published @ 1850 on page 41. This gate design and facsimiles of the design is found in numerous places including Mobile, AL and New Orleans, LA.

New gate made by Kevin Marchetti. He purchased the oak leaf casting for the new gate from King Architectural Metals.

Square line posts (are they cast?)

Manufacturer:
Wood and Perot likely
Historical Notes:

UWF Historic Trust Archives, St Michaels iron-001, “Cradle of History” T.T. Wentworth, Jr. Museum (September 1940) Name M. Estergam 1882 on gate cresting. two baby lambs at the base of a weeping willow tree.

Images:
Iron Fence and Gate at St. Michael Cemetery. Picture made September 1940 for T. T. Wentworth, Jr.
No. 201.
WOOD & PEROT, Philadelphia.
EVANS

Location:
Between North and Colonial Roads on the western end
Section C-1 & D-1

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section B Page 100

Date Range of Graves:
1843-1851

Description:
Combination cast and wrought iron
Cast Iron florets with bent wrought iron pickets. Same enclosure style in the 1857 New York Wire Catalog, Figure 3-A on page 21. The enclosure is similar to four others in the cemetery, Brosnaham, Hernandez-Bonifay, Benjamin D. Wright, and Hyer. Round, fluted cast iron corner and gate posts with pointed newel tops found in the 1857 New York Wire Catalog, Figure 2 on page 17. The square line post with same tip style as the four other similar enclosures as well as the dissimilar Bover enclosure is in the 1857 New York Wire Catalog, Figure 4 on page 17.
Gate style is similar to the enclosure panels with elaborate cresting on top. Missing the name on the gate cresting. The cresting is the same as that in the 1857 New York Wire Catalog, Figure A on page 43. The same gate cresting is also found on the extant Hernandez-Bonifay gate and in UWF Historic Trust filmstrip for the now missing Hyer gate cresting (7867034).
Note – There is one freestanding pierced tulip topping a square line post mounted in a square concrete base, not part of the plot, inside Northeast corner of enclosure.

Manufacturer:
New York Wire

Historical Notes:

UWF Historic Trust Archives filmstrip for Hyer (7867034)

Google image of Civil War era photograph taken by George Barnard of the same enclosure/fence style around Forsyth Park in Savannah, Georgia

Images:

CHAPTER XV.

GATE HEADS.

Figs. A and B show different styles of Gate-heads, intended to be Gates in Cemetery Enclosures, with the name of the owner attached. The price of the style illustrated in Fig. A is $1. 25, with name; of Fig. B, $1. 50, with name:

Fig. A.  

Fig. B.
FORDHAM

**Location:**

Between North and Colonial Roads on the western end

Section C-1

**Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:**

Fence is not mentioned in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.

Section C Page 151

**Date range of graves:**

1896-1971

**Description:**

Combination cast and wrought iron. Three horizontal rails with short long round pickets topped with 4-sided spears with ball tips shown on page 10 of Stewart Catalog 51-A. The Fordham gate is similar but lacks the crisscross x at the bottom. Rather than the solid gate and corner posts as shown on page 10, the family selected the open scroll posts 3-A shown on page six.

The gate is extant and has The Stewart Iron Works Cincinnati Ohio marker.

Spear tip has W inside of a circle which is also present on the spear tips of the fence surrounding the home of B.A. Davis.

**Manufacturer:**

Stewart Iron Works Cincinnati Ohio

**Historical Notes:**

**Images:**
Tip on the left is from the home of B.A. Davis tip on the right is Fordham
GAGNET

Location:
Between North and Colonial Roads on the western end
Section B-2

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Fence is mentioned in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section A Page 148

Date range of graves:
1891-1926

Description:
Combination cast and wrought iron full enclosure set in concrete. Three horizontal rails with short long round pickets topped with 4-sided spears and ball tips. The same style as the adjacent Moreno enclosure shown in Springfield No. 27 catalog, No. 47 ½ - 50 for the short picket and No. 51 for the long picket.

Square corner posts topped with a spear pierced leaf bearing the number “2” at the bottom. There is a new fleur de lis tip on the southeast corner. The gate posts are open scroll.

Gate is new, made by Kevin Marchetti. The original gate with a Springfield Architectural Iron Works topper can be seen in images from UWF Historic Trust Archives Filmstrips 3-003, 3-004.

Plot is bordered by the Pons-Quigles plot on the north and Moreno plot on the south. Gagnet shares the plot’s southern panel with Moreno’s north panel. Gagnet does not share a panel with Pons-Quigles.

Part of four adjacent iron enclosures (from the north, Pons-Quigles, Gagnet, Moreno, Jordan) and sits across from two more iron enclosures to the east (from the north Hargis and Herron).
Manufacturer:
Springfield Architectural Iron Works

Historical Notes:
UWF Historic Trust Archives Filmstrip 3-003, 3-004

Images:
No. 475 - 1 in. Round Picket, 1 ft. 1 in. high when set.
No. 48 - 2 in. Round Picket, 2 ft. 3 in. high when set.
No. 49 - 3 in. Round Picket, 3 ft. 6 in. high when set.
No. 50 - 4 in. Round Picket, 4 ft. 6 in. high when set.
NO. 15 WALK GATE.
Note the pin holding the post top in place. The fleur de lis is a new replacement.
GINGLES DE LA RUA

Location:
Between North and Colonial Roads on the eastern end
Section B-6

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Fence is not mentioned in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986. Each family is listed in book as having a separate plot on page 115.
Section C Page 115

Date range of graves:
1881-1965

Description:
Combination of cast and wrought iron set in concrete coping. Full enclosure, two horizontal rail square single picket style with milled points. Gate posts are square cast iron with ball top. Gate is intact with Stewart Iron medallion and Stewart’s (patented hinge hardware). Found on page 2 of the Stewart Iron Works Catalog SP-84.

Manufacturer:
Stewart Iron Works Cincinnati Ohio

Historical Notes:

Images:
The ever popular square picket fence; its simplicity is the very essence of its distinction.
GONZALEZ, DON MANUEL

Location:
South of Colonial Road on the eastern end
Section E-6

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Fence is mentioned in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986. She makes note that the name Yniestra was on the gate but that later the interior of the plot was paved and a plaque was placed in the site for Gonzalez.
Section A Page 48

Date range of graves:
1838

Description:
Combination cast and wrought iron full enclosure. Two horizontal rails with round pickets topped with two different sets of tips. The old, original tips have a diamond at the top. The new tips are hearts topped with spears. The corner and gate posts are round fluted cast iron and are the same as those found on the New York Wire enclosures (Johanna Stokes, Hernandez-Bonifay, Hyer, Evans, Brosnaham, and B.D. Wright).

Gate may be new fashioned from a portion of the enclosure.

Manufacturer:
none

Historical Notes:
Lola Lee Daniell wrote the following for this plot:
(Iron fenced lot. Gate marked Yniestra. Monument in center reads “OUR DEAD” 1935. Entire lot covered with cement, gate removed and this marker added “DON MANUEL GONZALEZ” 1797-1838 Born in Santander, Spain. In 1945 Willie Gonzales said buried
beneath the cement were: Don MANUEL GONZALEZ and his wife, MARIA BONIFAY, daughter of MARIANA BONIFAY)


Florida Memory Project a966 ST Michaels c660717

UWF University Archives and West Florida History Center

Images:
Left tip is original to the enclosure; the tip on the right is new.
HARGIS

Location:
Between the North and Colonial Roads on the western end
Section B-2

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Section C Page 145

Date range of graves:
1893-1948

Description:
Combination cast and wrought iron. Full enclosure three horizontal rails square single pickets with 4-sided ball tips (the most common picket tops in the cemetery). Square line posts with the same tips as the enclosure pickets. The gate posts are concrete formed over what were once exposed open scroll posts. The cast iron tops of the open scroll post remain exposed above the concrete.

The gate is new, made by Kevin Marchetti. The concrete threshold bears the family name, Hargis

Part of two adjacent iron enclosures (from the north Hargis and Herron) that sit across from four adjacent iron enclosures (from the north, Pons-Quigles, Gagnet, Moreno, Jordan).

Manufacturer:
none
**Historical Notes:**

UWF Historic Trust Archives Filmstrips 1-001, 3-005, and 9-004 display concrete over the posts

**Images:**

![Image Description Here]
HERNANDEZ_BONIFAY

Location:
South of Colonial Road on the western end
Section F-4

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section A Page 39

Date range of graves:
1857-1907

Description:
Combination cast and wrought iron
Cast Iron florets with bent wrought iron pickets. Similar to four others in the cemetery, Brosnaham, Benjamin D. Wright, Hyer and Evans. Round fluted cast iron corner and gate posts with pointed newel tops found in the 1857 New York Wire Catalog, Figure 2 on page 17. The square line post with same tip style as the four other similar enclosures as well as the dissimilar Bover enclosure is in the 1857 New York Wire Catalog, Figure 4 on page 17. Enclosure panels are shown in the 1857 New York Wire catalog page 24 Fig. 12-C. The corner posts are on page 17 Fig. 2.

Gate is extant with same cresting extant on Evans and in UWF Historic Trust Archives filmstrip for Hyer (7867034). Gate cresting retains the Hernandez-Bonifay nameplate. The cresting is the same as that in the 1857 New York Wire Catalog, Figure A on page 43.

Manufacturer:
New York Wire
Historical Notes:

UWF Historic Trust Archives Filmstrip 4-003 shows enclosure and gate

Google image of Civil War era photograph taken by George Barnard of the same enclosure/fence style around Forsyth Park in Savannah, Georgia

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CHAPTER XV.

GATE HEADS.

Figs. A and B show different styles of Gate-heads, intended to ane Gates in Cemetery Enclosures, with the name of the owner attached. The price of the style exhibited in Fig. A is $1.25, with name; of Fig. B, $1.50, with name.

Fig. A.  

Fig. B.
Fig. 12 C is the pattern most generally employed. It is suited for enclosing Well houses in Stores, for Office
railings, for House yard, for Cemetery lots, and, in fact, for every purpose where an iron fence is required. We can
recommend this pattern as one which gives entire satisfaction to pedestrians. It is in sixteen oz wire.

Fig. 12C.
Price—Fig. 1.—Post for Balling, 8 ft. 1 in. high.

Fig. 2 and 1 are used with the Composite Balling (Fig. VII.), and the prices for that Balling correspond with these.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post</th>
<th>Fig. 1, Post</th>
<th>2 ft. 9 in.</th>
<th>3 ft. 5 in.</th>
<th>3 ft. 10 in.</th>
<th>4 ft. 19 in.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>81 40</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 2.</td>
<td>82.75</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HERRON

Location:
Between the North and Colonial Roads on the western end
Section B-2 and C-2

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Page 145

Date Range of Graves:
1915-1917

Description:
Full enclosure of cast and wrought iron combined. Three horizontal rail bow and picket style with flat arrowhead picket tip with rounded bottom and ball top. The enclosure is supported along the interior by diagonal braces. The corner posts and gate posts are open scroll.

The gate is new crafted by Kevin Marchetti.

Part of two adjacent iron enclosures (from the north Hargis and Herron) that sit across from four adjacent iron enclosures (from the north, Pons-Quigles, Gagnet, Moreno, Jordan).

