

## Significant People & Families

The cemetery contains the remains of Manatee County's first settlers, Josiah and Mary Gates, fourteen Civil War soldiers (eleven Confederate and three Union), and three members of the Florida Secessionist Convention including John C. Pelot, President of the Convention, and Brevet Brigadier General John Riggin, Aide de Camp to Ulysses S. Grant. Other pioneer families of the Village of Manatee buried in the cemetery include the Pelots, Currys, and Glaziers. The following information on significant families and people interred in Manatee Burying Ground was provided by volunteers of the Manatee Village Historical Park.

---

"In 1849 a young stranger died. It had become the custom of people – most of them farmers with large properties – to bury their dead on their own land, but there was no place for the body of this stranger. Finally he was buried in a tract which later was selected as the community burying ground....Much of the ground now seems vacant, but many bodies have been moved to other cemeteries and in the 109 years many of the markers have been destroyed and the location of many graves has been lost."

*Eva Gates, Tampa Tribune, April 9, 1959*

---

### The Gates Family



Figure 10. Mary & Josiah Gates.

The Village of Manatee was begun in 1842 with the arrival of Josiah Gates and his family. They came seeking free land under the Armed Occupation Act. This promised 160 acres of free land to any settler who cleared five acres, built a house, lived there for five years, and agreed to serve in the militia if needed. Soon after the Gates family arrived, others followed, and the community became known as the Village of Manatee after the Manatee River and the water mammal that frequented it (also called the "Sea Cow").

In January of 1842, Josiah Gates loaded his belongings aboard the sloop, the Margaret Ann, for the journey. With him were his wife, Mary, two children, Edward and Sarah, his brother-in-law, Miles Price, and eight slaves. One hundred and fifty yards from the riverbank, Gates built his first home. He chose the spot because it was once the site of an Indian encampment and land had already been cleared (which he happily counted towards his obligated five acres), and a portion had even been recently cultivated and was littered with dried up corn stalks and a few pumpkins. The large house provided a place for newcomers and visitors to stay when they arrived in the wilderness lands, and it eventually became known as the Gates Hotel.

In addition to the main house, Gates built a large, double pen log house with a wide "dog trot," or hall, through the middle with three large rooms on each side. The kitchen was a detached structure, separated from the main structure to keep it cool in the summer and to minimize the possibility of a destructive fire. There were also quarters for the slaves and pens for his domesticated animals. Surrounding all the buildings was a high palisade of pine logs, set well into the ground and tapered to a sharp point at the top. This enclosure was provided with a sturdy gate which was bolted during the night as a protection against Indians and wild animals such as panthers. Nevertheless, once when Mary was cooking, a panther wandered in and her screams of terror brought her brother to the scene where he shot the panther right there in the kitchen. Life was hard for the family. In addition to wild animals, they had to deal with

the harsh environment. In September of 1848, a hurricane hit the area. The house was located on a rise and escaped flooding, but it was surrounded by sea water.

Around 1851, Gates found the old log house was too small to meet demand for rooms. He built a large (30' by 60') twenty-room frame structure that fronted the river near the log home. The three-story building featured a broad, double veranda supported by eight Doric pillars. All the lumber for the house had to be sawed, split, and hewn by hand because there were no steam sawmills in this section at that time. The house was used as a community gathering place for many years. Church meetings were held in the 15' x 30' dining room and the attic was used for Masonic meetings.

After Josiah Gates died in 1871, his wife, Mary, continued to run the hotel for many years. Shortly before her death in 1896, the hotel was sold, and its name changed to the Manatee Hotel. The building stood into the late the late 1940s, and, although it was in poor condition, it was still being used as a rooming house.

