Historic Preservation Data Inventory and Analysis

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Historic Preservation Element is to provide a plan for the preservation of the City of Bradenton's historic resources, including historically, architecturally, and archaeologically significant sites. Since the establishment of the Historic Preservation Element in 1986, the City of Bradenton has accomplished much to increase awareness of the city's historical resources, and has ensured their identification, evaluation, and protection.

Bradenton has made great strides in the past ~~few~~ years in regard to historic preservation with the establishment of an Architecture Review Board to supervise all historic preservation activities, the inclusion of two buildings in the National Register of Historic Places, development of ordinances, which caution changes to any structures over a specific age to be reviewed by the Architecture Review Board, and the continual_effort to identify and document historic resources.

Increasingly, historic and cultural resources in the City of Bradenton are threatened by destruction due to rapid growth in population and ensuing development. However, there has been some loss of historic resources within the last ten years, and the City has seen a resurgence of interest in rehabilitation and reuse of historic structures. Many local historic interest groups have come to surface, who show interest to participate in the historic preservation dialogue with the City. Citizens recognize the benefits of historic preservation efforts, and understand valuable parts of the city's past need to be preserved to serve as tourist destinations, educational and economic stimuli for existing residents, visitors, and future generations.

The general history of the City will point towards the establishment of two early settlements (Old Manatee Village, Fogartyville), and the development of the current downtown area between the two settlements named Braidentown. The clustering development pattern of early settlements within the City of Bradenton lends for current preservation efforts to focus on historic resources in terms of districts and neighborhoods. As a result, two historic districts were formed in 1980, and majority of the historic efforts have been focused on the neighborhoods along and adjacent to the waterfront.

LEGISLATION CONCERNING HISTORIC RESOURCES

This section gives an assessment of existing Federal, State, and Local regulations and programs governing historic preservation efforts in the City of Bradenton. It also provides a legal basis for historic preservation ordinances and comprehensive plan elements.

FEDERAL

The 1966 National Historic Preservation Act

This Act is the base of the national historic preservation programs. The scope of the act encompasses many programs including:

- Authority to the Secretary of the Interior to expand and maintain the National Register of Historic Places
- Provides for governor made appointment of State Historic Preservation Officer and specifies their duties
- Authorizes grants in aid by the Secretary of the Interior to state and local governments for preservation purposes
- Sets responsibilities for federal agencies in historic preservation, establishes Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and its responsibilities

- Directs the Secretary of the Interior and Advisory Council to conduct studies, develop guidelines and regulations.

The Code of Federal Regulations

These regulations contain procedures for compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which deals with National Register nominations and determinations of eligibility. These regulations also provide for procedures by approved state and local government historic preservation programs.

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979

This replaces the provisions of the 1906 Antiquities Act. This makes it unlawful to excavate or remove from Federal or Indian lands, any archaeological resources without a permit from the land manager. Permits may be granted only to educational or scientific institutions, only if the resulting activities will increase knowledge about the archaeological resources. The act allows the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate regulations for the final disposition of materials recovered as a result of permitted activities. It also regulates the procedure for taking archaeological resources from Federal lands. Federal agencies should develop plans for surveying lands not scheduled for projects and that a uniform system for reporting and recording archaeological violations be developed and implemented.

The Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987

This Act transfers to states titles to abandoned shipwrecks that are on or eligible for the National Register or in protected coral formations. The act requires the Secretary of the Interior to prepare guidelines to help states and federal agencies, and encourage states to develop underwater parks.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The Act requires federal agencies and museums to inventory human remains and associated funerary objects to be presented as an inventory to culturally affiliated tribes of the information collection. The act requires repatriation to culturally affiliated tribes on request and establishes a grant program within the Department of Interior to assist tribes in repatriation, and assist museums in preparing summaries of inventories and collections. It also makes the sale or purchase of Native American remains illegal regardless of whether or not derived from Federal or Indian lands.

STATE

State Comprehensive Plan

The Plan contains goals and policies, which focus on cultural and historical resources. These goals and policies are as follows:

- Directs the Secretary of the Interior and Advisory Council to conduct studies, develop guidelines and regulations.
- Promote and provide access to historic preservation and appreciation programs at a level commensurate with the state's economic development.
- Develop a strategy for the construction of arts facilities based on an assessment which ranks regional and statewide capabilities and needs
- Ensure the identification, evaluation, and protection of archaeological folk heritage and historic resource properties.
- Stimulate increased private sector participation and support for historical programs

- Encourage the rehabilitation and sensitive, adaptive use of historic properties through technical assistance and economic incentive programs
- Ensure that all historic resources are taken into consideration in the planning of all capital programs and projects at all levels of government and that such programs and projects are carried out in a manner which recognizes the preservation of historic research.

Florida Statutes Chapter 163 states that the comprehensive plan may include additional elements, or portions or phases thereof, one of which is a historic preservation element.

Rule 9J-5

The rule states that optional elements must be related to and consistent with all other elements of the comprehensive plan. This element may potentially impact all other elements, as it is possible to discover historical sites in any sort of activity or development situations.

Florida Statutes Chapter 267 *(Florida Archives and History Act 1967)*

This chapter constitutes the primary historic preservation authority of the state and is the cornerstone of its historic preservation policy. In 1986, this chapter of the state statutes was amended as the Florida Historical Resources Act, renamed the Division of Historical Resources (DHR), and State Historic Preservation office (SHPO). As a result of this chapter of the statutes the state of Florida will:

- Directs the Secretary of the Interior and Advisory Council to conduct studies, develop guidelines and regulations.
- Provide leadership in the preservation of the state's historic resources
- Administer state-owned or state-controlled historic resources in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship.
- Contribute to the preservation of non-state owned historic resources to give harmonious encouragement to organizations and individuals undertaking preservation by private means
- Foster conditions, using measures that include financial and technical assistance, for a harmonious coexistence of society and state historic resources
- Encourage the public and private preservation and utilization of elements of the state's historically built environment
- Assist local governments to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities

This chapter also demonstrates the historic preservation requirements of state agencies in the Executive Branch, establishes the State Archaeologist, State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Division of Historical Resources of the Florida Department of State as Florida's primary historic preservation agency.

Florida Statutes Chapter 872 (Florida's Unmarked Burial Law) protects human burials on public and private property. The intent of this law is to protect archaeological sites and Native American burials. This law mandates that all human burials and human skeletal remains be given equal treatment and respect based upon common human dignity without reference to ethnic origin, cultural background,

or religious affiliation. This applies to all human burials, human skeletal remains and associated burial artifacts, found upon or within any public or private land in the State, including submerged lands, and excluding Native American burials on federally owned lands protected by the Native American Indian Graves Repatriation Act. The statute mandates that all types of human burial sites including Indian mounds, "lost" historic and prehistoric cemeteries, and other unmarked burials be responsibly treated once they are discovered, and that certain procedures specified in the law be followed.

LOCAL

Comprehensive Plan

The City of Bradenton Architecture Review Board was established in 1982 to provide protection for properties of architectural or historic value in the Downtown and Old Manatee Village Historic Districts. Since then, the role of the Board has been modified to address a broader range of concerns. The current purpose of the board is to protect and further the public interest and welfare of the City relating to historic and architectural preservation and enhancement, design compatibility and place making, and the aesthetic and physical improvement of the public realm for greater community benefit.

Architectural Review Board

The Architectural Review Board consists of six voting members who are practicing professionals in the fields of Architecture, Building/Construction Trades, Urban Planning, Landscape Architecture, and Historic Preservation. The Board recommends historic designations, tax exemptions to City Council, and reviews Certificates of Appropriateness for historically designated structures in the City.

On August 13, 1986 the City Council adopted the Historic Element of the City of Bradenton Comprehensive Plan. Florida Statute 163 mandates that after a comprehensive plan element has been established, all actions undertaken by the city shall remain consistent with the adopted element, and all elements will work cohesively.

City of Bradenton Ordinance No. 2788 *(Historic Structure Preservation Process for Demolition)*

This ordinance provides for amendments to the Land Use Regulations for additional requirements to demolish structures sixty-five (65) years or older. This ordinance requires the owner of the land to obtain either administrative approval from the building official or a certificate of appropriateness from the Architecture Review Board. It allows the Architectural Review Board to serve the public interest by close review and to explore alternatives to demolition. The ordinance establishes criteria, which the Architectural Review Board will utilize to evaluate demolition applications through Certificate of Appropriateness process.

City of Bradenton Ordinance No. 2584 *(Ad Valorem Tax Exemption)*

This ordinance provides for Ad Valorem Tax Exemptions for historic properties. The City Council may grant an ad valorem tax exemption for specified improvements to eligible properties. The exemption will be for the full assessed value of the eligible improvements, and will apply only to those taxes levied by the City of Bradenton. Any exemption granted under this ordinance shall remain in effect for ten (10) years.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Originally discovered by Hernando De Soto at Shaw's Point in 1539, the city took the name of Dr. Joseph Braden, whose nearby fort-like house was a refuge for early settlers during Native American attacks.

The first permanent non-Indian settlement of the Bradenton area was established by the family of Josiah Gates, a South Carolinian, in 1842. The family built a six-room house with detached kitchen, slave quarters, and stockade walls at the site of a mineral spring, known now as Indian Springs Park at 14th Street East. Indians had used the site and a large shell mound was nearby.

That same year two other families settled in the area: the family of Henry Smith Clark, who established the first crude store, and Joseph and Julia Atzeroth, who settled on Terra Ceia Island.

According to Spanish fishermen who inhabited Palmetto shacks at the time of the arrival of these families there had been a tabby house known as La Casa Tabia occupied by Spanish people in the area. Another building, a church, was also said to have been at Shaw's Point. Some pieces of tabby are remaining in the DeSoto National Park at Shaw's Point.

The first white child born in the area was Mary Jane, born to Josiah and Mary Gates in 1842. During the following years a number of families settled in the area. Reverend Edmund Lee and his wife Electra, who became the first teacher for the Village of Manatee, were followed by the families of Gamble, Wyatt, Ware, Ledwith, Reed, Craig, Whitaker, Snell, Glazier, Jackson, Turmon, and Braden. Major Robert Gamble came to own the largest and most thoroughly equipped sugar plantation in America. This plantation is now known as the Gamble Mansion, in Ellenton.