Manufacturer:
none
Historical Notes:
Photographs from 1991 show repair work done on the enclosure
Gate is missing in 1991 photographs.
Filmstrip 9-003, and P-Cemeteries St Michaels Cem Restoration 120,88,8990,91,92,and 93

Images:
HOLLEY-CREDILLE

Location:
North of the North Road on the eastern end
Section A-5

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Fence is not mentioned in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Page 106

Date range of graves:
1885-1937

Description:
Combination wrought and cast iron full enclosure. Victorian style three horizontal rail square short long pickets. Between the long pickets, the top horizontal rail is pierced by rivets joining inverted scroll spacers, which are attached to the pickets below the rails (Victorian style). Picket tips are 4-sided spear with ball tip (most common picket style in cemetery). Corner and gate posts are open scroll. The enclosure style with three horizontal rails, short and long pickets, with C space rivets connecting the long pickets to the top rail. Catalog page gate and fence are in more than one Champion catalog.
Gate is missing.
Threshold Holley 1885

Manufacturer:
Victorian style 3 rail with square pickets and the open scroll gate posts are very similar to Sunday. Sunday plot retains the gate with Champion Iron Fence Co. Kenton Ohio.

Historical Notes:
Champion Iron Fence Co. Miniature Catalog
HUNT

Location:
Between the North and Colonial Roads on the western end
Section C-4

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery,
Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen
Section C Page 76

Date Range of Graves:
1851

Description:
Tomb has two iron enclosures. Both are combination cast and wrought iron. The interior
enclosure has diamond or X pickets with chrysanthemums at x intersection. The corner
posts are marble. The exterior enclosure is a simple two rail with rounded pickets and
milled points. The corner posts are square and slightly taller than the pickets.
Both gates are extant, though the exterior gate is mixed in with some repair work done by
Kevin Marchetti.

Manufacturer:
The Greek Revival tomb was crafted and signed by Florville Foy (1820-1903) one of
New Orleans’ best known marble tomb builders. It is likely the two iron fences came
with the tomb as a package.

Historical Notes:
UWF Historic Trust Archives P Cemeteries St Michaels Cem 25-26 and 64.
See article Pensacola Journal (Pensacola, FL) February 11, 1906, Page 2 Image 2
HYER

Location:
Between the North and Colonial Roads on the western end
Section D-4

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Section B Page 85

Date Range of Graves:
1858-1956

Description:
Combination cast and wrought iron

Cast Iron florets with bent wrought iron pickets. Same enclosure style in the 1857 New York Wire Catalog, Figure 3-A on page 21. The enclosure is similar to four others in the cemetery, Brosnaham, Hernandez-Bonifay, Benjamin D. Wright, and Evans. Round, fluted cast iron corner, line, and gate posts with pointed newel tops found in the 1857 New York Wire Catalog, Figure 2 on page 17.

Gate is extant but missing the cresting which is shown in UWF Historic Trust filmstrip (7867034). The cresting is the same as that in the 1857 New York Wire Catalog, Figure A on page 43. The same cresting is also found on the extant Hernandez-Bonifay and Evans gates.

Manufacturer:
New York Wire

Historical Notes:
UWF Historic Trust Archives Photo 7867034
Google image of Civil War era photograph taken by George Barnard of the same enclosure/fence style around Forsyth Park in Savannah, Georgia

Images:

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CHAPTER XV.

GATE HEADS.

Figs. A and B show different styles of Gate-heads, intended to add Gates in Cemetery Enclosures, with the name of the owner attached. The price of the style exhibited in Fig. A is §1. 25, with name; of Fig. B, §1. 50, with name.

Fig. A.  
Fig. B.
Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Figs. 2 and 4 are used with the Composite Railings (Chap. VII), and the prices for that railing correspond with these.

Figs. 2 and 4 are used with the Composite Railings (Chap. VII), and the prices for that railing correspond with these.

Price—Fig. 1.—Post for Railings 5 ft. 1 in. high.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height (in.)</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>5.5</th>
<th>6.0</th>
<th>6.5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Price</td>
<td>$4.60</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Price—Fig. 4. Post.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height (ft. 6 in.)</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>6.5</th>
<th>7.0</th>
<th>7.5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Price</td>
<td>$2.75</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INNERARITY

Location:
South of Colonial Road on the eastern end
Section E-7

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section A Page 47

Date Range of Graves:
1854-1924

Description:
Combination wrought and cast iron. Two-rail single round pickets with spear tips. Tips are 4-sided spear but heavier and larger than other spear tips in the cemetery. Gate, corner and line posts are square cast iron with same spear tips. Gate is missing.

Manufacturer:

Historical Notes:
UWF Historic Trust Archives Photo cemeteries St Michaels 65 and 65a

Images:
IRON TOMBSTONES

Location:
South of Colonial Road on the western end
Section E-3 and E-4

Fence is mentioned in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section A Page 30

Description:
Two side by side cast iron tombstones set in concrete. Christian Pharo (north) and Gunner Andresen (south) were two sailors from the Ship Gertrude who died in Pensacola of Yellow Fever in 1867. These are the only cast iron tombstones in the cemetery.

Manufacturer:
none

Historical Notes:
Pensacola Journal, (Pensacola, FL) February 11, 1906 Page 2 Image 2, Pensacola Journal, (Pensacola, FL) February 25, 1911, UWF Historic Trust Archives P-Cemeteries St Michaels Cem 4, P-Cemeteries St Michaels Cem 4_1

Images:
IN MEMORY OF
CAPTAIN
CHRISTIAN PHARO
SHIP GERTRUDE
DIED
September 1867
IN MEMORY OF

STYRMAN

GUNNER ANDRESEN

SHIP GERTRUDE

DIED

September 1867
JERRISON

Location:
South of Colonial Road on the western end
Section E-1

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section A Page 39

Date Range of Graves:
1850-1855

Description:
Combination wrought and cast iron full enclosure. Two-rail square single pickets with milled points. Square corner and gate posts. West gate post has a flame or feather finial.

Gate is missing

Manufacturer:
none

Historical Notes:
UWF Historic Trust Photograph 7841-2005
Pensacola Journal (Pensacola, FL) February 4, 1906 Page 11

Images:
JORDAN

Location:
Between the North and Colonial Roads on the western end C-2

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Page 147

Date Range of Graves:
1893-1965

Description:
Combination wrought and cast iron full enclosure.

Victorian style three horizontal rail round short long pickets. Between the long pickets, the top horizontal rail is pierced by rivets joining inverted scroll spacers, which are attached to the pickets below the rails (Victorian style). Pickets are topped with 4-sided spears with two rounded ends and two pointed ends (same as Sexauer and south portion of eastern panel of Tapiola) and a ball tip. Corner and gate posts are both round cast iron with different stylistic details.

The gate is extant with high low pickets, center picket extends above the scroll cresting.

JORDAN on concrete threshold

The Jordan plot is directly south and adjacent to the Moreno plot. The Moreno plot uses the northern panel of the Jordan enclosure as its south enclosure panel, though the two plots do not intersect. Jordan forms the southern part of four adjacent iron enclosures (from the north, Pons-Quigles, Gagnet, Moreno, Jordan) and sits across from two more iron enclosures to the east (from the north Hargis and Herron).
Manufacturer:
none

Historical Notes:

Images:
KILBEE

Location:
Between the North and Colonial Roads on the western end
Section C-2

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Page 152

Date Range of Graves:
1903-1966

Description:
Iron footings in concrete coping only extant remains of what was once likely an iron enclosure.
Plot is adjacent to the north side of the Hyer plot.

Manufacturer:
none

Historical Notes:

Images:
KING

Location:
Between the North and Colonial Roads on the eastern end
Section C-7

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section B Page 68

Date Range of Graves:
1859-1945

Description:
Combination wrought and cast iron full enclosure. Two horizontal rail single round pickets with milled points. Line, corner, and gate posts are simple round cast iron with ball finials.

Extant gate with round pickets, one diagonal rail with chrysanthemum in center appears to be new.

Manufacturer:
none

Historical Notes:

Images:
LANGFORD

Location:
North of North Road on the western end
Section A-2

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Page 134

Date Range of Graves:
1915-1917

Description:
Combination wrought and cast iron full enclosure. Two horizontal rails in bow and picket style with diamond rivets (fasteners) where vertical bows and pickets meet the horizontal rails. This is style No 12 or 13 shown in Springfield catalog No. 27. Round pickets are 4-sided spears with ball tips (most common picket style in cemetery).

The gate has the same rivets attaching the pickets to the horizontal rails, but the exact gate and gate posts are not represented in the Springfield No. 27 catalog. Corner and gate posts are slender cast iron square pickets with enlarged 4-sided spears with ball tips. Springfield crest at the top of the gate. Name plaque R.H. LANGFORD below crest with stars at each end of the plaque.

Manufacturer:
Springfield Architectural Iron Works

Historical Notes:
Langford enclosure (east) abuts the Touart enclosure (west). Both plots share the Langford style panel where they meet.
Touart plot is on the left (west) and the Langford plot is on the right (east).
LEONARD

Location:
Between the North and Colonial Roads on the western end
Section C-3

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Page 130

Date Range of Graves:
1885-1945

Description:
Combination wrought and cast iron full enclosure. The plot is filled in with concrete and the enclosure is set into that same concrete slab. Two horizontal rail bow and picket style with round pickets with 7-point star tips. Corner and line posts are square pickets with 4-sided spear tips (no ball point at top). Gate posts are square cast iron with finials.
Gate is missing. LEONARD name is on concrete threshold.

Manufacturer:
none

Historical Notes:
UWF Historic Trust Archives 1991 image from restoration of adjacent plot shows the enclosure intact. P-Cemeteries-St Michaels Cem Restoration 104, 105

Images:
MALLORY

Location:
North of North Road on the eastern end
Section A-7

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986. Comment that Stephen Mallory was originally buried in Moreno tomb. Remains later moved to the current site.
Section C Page 104

Date Range of Graves:
1876-1896

Description:
Combination wrought and cast iron full enclosure. Two horizontal rail single rounded pickets with milled points. Corner, line, and gate posts are slender rounded cast iron with square bottoms and round finials. Some of the posts appear to be galvanized steel.
Gate is the same style as the enclosure.

Manufacturer:
none

Historical Notes:
Enclosure erected and maintained by the Sons of Confederacy in the 1930s.
UWF Historic Trust Archives Image 27, 27a, 30, 30a.
Pensacola Journal, (Pensacola, FL) February 11, 1906 Page 2 Image 2
“In the Moreno vault for several years reposed the mortal remains of Hon Stephen Russell Mallory but the body has been removed to the Mallory plot near the northeast
corner of the cemetery and now rests with that of his wife under a massive granite monument upon which is engraved Stephen Russell Mallory Born on the Island of Trinidad. U S Senator from Florida 1852-1861 Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate States of America 1861-1865 Died in Pensacola Nov 9 1873.”

Images:
McFARLAND

Location:
North of North Road on the eastern end
Section A-6

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Page 112

Date Range of Graves:
1892-1893

Description:
Combination wrought and cast iron full enclosure set in marble coping. Two-rail horizontal rails with bow and picket style, square pickets, and trefoil tips. Enclosure pattern is found on page 34 of Springfield No. 27 catalog, style No. 56. Corner and gate posts are open scroll.
Gate is in the same bow and picket style as enclosure, No. 15 Walk Gate found on page 16 with different picket tips. There is a Springfield crest bearing the year 1895 just below the top rail of the gate.
Enclosure has diagonal braces in the middle of the north south and east panels. McFARLAND is carved on the marble threshold just below the gate.

