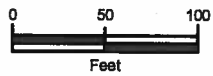


 Project Boundary



Source(s): SurVtech Solutions, Inc.; ESRI World Imagery Basemap

Disclaimer: The information depicted on this figure is for conceptual purposes only, serves to aid a licensed engineer or geologist in rendering professional services, and is subject to review and approval by appropriate regulatory agencies.

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



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Aerial Photograph
Manatee Burying Ground
Manatee County, Florida

Project:	AJ18420.00
Date:	May 2019
Drawn By:	JRN
Checked By:	MP
Approved By:	PDJ
Figure:	2

Survey Methodology

Cultural resource management involves a series of activities carried out in succession. The first activity is survey, which is a systematic examination of historic resources. Survey is undertaken to determine the nature, extent, and character of historic properties, which includes buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts significant to national, state, and/or local history.

Background Research

Among the initial steps of the survey was to review the records of the Florida Master Site File for Manatee County, the City of Bradenton, the Manatee Village Historic Park, the State of Florida Archives, University of Florida's Map and Imagery Library (including historic aerials and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps), and local libraries. All information collected is represented in this report and Master Preservation Plan.

There are few original documents related to Manatee Burying Ground and Manatee Village Historical Park serves as the primary repository. After an initial review of secondary histories, previous surveys, and FMSFs, the additional pre-survey planning included the acquisition of current property appraiser data, historic and current United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps.

Few surveys have been conducted for the City of Bradenton and Manatee County regarding the extant historic resources. Each survey report holds valuable information relating to the development of Bradenton, and Manatee County, overall. Those reports include:

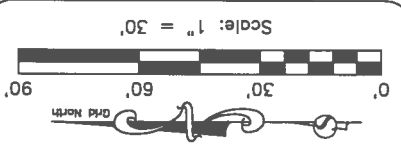
- 1981 – A Historical, Architectural and Archaeological Survey of the City of Bradenton, Florida by Marion M. Almy, M. McCahon, and Phillip A. Werndli (Manuscript No. 735).
- 2001 – Cultural Resources Survey: Proposed Replacement-in-kind Cell Tower #257X, Bradenton Site, Manatee County, Florida by Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc., Gainesville. Submitted to Geosyntec Consultants, Boca Raton (Manuscript No. 7754).

The historical context for the 1850 Manatee Burying Grounds was predominantly provided by the Manatee Village Historical Park. Additional sources for supplemental information include the Manatee County Property Appraisers Office; Bureau of Historic Preservation, Tallahassee; State Archives of Florida, *Florida Memory Project*, Government Documents Department, University of Florida; Map and Imagery Library, Smathers Library, University of Florida; Manatee County Public Library; and the Library of Congress. A more in-depth assessment of historical information collected by the Manatee Village Historical Park on the pioneer families and important groups whose permanent home is the Manatee Burying Ground is found in the Master Preservation Plan.

Field Investigation

There are several methodologies for survey. The goal of this survey was continued maintenance with the help of a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Survey and Master Preservation Plan to help prioritize marker repairs and provided Best-Practice Maintenance to eliminate vandalism and loss. Another important aspect of both survey and Preservation Plan was to provide the best solution for historic tree maintenance, as markers were found to be altered or damaged due to historic tree growth. This current survey and Preservation Plan is expanding upon an earlier survey conducted in 1976.

In March and April 2019, Survtech Solutions, Inc., performed a GPR Survey to document hyperbolic features indicative of suspected historical grave like features or signs of previous excavation. GPS and a Sokkia Set330R3 Total Station was used to locate physical above ground features, such as headstones, vaults, and other markers including the entry gate, fence and historic marker. The survey was performed with a Panasonic Toughpad FZ-G1 Utility Scan DF digital control unit. The survey area consisted of a grid consisting of 260' x 260' for 1.5 acres. The GPR team scanned transects spaced at intervals of approximately five-feet, to form an orthogonal grid pattern (east-west transects and north-south transects) across the survey area. GPR transects are lines on the ground with which the GPR antenna traveled and subsurface profile was collected. Along each transect line, the ends of transects were marked with plastic flags on wire pins. A pattern of transect lines were laid out using a measuring wheel and estimated right angles. Obstructed areas of the site were evaluated using a modified pattern of GPR transect lines where diversions were made to avoid obstructions such as landscaping or physical structures. The 188 GPR transects were labelled T-1 through T-188. The GPR Survey captured above ground concrete and stone headstones and vaults, tree locations and grave features within the boundary of the burial ground (**Figure 2**). A breakdown of all figures can be found in the GPR Survey Report in **Appendix A**.