Joseph Braden and his brother constructed a residence in 1850 on their 1100-acre property at Castle Point at the confluence of the Manatee River and its tributary named Braden after the property owners. The residence, later named Braden Castle, withstood many attacks from Seminole Indians. The ruins of the house are now part of Braden Castle Park and are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The following years-brought economic hardship and many of the properties changed hands. During the War between the States, farming became a major industry of the area.

Manatee County was formed in 1855 and at that time stretched from Tampa Bay to Charlotte Harbor and inland to the Kissimmee River and Lake Okeechobee. In 1877, DeSoto County was divided from Manatee, as was Sarasota in 1921. Following the Civil War between States, the Fogarty family was among many new families to settle in Manatee County, and founded the area west of Wares Creek known as Fogartyville.

In 1886 a sand road' was built to connect the Village of Manatee (incorporated two years later) to Fogartyville. This road became Manatee Avenue, then and now a major thoroughfare of the City. In 1888, Josiah Gates was elected the first mayor of Manatee and "Bradenton" was chosen to be the new County seat to replace Pine Level. The Gaar House was rented from Judge E. M. Graham as a temporary courthouse.

The following years brought a burst of activity with the expansion of the agricultural economy. The Manatee County State Bank, the area's first bank, was established, a new courthouse was built, trolleys, railroads, and ferry lines were instituted, and Manatee Avenue was paved. In 1903 Bradenton was incorporated.

The 1920s brought boom to Bradenton as they did to many other communities in Florida. Major construction took place in both Bradenton and Manatee. The agricultural industry was prosperous and the Manatee Crate Mill became a major industry, changing the Manatee neighborhood with the addition of small utilitarian housing for its workers. One of the engines of the trains used to haul wood for the crates is now restored and located at the Historic Park. Tourism became a factor in the local economy as evidenced by the creation of the Braden Castle Tourist Camp.

The current City was formed in 1943, when the Florida Legislature merged the cities of Manatee (Incorporated in 1888) and Bradenton (Incorporated in 1903).

INVENTORY OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

Programs to preserve Historic Resources must begin with the identification of those resources. Historic resources in the City of Bradenton have been identified as the result of comprehensive surveys of districts, and ongoing surveys of individual parcels. Much identification work still needs to be done, specifically in areas not included in the last historic survey.

The most recent comprehensive historic survey was completed in 1980. The 1980 historic survey covered approximately 3.6 square miles primarily within the City limits, extending from 34th Street West to the Braden River and south from the Manatee River to 13th Avenue. The purpose of the survey was to determine what properties have characteristics worth preserving, to stimulate the interest of the community in preserving those properties, and to establish, if warranted, an historic district.

Approximately 200 structures were included in the survey and 85 were chosen to be included in the Florida Master Site File, an inventory of historic structures maintained by the Division of Historical Resources.

The survey resulted in a recommendation that two commercial historic districts be designated by local ordinance and that Braden Castle and Braden Castle Tourist Camp be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Regarding the general area of Downtown Bradenton and Manatee, the survey states:

> *"Eventually forming one city, Bradenton, these settlements had two separate but contemporaneous commercial areas and three residential areas with parallel patterns of development. In addition, the river and Manatee Avenue, the main east-west artery, created linear concentrations of buildings, as well as Wares Creek, running north and south."*

No recommendation for residential districts was made because residences of historic value were not in cohesive groups lending themselves to districting and because not enough benefit would result from establishing residential districts. This recommendation stems partly from the fact that the current tax laws at that time did not provide significant incentives for residential renovation.

Since then, city staff has worked closely with the Florida Division of Historic Resources to maintain accurate documentation of historic resources in the City of Bradenton; however a more detailed archival collection is maintained by the Manatee County Historic Records Library.

According to documentation there are 134 historic and archaeological sites in the City of Bradenton recorded in the Florida Master Site File, including 125 structures, 3 historic districts, and 6 archaeological sites. The Florida Master Site Files provide information about recorded sites in particular areas, which have been considered historically significant by the local community; however it does not necessarily reflect a site's significance. The Division of Historic Resources indicates that most sites have not been formally evaluated. (See City of Bradenton Florida Master Site Files list found in appendix)

The City of Bradenton currently lists 4 standing structures, and 1 historic district in the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is an official listing of sites throughout the United States that reflect the prehistoric occupation and historical development of our nation, states, and local communities. It was created in 1966 under the National Historic Preservation Act and includes those sites, buildings, structures, districts, and objects that are significant in the development of a place, or represent a significant architectural achievement or style, or is a site

associated with a significant historical event or personage. A National Register listing does not impose any federal or state obligation on a property owner or restrict a property owner's right to use and dispose of the property; however it does encourage the preservation of these resources. (See National Register Historic Places list found in appendix)

The City also participates in the Florida Historical Markers Program and currently maintains seven (7) markers within the city limits. The Markers Program recognizes historic resources, persons and events that are significant to Florida history, culture, architecture, and archaeology. The purpose of the program is to increase public awareness of the rich cultural heritage of the State and to promote historic significance of sites to citizens and tourists. Recognition occurs with the placing of historic markers or plaques at sites. (See Florida Historical Markers Program list found in appendix)

EVALUATION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

An up-to-date comprehensive inventory of historic resources is an important database that is necessary for the success of any historic preservation program. Evaluating the significance of historic resources is necessary to provide preservation efforts only to resources valuable enough to warrant those efforts. Currently, the City of Bradenton has not established objective criteria to evaluate the significance of sites and/or structures.

HISTORIC RESOURCES *(DISTRICTS, PARKS, AND NEIGHBORHOODS)*

As a result of the 1980 historic survey,_two historic districts were established by ordinance, the Downtown Bradenton commercial district and the Old Manatee District. These districts contain a cohesive architectural collection of structures that are exemplary of the historic character of Bradenton. The survey also indicated that although many historic resources were concentrated in other parts of the City, they were not grouped in a manner that would lend them to become a district. The majority of documented historic resources in the City of Bradenton are located in six of its oldest neighborhoods including Downtown Bradenton, Old Manatee Village, Point Pleasant, Fogartyville, Wares Creek, and Braden Castle. Since early settlements in this area were primarily small town developments, the City of Bradenton felt it was appropriate to inventory the historic resources in the same manner and remain consistent to their settlement groupings.

It is important to note that all new construction and substantial renovations within the historic districts are reviewed by the City's Architectural Review Board to ensure that the character of the structure remains consistent in the opinion of qualified design professionals with the guidelines for the districts. The City of Bradenton utilizes guidelines based upon those of the Secretary of the Interior. Under the current income tax laws, district property owners undertaking renovations consistent with the guidelines are eligible for substantial tax credits.

Downtown Bradenton Historic District

The Downtown Bradenton Historic District lies along either side of 12th Street West, running north, and south between 3rd Avenue West and 6th Avenue West, and encompasses over eight blocks of downtown Bradenton. The district is made up of two general zones, the 12th Street Corridor or "Old Main Street" and

the central area of downtown “Courthouse plaza”.

The downtown district currently includes ~~35~~ 32 buildings older than 65 years of age and 45 structures listed on the Florida Master Site Files (see table "Inventory of Florida Master Site Files list of Structures"), most of which were constructed during the "Florida Boom" of the 1920s. All but a few of the buildings have been altered since their construction, but contribute to the value of the district. Only three buildings have not been altered: the Walcaid Building, the Welsh-Kirk Building, and the Peninsula Telephone Company. Although the Downtown Historic District does not encompass a large portion of the general downtown area, the majority of the historic structures are located within its boundary.

The significance of the Downtown Bradenton District is the fact that much of the central business district has survived, and therefore the town's links with its historical development have been maintained. While the buildings have been altered, and the level of architectural significance is not high, the historical integrity and development of the district is still very prominent. Most of the first floors have been modified with plate glass and varying decorative treatments common during the 1940s and 50s. Most of the porches and balconies have been removed and several brick buildings have been covered with stucco. However, many essential qualities of the buildings, such as the upper facades, exterior details, cast iron columns, and interior features, could be easily recovered.

The district contains varied architectural styles, which are reflective of the various stages of late nineteenth, and early twentieth century architecture. The oldest remaining structure in the old main street commercial strip is the Coe Building (1896), which represents a typical commercial hotel layout of that period featuring a false front with bracketed parapet. Before the turn of the century, commercial structures in the district were beginning to be constructed of masonry and stone materials. The structures were two and three story with corbelled parapets and contained very little decoration. The fenestration was regular with sash window on the second and third floors. The first floors were generally cast iron post and lintel with plate glass display windows and metal canopies. Several of the buildings had two story galleries. The interiors were generally wood and plaster with pressed metal ceilings. There are several buildings in the district worthy of note for their architecture, specifically along the Old Main Street Corridor. The most significant is the Iron Block, which features a cast iron and pressed metal facade, one of a very few pressed metal fronts left in Florida. Also of note is the Fuller Block (1905). While the building was altered during the 1920s, it is unique in the use of limestone block, a native material.

The most dominant structure in the district is the Manatee County Courthouse, constructed in 1913. The north or main facade features a three-bay portico centered in the facade. An elaborate cornice is located immediately below a parapet. A large three-story addition extends south from the building and is a continuation of the architectural style of the original structure. The Courthouse marks the central structure of the Downtown Historic District. Also prominent in the Courthouse square are the Bradenton Bank and Trust Company Building, now called The Professional Building, Bradenton's first high rise commercial office building. This commercial style building is typical of the early office buildings, which appeared in small towns in Florida during the 1920s. The Walcaid Building was typical of the Mediterranean revival structures of the period. The United Abstract Building is a combination

of Prairie School and Colonial Revival. Two quotations from the historic survey explain the significance of Old Main Street and Courthouse Square:

"The location of the Courthouse in Bradenton and the existence of a wharf at the foot of 12th Street West early on made this street the main commercial strip in Bradenton. Since the community was primarily a port and fishing community, there was a need for accommodations in the community for mariners and visitors. As a result the first structures on the street were hotels and rooming houses." (p.39)

The Gaar House was the last example of such a rooming house.

"Area around the Courthouse square is significant in that it developed as a typical courthouse square with blocks of commercial structures surrounding the Courthouse, which makes it the focus of the town and not the railroad or the waterfront, as was the case with so many late nineteenth century towns in Florida." (p.39)

Although it is not located within the two main areas of the downtown historic district, the seven story Manatee River Retirement Hotel, built in 1927, is the best example of the "boom" period Mediterranean revival architecture in Bradenton and ranks with the socially and architecturally distinguished hostelries built in the state during the heyday of Florida development.