Manufacturer:
Springfield Architectural Iron Works

Historical Notes:
McRAE

**Location:**
Between North and Colonial Roads on the eastern end
Section D-6

**Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:**
Iron Fence is noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section B Page 73

**Date Range of Graves:**
1837-1852

**Description:**
Combination wrought and cast iron full enclosure with no opening. Two horizontal rail single square pickets with milled points.
No gate and no opening for a gate

**Manufacturer:**
none

**Historical Notes:**

**Images:**
MERRITT

Location:
Between North and Colonial Roads on the eastern end
Section D-7

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section B Page 52

Date Range of Graves:
1868-1891

Description:
New enclosure of galvanized steel with new cast iron picket tips erected for public safety around submerged grave. Two-rail single square pickets topped by 4-sided spears with ball tips (these cast iron tips are new, likely ordered from King Mfg.). Corner and gate posts are square hollow steel. Gate is two-rail with 4 internal pickets a flower motif inside a circle between middle pickets just below the rounded top.

Manufacturer:

Historical Notes:

Images:
MITCHELL

Location:
Between North and Colonial Roads on the western end
Section D-4 and E-4

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section B Page 72

Date Range of Graves:
1850-1886

Description:
Full brick enclosure with remnants of iron gate.

Manufacturer:
none

Historical Notes:

Images:
MORENO MAUSOLEUM

Location:
South of the Colonial Road on the western end
Section F-1

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Gate is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section A Page 2

Date Range of Graves:
1820-1851

Description:
New wrought iron gate with a cast iron scroll ornamentation between top to rails in concrete enclosure.

Manufacturer:
None for the original. New gate Marchetti

Historical Notes:
Old wrought iron gate with round pickets and crest with three horizontal ovals topped with a cross is evident in old photographs.
UWF Historic Trust Archives Filmstrip 4-005, P-Cemeteries St Michaels Cem 33, Image 7841-1,
Pensacola Journal (Pensacola, FL) February 11, 1906 Section 2, Image 2
“In the Moreno vault for several years reposed the mortal remains of Hon Stephen Russell Mallory but the body has been removed to the Mallory plot near the northeast corner of the cemetery and now rests with that of his wife under a massive granite
monument upon which is engraved Stephen Russell Mallory Born on the Island of Trinidad. U S Senator from Florida 1852-1861 Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate States of America 1861-1865 Died in Pensacola Nov 9 1873.”

Images:
Joséfa M. Lorenzo
Muerta el 28 de noviembre de 1980
a los 23 años de edad.

Arturo Lorenzo
Muerto el 2 de enero de 1981
a los 2 años de edad.

Margarita E. Lorenzo
Muerta el 10 de junio de 1981
a la edad de 18 años, 8 meses y 25 días.
MORENO

Location:
Between North and Colonial Roads on the western end
Section F-1

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Page 157

Date Range of Graves:
1891-1931

Description:
Combination wrought and cast iron full enclosure set in stone coping. Three horizontal rail short long picket style, rounded pickets topped by 4-sided spear with ball tips. Found in Springfield Architectural Iron Works catalog No. 27 page 33, enclosure style is No. 47 ½ - 50 for the short picket and No. 51 for the long picket.

Corner posts are slender square cast iron with spear pierced leaf tips (same as those on the adjacent Gagnet enclosure on the north). Gate posts are open scroll, gate is intact in the same three-rail high low picket style as enclosure, with a Springfield logo crest.

The gate bears the name MORENO on a cast iron plaque above the third rail. The plaque has a star at each end, same as the name plaques on five other plots (Avery, Eldredge, Touart, and Langford all Springfield, and John Stokes presumed to be Springfield).

The plot joins with Gagnet to the north and shares a panel. Both corner posts are embedded in the same piece of stone coping.. The south side of the enclosure, adjacent to the Jordan plot is separate, of and different style, and belongs to the Jordan plot.

Part of four adjacent iron enclosures (from the north, Pons-Quigles, Gagnet, Moreno, Jordan) and sits across from two more iron enclosures to the east (from the north Hargis and Herron).
Manufacturer:
Springfield Architectural Iron Works

Historical Notes:
UWF Historic Trust Archives Filmstrip 3-004

Images:
NO. 15 WALK GATE.

No. 47½—¾ in. Round Picket, 3 ft. 3 in. high when set.
No. 48.—7½ in. Round Picket, 3 ft. 3 in. high when set.
No. 49.—¾ in. Round Picket, 3 ft. 5 in. high when set.
No. 50.—¾ in. Round Picket, 3 ft. 9 in. high when set.
No. 51.—¾ in. Round Picket, 4 ft. 0 in. high when set.
Moreno enclosure on left (south) and Gagnet enclosure on right (north) share the same stone coping.
Moreno enclosure on left (north) and Jordan enclosure on right (south) are not joined. The south panel of the Moreno enclosure belongs to the Jordan plot.
Filmstrip 3-004 shows Moreno and Gagnet plots sharing the same panel.
MOYER

Location:
South of Colonial Road on the western end
Section E-2

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Page 105

Date Range of Graves:
1887-1913

Description:
Combination wrought and cast iron full enclosure set into concrete coping. Three horizontal rails with high low square pickets topped with 4-sided spears with ball tips (most common tip style in the cemetery). Tips have same flaw as Schad and Tapiola (and B.A. Davis home fence). Enclosure panels are very close in appearance to the one shown on page 4 of Stewart Iron Works Catalog SP-84.

Corner and gate posts are open scroll as shown on page six of Stewart Catalog 51-A. Gate is extant, mirrors the enclosure style with center picket extending above the top with a scroll crest and bundled wheat emblem below the scroll. Stewart crest inset in x across bottom portion of the gate. MOYER engraved on marble plaque set upon threshold.

Manufacturer:
Stewart

Historical Notes:
UWF Historic Trust Archives Filmstrip 13-004
NICKELSEN-ROCHEBLAVE

Location:
South of Colonial Road on the western end
Section F-1

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section A Page 4

Date Range of Graves:
1876-1950

Description:
Combination wrought and cast iron full enclosure set in stone coping. Three horizontal rail short posts are open scroll.
Gate appears not to be original to the plot. The pickets are larger in diameter than the enclosure pickets and the spear tips are dissimilar. Gate has rust at juncture points with the gate posts indicating repair with a ferrous alloy.
This iron enclosure may have been a later addition. The plot location is in the oldest portion of the cemetery (Section A 1807-1840), the grave dates are in the range of the cemetery’s second addition (Section B - 1840-1880), and the fence is not mentioned by Lola Lee Daniell whereby she noted all of the other extant fences in section A. Enclosure is in very good condition.

Manufacturer:
Likely Cincinnati Iron Fence Co Inc. (See west gate on Brent plot)

Historical Notes:
A side by side comparison of the gate pickets and tops to the enclosure pickets and tops shows they are similar but, different. The enclosure pickets are thinner than the gate. On the enclosure, the spear tops have a wide flare and the tips are surmounted with a ring then a ball. On the gate, the spears are topped simply with a ball.
OVERMAN

Location:
North of North Road on the eastern end
Section A-6

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Page 107

Date Range of Graves:
1885-1890

Description:
Remnants of cast iron enclosure with only three panels extant. Two horizontal ornamental gas pipes with round cast iron posts set in concrete coping.
Gate is missing.
This is the only ornamental gas pipe enclosure remaining in the cemetery.
Plot is bordered by the McFarland plot on the north

Manufacturer:
none

Historical Notes:
Champion catalog page 7 enclosure # 68 and Springfield No. 27 catalog page 47 both show a similar gas pipe style enclosure.

Images:
No. 68. Gas Pipe Railing.

A very neat enclosure for Cemetery Lots, on a coping, or as a fence for a dwelling house. Posts are 6 in. square at base and 17½ in. high, to centre of upper rail.
VIEW OF CEMETERY LOT ENCLOSURE.

Marble Dealers will find it profitable to handle our works. When writing for estimates give style and number feet of Railing, Gate and Posts wanted.
PFEIFFER_1
Cemetery has three Pfeiffer plots adjacent to each other. Pfeiffer_1 is the northeast plot

Location:
Between North and Colonial Roads on the eastern end
Section D-5

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section B Page 64

Date Range of Graves:
1872-1967

Description:
Combination wrought and cast iron full enclosure set in concrete coping. Two-rail single round pickets with milled points. Line, corner, and gate posts are simple, slender, round, cast iron with rounded newels.
Gate is extant on western end and matches the enclosure style.

Manufacturer:
None

Historical Notes:
UWF Historic Trust Archives Filmstrip 2-002, 2-003

Images:
PFEIFFER_2

Cemetery has three Pfeiffer plots adjacent to each other. Pfeiffer_2 is the southeastern most plot

Location:

Between North and Colonial Roads on the eastern end
Section E-5

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:

Iron Fence is noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section B Page 64

Date Range of Graves:

1862-1923

Description:

Combination wrought and cast iron full enclosure set in concrete coping. Two-rail single round pickets with milled points. Line, corner, and gate posts are simple, slender, round, cast iron with rounded newels. Gate is new galvanized steel round pickets with center picket extending above top rail with simple scroll crest, crafted by Kevin Marchetti.

Manufacturer:

None

Historical Notes:

UWF Historic Trust Archives filmstrip 14-001

Images:
PFEIFFER_3
Cemetery has three Pfeiffer plots adjacent to each other. Pfeiffer_3 is the northwest plot

Location:
Between North and Colonial Roads on the eastern end
Section D-4 and E-4

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section B Page 66

Date Range of Graves:
1867-1899

Description:
Combination wrought and cast iron full enclosure set in concrete coping.. Two-rail single round pickets with milled points. Line, corner, and gate posts are hammered wrought iron with milled points. Gate is extant on southern end and matches the enclosure style.
The Pfeiffer_3 enclosure is on the south side of the Vedal wire enclosure.

Manufacturer:
None

Historical Notes:
UWF Historic Trust Archives Photograph 7794-1b023

Images:
PFEIFFER, J.F. GATE

Location:
Between North and Colonial Roads on the western end
Section C-3

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Gate is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section B Page 87

Date Range of Grave:
1902

Description:
Low one-sided cast iron gate hung between two concrete posts. Bottom rail is elaborate gas pipe with two vertical posts. Vertical posts are decorated with top and bottom mirroring each other with acanthus leaves topped by pumpkin shaped newels. Horizontal rail is topped by a half circle ribbon crest with J.F. PFEIFFER 1902 in the cast. Top of crest has an acanthus leaf in center flanked by S scrolls.
Concrete posts with holes on the side indicate the enclosure may have been surrounded by iron or wood pipe.

Manufacturer:
None

Historical Notes:

Images:
PINNEY

Location:
Between the North and Colonial Roads on the western end
Section C-4

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:

Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section B Page 77

Date Range of Graves:
1867-1917

Description:
Iron footings in concrete coping only extant remains of what was once likely an iron enclosure.
Jno. L. Pinney on concrete threshold

Manufacturer:
none

Historical Notes:

Images:
PIPE

Partial list
Anderson
Brosnaham_obelisk
Eugeno
Johnson_Solari
McVoy
Muldon
Petersen
Stewart
Strazula
Thurman
Walton
Webb
White

Location:
various

Description:
Pipes were one way of establishing a cemetery boundary. There is a multiplicity of evidence of pipes in St. Michael’s Cemetery in the form of extant horizontal pipe as well as metal posts, concrete posts, and wooden posts.

Old term is gas pipe, modern term is water pipe. Same material and same installation.

Manufacturer:

Historical Notes:
Select Images:

Eugeno Plot
Johnson-Solarie
Stewart
PONS-QUIGLES

**Location:**
Between North and Colonial Roads on the western end
Section B-2

**Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:**
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Page 147

**Date Range of Graves:**
1862-1896

**Description:**
Combination wrought and cast iron full enclosure set in concrete coping. Three horizontal rail single square pickets topped with 4-sided spears without the ball tips, however there are some replacement spears with ball tips. Corner posts are square with larger 4-sided spears. Gate posts are open scroll.