The Gates had five children. In 1873, Josiah Gates Jr. married Christine Pelot, Dr. John C. Pelot's sister. For many years, they ran the Gates Hotel. When it was sold, they built a house near Christine's family. Josiah Gates Jr. became a realtor and promoted the Manatee community. Later, he became the mayor of the Town of Manatee. Members of the Gates family buried in the Manatee Burying ground include:

- Eva May Gates 1875—1967
- Josiah Gates, Born on Jan. 13, 1848 Died Nov. 29, 1924; "He Lived For Others"
- In Memory of John W., Son of J. and C.R. Gates, Born July 20, 1887- Died June 11, 1899 "The Idol of His Family"
- Christianna R. Gates, born Sept. 14, 1850 - Died Jan. 6, 1892
- Josiah Gates, Nov. 15, 1802 – Oct. 3, 1871
- His wife, Mary M., Oct. 6, 1816 – Oct. 10, 1896
- Rev. Edward F. Gates, Sept. 8, 1836 - July 26, 1923
- His wife, Euphemia T., Jan. 11, 1839 – Dec. 20, 1922

### The Mitchell Family

Samuel Mitchell was a Tampa merchant who settled in the area near Rye. Mitchell's wife, Jane, and their children are listed in the 1880 census; thus, they came to the area prior to that time. Mitchell purchased land and built the first large store on the north banks of the river, with a dock for boats to unload supplies. He had visions of a town developing at the crossroads at the head of navigation on the river and platted a subdivision with ninety lots and five streets running north and south. It was named Mitchellville, and at its peak, twenty-five families lived there.

Mitchell was a thrifty man and saved his money. With the sales of many cattle and the returns from his store, he collected many gold doubloons, the main currency at that time. In 1884, though his health was none too good, he decided to make a trip north to Georgia to buy stock for his store. Before his departure, Mitchell buried his hoard of gold coins and planted a tree over the site to conceal the spot. While on the trip, he was taken ill and passed away in Georgia, never returning to claim his cache.

Upon searching for his pot of gold, his relatives discovered that somebody had already found it for themselves. The Mitchell's oldest son, Edward, was the executor of the estate (quite lengthy file at Manatee County Historical Records Library). Edward also served as the executor of his brother's estate (Thomas Francis) upon his death in 1895. Thomas Francis' estate was valued at \$509.75 and consisted of one horse, five hogs, eight cattle, a buggy, a plow and other farming implements, 120 acres of land and mortgages that he held in the value of \$178.00. In the 1895 census, Jane

is listed as living with Edward, who was married with a family of his own. Two of the Mitchell's children are buried in Manatee Burying ground:

- Thomas Francis, Son of Samuel and Jane C. Mitchell- Born Oct 28, 1865 Died April 24, 1885, Age 29 years, 5 months, and 25 days
- Little Samuel, Son of S. and J.C. Mitchell, Born Aug. 18, 1880 Died Aug. 4, 1883; "Little Samuel has gone to rest"

### The Griffin Family

Permelia Griffin (also called Pamela) moved to Manatee from Ohio to live with her bachelor son, Joab Griffin, in his house near the Manatee River. When she died in 1857, an inventory of her belongings was made, probably in an effort to keep them separate from her son's possessions. She was married to Apollos Griffin and died April 18, 1957 at age 62.

### The Clark Family

Henry Clark was born in Canton, New York. He traveled first to Georgia where he met and married Ellen, and then they moved to Ft. Brooke (Tampa) where they met the Gates. They came to Manatee shortly after the Gates, claimed the land just west of theirs (which included a spring), and built a crude log house and store halfway between the Gates home and the spring. Clark also constructed a small wharf out into the Manatee River so that Captain Tresca could bring goods to sell in the store.

A few years later, along with blacksmith Thomas Kenney, Clark built a two-masted schooner on this near the river and launched it. The boat would sink on her maiden voyage, in a hurricane so fierce that it washed away Clark's wharf and flooded his store as high as the counter tops. About that same time, Clark was sworn in as the community's Justice of the Peace, and shortly afterwards, Clark also took on the job as the community's first postmaster.