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Legend

○	Concrete/Stone Headstone
⊙	Sign
⊗	Oak Tree
*	Palm Tree
⊕	Unknown Tree
⊗	Hyperbolic +
⊗	Hyperbolic -
⊕	Near Surface Layer
⊙	Shallow Hyperbolic
⊕	Small Shallow Hyperbolic
⊗	Excavation
⊗	Anomaly
⊕	Hyperbolic Broadband
⊕	Gate
—x—	Fence



PROJECT NO.: 20190069
 PHASE: I
 LAST FIELD DATE: 04/12/19

Figure 3
Manatee Burying Ground

Drawing Name: 20190069_1E

Burying Ground History

Evolution of Cemeteries

Early burials in the United States were primarily in churchyard cemeteries or common areas near the center of a city or town. These areas were typically treated as unattractive necessities to be avoided by the living and were most often neglected. The rural cemetery movement began in New England in 1831, as the central burial grounds became overcrowded and public health hazards. Larger cemeteries were established outside the city center, and many occupants of older graveyards were reinterred in these new, park-like settings. The movement redefined the public's perception and resulted in a positive image of peacefulness surrounded by nature and even led to the creation of public parks. Tombstones became an art form: elaborate markers and walls defining the grave plots were erected by families.

The following decades saw a rise in the popularity of cremation and declining demand for monuments. Due to this, by 1855 the rural cemetery movement had evolved into a lawn cemetery movement. Common open space with unbroken lawn scenery characterized cemeteries of this era.



Figure 3. A historic view of Manatee Burying Ground.

After 1920, the landscape had changed yet again with the rise of the memorial park movement. This reflected changing opinions in American society on death and mortality and a movement away from earlier severe views on the life, afterlife, and morality towards a more contemplative – rather than instructional – eternal resting place.

The creation of peaceful memorial parks with trees and lawns also reflected economic growth in the United States, as they were managed by professionals who cared for every lot and grave. Grave markers flush with the ground became popular around this time as well.

Burying Ground in Context

The Old Manatee Village began with the arrival of Josiah Gates and his family in January of 1842. It was settled around the Manatee Mineral Spring, located off what is now 14th Street East, between 2nd and 3rd Avenues. Initially, it included the earliest courthouse, Braden Castle, and a sugar plantation. The village was incorporated in 1888, and it was later included with the City of Bradenton by the Legislative Act of 1943 (*City of Bradenton Comprehensive Plan, Historic Preservation Element Data and Analysis*).

Manatee Burying Ground is more representative of the earlier 19th century community burial grounds, indicative of a smaller community in a sparsely populated location. It falls between the early 19th century burying grounds at the center of town and those more common in the later part of the century which were large, planned cemeteries well outside of town. It does not feature the complexity or scale of a rural or lawn cemetery but does reflect the later trend of putting burial grounds on the edges of a settlement (as opposed to the center or associated with a church). It is important to note that the Manatee Burying Ground was active at a time when cemeteries would have been segregated by race, and, as such, Manatee Burying Ground represents a white burial location.

Table 1. Below, 19th century historic cemeteries in the Bradenton area, relative to other historic cemeteries' development.

1789	St. Louis Cemetery, New Orleans, LA.
1796	New Burying Ground (later Grove Street Cemetery), New Haven, CT. First chartered burial ground in the U.S.
1804	Père-Lachaise Cemetery, Paris, France. Model for Mt. Auburn.
1831	Mount Auburn Cemetery. Cambridge, MA. First large designed landscape open to the public in U.S.
1832	Kensal Green Cemetery. London, England.
1836	Laurel Hill Cemetery. Philadelphia, PA.
1838	Green-Wood Cemetery. Brooklyn, New York.
1839	Highgate Cemetery. London, England.
1845	Spring Grove Cemetery. Cincinnati, OH.
1848	Holly-Wood Cemetery. Richmond, VA.
1849	City Cemetery. Sacramento, CA.
1849	Bellefontaine Cemetery. St. Louis, MO.
1849	Forest Lawn Cemetery. Buffalo, New York.
1850	Oakland Cemetery. Atlanta, GA.
1850	Manatee Burying Ground
1850s	Rogers Cemetery
1860	Graceland Cemetery. Chicago, IL.
1880s	Old Palmetto Cemetery
1886	Palma Sola Cemetery
1892	Major Adams Cemetery
1896	Adams Cemetery (Fogartyville Colored Cemetery)

Table 2. Below, a brief timeline of Manatee Burying Ground.