One sided cast iron gate has two horizontal rails on bottom half with a lyre (harp) set between them. The matching sides of the gate are two vertical pickets topped with elaborate newels resembling a church roof and steeple. The top of the gate is rounded with a circle and M. QUIGLES underneath. Above the cresting is an open cross. This elaborate cast iron gate is copied on two other plots, Brent and Daniel Sullivan.

Part of four adjacent iron enclosures (from the north, Pons-Quigles, Gagnet, Moreno, Jordan) and sits across from two more iron enclosures to the east (from the north Hargis and Herron).

**Manufacturer:**
None
Historical Notes:

Images:
RIERA

Location:
Between North and Colonial Roads on the western end
Section C-1

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
This is a mausoleum and the iron gate is not mentioned in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section B Page 82

Description:
Short height cast iron gate with harp or lyre design in the middle topped with an upward torch with flame. Rather than a latch, the gate has a cast iron door knob. On the bottom left corner of the harp scroll the number 552 B is stamped. There may be letters preceding the numbers, which are no longer legible. Concrete pillars house two horizontal rows of iron pipe surrounding portions of the plot.
Threshold has date 1894
Brass plaque for Albert Riera

Manufacturer:
None noted

Historical Notes:

Images:
SCHAD

Location:
Between the North and Colonial Roads on the western end
Section D-2 and D-3

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section B Page 92

Date Range of Graves:
1886-1902

Description:
Wrought and cast iron combination full enclosure at half height set in heavy concrete coping. Two horizontal rail single square pickets topped with four-sided spears with ball tips. Corner and gate posts are open scroll.
Gate is extant with center picket extending above scroll crest.
Threshold has CONWAY SCHAD imprint.

Manufacturer:
none

Historical Notes:
SEXAUER

Location:
Between the North and Colonial Roads on the eastern end
Section D-6

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Family plot is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.

Date Range of Graves:
1889-1901

Description:
Only west panel extant of what was once a full enclosure. Wrought and cast iron combined. Three horizontal rail round, short long pickets with tips that are rounded on two sides and pointed on two sides topped with a ball. The corner posts are square cast iron and are the same as the corner and gate posts of the Thiesen enclosure (Springfield). The enclosure and corner posts (and missing gate posts) are the same as those found in Springfield Architectural Iron Works Catalog No. 27. The enclosure panels and picket tops are No. 40 on page 32 and the cast iron posts are No. 27 on page 31.
The southeastern panel of the Tapiola plot may have come from one of the now missing Sexauer panels.

Manufacturer:
Possible Springfield Architectural Iron Works

Historical Notes:
1986 photographs provided by Cynthia Dean shows a gate with square cast iron posts, high low pickets with same tips (2 sides round, 2 sides pointed) and SEXAUER plaque.
UWF Historic Trust Archives filmstrip 12-005, 17-001.
**SIMPSON_EAST**

This plot is adjacent to Simpson west plot. They are separate and do not share a common panel.

**Location:**

Between the North and Colonial Roads on the eastern end

Section D-7

**Referenced in Loa Lee Daniell:**

Iron Fence is noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.

Section B Page 68

**Description:**

Combination wrought and cast iron set in concrete coping. Two horizontal rails with single round pickets topped with four-sided spears without tips. Each panel, about midway, has two “u” shapes inverted upon each other forming an iron foot-brace under the enclosure panel. One “u” is upright and one “u” is turned down. Corner and gate posts are round cast iron.

Some of the posts appear to be replaced with steel. The family maintains the enclosure, which is in excellent repair

Gate is the same style as the enclosure panels

**Manufacturer:**

None

**Historical Notes:**

**Images:**
SIMPSON_WEST

This plot is adjacent to Simpson east plot. They are separate and do not share a common panel.

**Location:**
Between the North and Colonial Roads on the eastern end
Section D-6

**Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:**
Iron Fence is noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section B Page 55

**Description:**
Combination wrought and cast iron set in concrete coping. Two horizontal rails with round pickets with milled points. Each panel, about mid-way, has two “u” shapes inverted upon each other forming an iron foot-brace under the enclosure panel. One “u” is upright and one “u” is turned down.
Some of the posts appear to be replaced with steel. The family maintains the enclosure, which is in excellent repair
Gate has two diagonal braces extending out from the enclosure. The Gate is the same style as the enclosure panels.

**Manufacturer:**
None

**Historical Notes:**

**Images:**
SMITH

Location:
Between the North and Colonial Roads on the eastern end
Section C-7

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section B Page 53

Date Range of Grave:
1873

Description:
Wrought and cast iron combination full enclosure. Two horizontal rail single round pickets with milled points. Corner, line, and gate posts are slender round cast iron with open triangle picket tips.
Gate is extant and matches enclosure with the same round cast iron posts and picket tops on each end

Manufacturer:
none

Historical Notes:

Images:
SOUTHERLAND

Location:
Between the North and Colonial Roads on the eastern end
Section B-6 and B-7

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Page 108

Date Range of Graves:
1885-1891:
One-sided cast iron full enclosure set in stone coping. Two horizontal rails with vertical pickets in a figure eight style design clamped to top and bottom rail. One-sided cast iron picket tops appear to be part of the clamp. Round, riveted cast iron corner and gate posts.
Southerland components can be found in Robert Wood & Co’s Designs of Ornamental Ironwork, published @ 1850. The original sunburst style gate is shown on page 50 design No. 250 and the figure eight style enclosure panels are on page 46 No. 244.
Gate is new crafted by Kevin Marchetti. Image of original sunburst style gate found in 1940 T. T. Wentworth image found by Jacki Wilson, archivist for UWF Historic Trust.
Kevin Marchetti replaced south and west panels for this enclosure with components purchased from King Architectural Metals.
Threshold A. L. Southerland

Manufacturer:
Wood & Perot likely

Historical Notes:
UWF Historic Trust Archives St. Michaels iron-003 September 30, 1940
Iron Gate, St. Michael Cemetery. Picture made September 30, 1940 for T. T. Wentworth, Jr.
Front of picket top clamp on left, back of picket top clamp on right
STOKES FAMILY

Location:
North of North Road on the western end
Section A-2

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery,
Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen
Section C Page 132

Date Range of Graves:
1884-1921

Description:
Combination wrought and cast iron full enclosure with indented curved entrance. The
only curved entrance in the cemetery.

Victorian style three horizontal rail round short long pickets. Between the long pickets,
the top horizontal rail is pierced by rivets joining inverted scroll spacers, which are
attached to the pickets below the rails (Victorian style). The round pickets are topped
with 4-sided spears with ball tips (the most common tip style in cemetery). Corner and
gate posts are open scroll.

Gate matches enclosure style with inverted scroll at top with single spear topped picket
extending over top of gate.

Concrete threshold with STOKES.

Enclosure is due south and adjacent the John Stokes enclosure and the two plots share
the Stokes family Victorian style panel.

Manufacturer:
none
Historical Notes:

Images:
STOKES, JOHANNA

Location:
South of Colonial Road on the eastern end
Section E-6

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Fence is mentioned in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section A Page 38

Date Range of Graves:
1874-1883

Description:
One sided cast iron. Unique oval pickets with circles in the center. The tips are in the shape of a heart pierced down the center by a flower spear. Gate and corner posts are round cast iron and are the same as those on the Gonzalez plot to the east and on the five (Brosnahan, Evans, Hyer, Hernandez-Bonifay, B.D. Wright) New York Wire plots. The enclosure panel style is in the 1857 New York Wire Catalog, Fig 118 on page 118 and the heart shaped tips are on page 46, Fig 105.
Gate is missing but there is an image of a gate in old pictures. Gate crest looks like angel wings flanking a cross.

Manufacturer:
New York Wire likely

Historical Notes:
UWF Historic Trust Archives 6030-a-1015, 6030a2016,filmsrip 17-004, P-Cemeteries St Michaels Cem 52, P-Cemeteries St Michaels Cem Restoration 108,109
This cast iron design is in Mobile’s Magnolia Cemetery, on the Olivier House Hotel balcony on Toulouse Street and in the Louis I and Greenwood Cemeteries in New Orleans, Louisiana. It is pictured on page 175 Mary Louise Christovich, ed. *New Orleans Architecture, Volume III: The Cemeteries* (Pelican Publishing Company: Gretna, LA), 2004.

Images:
Fig. 118.—$1.50.

Fig. 135.—$1.75.
STOKES, JOHN

Location:
North of North Road on the western end
Section A-2

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Fence is not mentioned in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Page 132-133

Date Range of Graves:
1892-1933

Description:
Combination cast and wrought iron full enclosure. Three horizontal rails with short long round pickets topped with 4-sided spears with ball tips. The corner and gate posts are open scroll. The gate is the same style as the enclosure. It is topped with a cast iron cross with two “c” scrolls bordering the bottom of the cross. While the is no manufacturer’s name on the enclosure, with the exception of the gate top, the style is the same as that found on the Moreno enclosure from Springfield Architectural Iron Works. Even the gate hardware, which tends to be unique to the iron manufacturers, is identical to the Moreno gate.

There is a John Stokes nameplate on gate with two stars at each end. The nameplate is the same as that found on 5 other gates in the cemetery (Moreno, Langford, Touart, Avery, and Eldredge) which are all from Springfield Architectural Iron Works.

Cast iron setee decorated in a fern leaf pattern inside the enclosure on the Northwest corner. Directly to the south is another Stokes family enclosure. The two enclosures share the adjoining panel which is in the style of the Stokes family, not John Stokes.

John Stokes name on concrete threshold.
Manufacturer:
Springfield Architectural Iron Works - likely

Historical Notes:

Images:
John Stokes gate on the left, Moreno Gate on the right. Both plots have the same pickets, tips, posts, gates, and gate hardware. The John Stokes gate, with the cast iron cross and wrought iron scrolls, may have been customized by a local blacksmith.
SULLIVAN, DANIEL F

Location:
North of the North Road on the eastern end
Section B-4 and C-4

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Fence is not mentioned in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Page 139

Date Range of Graves:
1884-1886

Description:
Combination cast and wrought iron, full enclosure set in stone coping. Three horizontal rails single square pickets with 4-sided spears, no ball tips. The corner posts are slender square cast iron with spear tips. The three sets of gateposts are open scroll.

The cast iron gates are the same as Pons-Quigles, and Brent with harp or lyre in center topped with a cross. The cross on the Sullivan gate is a simple design, unlike the more elaborate crosses found on the Pons-Quigles and Brent gates. The Sullivan name is on the south gate but missing on the west gate.

West gate is missing in UWF Historic Trust Archives 1974 PATS photograph Restoration 1, 52, 52a.

Manufacturer:
none

Historical Notes:
UWF Historic Trust Archives P-Cemeteries St Michaels-Cem Restoration 28, 52
West gate
South gate
East Gate
SULLIVAN_FAMILY TOMB

Location:
Between North and Colonial Roads on the western end
Section E-3

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Tomb but not the brass door is noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section A Page 29

Date Range of Graves:
1911-1962

Description:
Marble Mausoleum with two brass doors. Top half of each door has barred window openings decorated with a wreath. Under the barred windows are scrolls and below which are inverted torches topped with ribbons. Outside of the tomb are hammered wrought iron gates with flattened milled points.
Sullivan 1912 on outside of tomb

Manufacturer:
none

Historical Notes:
UWF Historic Trust Archives P-cem-128

Images:
SUNDAY

Location:
North of North Road on the western end
Section A-2

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Page 134

Date Range of Graves
1886-1964

Description:
Combination wrought and cast iron full enclosure. Victorian style three horizontal rail square short long pickets. Between the long pickets, the top horizontal rail is pierced by rivets joining inverted scroll spacers, which are attached to the pickets below the rails (Victorian style). Picket tips are 4-sided spear with ball tip (most common picket style in cemetery). Corner and gate posts are open scroll. The enclosure style with three horizontal rails, short and long pickets, with C space rivets connecting the long pickets to the top rail. Catalog page gate and fence are in more than one Champion catalog.
Gate is extant with the Champion plaque just above the bottom rail. Elaborate gate crest with angel wings and dogwood flowers in the center. The ends of the gate crest have a single dogwood flower inside a dolphin scroll. Champion Iron Fence Co. Kenton, O plaque on the right side of the gate’s bottom horizontal rail.