In 1850, Henry Clark died. He had been ill and was advised to return home to New York to escape the summer's heat. He and his family boarded a rowboat so a servant could take them to Ft. Brooke to catch a sailing ship to New York City, but Clark died before the rowboat even reached the mouth of the river. He was the first to be buried in the Manatee Burying Ground. His widow, Ellen, continued to run the store with the help of her teenage son, Henry A. Clark who died in 1906. Tombstones of the two Clarks in Manatee Burying Ground read:

- Henry A. Clark, Co. A. Munnerlyns Brig., C.S.A.
- Henry S. Clark of Canton, N.Y., Died July 27, 1850 on his 42<sup>nd</sup> yr.

### The Curry, Harlee, Wyatt, & Sawyer Families

When Dr. Franklin Branch's (the local physician) wife, Vashti, died in 1859, he sold his property – 320 acres, a spring and two houses – to the Curry family. Captain John Curry, a shipbuilder, mariner, and wrecker, was from the Bahamas. His large family intermarried with the other early pioneers.

Captain John W. Harlee came to Manatee from Haygood, South Carolina in 1868. Four years later, Ellen Clark McNeil sold him 48 acres on the waterfront, and he subsequently opened a store on the shore of the Manatee River. He married Mary Ellen Curry and built a residence on the property and lengthened the wharf to accommodate merchandise delivery to his store. Harlee became the village's leading merchant and sold supplies and livestock in his store until



Figure 11. Mary Ellen Curry Harlee.

his death in 1887 of Yellow Fever. Several members of the Curry and Harlee families are interred in Manatee Burying ground. Their tombstones read:

- Mr. Ben S. Curry
- Julia Curry-1924
- Welton Stewart, Son of P.S. and A.N. Harlee, Born Dec. 21, 1880 - Died Feb. 22, 1881
- J.W. Harlee (Capt. John) Born in S. C. Aug. 12, 1837 Died Dec. 20, 1887 (Footstone: Haygood Brigadier C.S.A.)
- John Curry; Born Green Turtle Key, January 25, 1811 Died Nov. 29, 1882
- Mary Ward Curry Born at Harbor Island Bahamas, Dec. 12, 1814 - Departed life at Manatee Fla., Sept. 5, 1883. Wife of John Curry.
- Mary E. Sawyer, Born April 9, 1860 Died April 9, 1862
- Theodore L. Sawyer, Born Oct. 23, 1858 Died April 11, 1888
- Annie Ward, Daughter of J.W. and M.E. Harlee, Born Manatee, Fl. Aug. 28, 1872 - Died Manatee, Fl. Feb. 22, 1874
- Mary Elizabeth, Daughter of J.W. and M.E. Harlee, Born Manatee, Fl. on April 2, 1875 - Died May 8, 1875
- Robert, Son of J.W. and M.E. Harlee, Born Manatee, Fl. July 5, 1876 – Died July 11, 1876

### The Pelot – Cooper Family

James Gignilliat Cooper was a large landowner in North Florida. He owned three plantations and served in the secession Convention, voting in favor of secession. He received the commission of Major General during the Second Seminole Indian War. His cousin, John Cooper Pelot, owned an adjacent plantation in Columbia County. Pelot served in the territorial Senate and was the Chairman Pro Tem of the Secession Convention. He was the father of twenty children. His son, John Crews Pelot, married Mary Elizabeth Cooper (the daughter of James Gignilliat Cooper and Pharaba Jane Vaughn). John Crews Pelot was a physician. During the Civil War, he was appointed assistant surgeon for the Confederate States of America and served at Andersonville Prison.



Figure 12. Mary Elizabeth Cooper Pelot and Dr. John Crews Pelot.