1850	Burying Ground is established after land deeded by Josiah Gates.
1850	First burial was Henry S. Clark.
1892	Cemetery closed to burials besides immediate family members of those already buried there.
1959	Memorial arch dedicated.
1967	Last burial: Eva May Gates, granddaughter of Josiah Gates.
1976	4H Survey of Burying Ground for Bicentennial
1980	City of Bradenton Historic Resource Survey
2018	DHR Grant Awarded for Manatee Burying Ground: Preservation Plan, GPR and Website

Inclusion in Inventories



Figure 4. Manatee Burying Ground signage.

The Manatee Burying Ground is not listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Uniquely, it is included in the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) as part of the Old Manatee Village Historic District (MA00305). The FMSF form notes that the Old Manatee Village Historic District is not included on the National Register, but that it has been “certified” as a historic district pursuant to U.S. Code 36 CFR 67, which enables properties to have the benefit of being eligible for income tax credits, but no other benefit of National Register listing. As a tax-exempt City-owned property, this certification would not have any direct benefit for the Burying Ground.

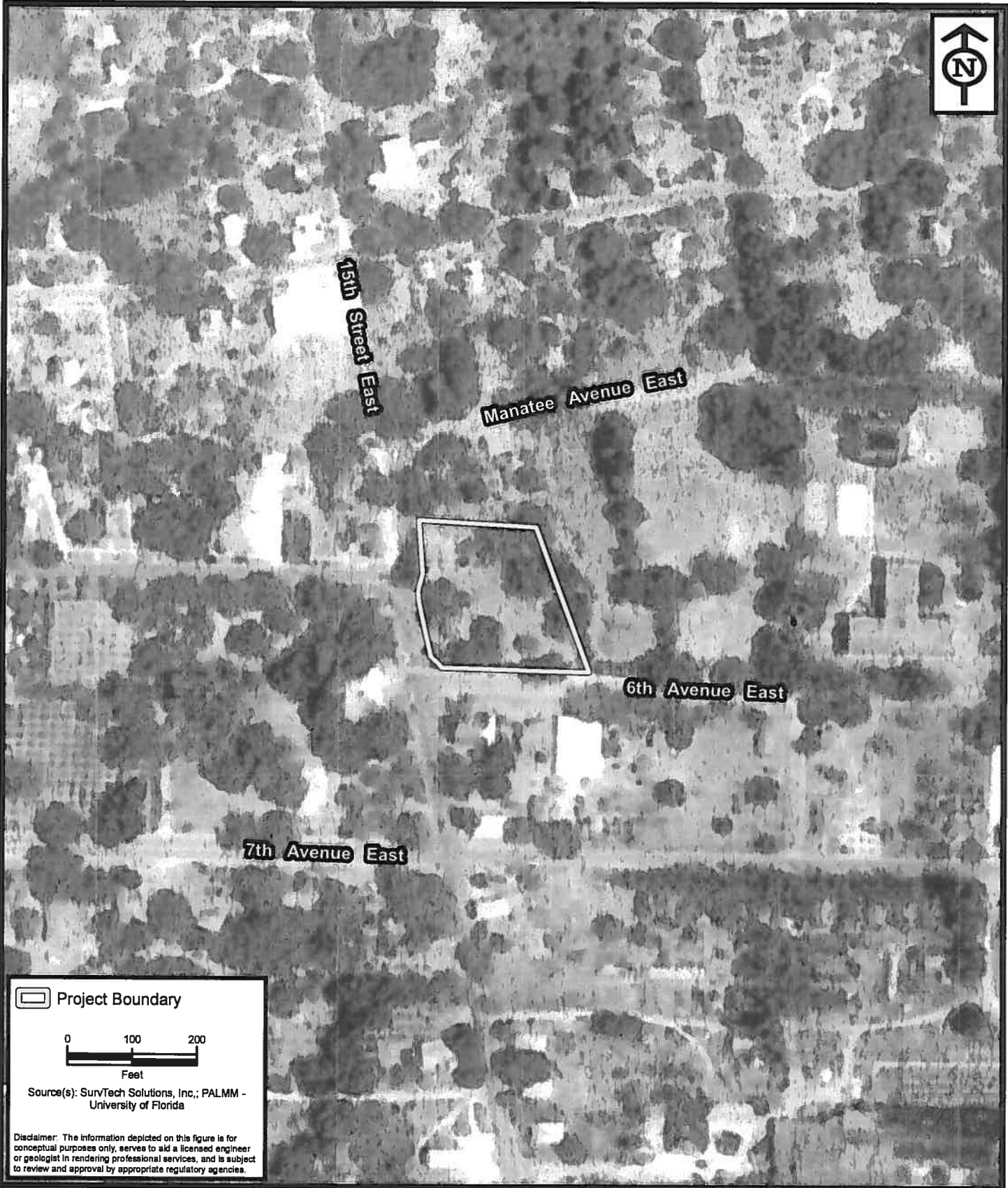
The resource has been recorded with FMSF and assigned number MA02151. It is important to have a completed FMSF form on file, particularly given the site’s proximity to a Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) right-of-way. In the event of any roadway project, FDOT would first pull adjacent FMSF forms to evaluate potential impacts to adjacent cultural resources.