Manufacturer:
Champion Iron Fence Co. Kenton Ohio
**Historical Notes:**

UWF Historic Trust Archives, 1994 Pats cemetery restoration photo 45 and 45a.

Holley-Credille enclosure is missing manufacturer but has same tips and same short long square pickets with same Victorian rivet details.

**Images:**
We call attention to our late improvements in making our Drive and Walk Gates for punch fences. The gates in a fence are the most conspicuous part of a fence, and therefore we have designed to decorate our gates in such style as to be pleasing to the eye, and retain the strength necessary in making a good substantial gate.

We have also adopted a gate latch that will admit of a gate being opened in or out, and a positive catch not likely to get out of order. Our improved self closing gate attachment is simply perfection, and has no equal. We use our improved latch and new ornaments upon our plainest and cheapest gates.

The ornamentation is the best air furnace malleable iron.

Our improved spring catch and self closing spring are shown on plate No. 13.
CHAMPION IRON FENCE CO., KENTON, O.

Our prices and weights include nine posts with iron foundations only.

Large posts for corners and gates are charged for according to designs selected.

Gates are also charged extra and measured in the fence.

No. 66. 4 inches square picket, 4 inch centre to centre, height from ground 3 feet 4 inches.

No. 67-4
TAPIOLA

Location:
South of Colonial Road on the eastern end
Section F-5

Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section A Page 32

Date Range of Graves:
1823-1929

Description:
Combination wrought and cast iron full enclosure (with a replacement panel on southern half of eastern panel). Victorian style three horizontal rail round short long pickets. Between the long pickets, the top horizontal rail is pierced by rivets joining inverted scroll spacers, which are attached to the pickets below the rails (Victorian style).

Pickets are topped with 4-sided spears with ball tips. Some of the picket tips have a flaw similar to the flaw found on Moyer (and B.A. Davis home fence). Square cast iron line posts with open scroll gate posts.

Gate is reconfigured from pieces of another enclosure, no manufacturer’s mark.

Manufacturer:
none

Historical Notes:
South portion of the eastern enclosure panel is missing the Victorian style c spacers and rivets. The picket tops have rounded bases differing from those on the other sides of the
enclosure. This panel is the same as the western remnant of what was once the Sexauer enclosure.

Images:
THIESEN

Location:
Between the North and Colonial Roads on the eastern end
Section C-5

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Page 118

Date Range of Graves:
1882-1936

Description:
Combination wrought and cast iron full enclosure. Three rail single round pickets with triangular fasteners at each rail/picket intersection. Pickets have inverted heart tips. Gate is extant with Springfield crest and THIESEN name on cast iron plaque under crest across the middle three gate pickets. Gate pickets are fan style and differ from enclosure pickets. Corner and gate posts are square cast iron with (quatrefoil) four-sided flower, with triangular details

Manufacturer:
Springfield Architectural Iron Works

Historical Notes:
Corner posts are the same as those on the north and south ends of the remaining west panel of Sexauer enclosure.

Images:
TOUART

Location:
North of North Road on the eastern end
Section A-1

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Page 136

Date Range of Graves:
1901-1936

Description:
Full enclosure bow and picket style. Two horizontal rows with vertical bow and pickets in Springfield Catalog 27 Style No. 54. Round pickets with 4-sided spear tips with ball at top. (most common tip style in cemetery). Corner and gate posts are open scroll as shown in Springfield Catalog 27 number 5.

Gate is bow and picket style No. 15 walk gate with same bow and picket as the enclosure panels with the Springfield logo at top crest. Crest panel across second rail with stars at each end reads TOUART.

Manufacturer:
Springfield Architectural Iron Works

Historical Notes:
Touart enclosure is adjacent on east side of Langford enclosure, also from Springfield, also with Crest panel across gate with starts at each end reads LANGFORD.
Images:

Photo by Liz Agne
Juncture of Touart and Langford enclosures. Although the styles are different, both enclosures are from Springfield Architectural Iron Works.
VEDAL

Location:
Between North and Colonial Roads on the eastern end
Section D-4

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Wire Fence not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986. (Mrs. Bruington does mention another family with a wire fence)
Section B Page 66

Date Range of Graves:
1885

Description:
Full enclosure wire fence set in concrete coping. Horizontal top rail in hollow cast iron with slender round cast iron corner and gate posts. Only wire fence extant in cemetery.
Matching wire gate intact.

Manufacturer:
none

Historical Notes:
Fence visible from UWF Historic Trust Archives image 7794-1b023

Images:
WILLIAMS

Location:
North of North Road on the eastern end
Section A-5

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Page 121

Date Range of Graves:
1894-1933

Description:
Combination cast and wrought iron full enclosure set in stone coping. Two horizontal rail bow and picket style. Pickets are round with 4-sided spears topped with ball tips (the most common tip style in the cemetery). The corner and gate posts are slender, square, cast iron topped with elaborated spears.
Gate is extant with the manufacturer’s plate on the bottom third. The obscured manufacturer’s name is Industrial Architectural Iron Works, Cincinnati Ohio.
Concrete threshold stamped John Williams.

Manufacturer:
Industrial Architectural Iron Works, Cincinnati Ohio

Historical Notes:

Images:
WINTERS

Location:
Between the North and Colonial Roads on the eastern end
Section C-5 and D-5

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section B Page 63

Date Range of Graves:
1852-1853

Description:
Full enclosure two rail single round pickets with milled points. The corner posts are simple rounded cast iron with acorn tops. The gate is double hung the only double gate extant in cemetery. Each corner has horizontal braces across the top rail, also unique to this plot. Braces extant in other plots are a vertical diagonal from the ground to the enclosure panel, usually at a line post.

Manufacturer:
none

Historical Notes:

Images:
WRIGHT, BENJAMIN DRAKE

Location:
South of Colonial Road on the eastern end
Section F-5

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Fence is mentioned in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 - ?, (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section A Page 32

Date Range of Graves:
1875

Description:
Combination cast and wrought iron
Cast Iron florets with bent wrought iron pickets. Similar to four others in the cemetery, Brosnaham, Benjamin D. Wright, Hyer and Evans. Round fluted cast iron corner and gate posts with pointed newel tops found in the 1857 New York Wire Catalog, Figure 2 on page 17. The square line post with same tip style as the four other similar enclosures as well as the dissimilar Bover enclosure is in the 1857 New York Wire Catalog, Figure 4 on page 17.
Enclosure panels are shown in the 1857 New York Wire catalog page 24 Fig. 12-C. The corner posts are on page 17 Fig. 2.
New gate and gate posts (note the new posts lack the flutes of the originals) by Kevin Marchetti
No historic photos found of the original Benjamin Drake Wright gate.

Manufacturer:
New York Wire
Historical Notes:

Google image of Civil War era photograph taken by George Barnard of the same enclosure/fence style around Forsyth Park in Savannah, Georgia¹

Images:

Fig. 12 C. is the pattern most generally employed. It is suitable for enclosing Well-holes in Stores, for Office-municipal, for Door-yards, for Cemetery lots, and, in fact, for every purpose where an iron fence is required. We can recommend this pattern as one which gives entire satisfaction to purchasers. It is in extensive use.

Fig. 12C.
### Table of Measurements

<table>
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<th>Post No.</th>
<th>Diam. (in.)</th>
<th>Height (ft.)</th>
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*Fig. 1 and 2 are used with the Composite Railing (Fig. VII). The posts for the latter are placed as shown.*
**WRIGHT_EAST**

There are two Wright family plots near each other. Wright_1 is east and Wright_2 is west. There is a third Wright plot, Benjamin Drake Wright south of the Colonial Road on the eastern end.

**Location:**

Between North and Colonial Roads on the eastern end

Section B-6

**Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:**

Iron Fence is noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.

Section C Page 119

**Date Range of Graves:**

1871-1874

**Description:**

Combination wrought and cast iron full enclosure set in concrete coping. Three horizontal rail single square pickets topped with 4-sided spears with ball tips. Corner and gate posts are round cast iron replicas ordered by Kevin Marchetti from King Architectural Metals.

Gate is new crafted by Kevin Marchetti.

WRIGHT on concrete threshold

**Manufacturer:**

None (King Architectural Metals for some of the new components)

**Historical Notes:**
WRIGHT_WEST

There are two Wright family plots near each other. Wright_1 is east and Wright_2 is west. There is a third Wright plot, Benjamin Drake Wright south of the Colonial Road on the eastern end.

Location:
Between North and Colonial Roads on the eastern end
Section B-5

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Page 116

Date Range of Graves:
1881-1924

Description:
Combination cast and wrought iron full enclosure set in concrete coping. Three horizontal rail single square pickets topped with 4-sided spears with ball tips. Corner and gate posts are square cast iron.
Gate is missing
WRIGHT on concrete threshold.

Manufacturer:
None

Historical Notes:
YONGE

Location:
Between the North and Colonial Roads on the eastern end
Section C-6

Referenced in Lola Lee Daniell:
Iron Fence is not noted in Bruington, Lola Lee Daniell, St, Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida: 1807 -? (NSDAR library: 1938) Published with additions (Anundsen Publishing Co, Decorah, Iowa), 1986.
Section C Page 115

Date Range of Graves:
1881-1887

Description:
Combination wrought and cast iron set in concrete coping. Full enclosure is three horizontal rails with short long, round pickets with tips. The tips are 4-sided spears without any ornamentation (ball) at the top. Corner and gateposts are open scroll.
Pieces of the gate are extant.
Yonge on concrete threshold

Manufacturer:
none

Historical Notes:

Images:
Fence Surrounding the Cemetery

In 1897 there was a wooden fence at the least, on the western most side of the cemetery. In 1922 citizens formed the St. Michael’s Cemetery Fence and Improvement Association and hosted a series of fundraisers to generate funds for the cemetery. The group approached B.A. Davis who contacted his iron fence distributor Stewart Iron Works. Stewart’s quote for a new iron fence was $4,395 without coping or gate (approximately $70,000 in 2016). By 1930 the community had not yet raised enough money to erect the fence. They voted to turn the funds over to the church but not until they consulted with a local attorney and had assurances from Bishop Toolin in Mobile that the funds would be used solely to construct a permanent fence around the cemetery. It must have been a sizeable amount of money, especially as this was during the Great Depression. Unfortunately the typewritten minutes of the meeting left dashes in place of a dollar amount.

In her book, Lola Lee Daniell Bruington included a photograph of the North Gate and what appears to be a wire fence taken in 1936. It is likely the gate and fence were funded

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by the money turned over to the Catholic Church in 1930. That wire fence succumbed to marauders during WWII. Fortunately, the North Gate survived the scrap heap.

North Gate

By 1936 the current North Gate on the western side of the cemetery was in place. Mounted on two stuccoed masonry pillars is an arched crest with the name ST. MICHAEL’S CEMETERY across a wire mesh screen topped with wrought iron scrolls and a cross. Each side is decorated with two sets of facing S scrolls encased in round cast iron posts.