Dr. John Crews and Mary Elizabeth Pelot came to Manatee in 1865 along with Mary's parents in order to escape the deplorable post-war conditions of North Florida. Dr. Branch had left the community by this time and with no regular doctor, Dr. Pelot was a welcome addition to the community. In 1867, they purchased the Braden Plantation (1,147 acres) for \$2,000. The Coopers made Braden Castle their home until 1879. Mary died during childbirth in 1873, and Dr. Pelot remarried Katie Gates. Today, Dr. Pelot's descendants operate Pelot's Drugstore on Manatee Avenue. Those in Manatee Burying Ground include:



Figure 13. Katie Gates Pelot.

- John C. Pelot
- Pharaba Jane Vaughn Cooper- September 27, 1812- January 9, 1899 (Daughter of a Revolutionary Soldier)
- James Gignilliat Cooper- September 8, 1801-June 20, 1879 (Footstone: Member Florida Secession Convention, C.S.A)
- John Cooper Pelot- Died February 27, 1879 (Footstone: President Florida Succession Convention, C.S.A)

### The Lloyd Family

Little is known about the Lloyd family. Four members are interred in Manatee Burying Ground:

- Maria Belle Cal. Lloyd
- Little Hannah
- Mother Hannah A. Lloyd – February 28, 1857 and later passed away on April 1, 1945
- Daniel Lloyd, Born at York, England, August 6, 1837 Died at Manatee, Fla. June 15, 1904.

### The Vanderipe Family

James Vanderipe, along with his wife and children, settled on the Braden River in the early 1840s. After a few years, he left his family to return to Kentucky. No one knows what happened to him after that. His wife, Nancy, moved to Key West, and married James Cunliffe, an English blacksmith and wheelwright.

Around 1854, they returned to the area. The family became closely associated with the Burts family, who had arrived around that same time. Wilbur Burts married Sara Vanderipe, and William Vanderipe married Eliza Burts. William became a leading merchant and store owner in Manatee. He was a Manatee County Commissioner in 1866, as well as a citrus grower and the founder of the Bank of Manatee.



Figure 14. William H. and Eliza Burts Vanderipe.

Another son, James Vanderipe, was the inspector of the marks and brands for the Miakka (Myakka) area. He married Flora Ellen McLeod at Gamble Plantation at Christmas in 1862. She died in 1871 and he remarried Sarah Lee, the daughter of pioneer Edmund Lee, in 1872. Sarah died in 1878 and was buried in the Lee family cemetery. Edmund disliked James for an unknown reason, and, when James died a year later in 1879, he refused to let him be buried in the Lee cemetery. Instead, James' grave is located across the street from Manatee Burying Ground and is known as the Lone Grave. Vanderipe family members buried within the confines of the burying ground are noted below and their tombstones read:

- In Memory of Frankie, Son of J.C. and S.J. Vanderipe, Born Aug. 7, 1878, Died Aug. 1, 1883
- In Memory of Nancy J. Cunliffe who died April 5, A.D. 1888 Aged, 68 yrs., 4 mos. and 26 days
- In Memory of Lewis H.; Son of W.H. and Eliza Vanderipe, Born Dec. 5, 1878, Died Oct. 4, 1882
- In Memory of Wm. A. Vanderipe, Born Oct. 5, 1868 Died Nov. 7, 1881, Son of J.C. and Ellen F.
- In Loving Memory of James W. Vanderipe, Born Oct. 31, 1870- Died Jan 2, 1885

### The Helveston Family

James H. and Lula Helveston (his wife) are both buried in Manatee Burying ground. Little is known about them, but Lula was born in 1833 and died in 1923. James' marker includes the inscription: "How strange it seems with so much gone of life and love to still live on."

### Reverend J.R. Crowder

J. R. Crowder was born in Paris, Tennessee August 5, 1845. He served as the minister of the Manatee Methodist-Episcopal Church South when the 1887 church in the Historical Park was being constructed. He died on November 1<sup>st</sup> during the yellow fever epidemic of that year, and never got to see the church completed. Some said that the yellow fever was brought to the community when church members ran the quarantine blockade and went to Tampa to purchase supplies.