The Manatee Burying Ground is not included in a local historic district. Bradenton’s Old Manatee Historic District is geographically close, but the Manatee Village Historic Park and Burying Ground are not included in this district. It may be worth expanding the district boundaries to include them.

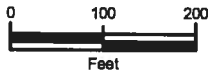
Manatee Burying Ground has a state historic marker erected by the Judah P. Benjamin Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials. It reads:

This is one of the oldest organized burying grounds on the Gulf Coast of Florida. The property was deeded on May 30, 1850, and since 1892 only immediate members of families already interred here can be buried in the cemetery. The property is now owned by the City of Bradenton. Buried in this cemetery are members of Florida pioneer families, soldiers of the Seminole Indian Wars, and of the Confederate and Union forces. Numbered among them are three members of the Florida Secession Convention-Ezekiel Glazier, James G. Cooper, and Dr. John C. Pelot, temporary Chairman of the Convention-and Brig. Gen. John Riggin, aide to General Ulysses S. Grant.

Historic aerial imagery from 1951 and 1957 on file with the University of Florida do not provide details regarding the evolution of the Burying Grounds, but it is included in historic Sanborn maps from the 1920s (Figures 3 and 4). This dates to when Manatee was a separate community, before it was annexed into the City of Bradenton.



 Project Boundary



Source(s): SurvTech Solutions, Inc.; PALMM - University of Florida

Disclaimer: The information depicted on this figure is for conceptual purposes only, serves to aid a licensed engineer or geologist in rendering professional services, and is subject to review and approval by appropriate regulatory agencies.



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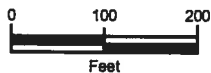
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Historic Aerial Photograph - 1951
Manatee Burying Ground
Manatee County, Florida

Project:	AJ18420.00
Date:	May 2019
Drawn By:	JRN
Checked By:	MP
Approved By:	PDJ
Figure:	3



 Project Boundary



Source(s): SurVTech Solutions, Inc.; PALMM - University of Florida

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Historic Aerial Photograph - 1957
Manatee Burying Ground
Manatee County, Florida

Project:	AJ18420.00
Date:	May 2019
Drawn By:	JRN
Checked By:	MP
Approved By:	PDJ
Figure:	4