Old Manatee Historic District

The Old Manatee Historic District is located in the general area at the intersections of Manatee Avenue East and 9th and 10th Streets East. The district serves as the western gateway into one of the three oldest settlement areas in the City of Bradenton, the Old Manatee Village Neighborhood. The district includes 12 buildings older than 40 years of age. The buildings are predominately of commercial use representative of early twentieth century commercial architecture, both of wood and concrete construction.

The most important and dominant structure in the district is the Central Hotel, located at the southeast corner of the main intersection of Manatee Avenue and 9th Street East. This brick hotel building features the only complete two-story gallery remaining in Bradenton. Its plain brick facade has remained almost intact except for the closing of several storefronts on the east -end. The only decorative element on the building is the elaborate brick corbelling.

North of the Central Hotel is the Southern Investment Company Building, one of the few early twentieth century concrete block buildings surviving in Florida. The building is relatively unaltered except for new plate glass display windows on the south and several bricked-in openings on the west. Quoins at each corner and in each window surround give this structure an interesting Colonial revival style.

Across 9th Street from the Southern Investment Company Building is the Manatee Supply Company Building. This commercial block is a combination two and three story structure in the Romanesque revival style common to many buildings of the era. To the east of the Southern Investment Company Building is an early wood frame commercial building featuring a front facing gable with a two story gallery.

Two filling stations constructed in the 1920s are also included in the district. These buildings are examples of the masonry structures first built by oil companies. They both feature parapet roof with porte-cochere extending from the front of the structure.

The Village of Manatee City Hall, located on the south side of 7th Avenue East, was constructed in 1926 as a multi-purpose facility providing space for several City departments including the police and fire departments. On the second floor above the engine room was a two-cell jail adjacent to a combination recreation room and meeting hall used by fire fighters and the public. The City of Bradenton has used the building for offices since Bradenton and Manatee were consolidated in 1943. The significance of the Old Manatee Historic District is that it is the original central business district of the Village of Manatee. The district contains some of the best preserved and least altered historic structures in the City of Bradenton.

Braden Castle Park Historic District

In May of 1983, Braden Castle Park was included in the National Register of Historic Places. The district primarily consists of small frame cottages, trailer sites, and large communal buildings, including the remains of Braden Castle, home of the first non-native American settlers in the Bradenton area. This district has a unique combination of two separate historically significant periods in the City of Bradenton's history. It marks the first non-native American occupation of the area with Joseph Braden's House (Braden Castle), and the early development of a seasonal community.

The "castle," built by Joseph Braden in 1850 at the confluence of the Manatee and Braden Rivers on an 1100-acre sugar plantation, withstood attacks by the Seminole Indians. The ruins, which are the remains of a tabby construction, a mix of sand and seashells, are ravaged by weather, fire, and age; they are part of what is now Braden Castle Park.

Braden Castle Tourist Camp, consisted of about 200 picturesque houses on 40 *by* 40 foot lots, began as a vacation camp in the 1920s. The Camping Tourists of America started the settlement as a tenting area, which was used by members of the organization on a seasonal basis. Braden Castle Park Historic District today houses 199 permanent structures, mostly frame vernacular bungalows, many reflecting the popular craftsman style in design. The community is still active today and has since added post office, communal spaces, pier, and other amenities.

MANATEE VILLAGE HISTORIC PARK:

The Manatee Village Historic Park is an educational and recreational asset to the community. Located on 15th 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 part of Manatee County. The house is typical of settlers' 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 country 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.

Old Manatee Village Neighborhood

The Old Manatee Village began with the arrival of Josiah Gates and his family in January of 1842. The Village was settled around the Manatee Mineral Spring, located off of existing 14th Street East, between 2nd Avenue and 3rd Avenue. 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.

The neighborhood consists mainly of two components, one a commercial concentration made up principally of the Manatee Avenue corridor, and two, a waterside residential neighborhood made up of mostly craftsman bungalow architectural style. There are currently 408 properties in the neighborhood, 207 of which are utilized for residential use , 75 are vacant properties, and 126 are used for commercial application or an undefined use. The neighborhood contains 78 structures over 65 years old, of which 18 are on the Florida Master Site File list (see table “Florida Master Site Files List).

The primary architectural style of the neighborhood is craftsman bungalow with a mixture of a vernacular cracker style. Examples of Queen Anne, and Mediterranean Revival architectural styles are also present, however they are not as prominent.

Fogartyville Neighborhood

Fogartyville Neighborhood was founded in 1868, by John, William, and Bartholomew Fogarty. Initially, the area consisted of 135 acres boundered by Manatee River and Manatee Avenue West as its north and south edges, and 26th Street West to Wares Creek as its east west boundaries. The neighborhood established a shipbuilding and coastal schooner trading post as the main industry, and other businesses quickly migrated with the growing population.

Ultimately, the neighborhood became absorbed by the City in 1903, due to the great depression and its financial strain on the families of the neighborhood. The second generation Fogarty family was not able to secure funds for their taxes paid to the City.

The neighborhood includes 233 structures over 65 years of age, of which 24 structures are included in the Florida Master Site File list (see table "Florida Master Site Files List ").

The Fogartyville Neighborhood contains a broad range of architectural styles from varying time periods. Although it is one of the earliest settled areas, it has embraced change, and more than 60% of the structures have been built less than 65 years ago.

Point Pleasant Neighborhood

Originally named Curry’s Point, after one of its first settlers H.F. Curry, Point Pleasant was considered an area for the elite since its roots. The small neighborhood is made up 101 parcels with 39 structures over 65 years of age. There are 9 structures listed on the Florida Master Site Files list (see table “Florida Master

Site Files List), and 2 structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Today, it sits as one of the City's most architecturally eclectic neighborhoods. The area contains various styles of residential architecture from many different time periods. An excellent example of its eclectic value can found in the 2 structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Richardson House and the Carnegie Library.

The Richardson House is a unique blend of craftsman bungalow and prairie style architecture. The wood frame house was constructed 1924 and typical of the bungalow it has wood shingle and stucco exterior wall covering. The low strongly horizontal multi-gabled massing of the house makes it one of the most distinctive craftsman dwellings in the City, and illustrates how well adapted the bungalow can be the Florida climate. A particulary interesting detail is the indigenous stone water table and the diamond patterned sash windows.

The Carnegie Library is a rectangular, two-story steel and masonry building constructed in 1918. The building possesses good physical integrity. Although it includes a sizable addition made in 1959, it retains its Classical Revival style. The principle distinguishing elements of the building are a classically derived porch, and symmetrical façade elevations. The building is covered by a low pitch hip roof clad in its original clay barrel tiles, and features an extremely wide soffit with simple fascia.

Wares Creek Neighborhood

Wares Creek Neighborhood was founded in 1845 and named after Elbridge Ware, who came from Tallahassee, and built the first home on Wares Creek's western bank, near the mouth of the creek. Wares Creek quickly gained the reputation of a well to do neighborhood for other early settlers, whose success in business was reflective of their homes. The neighborhood is one of the oldest settled in the City and has served primarily as a residential area since its humble beginnings. The average age of a structure in the Wares Creek Neighborhood is 118 years old which ranges from the earliest structures built in 1980 to the most recent 2006.

The neighborhood includes over 549 parcels of which 310 contain structures over 65 years of age. It also includes 14 structures listed in the Florida Master Site Files list (see table "Florida Master Site Files List). The Craftsman Bungalow is the dominant architectural style of this neighborhood.

ARCHITECTURAL TYPES:

Introduction

During the early 1900s, Bradenton was a small port town serving the agricultural and timber industries of the region. The early architecture was plain, practical, and generally small, typical of developing coastal Florida towns. The dominant architectural styles catered directly to the primary function of the structures, consequently the variations in architectural character between residential and commercial developments were significant.

Initially residential structures maintained simple forms with minimal ornamentation, however just before the turn of the century new found economic development allowed for several new architectural styles to flourish. The most prominent was the Queen Anne style, typically described to have__elaborately complex forms with highly ornate architectural elements.

In reaction to the shortfalls from the great depression, the housing demand called for homes to be built and sold more economically, which gave birth to new architectural styles such as the Craftsman and a reversion back to the simplified Colonial Revival. The bungalows were designed with modest square footage geared towards the working class and were predominantly located in the Wares Creek and Ballard Park neighborhoods. . The new Colonial Revival style maintained similar square footages and footprints as the Queen Anne; however they retained an aesthetic of less ornamentation and simplified elements.

Soon to follow was the Mediterranean style, which quickly replaced the Craftsman style in popularity and continued to multiply in numbers well into the 1950's. Prime examples of this architectural style may be found in the Wares Creek and Old Manatee Village Neighborhoods. Simple in their form, the origin of the style was generated by a mixture of architectural elements from various countries adjacent to the Mediterranean Sea. The style evolved from interest in renaissance palaces and seaside villas dating back from the sixteenth century. The popular association of Mediterranean resorts with gulf coast Florida is one of the main reasons why there are so many examples of this architectural style today.

Early commercial structures were concentrated in specific areas of activity where storefront exposure was short, and building interiors were deep to accommodate store exposure. These structures have been widely named One-Part Commercial Block and Two-Part Commercial Block styles. The style called for simple boxes with decorative facades, which house either a single store or many separate units. Street facades were typically composed of large windows and recessed entryways. Architectural details included decorative variations from many architectural styles such as Art Deco and Art Moderne. The Mediterranean Revival style became popular during the Florida Boom even for commercial structures in the City of Bradenton, an excellent example being the Manatee River Hotel.

Residential

The classic revival archi-type probably had one of its earliest appearances in Bradenton in the form of Braden Castle. The distinction of this particular house was the use of tabby, which was common in the early and middle nineteenth century in Florida but had generally fallen into disuse in the latter half of the century.

One prevalent type was the one and two story classical revival structure, generally with three bay facades and Georgian plans. Many had inset galleries such as on the **Pettigrew House,** and the **A. M. Curry House**. Many of the two story houses were used as rooming houses as in the case of the **Zadock Ware House**. Other types of early homes in Bradenton were the one-house, two story, and one room deep house with a hall through the center. An example of this house type is the **Frank Wiley House**.