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3 UWF, University Archives and West Florida History Center.
Timeline

1922 March 12, 1922 *Pensacola Journal* article Miss L.G. Flynn secretary of St. Michael’s Cemetery Fence and Improvement Association. Article asks for the public and for the Catholic and Protestant churches to raise funds to fence, beautify, and keep this sacred cemetery in order.” Donations sent to trustees for the fence fund Marion A. Quina and John Massey.

1922 March 29, 1922 Letter from Stewart Iron Works Company to Mrs. Emma H. Taylor stating that the company had received an inquiry from their representative Mr. B.A. Davis regarding the purchase of a fence for St. Michael’s. The quote was for $4,395 without coping or gate (@ $70,000 in 2016). Appendix

1922 March 31, 1922 *Pensacola Journal* article announcing a card party at the Knights of Columbus auditorium to raise funds for a fence for St. Michael’s organized by Mrs.

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4 UWF Historic Trust Archives Filmstrip 11-003, date unknown.
Emma Hulse Taylor. Mrs. Taylor is buried in St. Michael’s in the Innerarity plot. She died in 1924

1930  March 20, 1930 minutes (typed) of meeting held with Father Joseph Royer discussing that the group would not turn over the money collected so far for the purpose of erecting a fence around St. Michael’s until they heard from the Bishop in Mobile that the money would be used for a fence around the cemetery. Dr. F.G Renshaw, M. A. Quina, W.R. Gonzalez, John Massey, and S.A. Leonard. Appendix

1930  April 4, 1930 minutes (typed) Father Joseph Royer relayed he conferred with Bishop Toolin in Mobile who was agreeable to the plan to build a permanent fence around the cemetery. The group wished to consult with attorney Jerry J. Sullivan and the women who had helped raise money before turning over the funds. Note the amount of the funds is blank on the typed document. It must have been a sizeable amount and consider this was 7 months after the stock market crash of 1929 and at the beginning of the Great Depression. Appendix

1936  Lola Lee Daniell Bruington book p. vi shows the North Gate.

1937  Lola Lee Daniell Bruington book p ix says a steel fence surrounds the cemetery and Frank Bonifay is sexton

1944  December 3, 1944 Lola Lee Daniell Bruington article for Pensacola Journal describes the cemetery as deteriorated from neglect. She mentions in article that “iron fences [em]bedded in solid granite were torn up to be sold. Even the tall wire fence surrounding the cemetery did not preserve its sanctity from present day marauders.”
DEFINITIONS

Acanthus – Mediterranean plant with deeply serrated leaves used in classic Greek and Roman designs extensively adopted in ornamental iron work

Brace – a support that runs from a post or picket into the ground at a diagonal angle. Used to support the line posts or pickets in the middle of a side of fencing

Cast Iron – iron that has been poured into a mold to form its shape. Hard and brittle, pieces must be bolted together. Pieces break rather than bend

Cemetery – burying ground not adjacent to a church and not necessarily associated with a specific church or denomination

Cresting – elaborate topper for a gate

C-spacers – inverted “u” shapes under the fence rail and between the pickets. Ornamental and practical in maintaining the shape of the enclosure

Ductile Iron – post WWII iron alloy resembling cast iron but more porous and flexible

Enclosure – fencing or coping surrounding a grave site

Finial – the elaborate hat capping a post

Flutes – vertical ridges in a post

Gate – the opening and closing part of the fencing that allows entry into to the enclosure

Graveyard – burying ground adjacent to a church

H-scroll – two horizontal “c” shapes back to back under the fence rail and between the pickets. Ornamental and practical in maintaining the shape of the enclosure

Iron – one of earth’s most common elements, Fe and atomic number 26

Line Post – strong support at the end of a fencing panel. Often undecorative in shape and style, but of more substantial width than the fencing pickets

Lyre – musical instrument resembling a harp, found in funerary architecture

Milled Point – a picket sharpened at the end and left uncovered with a tip

Newel Post – a solid post used beside fencing gates and in the corners

Picket – the vertical fence posts

Picket Tops (or Spike, or Spearhead) – projectile points at the top of the fence pickets

Pier – vertical masonry post
Pipe Fence (or Gas Pipe Fence) – horizontal bars often set in concrete posts. They are usually plain but some manufacturers made them in elaborate designs

Post (or Newel Post) – the corner post often elaborate and matching the gate posts

Rail (or Channel Rail) – the horizontal bars through which the fence posts or pickets are pierced and held in place

Rivets - iron pieces used to join parts

S-scroll – elaborated “s” shape lying horizontally or vertically under the fence rail and between the pickets. Ornamental and practical in maintaining the shape of the enclosure

Tip – projectile point added to the top of a picket

Woven Wire – twisted metal pieces forming a woven screen for the enclosure. A precursor to the chain link fence

Wrought Iron – iron that is worked by hand to make its shape. Softer than cast and malleable, can be welded and does bend
PLOTS IN LOLA LEE DANIELL BRUINGTON’S SURVEY (CIRCA 1935-1986)

This is a comparison of the extant iron with the notations of iron fences or components made by Lola Lee Daniell Bruington in her surveys.¹ In sections A (1807) and B (1840) she failed to note only 30% of the iron. In section C (1880), the newer section, she failed to note 84% of the iron. The newer section would have been in better repair than the older sections so it is unlikely that she missed seeing the enclosures and more likely that she did not consider the new enclosures of as much importance as the old.

While she may not have recorded all of the iron fences in St. Michael’s Cemetery, Mrs. Bruington did provide a notation for the family of every one of the plots with an extant iron enclosure, with the exception of the Sexauer family. Edward Sexauer was a prominent Pensacola citizen in the late nineteenth century. He was the proprietor of the City Hotel on East Government Street, a founding member of Immanuel Lutheran Church, and served in local government. Edward Sexauer, who died in 1889, is interred at St. Michael’s Cemetery. His wife, Anna Sagehorn Sexauer, who died in 1901, and her father, Jacob Sagehorn, are buried next to him. The Sexauer plot, which was surrounded by an iron fence with the family name on the gate, was extant as late as 1986. Why Mrs. Bruington excluded any notation of this particular family plot in her survey is a mystery.²

All of the names below have extant iron components in St. Michael’s Cemetery as of this survey in 2016-2017.

Key
Yes indicates she noted the iron fence along with the family grave information
No fence means she did not note the iron fence
(48) is the page number where the cemetery plot is mentioned in her book
Sections A-C are Mrs. Bruington’s divisions of the cemetery (see map)

Section A 1807 pages 1-48

10 iron fences (+ 2 tombstones and 2 Tombs) extant
3 of 10 not mentioned

Bover (48) yes
Brosnaham (46) yes
Gonzalez_Don Manuel (48) yes
Hernandez_Bonifay (39) yes
Innerarity (47) no fence
Iron Tombstones (30) yes

² Thank you to Cynthia Green Dean who shared her photographs and research on the Sexauer family
Jerrison (39) yes
Moreno_Tomb (2) no gate
Nickelson_Rocheblave (4) no fence
Stokes_Johanna (38) yes
Sullivan_Family Tomb (29) no doors
Tapiola (32) no fence
Wright_BD (32) yes

Section B 1840 pages 49-100

22 fences (+ 2 gates and 1 tomb and 2 new) extant
7 of 22 not mentioned

Vedal (66) no fence
Evans (100) no fence
King (68) no fence
Brux (92-93) no fence
Hunt (76) no fence
Riera (82) no gate
Mitchell Brick enclosure (72) no gate
Schad (92) no fence
Smith (53) yes
Simpson East (68) yes
Simpson West (55) yes
Winters (63) yes
Pfeiffer_1 (64) yes
Pfeiffer_2 (64) yes
Pfeiffer_3 (66) no fence
Pfeiffer_JF gate (87) yes
Creary (69) yes
Campbell (70) yes
Avery (70) yes
Carnochan (71) yes
McRae (73) yes
Eldredge (81) yes
Abercrombie (84) yes
Hyer (85) yes
Bright (50) no fence - new
Merritt (52) no fence – new
Sexauer plot nor fence not mentioned
Section C 1880 pages 101-157 new cemetery

31 fences (+ 1 tomb) extant
26 of 31 not mentioned

Gingles-De La Rua (115) no fence
Southerland (108) no fence
John Stokes (132-133) no fence
Mallory (104) no fence
Credille (106) no fence
Overman (107) no fence
McFarland (112) no fence
Yonge (115) no fence
Leonard (130) no fence
Langford (134) no fence
Touart (136) no fence
Daniel Sullivan (139) no fence
Brent (142-143) no fence
Hargis (145) no fence
Herron (145) no fence
Jordan (147) no fence
Kilbee (152) no fence
Stokes (132) no fence
Conners_Krebs_Quigley (147) no fence
Moyer (105) no fence
Fordham (151) no fence
Pons Quigles (147) no fence
Moreno (157) no fence
Estergam (112) no fence
Dunn (127) no gate
Alemberte_Humphries (121-122) no fence
Theisen (118) yes
Wright East (119) yes
Wright West (116) no fence
Williams (121) yes
Sunday (134) yes
Gagnet (148) yes
Civic Center

NW of North Rd

NE of North Rd

SECTION C 1880 (LL Daniell p. 101-157)

SECTION C 1880 (LL Daniell p. 101-157)

1870 Fence (LL Daniell)

W between North and Colonial Rd

E between North and Colonial Rd

SECTION B 1840 (LL Daniell p. 49-100)

W Colonial Rd

E Colonial Rd

SW of Colonial Rd

SE of Colonial Rd

SECTION A 1807 (LL Daniell p. 1-48)

SECTION D 1938 (LL Daniell no mention)

50 ft section added after 1938 (LL Daniell)

S IHMC
Iron noted in “An historic overview of St. Michael’s cemetery Pensacola, Florida” by Dian Lee Shelley

Funded by a work-study grant from the Historic Pensacola Preservation Commission and the University of West Florida Department of History, Dian Lee Shelly researched St. Michael’s Cemetery in 1970 (Appendix C). The study provides a historic overview of the cemetery, gravesite locations, funerary structures and a brief description of the “wrought iron fences.” The study also provides unnamed drawings of the iron enclosure styles.

For this survey (2016-2017), it is important to point out that many of the enclosures in St. Michael’s Cemetery are cast iron; only a portion of the iron fences are wrought iron. For example, the oak leaf design Estergam enclosure and the grape cluster design Abercrombie enclosures are excellent examples of nineteenth century cast iron. The majority of the iron enclosures in St. Michael’s cemetery are a combination of wrought and cast iron.

Regardless of the sweeping designation of the iron as wrought, the survey and drawings provide an excellent snap shot of the material that was extant in 1970. The 1970 survey has 15 drawings of enclosure panel styles. All but one of the 15 drawings can be attributed to extant enclosures in the cemetery. Numbering the drawings from top to bottom, left to right, drawing number 14 with two horizontal rails and short long milled point pickets cannot be attributed to any extant enclosures. The short picket as drawn appears to be very low to the ground as compared to the other short long picket styles in the cemetery. The bottom rail and pickets could be submerged underground. For example, the bottom horizontal rails of the Bover and Touart enclosures are no longer visible due to sinking. Or, drawing number 14 may have been of one of the enclosures noted as having been extant which are now gone.1

The Vedal wire enclosure is missing from the 15 drawings in the survey. This absence is reasonable as the wire could easily be confused with a modern chain link fence. The cast iron Overman enclosure is not noted, again reasonable as only portions of the enclosure remain. Finally, the tomb of John Hunt is surrounded by two iron enclosures. The interior enclosure is not included in the 1970 survey.