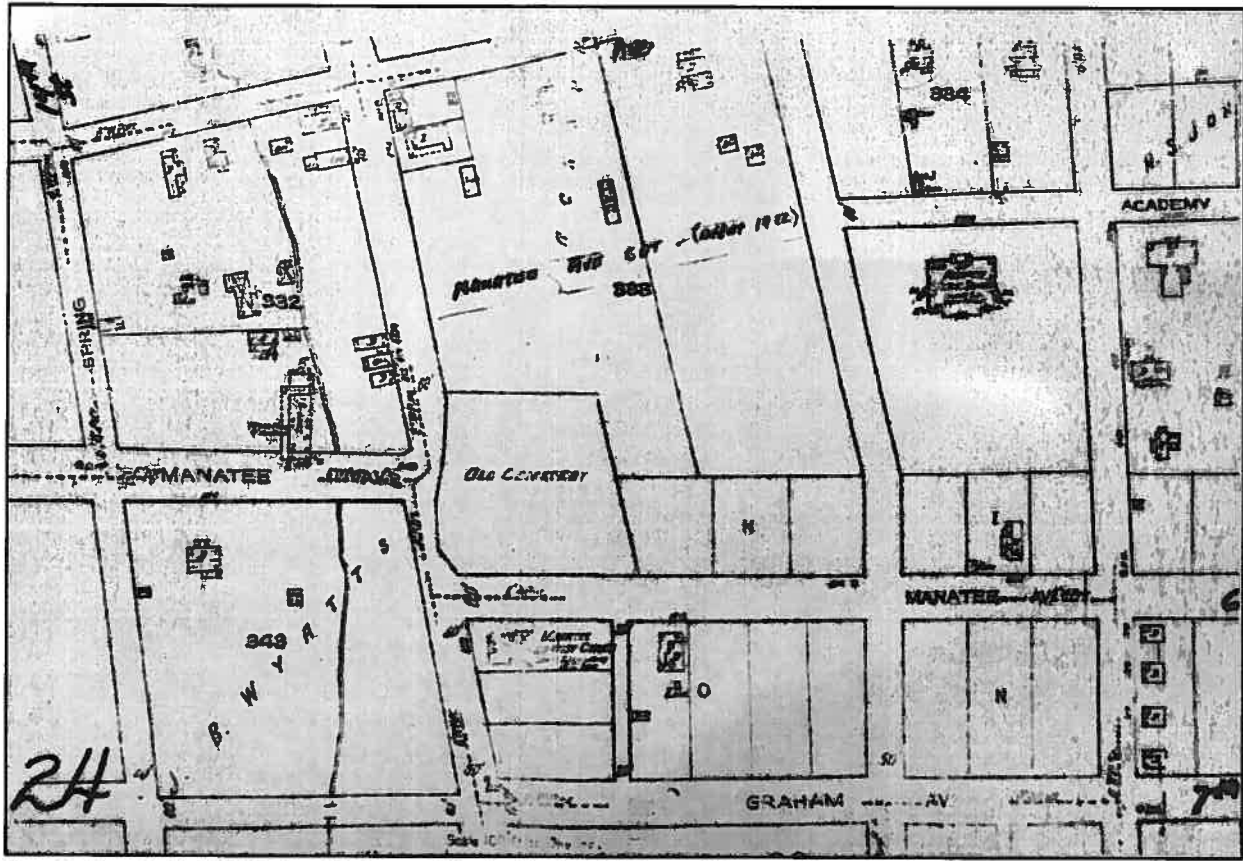


Figure 7. Excerpt of the 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map detailing the "Old Cemetery," known as Manatee Burying Grounds. The handwritten note denotes that Manatee Avenue was constructed in 1922.