### The Robinson Family

Reverend A.A. Robinson was already acquainted with Dr. J. Crews Pelot when Robinson and his wife, Rebecca, were sent by the Methodist-Episcopal Conference to this area. Reverend Robinson became a prominent citrus grower in the area and was also appointed by the governor to supervise the public-school funds in Manatee County. Rebecca died in 1879, and Reverend Robinson remarried Lucy Daniels. The three of them are interred in Manatee Burying Ground, and their markers read:

- Rebecca A., Wife of A.A. Robinson, Born Washington Wilkes Co., Georgia, April 12, 1819 Died Manatee, Fla. – Aug. 28, 1879
- Rev. A.A. Robinson, Born on Oct. 29, 1815 - Died Oct. 29, 1892
- In Memory of Lucy Daniels; Wife of A.A. Robinson of Fla. Conference, Died June 4, 1908

### The Johnson Family

Dr. Enos Johnson came to Manatee County in 1883. He was a druggist from Bedford, Indiana and he bought George Casper's drugstore. He built the first sidewalk in the Village of Manatee. Johnson, his wife, Mary, and a son are buried in the cemetery, and their grave markers read:

- Mary A. Wood, wife of Enos Emory Johnson July 24, 1841 - May 15, 1905
- Our father Enos E. Johnson, Born at Erie, Indiana May 25, 1837 - Died November 9, 1896
- James Albert, Son of Mary A. and Enos E. Johnson Oct. 6, 1881 Died Oct. 16, 1896

### The Glazier Family



Figure 15. Ezekiel Glazier.

Ezekiel Glazier was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts in 1815 and settled in Manatee County on the north side of the river in 1845. As a carpenter, he supervised the building of Braden Castle and was gone across the river so much his wife, Abigail, insisted that they relocate to the south side. Glazier built the first courthouse in Manatee County in 1860. He and Abigail were instrumental in starting the Union Congregation.

- Margaret S. Wife of Henry T. Glazier Dec. 2, 1858 - Sept. 18, 1896
- Ezekiel Glazier- Died Feb. 14, 1888 Aged 73 years (Footstone: Ezekiel Glazier Mem. Fla. Secession Con. C.S.A)

### The Tresca Family

Frederick Tresca, a ship's captain, was born in France in 1803. As he conducted business along the waterways of Florida's west coast, he befriended many Seminole Indians, including Chief Billy Bowlegs. Tresca tended the Egmont Key lighthouse during the Seminole Wars and the government's subsequent efforts to remove the Seminoles from the Manatee Lands. He was known to have felt great sympathy at the departure of the last of those peoples. Louisa Ware and Frederick Tresca were married in 1853 and had one son and a daughter. Captain Tresca also played a key role in Confederate Secretary of State Judah P. Benjamin's escape after the Civil War, ushering him to the safety of Bermuda from the Gamble Plantation in Ellenton. Two members of the family are in Manatee Burying Ground:

- Ugenia F. Tresca Born Sept 23, 1862 Died July 5, 1881
- Mrs. Louisa Ellen Tresca Born Jan. 1, 1828 Died Dec. 23, 1906



Figure 16. Frederick Tresca.



Figure 18. Curtis Henderson Stanton.

### Curtis Henderson Stanton

Samuel Stanton and his family arrived in Braidentown in 1882 and began a steamship line. They temporarily returned to Newburgh, New York to build an iron hull steamer (named *Manatee*). Curtis, one of Stanton's sons, helped build and install the engine, and later served as the engineer on his first voyage. The boat was launched in 1884 and the family returned to Braidentown. Curtis Stanton (April 9, 1865 – August 20, 1892) is buried in Manatee Burying Ground.



Figure 17. The steamer *Manatee*.

### John Rigglin, Brigadier General

A native of St Louis, Missouri, John Rigglin (1835 – 1886) was described as one of that city's "high rollers." As a young adult, he operated a successful real estate business and was a member of the esteemed "Cyclone Club," the first organized baseball team in St. Louis. In 1861, however, Rigglin (at the age of 26) heeded the call of his country and enlisted in the army. He served as a colonel and aide-de-camp to the most celebrated Union general of the Civil War, Ulysses S. Grant.