During the late nineteenth century, Bradenton began to show its response to the more popular Queen Anne and Eastlake influences, which swept the rest of the country somewhat earlier. While no elaborate example of Queen Anne influence survives in Bradenton, the vernacular structures show a shift from the rectangular proportions of the classical revival to the irregular shapes of modified "T" and "L" shaped plans. The most exemplary structure of this archi-type is the W.R. Whitaker House. Most of these structures were two stories with each wing only one room wide and one room deep. Large verandas or porches wrapped

around the sides of these houses to provide summer shade and protection from the rain. This housing type was common throughout Florida, and was widely written about as the ideal structure for the hot, humid climate. Some Queen Anne characteristics include the use of decorative bargeboard trim, Jigsaw and turned detailing in the gables, turned posts on the porch, elaborate brackets and fretwork, and jigsaw porch railings.

Toward the turn of the century, the Colonial Revival style began to influence the design and decoration of Bradenton's residential structures. Again, this new national trend away from the more flamboyant Queen Anne to the more conservative Colonial Revival is reflected in the architecture of Bradenton, although much later than in other parts of the United States. The new Colonial style is a mixture between the old Colonial Revival and Queen Anne. It maintained the “L” and “T” forms of the Queen Anne style, while much of the ornamentation was stripped or replaced with Colonial elements. The Frank Walpole House is a prime example of this architectural style.

Simple vernacular housing dominated the built environment of Bradenton, but a few well-developed designs still exist. Of the colonial revival style, probably the finest example in the City is the **John Graham House**. This extremely large house, facing the Manatee River, has a two-story gallery ~~on~~ along the main facade with Tuscan style columns. The house is topped by a truncated hip roof with a deck and paired flanking exterior chimneys. Large hipped roof dormers pierce the roof. This house is still a fine mansion, and an architectural landmark.

During the early 20th Century, the development pattern of the city shifted towards a suburban character. Migration away from urban areas became a common trend, and suburban neighborhoods gained much of the country’s attention. One of the consequences of this popular trend was the tract housing archetypes, which during those times maintain the Craftsman Architectural style. These economic homes were made popular by Californian architects Greene and Greene, whose designs focused principally on program function, simplicity, and the project’s economic benefits. Within the City of Bradenton, these homes were built primarily in the neighborhoods of Point Pleasant, Old Manatee Village, and Wares Creek. This architectural style were a radical change from the complex Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival houses to the low roofed bracketed and long sprawling bungalows.

The **Ollie Stewart House** is one of the best examples of the bungalow style in the City of Bradenton. The structure carries a large low pitched gable roof with open eaves supported by large brackets, giving an impression of heavy timber construction. Windows in the house are grouped in threes and fours, forming bands emphasizing the horizontality of the building, ~~so~~ which is a typical characteristic of the bungalow.

During the Florida Boom of the 1920’s bungalows were quickly supplanted by the more popular Mediterranean revival style. These wood and stucco structures were designed based on French, Spanish, and Italian Mediterranean villas adapted to suit the real estate developments in south Florida, later spreading to the rest of the country. The City of Bradenton does not have specific neighborhoods, which include a focused concentration of these structures, however they are dispersed throughout the city. **The A. H. Brown House #2** is typical of this architectural style.

The irregular plan of the house wraps around a courtyard. The stucco chimney is topped by a

gabled tile hood. The walls terminate in curbed parapets. These houses were generally smaller than the bungalows and signaled the beginning of the relatively small house configuration in residential design, which continued through the 1950s.

Commercial

Early commercial construction is represented by the **E.P. Lloyd Cigar Company**, a long, narrow building with a front facing gable. The first floor contains large display windows flanking a door. The second floor, often used as a residence, has access from the side of the building.

During the early nineteenth century, the City of Bradenton principally concentrated its commercial development in two areas; Main Street area off the intersection of 12th Street West and Manatee, and the Old Manatee Village located off the intersection of 9th Street East and Manatee Avenue.

Early commercial developments in the City of Bradenton were typical of late nineteenth century commercial structures: two and three story, brick with corbelled parapets, very little decoration, and sash windows in the upper floors. The first floors generally utilized cast iron post and lintel with plate glass display windows with metal canopies over the sidewalks. Many of the early commercial structures contained two story galleries with interior metal ceilings and display cases along the walls.

There are several architecturally significant structures located in the commercial areas of early city development. One of the most significant structures is the **Iron Block**, which features a pressed cast iron metal facade. While this type of façade material was common all over Florida during time period, only few have survived in southwest Florida.

Another excellent example of Florida Boom structures is the **Fuller Block**. Although it has undergone some alterations during ~~in~~ the 1920s, the building has retained much of it's ~~is~~ unique value in the use of limestone block laid in a linear random pattern. This is an important use of native materials, and distinct in its method of construction. Three separate additions have been carried out since the inception of the building, and they have all utilized the same local stone, thus providing a unified facade.

The **Southern Investment Company Building** in Old Manatee Village is one of the few structures of the period surviving in Florida, which made use of concrete block in its construction. The building takes on a colonial revival style in the extensive use of block quoins at the corners and around the windows.

The downtown area is dominated by the courthouse square, which is adjacent to several structures built during the Florida Boom period. Some of the more prominent buildings are the Bradenton Bank and Trust Building, United Abstract Building, and the Singletary Cummings Buildings. The Bradenton Bank and Trust Building, also known as the Professional Building, was Bradenton's first high-rise commercial office building. The recently renovated structure is characterized by a classical arcade on the first two floors, followed by five floors of plain brick expanse, topped with a stucco top floor with decorative cornice.

The **United Abstract Building,** exhibits a mixture of the prairie school design of Frank Lloyd Wright, and the prevalent colonial revival style. The building has paired pilasters on each end, framing a large band of sash windows on

the second floor, and large display windows on the first floor.

The **Walcaid Building** is an excellent example of Mediterranean Revival structures, which were typically used for commercial buildings. The building is made up of a tile and stucco arcade with large display windows on the first floor, and includes tall slender slit windows on the second floor. The northeast corner of the structure includes a square tower with hip roofs and decorated with stucco swags and colored tile.

Equally dominant to the City's skyline is the **Manatee River Hotel**. This Mediterranean revival styled eight story building has been a landmark to southbound travelers across the Manatee River since its construction. The building is typical of the tall hotels built throughout Florida during the Boom. The long facade of the structure is symmetrical with pavilion roofed towers rising at each corner, and decorative elevator housing at the center. The main floor consists of shop windows around the building with a large canopy over the walkway, supported by elaborate iron brackets.

Appendix

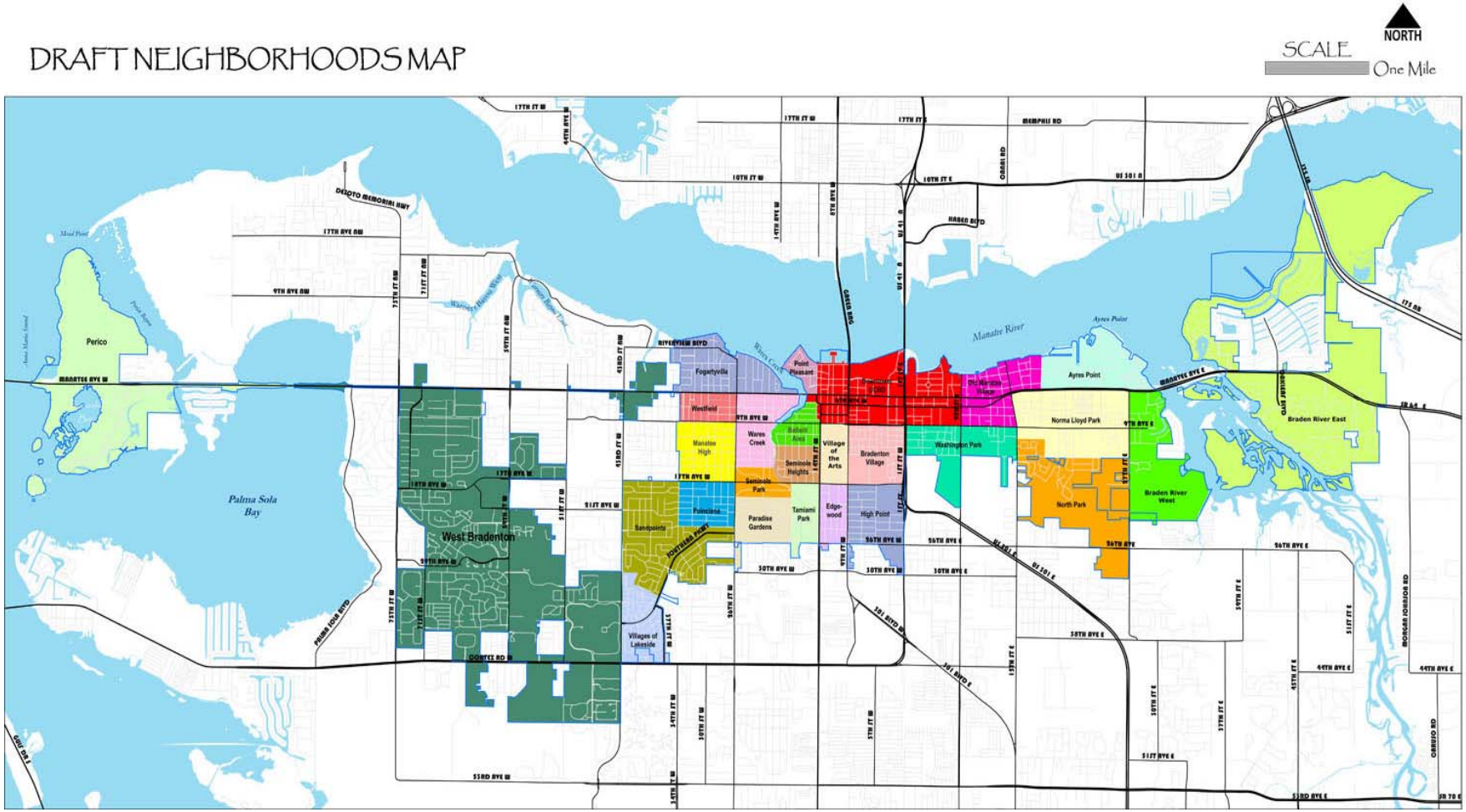
SEE CITY OF BRADENTON FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILES LIST IN PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