For some reason the survey does not include the unique Southerland enclosure in the wrought iron fence drawings. However, the survey does include a drawing of the Southerland tomb in the “Ovan” Tombs section. The cast iron Southerland enclosure is not new, as it is pictured in the 1940 “Pensacola the Cradle of History” publication. Due to periods of neglect, the enclosure could have been lying on the ground or covered in vegetation in 1970. It is unlikely that the enclosure was relocated to its present location, as the square Southerland tomb is visible in the 1940 photograph.

1 This excludes the demolished Sexauer enclosure which would have been extant in 1970 and which is included as being of the first style drawn. The three other plots in this survey (2016-2017) that once had iron are Pinney, Conners_Krebs_Quigley, and Kilbee. In addition, there are several plots noted as having an “iron fence” in the Lola Lee Daniell Bruington survey with no extant enclosures.
One final note about the 1970 study is about the dates attributed to the iron. It appears the study associated the iron fence dates with the dates on the graves they enclose. Unlike tombstones, which traditionally display the birth and death dates of the interred, iron enclosures may not contain any notation of their date. Additionally, enclosures’ erection dates may not coincide with people’s burial dates. At one point, St. Michael’s Cemetery had several wooden enclosures. There are no longer any wooden enclosures in the cemetery. Wooden enclosures could have been replaced well after burials with iron. The Brosnaham plot is surrounded by a nineteenth century Wickersham fence. The burial dates in that family’s plot range from 1833 to 1910, a 77-year range. Prior to the Civil War, it was less likely for an iron foundry to stamp the company logo on its product. Many of the enclosures in the newer sections of the cemetery originated during the post war economic boom and those bear the manufacturer’s name and assembly date.

It was not necessarily the purpose of the 1970 survey to identify and explain the purpose of the iron in St. Michael’s Cemetery, nor was that the purpose of Lola Lee Daniell Bruington in 1935. While incomplete from the focused perspective of this survey (2016-2017), both surveys were thoroughly conducted and provide a helpful view of the funerary material that was extant at the time.
CONCLUSION AND METHODOLOGY

This survey of the iron at St. Michael’s Cemetery in Pensacola, Florida was conducted from June 2016 until June 2017. The city’s location in the northwestern most portion of the state, along the Gulf of Mexico steers its history to the west. Pensacola is more closely related in history and trade to the neighboring metropolises of Mobile, Alabama and New Orleans, Louisiana than other Florida cities. Until the city gained access to the continental interior in the later part of the nineteenth century, the seaport was its primary artery for communication and commerce. And so as Pensacola developed it was natural for the built environment to use materials suitable to the warm, wet, sometimes violent climate of the other cities along the Gulf. Like New Orleans and Mobile, many of Pensacola’s historic buildings have iron structural supports, iron cornices, iron balconies, and iron fences.¹

It would only be natural for families to select iron to surround their cemetery plots. What is remarkable is the quantity and quality of iron remaining in Pensacola’s St. Michael’s Cemetery.

To conduct this survey, I began by mapping, logging, and photographing all of the iron in the cemetery. By documenting the details for each enclosure such as picket shape and panel style on an excel spreadsheet I was able to find similarities and differences that may have been missed upon visual inspection. My husband and I took hundreds of photographs and these were cataloged by family name. Listing the known factors narrowed the unknown factors.

Fifteen of the enclosures bear a manufacturer’s mark. I searched for and found all but one of the iron manufacturers’ catalogs. By examining the details of the extant material with the images in the catalogs, I was able to match style numbers to those enclosures.

To attach a manufacturer to the enclosures without the company’s mark, I determined that there should be at least two indicators that link the material with a particular foundry. Using this method, I have been able to reasonably trace the manufacturer of an additional 15 enclosures bringing the total to 30 out of 61.

After exhausting the local archives, I broadened the scope of research including newspapers, Library of Congress Historic American Building Survey, National Register of Historic Places Nominations, books, blogs, and writing devoted to iron, as well as visits to other cemeteries.

I am hopeful that placing the cemetery’s iron enclosures in historical context and illuminating the story of its origins will bring additional value to the material and to St. Michael’s.

¹ Cynthia Catellier, “Pensacola’s Cast Iron Architecture,” Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. 94 No. 4
IDEAS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Rail lines and the relationship to the selection of iron fencing in Pensacola

Family relationships among similar iron enclosures

What happened to the Sexauer plot and why was it considered unimportant by Lola Lee Daniell Bruington?
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APPENDIX

A  Johnson & Son
B  Bliss Quarterly 1897
C  An Historic Overview of Saint Michael’s Cemetery Pensacola, Florida
D  Cosgrove (from Bliss Quarterly)
E  Letter from Stewart Iron (regarding exterior fence)
F  Correspondence with Priests (regarding funds collected for fence)
An Interesting History of 18 Years of Business.

EIGHTEEN years ago, in August, 1881, after a successful business career of
many years in Milton, Fla., Mr. Wm. Johnson, senior member of the large
mercantile firm of Wm. Johnson & Son, corner Palafox and Intendencia streets,
began business at this same stand with Mr. L. M. Davis as a partner. This part-
nership continued for a time, until Mr. Davis was succeeded by Mr. W. J. Forbes,
and the firm name was known as Johnson & Forbes. At the beginning of the
present year this partnership was dissolved by mutual consent and the firm name
was changed to that of Wm. Johnson & Son, Mr. Wm. R. Johnson becoming
junior partner.

Thus in brief is the history of a firm name; but if the history of the business
it has done, of the friends it has made, of the failures it has seen around it, and
the disasters it has survived, could all be written, it would require a volume of
many pages to tell the story. As it is, the firm of Wm. Johnson & Son to-day
represents the oldest continuous business in one location in the city and the 18
years that have gone by have made it the best known and most extensively patron-
ized house in West Florida.

A JOURNAL reporter paid a visit to this well known business establishment in
the preparation of this edition and had a short chat with the members of the firm
and the heads of departments. When the firm of Johnson & Forbes was dissolved
a slight change was made in the force of salesmen employed, but the present
force is now complete in every way. Messrs. Paul Gray and J. E. Mullar have
charge of the dry goods department; Messrs. Frank Pout and E. L. Reese of the
clothing department; Mr. N. C. McMillan of the shoe department; and Mr. Ben.
D. Beas of the hardware and crockery department. These efficient heads of de-
partments, together with a large force of assistants, are prepared to give the
public the most prompt and courteous treatment.

This large department store contains everything—dry goods, clothing, boots
and shoes, millinery, trunks, carpets, matting, hardware, crockery, farm supplies,
and everything else which a public patronage demands. It is needless to say
that the firm has grown in strength and favor in company with the growth and
development of Pensacola and West Florida.

The reporter asked Mr. Johnson to what he attributed his success in business,
"There are many things which have made our business grow," said Mr.
Johnson, "honest dealing and prompt and courteous treatment, with an ability
to give the people just what they want at reasonable prices, have been the chief
factors in our success. Our liberal use of printers' ink and continued newspaper
advertising have made possible the present fine patronage we enjoy. I may say
that the money we have spent in newspaper advertising has given us greater
returns than any other item of expense."

This firm now possesses one of the largest, if not the largest, stock of goods
ever brought to Pensacola.
A MODEL MODERN HOME.

The New Residence of Mr. Wm. R. Johnson on North Hill.

No portion of the city presents such a substantial evidences of vigorous growth as the North Hill region, where, within the past few months, more costly residences have been erected than in any other section of the city. Viewed from a distance, the great cluster of new homes in this district presents the appearance of a newly-built city of considerable size, outside of but immediately adjacent to the old. Among the latest, and certainly, one of the most elaborate and complete, is that just undergoing its finishing touches at the hands of Contractor A. V. Clubb and his employees, for Mr. Wm. R. Johnson, of the firm of Wm. Johnson & Son, at the corner of Gonzalez and Baylen streets.

This handsome structure stands well back from the street, in a very large plot of ground, and within one block of the North Hill electric car line. It is elevated about five or six feet above the natural surface, and its picturesque front view of the main portion of the bay may be said.

There are six rooms, kitchen pantry and butter's pantry on the first floor, and five rooms, numerous closets and bath room above, with speak-through, telephone, electric lights, a works and hot and cold water.

A large furnace of the latest patented type, situated in the basement, furnishes sufficient warmth, except in extreme cold weather, through the dwelling.

The exterior is painted two good coats of stone-colored mixture of flat lead and linseed oil, with site trimmings.

The interior is finished in oil, extending the natural beauty of our native wood; the vestibule, Land and entry, and stairway are handsome specimens of the contractor's skill, panel wainscoting, in the staircase and the stairway to the floor above, the principal ceiling above the water tank and circular grill forming an oval in the rear, from which one can look through to the parlor, dining room and dining room, and sitting rooms, all the way down.
A FANTASTIC CEMETERY.

As a rule a cemetery is not an altogether pleasing subject, for in its silent archives are sealed the voices of the departed, while the sentinels that stand watch over the lonely berths of the sleeping suggest to the active mind the finale of its own career, and such thoughts tend to awaken the uncertain hopes, the dreads and the fears that are inseparably linked with our ignorance of the Hereafter. But it is not the purpose to call attention to St. Michael's burial ground to impress the fact that people die in Florida as well as elsewhere and that we have a cemetery for that is understood, but to those who delight in the curious and antique and nature, this old city of the dead presents many attractions.

Old St. Michael's cemetery is situated close to the city, at the eastern end of Garden street. When one enters the gate and starts down the labyrinth of
the forgotten it might be well to remember that this is probably the oldest cemetery in the United States. The place presents the appearance of a fantastic old live oak forest, for the sky is obscured from view by the intermingling limbs, while growing in wild profusion are the numerous beautiful vines, known only to the southland. So thick are the vines and shrubbery that many places are quite impassible, and incredible as it may seem, wildcats made their lair in this jungle only two years ago and their raids upon chicken roosts and the lacerating of dogs led to their ultimate slaughter.

Every foot of ground in this old cemetery has been used over and over as generations came and passed. Wooden headblocks were probably used until a half a century ago and such would decay within a few years. Then came the custom of walling up the graves with brick and everywhere these old graves, lying in acute angles to each other, are to be seen, unless the shrubs
and vines have concealed them. Later came the use of the tombstones, and one may note in a small space all the various styles as they changed from time to time.

This picturesque old cemetery once a year becomes the cynosure of all classes. On "All Soul's Night" the weird gloom of this dense forest is lighted with ten thousand burning candles and down the avenues among the tombs flit the dazzling beauty and fairy forms of bubbling youth, intermingled with those whom Age has marked for her own.

As one stands in this dim old forest of the departed and meditates upon the surroundings, there is found abundant food for thought. Somewhere here lie the remains of the once famous dashing great half-breed chief of the Creek Indians, General Alexander McGillveray; here lie men noted in the time of the British occupation; here lie notables of the Spanish reign; but their titled dust found its level with that of the humble peasantry, for after all we must learn that

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth ere gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour,
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."
THE INEVITABLE.

On the gilded sea of glory, or the dismal gulf of gloom,
Human lives are ever sailing from the cradle to the tomb.
Yet they scarcely realize it as they skim the waters o'er,
Ere they sink beneath the billows and their voice is heard no more.

Death is reaping old and feeble with the beautiful and fair,
Healthful men and lovely women, children with their sunny hair;
Smiling infant, merry maiden happy youth in life's sweet bloom,
Are cut down and laid together in the bosom of the tomb.

Every breath some one is dying, every second some one's dead,
Death goes tramping on forever with a cruel thudding tread.
Broken hearts and weeping mourners number thousands every day,
As loved ones are covered over in their silent beds of clay.

Boasting men and haughty women, aristocracy and class,
Blend their dust with beggar's ashes 'neath a covering of grass:
Tyrant king, despotic ruler, injured peasant, downtrodden slave,
Find their equals when they mingle with each other in the grave.