Figure 19. John Rigglin.

As head of telegraphs for Grant's Army, Rigglin was responsible for communicating vital information to such high-ranking officers and officials as General William Sherman and President Lincoln's Secretary of War. After the war, Rigglin was promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier General in recognition of his meritorious service.

Post war, General Rigglin took up business in the battle-ravished city of New Orleans where he met his future bride, the Fannie Motte Hamilton. A southern belle from a prominent South Carolinian family, Fannie grew up on a large antebellum plantation in Charleston. Her father had served as a U.S. Marshall and her grandfather as governor. Many considered their union as somewhat ironic, given that Fannie's father and brother both served as confederate officers in the Civil War.

After their marriage, the Riggins relocated to John's hometown of St. Louis. The couple relocated to the warmer Florida climate in 1874, forced by a bronchial affection the General had contracted from a war-related injury. For \$200, they purchased a 20-acre parcel on Sarasota Bay (currently the southern portion of Whitfield Estates). They homesteaded an additional 120 acres that adjoined their property to establish 2/3 of a mile of frontage on Sarasota Bay.

Despite their new utopia, the General's health continued to decline and, in the summer of 1886, at the age of 51, he died and was laid to rest in the old Manatee Burial Grounds. His wife Fannie buried next to him upon her death in 1930.

Over a century after John Rigglin's death, this Union General has the distinction of being the highest-ranking officer buried in the cemetery and, ironically, is surrounded by the graves of many soldiers who served in the Confederacy.

# General Cemetery Information

## Local Setting

The Manatee Burying Ground is located at the corner of 15<sup>th</sup> Street East and 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue East in Bradenton, in an urbanized landscape edged by roadways, a commercial establishment, and a public school. The Burying Ground is officially included as part of the Manatee Village Historical Park. Information from the City of Bradenton's Comprehensive Plan follows:

The Manatee Village Historical Park is an educational and recreational asset to the community. Located on 15<sup>th</sup> Street East at State Road 64, the park contains several restored historical buildings from the area. The County's first courthouse, constructed in 1860, was moved to the Park from its original location about three blocks away. The building was used as a courthouse until 1865 and later as a church. Also moved to the Park from the immediate neighborhood was the church, built in 1887. In 1983, the Commission added the Old Settlers house, constructed in 1912 in an area of Hardee County, which was at that time park of Manatee County. The House is typical of settler's houses built between 1870 and 1915.

The Commission has expanded the Park further with the addition of the Wiggins Store and Fogarty Boat Works, formerly a general store, which became adjacent to the Park with the recent realignment of State Road 64. The restored building houses a county store and museum. The latest additions to the park were the relocation of the Bunkhouse building from the east part of the County. Additional restrooms were also added in the vicinity of this building.

The Manatee County Historical Commission opened the Manatee Village Historic Park in 1976. Original funds were obtained through private donations. Later the County appropriated funds for the Park and now provides annual funds for maintenance and salaries. Additional funds come from private sources.

Size: 1.92 acres

## Zoning & Future Land Use

The Burying Ground carries a Future Land Use Map (FLUM) designation of Mixed Use Urban Commercial Corridor (UCC) under the City of Bradenton's Comprehensive Plan. This FLUM designation allows for 10 dwelling units per acre, and a 0.7 floor area ratio (FAR) for commercial development. The transect (zoning) under Bradenton's form-based code is T4-O Mixed Use, allowing for a specified use of residential and commercial.

Typically, most municipally owned cemeteries carry a land use and associated zoning designation related to recreation, parks, open space, and/or public/institutional uses. It would be beneficial to see the Manatee Burying Ground have a more appropriate FLUM and zoning designation that helps protect the site as a historically significant part of Bradenton.