MAPS ..... 21 - 28

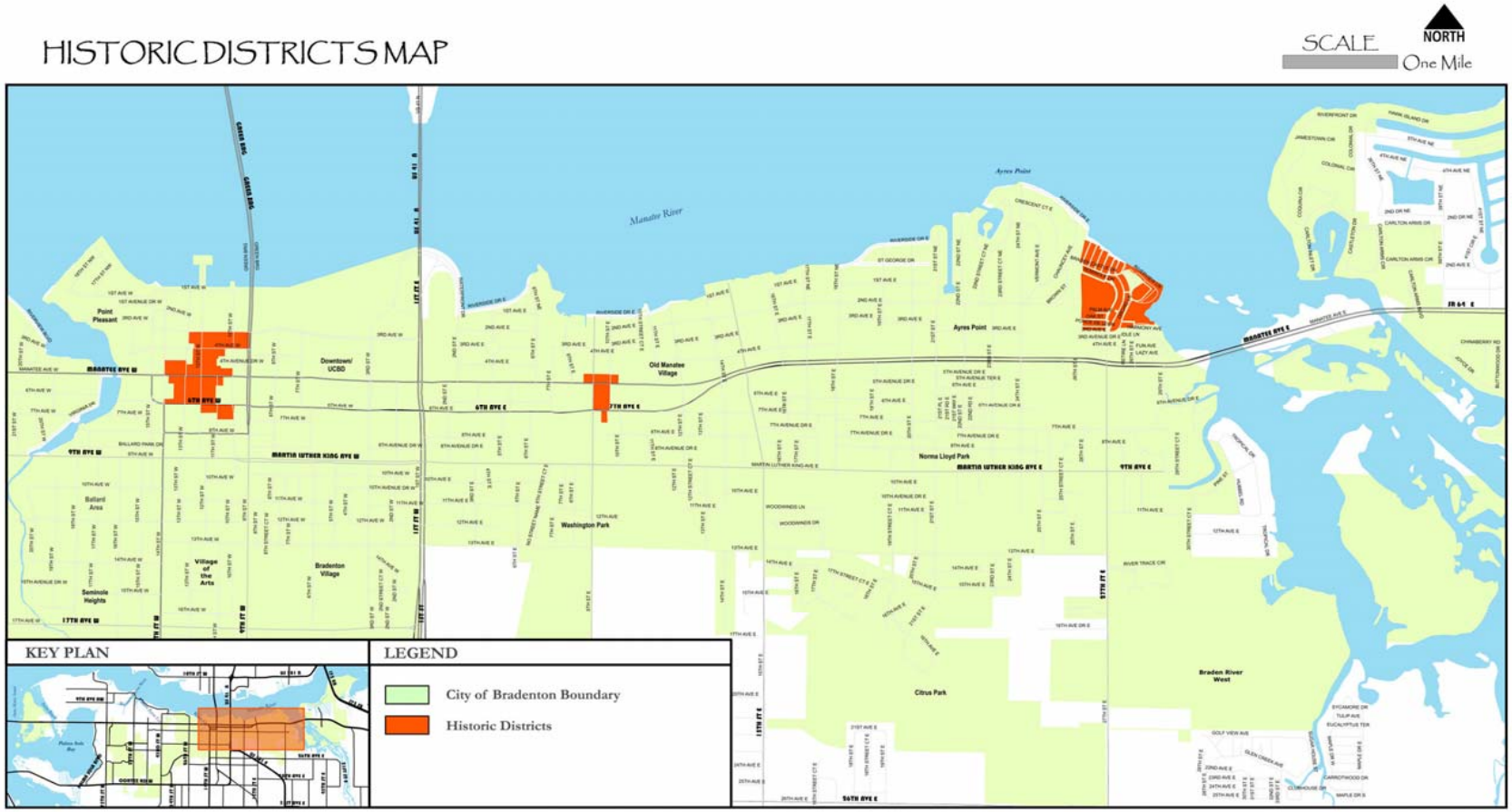
TABLES ..... 29 - 35

REFERENCES ..... 36 - 37

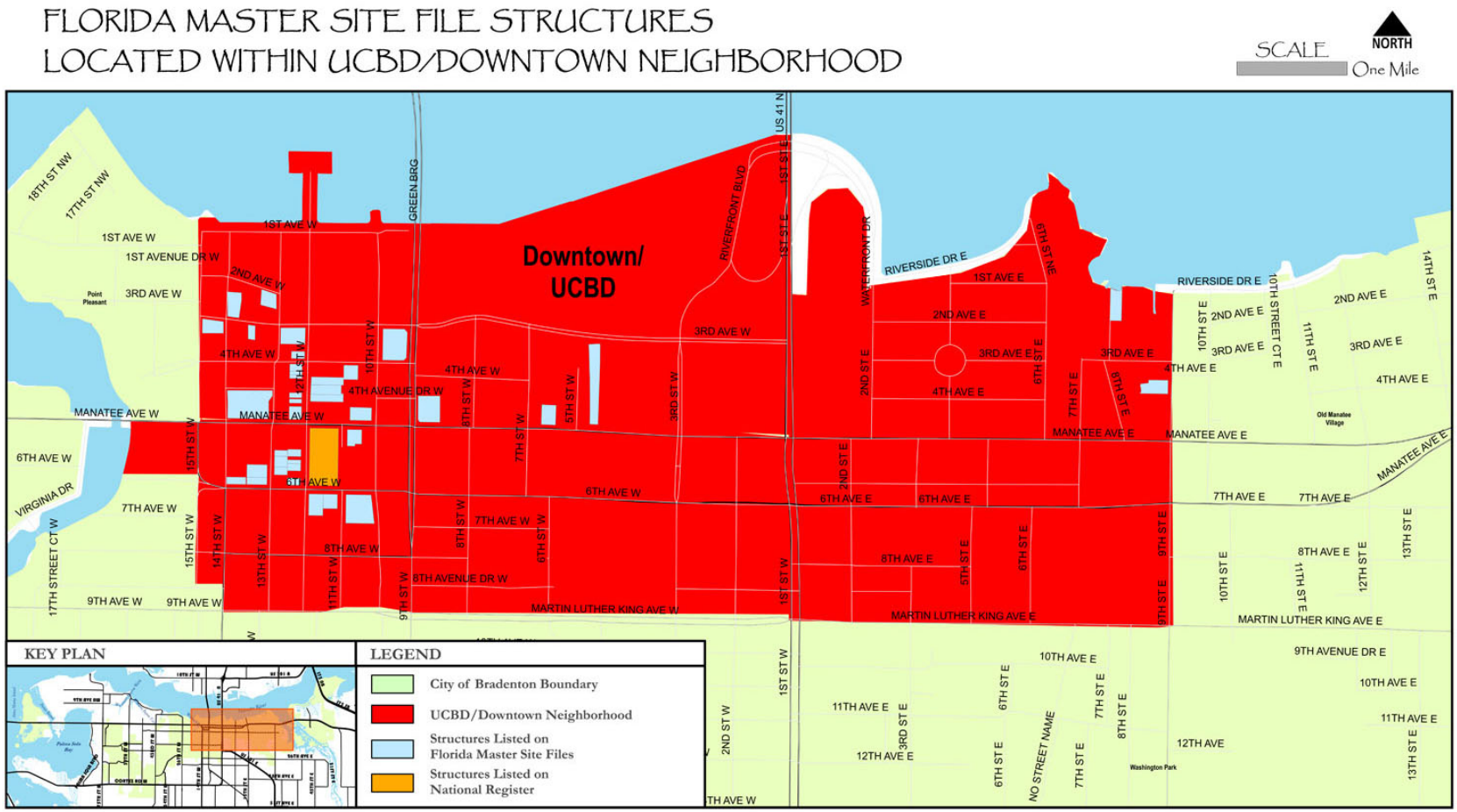
LIST OF EXHIBITS ..... 38 - 51



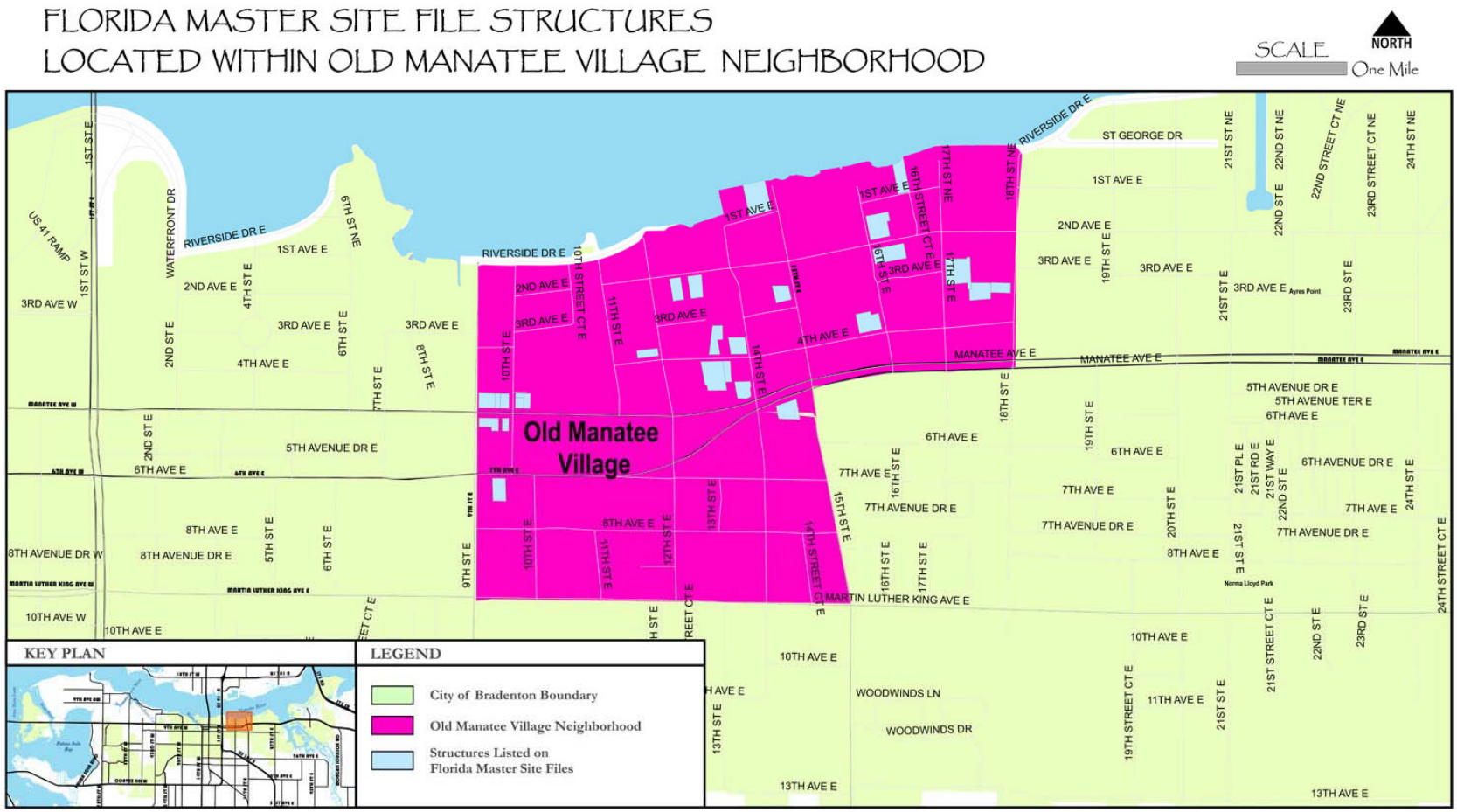
Map HIS 1: Neighborhood Map



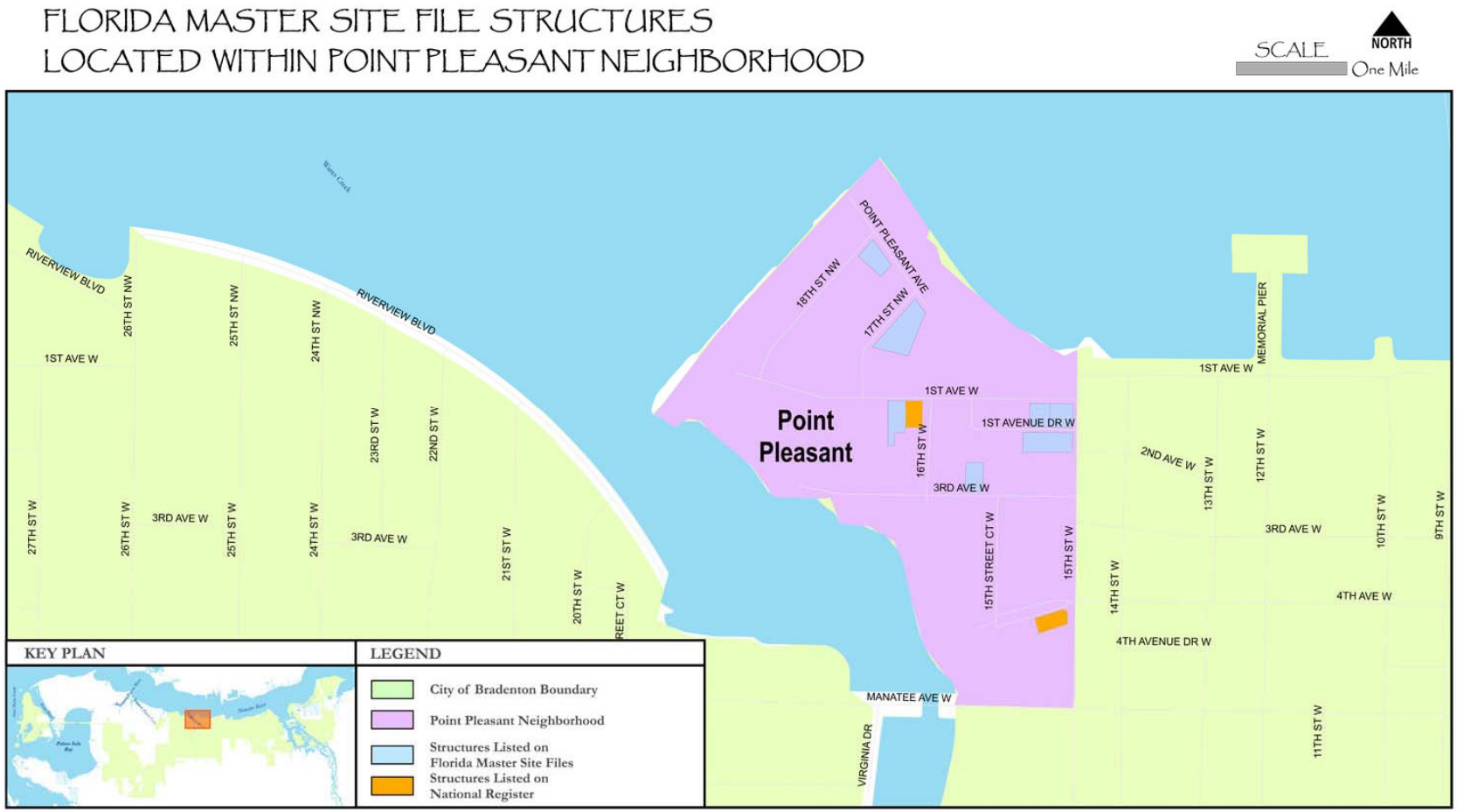
Map HIS 2: Historic Districts



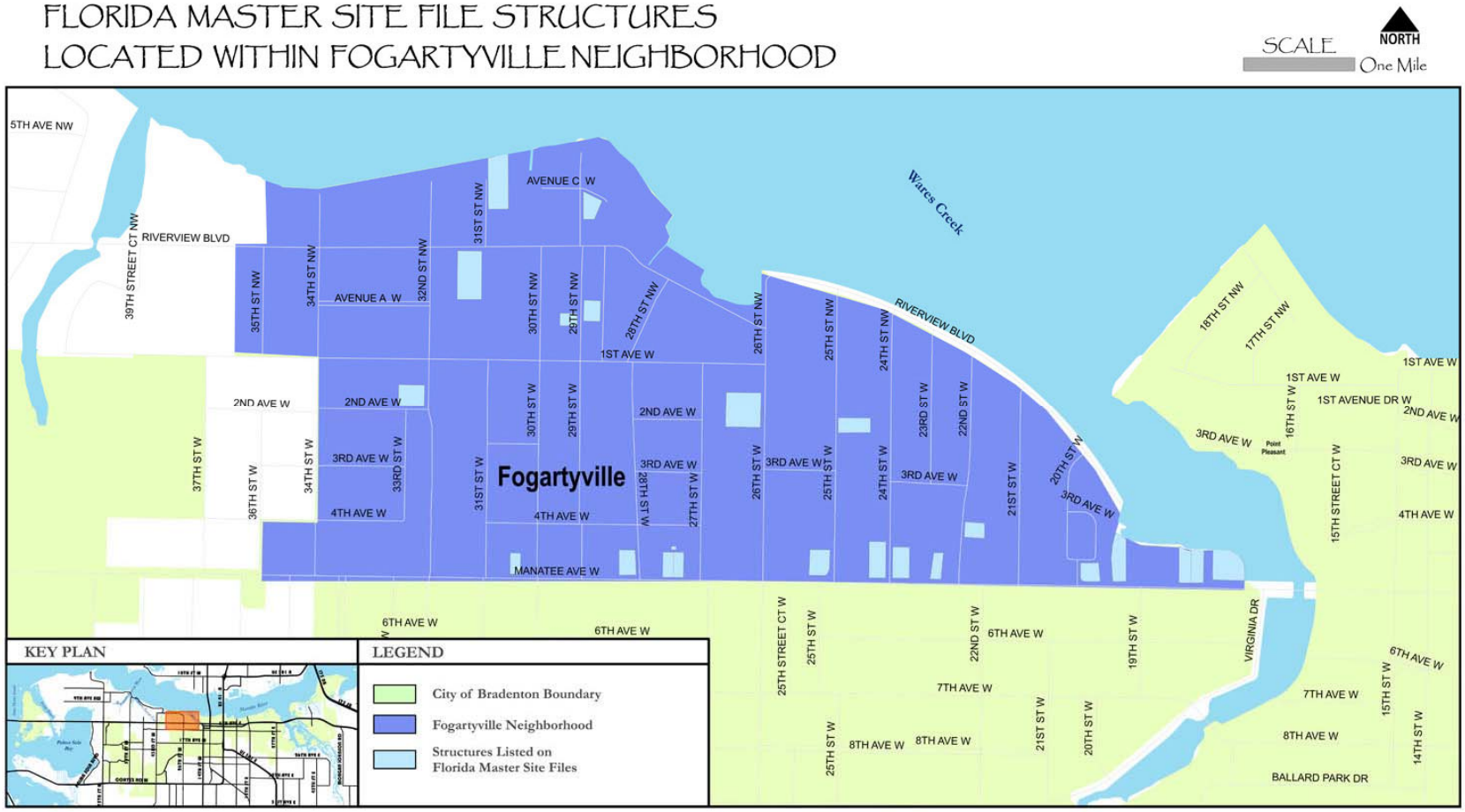
Map His 3: FMSF Downtown/UCBD



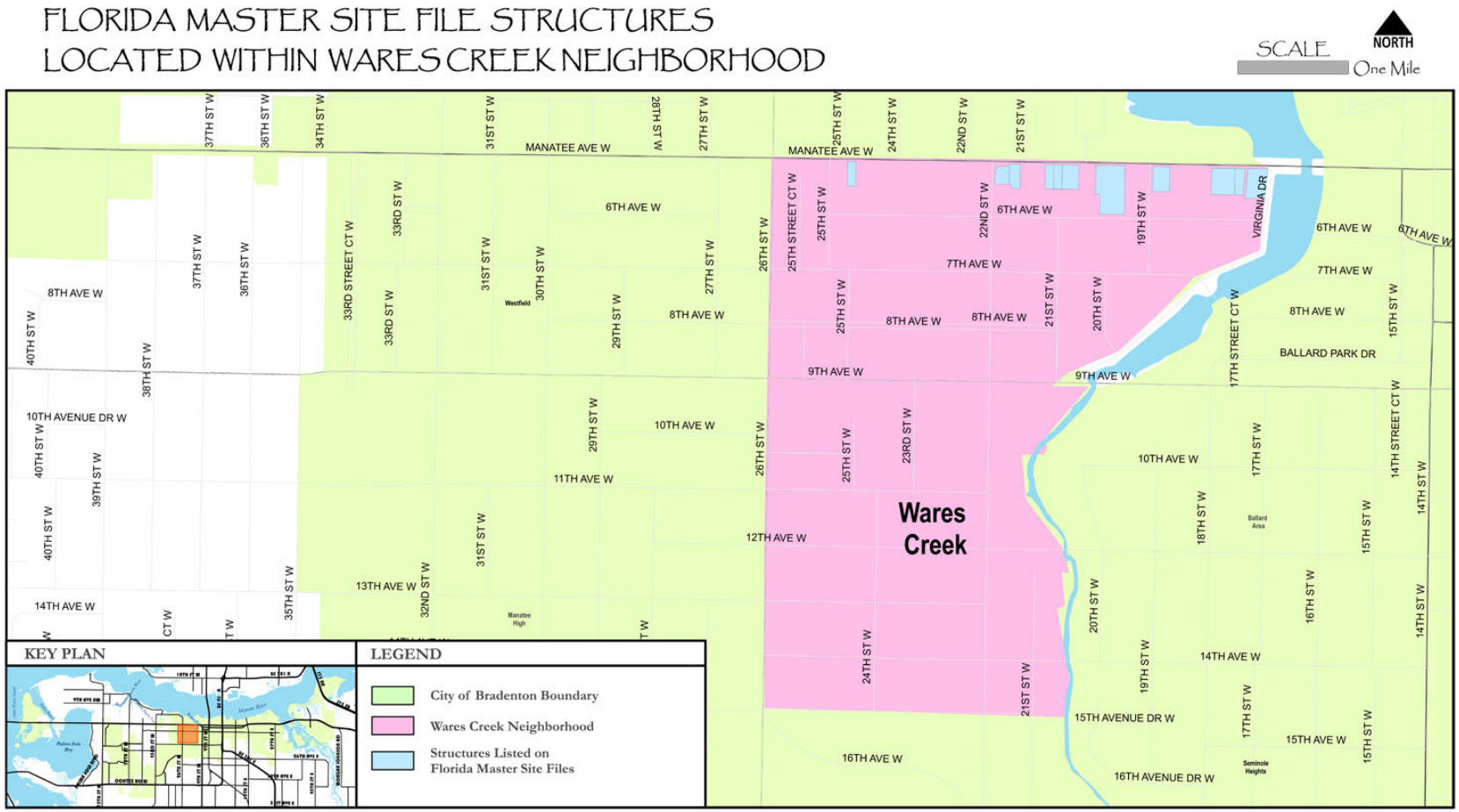
Map HIS 4: FMSF Old Manatee Village



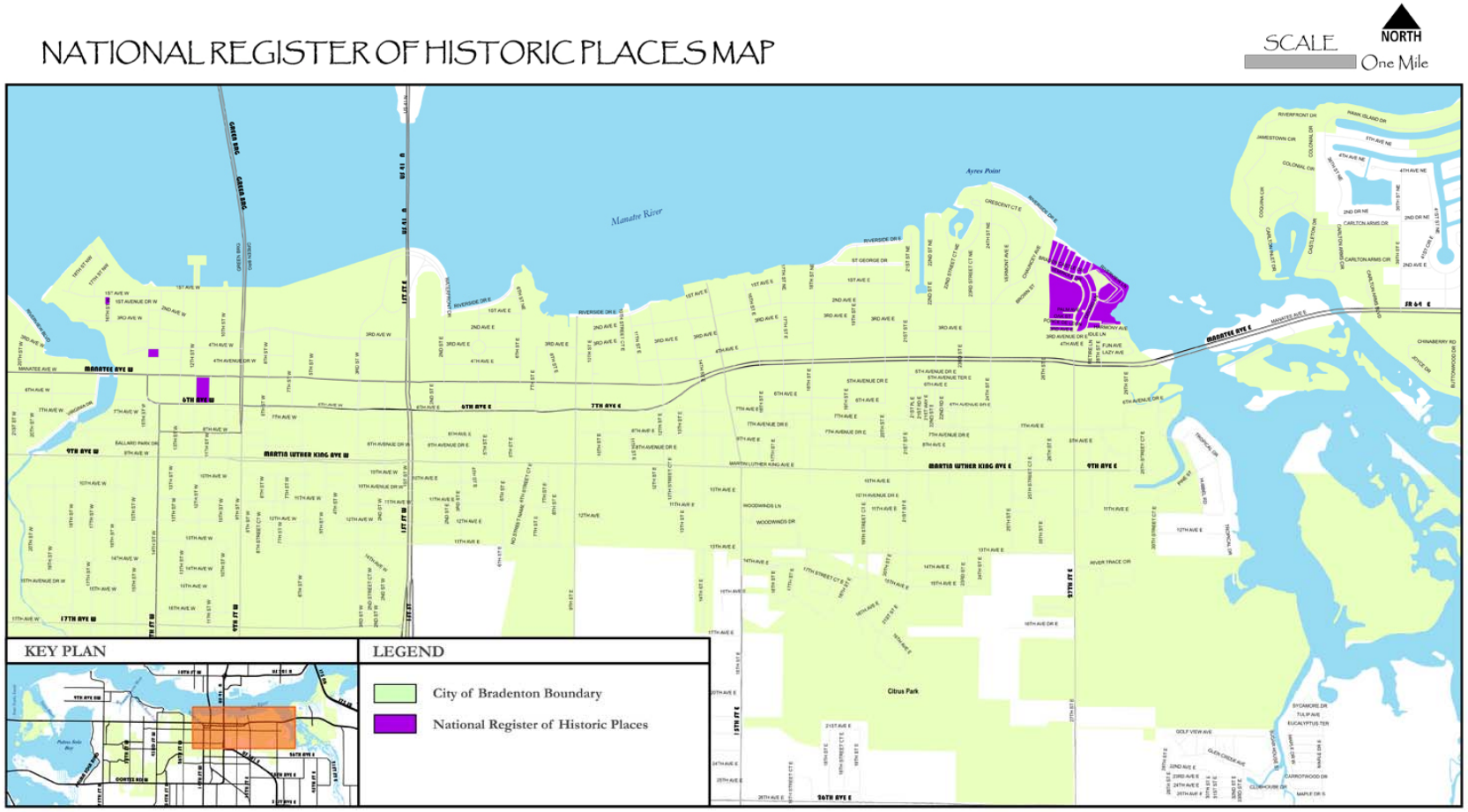
Map HIS 5: FMSF Point Pleasant



Map HIS 6: FMSF Fogartyville



Map HIS 7: FMSF Wares Creek



Map HIS 8: National Register of Historic Places

TABLE HIS 1: Florida Master Site Files List

Parcel #	File #	Name of House	Address	Built	Neighborhood
1245600000	MA235	Aiken, J.B. House	310 18th Street East 101	1884	Old Manatee Village
3231800008	MA225	Village of Manatee City Hall	912 7th Avenue East	1920	Old Manatee Village
3226500001	MA226	Martin and Leddington Service Station	924 Manatee Avenue East	1927	Old Manatee Village
3202600109	MA228	Frank Walpole House	1323 Manatee Avenue East	1910	Old Manatee Village
3193400003	MA229	Casper, George House	322 14th Street East	1896	Old Manatee Village
3190800007	MA230	Pettigrew, Mrs. C. House	220 15th Street East	1920	Old Manatee Village
3183800006	MA231	John Graham House	102 15th Street East	1903	Old Manatee Village