Learned and ignorant, wise and foolish, high and low, and great and small,
Brave and coward, saint and sinner, find a bed upon the pall.
And their deeds of life soon vanish, like a bubble in a gust,
And their history is forgotten as they moulder in the dust.

Thus the world's passed on for ages, thus it passes on today;
Life is but a short duration 'tween the cradle and the clay;
Yet men scarcely realize it as they spin the silver breath
Ere the music turns to silence and the song is hushed in death.

Countless barks glide ever onward, in the darkness, in the light,
And at best 'tis but a moment from the morning 'til the night.
Yet men do not comprehend it as they dip the feather ear,
Till they feel the mighty surges breaking on the farther shore.

Then, oh, let their lives be useful; let them live to love and bless:
Let them bear each others burdens; let them help those in distress:
Let them be a happy people, casting sunshine into gloom;
It will bless the world forever though they slumber in the tomb.

C. H. B.
HISTORIC ST. MICHAEL’S CEMETERY

AN HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF SAINT MICHAEL'S CEMETERY
Pensacola, Florida

compiled from research completed on a Work-Study Grant
from the Historic Pensacola Preservation Commission
and the Department of History, University of West Florida
by Dian Lee Shelley
September 1, 1970

Our special thanks to Ms. Shelley and all those who have contributed
to researching and documenting the history of this valuable landmark.
It is romantic to associate wrought iron fences with a Latin influence but in St. Michael's Cemetery this does not apply. Only 14 of the 57 wrought iron fences around family plots were erected prior to 1860. Of these two have dates in the 1830's, three in the 1840's, and eight in the 1850's. Only two of this number are of Latin extraction. It is also interesting to note that Abercrombie and Gonzalez, two families noted for their brick works, had elaborate wrought iron fences rather than the brick walls many of their contemporaries chose.

STYLES OF WROUGHT IRON FENCES
APPENDIX D Cosgrove (from Bliss Quarterly)
They employ four clerks who are continually kept busy waiting upon their many customers. Their motto is small profit and quick sales, and their reasonable prices reveals the secret of their success.

**Cosgrove Foundry and Machine Co.**

This Company is composed of C. M. Sweeney, president; John Purdy, treasurer; and W. J. Cosgrove, secretary. The foundry and machine shops are located at 610 South Palafox street wharf in Pensacola. They are expert workmen themselves and in addition keep employed a force of skilled engineers, machinists and blacksmiths. They furnish estimates on engines and boilers, keep sawmill supplies, solicit out-of-town work and guarantee prompt attention. Ship and steamship work is made a specialty. Stanchions, bulkheads, valves, pipes, pumps, connections for steam, water or gas are quickly removed, put in or adjusted and satisfaction guaranteed.

**Jeweler.** One of the most skillful watchmakers in this country is Mr. Peter Lindenstruth of 116 South Palafox street. This fact has been demonstrated to such an extent that he has secured the high-class work of the city and country. When one desires first-class repairs he brings the work to this place. Mr. Lindenstruth is also a manufacturing jeweler, and a repairer and fitter of optical instruments, and nothing proves too difficult for him to either repair or manufacture. This
APPENDIX E  Letter from Stewart Iron (regarding exterior fence)
March 29, 1922.

Mrs. Emma H. Taylor,
222 W. De Sota St.,
Pensacola, Fla.

Dear Madam:

Some little time ago we received a letter from our representative, Mr. B. A. Davis, advising that the fence committee had adopted our proposition for purchasing the fence and gates together with piers for St. Michael’s Cemetery.

He further stated that the committee was then busy raising funds. At that time we wrote Mr. Davis advising in part that as indications point to your being able to raise the money without a great deal of delay that it might be a good thing for you to place your order so that we could protect you on the present material prices, in which case we would be willing to hold the order in that state until you had assurance of being able to collect the entire amount. We also called attention to the fact that the mills were claiming to be selling raw material at under cost prices and that before many weeks pass looked for a stiffening of steel market prices.

The advance has come but we are protected to May 1st under our present contract. The writer figured this job down to rock bottom and, of course, under the conditions we will not advance our price before May 1st, but would be compelled to do so after that date, if we have not by that time received authority to specify the material with our sources of supply under our contract basis.
Cost of coping not included.

Said to be 3300' in length, including gate, but not including price of gate, which have not been definitely decided. $4395.00 (Approximate) —

More fencing — about 135' per foot extra.

If there is 5' high — coping not further than party board, set in concrete — the price would be worth about 25% more.
Mrs. Emma H. Taylor,                             March 29, 1922.

It is hoped you are meeting with success in raising the funds and will be able to immediately advise us of at least within a few weeks advise us to go ahead with the work.

Our suggestion is made only as a protection to you and believe you know our Company to be one of high standing and one that would take no undue advantage of your committee if they were to send us a formal order and thus enable us to protect them on material purchases.

If any of your committee desires to see plans of the work that we offered, Mr. B. A. Davis will be very glad to show them to you, but on the other hand, if any of the committee would like one or more blue prints of the work, we can mail them to you direct if you will kindly drop us a line.

Cordially yours,

THE STEWART IRON WORKS COMPANY.

WSR:BW

Secretary.
APPENDIX F  Correspondence with Priests (regarding funds collected for fence)
Below is a record of the Minutes of Meeting
held by Trustees, St. Michael's Cemetery Association:

Pursuant to call of meeting by Father Joseph Royer, a meeting was held on Thursday, March 30th, 1950, in the office of Dr. F. C. Renshaw, Pensacola. The following members of the Association were present:

Father Joseph Royer
Dr. F. C. Renshaw
M. A. Quina
W. R. Gonzalez
John Massey
S. A. Leonard

Father Royer explained the object of the meeting to discuss the advisability of turning over to Bishop Teolila the money held by the Treasurer of this Association, raised primarily for the purpose of erecting a fence around St. Michael's Cemetery.

After much discussion of the subject by the members of the committee present, it was unanimously the opinion that the money entrusted to our care could not be turned over to the Bishop without an agreement from him, to the effect that a permanent fence would be built around St. Michael's Cemetery.

Therefore, upon motion of John Massey, seconded by Dr. F. C. Renshaw, the committee composed of Father Royer and S. A. Leonard, were appointed to confer with the Bishop in Mobile and advise him of the trust fund and the position the committee felt themselves placed in, and, to ascertain if it was his intention to build the fence around St. Michael's Cemetery.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

[Signature]
President.

[Signature]
Secretary.
RECORD OF MEETING HELD APRIL 4th, 1950.

Pursuant to call of Father Joseph Royer, a meeting of the St. Michael's Cemetery Association was held in the office of Dr. F. G. Renshaw on the 4th. of April, 1950, with the following members present,

Father Joseph Royer  
Dr. F. G. Renshaw  
W. R. Gonzalez  
John Massey  
S. A. Leonard.

Father Royer explained the object of this called meeting was to advise the members of the Association that he had personally conferred with Bishop Toolin in Mobile a few days prior to this meeting, advising him of the Trustees attitude and position with regard to the trust fund raised for the purpose of building a fence around St. Michael's Cemetery.

Father Royer advised at this meeting that Bishop Toolin is entirely agreeable and in sympathy with our plan, and agrees to build a permanent fence around St. Michael's Cemetery.

Father Royer then asked the Association to instruct the Treasurer to turn over to him the funds in his possession, amounting to $ , to be handed to Bishop Toolin to be used in the improvements contemplated for St. Michael's Cemetery, which includes the erection of a fence around the Cemetery.

After a great deal of discussion pro and con on this subject, Mr. Jerry J. Sullivan was asked to attend the meeting, and Dr. Renshaw explained the object and requested Mr. Sullivan's advice on the legal position of the Trustees in turning over this fund. Mr. Sullivan voiced the opinion that we should have the consent of the parties responsible for this fund to transfer our trust to the Bishop. After this opinion was rendered upon motion by S. A. Leonard, and seconded by John Massey, it was decided to have another meeting called at some convenient date, at which Mrs. David Tobin, Miss Lottie Flynn, Mr. Hobart Cross, and Mr. T.W. Saltmarsh would be requested to attend for the reason that they were among the originators of the fund for the building of the cemetery fence.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

President

 Secretary.
RECORD OF MEETING HELD APRIL 4th, 1930.

Pursuant to call of Father Joseph Royer, a meeting of the St. Michael's Cemetery Association was held in the office of Dr. F. D. Renshaw on the 4th. of April, 1930, with the following members present,

Father Joseph Royer
Dr. F. D. Renshaw
W. R. Gonzalez
John Massey
S. A. Leonard.

Father Royer explained the object of this called meeting was to advise the members of the Association that he had personally conferred with Bishop Toolin in Mobile a few days prior to this meeting, advising him of the Trustees attitude and position with regard to the trust fund raised for the purpose of building a fence around St. Michael's Cemetery.

Father Royer advised at this meeting that Bishop Toolin is entirely agreeable and in sympathy with our plan, and agrees to build a permanent fence around St. Michael's Cemetery.

Father Royer then asked the Association to instruct the Treasurer to turn over to him the funds in his possession, amounting to $ , to be handed to Bishop Toolin to be used in the improvements contemplated for St. Michael's Cemetery, which includes the erection of a fence around the Cemetery.

After a great deal of discussion pro and con on this subject, Mr. Jerry J. Sullivan was asked to attend the meeting, and Dr. Renshaw explained the object and requested Mr. Sullivan's advice on the legal position of the Trustees in turning over this fund. Mr. Sullivan voiced the opinion that we should have the consent of the parties responsible for this fund to transfer our trust to the Bishop. After this opinion was rendered upon motion by S. A. Leonard, and seconded by John Massey, it was decided to have another meeting called at some convenient date, at which Mrs. David Tobin, Miss Lettie Flynn, Mr. Hobart Cross, and Mr. T. W. Saltmarsh would be requested to attend for the reason that they were among the originators of the fund for the building of the cemetery fence.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

President
Secretary.
Pensacola, Florida
May 9, 1930.

Below is a record of the Minutes of Meeting held at 10:00 A. M. today in the office of Dr. F. G. Renshaw, Pensacola.

The meeting was held pursuant to the call of Father Joseph Royer, as President of the Committee, in compliance with motion made at the meeting of April 4th. when it was decided upon this motion to invite the ladies and other members of the Committee who were responsible for the raising of the funds for the cemetery fence, to be present.

The meeting was called to order by Father Royer, and the following members of the Committee were present:

Mrs. David Tobin
Mrs. Sherry McAdams
John Massey
M. A. Quina
Dr. F. G. Renshaw
Father Joseph Royer
S. A. Leonard

The minutes of the two meetings of March 20th. and April 4th. were read and unanimously adopted. The Secretary then explained to the ladies present the object of the meeting, and advised that it was the wish of the Committee to obtain the approval of the ladies who did such noble work in raising the money for the cemetery fence to be erected, to turn the funds now in the hands of the Secretary over to Bishop Toolin for the uses and purposes for which the money was raised.

At this point, Father Royer again assured the Committee that Bishop Toolin was agreeable to using the money in our hands for the purpose of building a permanent fence around St. Michael's Cemetery and that he, Father Royer, had before him plans and specifications of a permanent fence, and reported that he had been authorized by Bishop Toolin to proceed with the construction of the fence as soon as possible.

Therefore, upon motion of John Massey, seconded by Dr. F. G. Renshaw and M. A. Quina, the Secretary was authorized to draw the necessary voucher for the use of Bishop T. J. Toolin of Mobile transferring the funds of $ now in his possession, over to the Bishop in accordance with this resolution. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.