## City/County Plans, Ordinances, Resolutions, Etc.

The City of Bradenton has a Historic Preservation Element in the City's Comprehensive Plan. However, while the Manatee Village Historical Park is included, the Manatee Burying Ground is not mentioned. Cemeteries are not



included at all in the element. Given that the City owns and maintains additional cemeteries besides Manatee Burying Ground, it would be beneficial to have the Comprehensive Plan address these unique historic resources. Manatee County also has a comprehensive plan, but it also does not include cemeteries.

Additionally, the City's Recreation and Open Space Element of the Comprehensive Plan also does not address the historic cemeteries within the city. Including and cross-referencing the City's cemetery responsibilities between historic preservation and recreation and open space gives more opportunity for the cemeteries to be included, remembered, and planned for as the community continues to grow.

Cemeteries are addressed in the land use table of the City of Bradenton's Land Development Code; however, no other cemetery provisions are included.

## State Statutes

Statutory references related to cemeteries include:

- Chapter 267 of Florida Statutes addresses historical resources, as related to public and state lands
- Chapter 497 of Florida Statutes relating to Funeral, Cemetery and Consumer Services is the primary legislation addressing cemeteries in Florida. However, under §497.260(1)(b), county and municipal cemeteries are exempted from provisions of Chapter 497
- Florida Statute §704.08 addresses the right of ingress or egress for visiting or maintenance relating to cemeteries, but relates more to privately owned cemeteries, or cemeteries located on private property
- Criminal penalties for injuring or removing a tomb or monument or disturbing the contents of a grave or tomb are established in Florida Statute §872.02

## Documentation

There are few original documents such as burial records and plat maps related Manatee Burying Ground. Manatee Village Historical Park serves as the primary repository, although some documentation related to the interred are in other locations.

## Infrastructure

The Burying Ground does not have any internal infrastructure. No roadways, irrigation, or other modern infrastructure is within the Burying Ground. Results from the ground penetrating radar survey suggest pedestrian paths; however, this is not confirmed and further archaeological investigation in the designated area is recommended.

## Security

Manatee Burying Ground is subject to vandalism and poor maintenance. Recently, vandals inadvertently broke open a grave, exposing human remains. The Burying Ground is surrounded by a fence and a locked gate. Currently, visitors to the Manatee Village Historical Park can visit on a self-guided tour by obtaining a key from the Historical Park. It may be worth considering having only guided tours or have visitors escorted by a guide in order to have more visibility and security.

Cameras can be installed relatively inexpensively, and the Manatee Village Historical Park can work with the City of Bradenton's Police Department to ensure regular patrols occur, especially at night. A more visible and regular volunteer presence in the Burying Ground on a regular basis, and programmed events, can also increase safety. A watched and active cemetery is a safer cemetery.

## Development

The Burying Ground sits in an urbanized area of the City of Bradenton adjacent to a Florida Department of Transportation right-of-way. Although it is unlikely the parcel would be identified for development, it is not unheard of for cemeteries to be developed and remains relocated. Properly aligning the land use and zoning with the cemetery use and considering inclusion of the City cemeteries in the local historic districts would help ensure long-term preservation.

## Disaster Preparedness & Resiliency

Cemeteries present unique problems in disaster preparation. The City should undertake a disaster preparedness plan for the Burying Ground and ensure the cemetery is included in any post-disaster planning. Resources like "Cemetery Disaster Planning" from the Chicora Foundation should be used in preparing a disaster preparation plan for the Manatee Burying Ground and other cemeteries under the City's care. The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) also has resources for preparing and responding to disasters in relation to cemeteries.

The City of Bradenton is vulnerable to various hazards: as a coastal community located on the Manatee River not far from the Gulf Coast, hurricanes and significant storm events pose a very possible danger. Fortunately, the Burying Ground is in a X flood zone, evacuation level C zone, Category 3 storm surge area, and out of immediate levels of sea level rise risk. Despite being relatively safe under these designations, disaster planning for cultural resources is important and the Burying Ground should be included in the City's overall planning.