1257300002	MA234	Brown, A.H. House #2	1603 2nd Avenue East 701	1902	Old Manatee Village
3203200005	MA1391	Miss Amelia Curry Home	1302 4th Avenue East	1900	Old Manatee Village
3203300003	MA1392	Samuel G. & Amanda Curry Home	1306 4th Avenue East	1860	Old Manatee Village
3198010005	MA1397	Theresa Lloyd House	1305 4th Avenue East	1926	Old Manatee Village
3202700005	MA1393	Jamima Curry/Mixon Home	1312 4th Avenue East	1920	Old Manatee Village
1258800000	MA218	Foster, Mrs. R.B. House	205 16th Street East 701	1899	Old Manatee Village
3201100009	MA314	Wiggins Store	604 15th Street East	1903	Old Manatee Village
3226700059	MA257	Central Hotel Building	902 Manatee Avenue East	1905	Old Manatee Village
1262000001	MA233	Gates, J. Jr. House	1537 4th Avenue East 701	1883	Old Manatee Village
1246200059	MA260	Whitaker W.R. House	301 17th Street East	1876	Old Manatee Village
1250500059	MA805	Reasoner Norman A	1625 First Avenue East	1920	Old Manatee Village
3302100007	MA183	Manatee County Courthouse	1115 Manatee Avenue West	1924	Downtown/UCBD
3302800051	MA184	Bradenton Bank & Trust	1023-25 Manatee Avenue	1926	Downtown/UCBD

Parcel #	File #	Name of House	Address	Built	Neighborhood
3301400002	MA1303	J. K. Singletary Building	525-533 13th Street West	1922	Downtown/UCBD
3301500009	MA1304	City Taylors Building	535 13th Street West	1926	Downtown/UCBD
3300100009	MA1305	Parker Brothers Building	540 13th Street West	1926	Downtown/UCBD