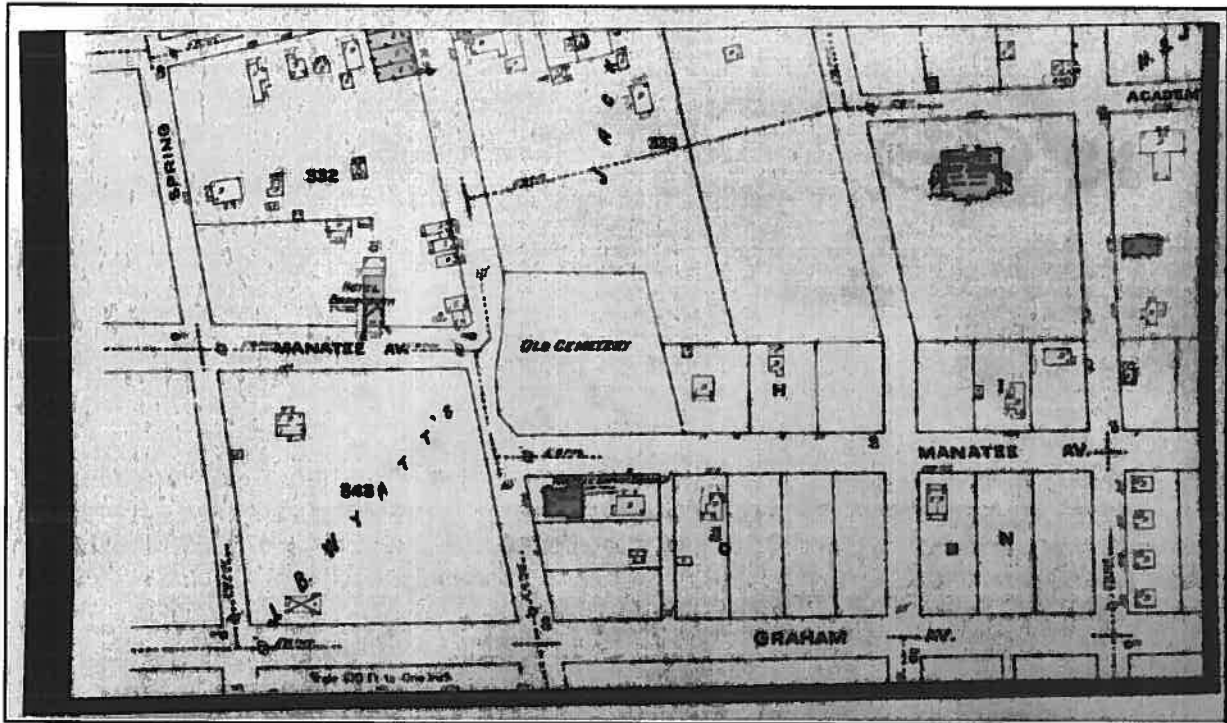


Figure 8. Excerpt of the 1929 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map detailing the "Old Cemetery," known as Manatee Burying Grounds.

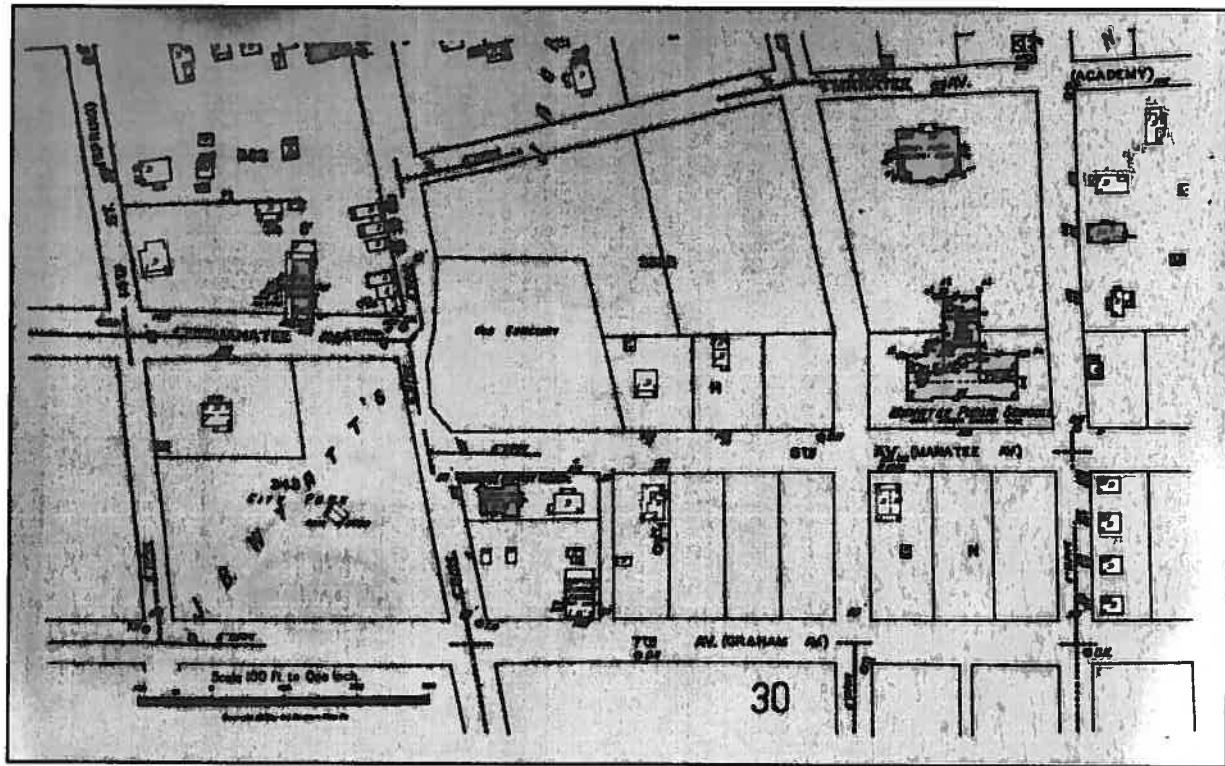


Figure 9. 1929 Sanborn Map.