Storm surge is considered the most destructive of the forces related to hurricanes. The surge is caused by low atmospheric pressure, which, when over a large body of water such as the Atlantic Ocean, results in a high dome of wind-driven water. This surge of water contains immense, destructive power. At times, the effects can be likened to a bulldozer clearing everything in its path. Debris propelled by the storm surge can act as a battering ram, destroying objects in its way. The dome can be 50 to 100 miles wide and moves across the coastline generally north of the "eye" as a hurricane makes landfall. Worst-case storm surge heights for Category 1 through Category 5 hurricanes are those approaching 90 degrees relative to the coastline.

Wind is the second ranked of the lethal components of a hurricane's destructive force. Strong winds can be a dangerous element of a hurricane due to wind-borne debris from a range of items including improperly constructed houses and loose objects. These can result in injury or death. Gale force winds and tornadoes associated with hurricanes are very hazardous to mobile homes. High winds often down power lines and trees, thus inhibiting mobility even after the storm is over.

Unlike the effects of the storm surge, the high winds associated with a hurricane will have an impact on inland as well as coastal areas. Therefore, inland areas must plan for the impacts (fallen trees and power lines) on their road system and, perhaps more importantly, on the health and welfare of their citizens living in mobile homes or in substandard homes which may not be resistant to these high winds.

Rain ranks third in the order of a hurricane's destructive force. During the average 24-hour period it normally takes a hurricane to pass over an area, the average rainfall is between five and ten inches. Typically, this happens concurrently with the arrival of gale force winds. In Florida, however, there have been hurricane-related rainfalls ranging from 12 to 20 inches. These excessive rains can cause excessive flooding in low lying areas and necessitate evacuation. It is vital to consider roads which are rendered impassable during heavy rains as this can affect evacuation.

A storm surge model, SLOSH (Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes), was used to predict the magnitude of storm surge for various scenarios of storm strengths and directions. Data from the SLOSH model was used to map storm surge inundation areas. Based on these areas of inundation, evacuation zones were established, the population at risk was determined for various hurricane intensities, and the facilities vulnerable to hurricane related flooding were identified. Consultant to verify & clarify with FPAN.

### Sea Level Rise

The United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has found that climate change, regardless of the source, is a reality. According to the Panel, it is "a change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. It refers to any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity."

Major aspects of climate change that will affect Florida are increasing greenhouse gases, air temperature and water vapor, ocean temperature, and sea level. Results of these aspects include increased ocean acidification, altered rainfall patterns, increased frequency and intensity of tropical storms and hurricanes, loss of marine life, changes in species and nutrient supply, and increased algal blooms. The wide-ranging effects of climate change will require mitigation and adaptation to both help address issues and live with permanent changes.

Increasing sea level can lead to increased stresses on or losses of tidal wetlands; changes to the landforms of estuaries and tidal wetlands and rivers; increased instability of beaches, barrier islands, and inlets; and increased threats to coastal fresh water supplies. As a community located on a barrier island, the City must take sea-level rise seriously. Rising sea-level will have impacts on infrastructure, development, community health, and the economy.

Although estimates of sea-level rise vary greatly, and the most certain aspect is the uncertainty, the reality is that the sea level is increasing. The specific number of inches much remains to be seen, but the City should begin proactively planning for rising levels. Coordination with County, state, and federal governments should occur in order to address planning for short-and long-term strategies. The City should also prepare for other climate change-related impacts, including increased storm activity and intensity and the impacts on estuarine systems.

Maps from NOAA's Digital Coast Sea Level Rise and Coastal Flooding Impacts Viewer indicate that the Manatee Burying Ground is relatively safe from potential sea level rise. The City should continue to monitor sea level rise and will need to evaluate the impacts of increased water on existing gravesites and evaluate options for addressing them. Steps in planning for sea level rise include a vulnerability assessment and identification of mitigation strategies.