3299700059	MA1306	Stewart Funiture Co. Building	530 13th Street West	1922	Downtown/UCBD
3293400002	MA1308	C.H. Ewing Building	1002 Manatee Avenue West	1925	Downtown/UCBD
3300800004	MA1310	Mickler Building	519 13th Street West	1922	Downtown/UCBD
3295300002	MA1311	Bakery Building	320 12th Street West	1900	Downtown/UCBD
3319400002	MA1312	Tri-City Trust Building	402-408 12th Street West	1925	Downtown/UCBD
3319300004	MA1313	Palmer Building	410-412 12th Street West	1925	Downtown/UCBD
3319200006	MA1314	Wyman & Green Building	420 12th Street West	1923	Downtown/UCBD
3319200006	MA1315	Harvey Building	418-420 12th Street West	1900	Downtown/UCBD
3318900002	MA1316	Bradenton Publishing Co.	436-440 12th Street	1910	Downtown/UCBD
3302000009	MA1319	Curry's Garage & Machine Shop	548 12th Street West	1913	Downtown/UCBD
3310900000	MA1320	Washington Square Building	601 12th Street West	1925	Downtown/UCBD
3319000000	MA1321	Baer-Clifton Building	428 12th Street West	1909	Downtown/UCBD
3295600005	MA185	Coe Block Building	302-318 12th Street West	1884	Downtown/UCBD
3327300004	MA192	Norman B McLeod House	1332 3rd Avenue West	1901	Downtown/UCBD
3324800006	MA189	S.J. Murphy House	1317 3rd Avenue West	1911	Downtown/UCBD
3140300009	MA205	Driscoll House	106 8th Street East	1887	Downtown/UCBD
3318800004	MA270	Clifton Block	442-448 12th Street West	1900	Downtown/UCBD
3209200009	MA1400	Rev. A. A. Robinson House	332 12th Street East	1924	Downtown/UCBD

Parcel #	File #	Name of House	Address	Built	Neighborhood
3196200004	MA1401	D. B. Collier House	1302 2nd Avenue East	1920	Downtown/UCBD
3196400000	MA1402	E. M. Griffin House	1216 2nd Avenue East	1934	Downtown/UCBD
3297200002		Juplinor Hotel Addition	435 12th Street West	1900	Downtown/UCBD
3296100005		Jennings Arcade	417 12th Street West	1925	Downtown/UCBD
3292200007		Manatee River Hotel	309 10th Street West	1925	Downtown/UCBD
3309000002		First Methodist Church	603 11th Street West	1922	Downtown/UCBD
3293100008	MA213	Peninsula Telephone Co.	1009-1017 4th Avenue West	1925	Downtown/UCBD
3296900008		Anderson - Tinkham Bldg	421-431 12th Street West	1901	Downtown/UCBD
3326300005	MA215	May I Roesch House	204 13th Street West	1880	Downtown/UCBD
3298200059	MA202	First Baptist Church	1306 Manatee Avenue West	1912	Downtown/UCBD
3288900008	MA219	Bradenton Post Office	824 Manatee Avenue West	1935	Downtown/UCBD
3301600007	MA242	Iron Block	530 12th Street West	1891	Downtown/UCBD
4346400059	MA246	Monk Block	908 9th Street West	1925	Downtown/UCBD
3281610009	MA247	Atlantic Coastline Railroad Station	426 Manatee Avenue West	1902	Downtown/UCBD
3282300007	MA248	American Railway Express	604 Manatee Avenue West	1925	Downtown/UCBD
3310800002	MA249	Walcaid Building	1101-1111 6th Avenue West	1923	Downtown/UCBD
3301300004	MA250	United Abstract Building	526 12th Street West	1925	Downtown/UCBD
3300900002	MA251	Singletary Cummings Building	520 12th Street West	1922	Downtown/UCBD
3300200007	MA252	Welsh-Kirk Building	1312-1324 6th Avenue West	1926	Downtown/UCBD
3333000002	MA199	Dowling, R. W. House	305 15th Street West 101	1975	Downtown/UCBD
3137500009	MA227	Henry Glazier House	402 9th Street East	1916	Downtown/UCBD

Parcel #	File #	Name of House	Address	Built	Neighborhood
3295600005	MA209	Ives Building	318 12th Street West	1896	Downtown/UCBD
3318600008	MA210	Fuller Block	1206 Manatee Avenue West	1905	Downtown/UCBD
	MA190	Bradenton Memorial Pier	12th Street West	1928	Downtown/UCBD
3353300001	MA212	Harriet B Richardson House	1603 1st Avenue West	1923	Point Pleasant
3341800005	MA220	G. B. Wallace House	116 15th Street West	1900	Point Pleasant
3334600059	MA208	Carnegie Library	404 15th Street West	1910	Point Pleasant
3343000109	MA221	Margaret Stanton House	1538 3rd Avenue West	1920	Point Pleasant
3353600004	MA195	Thomas G Walton House	1609 1st Avenue West	1898	Point Pleasant
3344000009	MA253	Scroggins, E.D. House	1515 1st Avenue West 101	1900	Point Pleasant
3352000057	MA201	Point Pleasant Apartments	210 17th Street North West	1924	Point Pleasant
3350600007	MA214	Whitney Curry House	224 18th Street North West	1923	Point Pleasant
3343900001	MA204	Ollie Sue Stuart House	104 15th Street West	1913	Point Pleasant
3399200108	MA198	Horton -Strong House	203 25th Street West	1907	Fogartyville
3376500009	MA777	Palmer, Charles Residence	1926 Manatee Avenue West	1940	Fogartyville
3449800059	MA737	Taylor, R. J. Jr. House	120 26th Street West	1925	Fogartyville
3370100004	MA771	Day, Lee S. Residence	1720 Manatee Avenue West	1915	Fogartyville
3389400007	MA784	2310 Manatee Avenue West	2310 Manatee Avenue West	1925	Fogartyville
3401000009	MA789	Sheppard, Wm. D. Residence	2506 Manatee Avenue West	1930	Fogartyville
3452200003	MA793	2710 Manatee Avenue West	2710 Manatee Avenue West	1925	Fogartyville
3452300001	MA794	2714 Manatee Avenue West	2714 Manatee Avenue West	1925	Fogartyville
3458000001	MA798	2808 Manatee Avenue West	2808 Manatee Avenue West	1920	Fogartyville

Parcel #	File #	Name of House	Address	Built	Neighborhood
3505000004	MA799	3008 Manatee Avenue West	3008 Manatee Avenue West	1930	Fogartyville
3394100006	MA785	2328 Manatee Avenue West	2328 Manatee Avenue West	1925	Fogartyville
3394200004	MA786	Earle, John Residence	2400 Manatee Avenue West	1890	Fogartyville
3373900004	MA772	1732 Manatee Avenue West	1732 Manatee Avenue West	1923	Fogartyville
3374200008	MA773	Trimble, R. C. Residence	1806 Manatee Avenue West	1925	Fogartyville
3375300005	MA774	1910 Manatee Avenue West	1910 Manatee Avenue West	1925	Fogartyville
3486200003	MA262	W.M. H. Fogarty House	320 29th Street NW	1895	Fogartyville
3494500006	MA264	Capt. Fogarty Tole House	3101 Riverview Boulevard West	1870	Fogartyville
3343400002	MA266	R. B. Johnson House	1550 3rd Avenue West	1912	Fogartyville
3373300007	MA268	J. Gleason House	1727 1st Avenue West	1924	Fogartyville
3487400008	MA191	Bat Fogarty House	408 31st Street North West	1894	Fogartyville
3511700001	MA206	McNeill House	120 32nd Street West	1875	Fogartyville
3385800002	MA211	R. A. Van Sweringen House	319 22nd Street West	1926	Fogartyville
3477900009	MA222	Martha Tillis House	123 28th Street Court West	1925	Fogartyville
3481800005	MA223	Brown Azeroth House	121 29th Street West	1890	Fogartyville
3370800009	MA706	Bradenton Woman's Club	1705 Manatee Avenue West	1922	Wares Creek
3415700059	MA775	Wilder, J. J. Residence	1915 Manatee Avenue West	1940	Wares Creek
3413300009	MA778	Fry-Walker Residence	2005 Manatee Avenue West	1910	Wares Creek
3372700009	MA770	Tallant, H. K. Residence	1713 Manatee Avenue West	1921	Wares Creek
3413400007	MA779	2017 Manatee Avenue West	2017 Manatee Avenue West	1925	Wares Creek
3372500052	MA244	Sponenbarger Home	1725 Manatee Avenue West	1925	Wares Creek

Parcel #	File #	Name of House	Address	Built	Neighborhood
3410100006	MA193	Russell, Lee House/Tuttle/Fonda	1825 Manatee Avenue West	1911	Wares Creek
3413600002	MA780	2019 Manatee Avenue West	2019 Manatee Avenue West	1926	Wares Creek
3413900006	MA781	2103 Manatee Avenue West	2103 Manatee Avenue West	1925	Wares Creek
3414000004	MA783	Sharp, F. E. Residence	2111 Manatee Avenue West	1927	Wares Creek
3417100009	MA788	Rutt-Brown-Smith Residence	2423 Manatee Avenue West	1925	Wares Creek
3540700006	MA795	2715 Manatee Avenue West	2715 Manatee Avenue West	1911	Wares Creek
3540900002	MA796	2723 Manatee Avenue West	2723 Manatee Avenue West	1949	Wares Creek
3541000000	MA797	Clinger Residence	2801 Manatee Avenue West	1915	Wares Creek
3221100005	MA1297	Haiston Building	905 Manatee Avenue East	1927	Washington Park
3215300009	MA1298	Tallant Dry Goods Co.	1001 Manatee Avenue East	1912	Washington Park
3215700000	MA1296	Tallant & Company Building	1005 Manatee Avenue East	1923	Washington Park
3221800000	MA1299	E. P. Loyd-El Primero Cigar Co.	915 Manatee Avenue East	1880	Washington Park
3221500006	MA1300	"Bil's Service Station"	925 Manatee Avenue East	1938	Washington Park
3138500008	MA1301	Manatee Co. Supply Co.	815-821 Manatee Avenue East	1925	Washington Park
1260000003	MA224	Manatee Public School	1609 6th Avenue East	1915	Norma Lloyd Park
3545500005	MA1454	6th Avenue Water Tower	2905 6th Avenue West	1951	Manatee High
4360400008	MA245	Seminole Apartments	918 12th Street West 103	1925	VOAD
4323000002	MA239	Covington, Chas. H. House	614 11th Avenue West	1925	Bradenton Village
1239100109	MA256	Vanderipe, W.H. House	408 20th Street East 702A	1925	Ayres Point
4363000003	MA269	A. P. Turner	1015 14th Street West	1926	Ballard Park
1154200008	MA199	Braden Castle	45 Braden Castle Drive	1850	Braden Castle

Survey #	File #	Name of District, or Area	Municipality	Year	Neighborhood
12070	MA1431	A. R. Curry Parcels	City of Bradenton	1860	Old Manatee Village
12070	MA1390	Old Manatee Mound	City of Bradenton	1843	Old Manatee Village
	MA304	Downtown Bradenton Historic District	City of Bradenton		Downtown/UCBD
	MA305	Old Manatee Historic District	City of Bradenton		Old Manatee Village
12070	MA388	Pine Island Central Scrub	City of Bradenton		Braden River East
12070	MA389	East & West Coast Railway Causeway	City of Bradenton	1915	Braden River East
	MA32	Manatee Mineral Spring Homestead	City of Bradenton		Old Manatee Village
	MA103	Manatee Mineral Springs	City of Bradenton	1700	Old Manatee Village
	MA275	Braden Castle Park Historic District	City of Bradenton	1842	Braden Castle

Table HIS 3: National Register of Historic Places, Structures, and Sites

Parcel #	File #	Name of House	Address	Built	Neighborhood
3353300001	MA212	Harriet B Richardson House	1603 1st Avenue West	1923	Point Pleasant
3334600059	MA208	Carnegie Library	404 15th Street West	1910	Point Pleasant
1154200008	MA199	Braden Castle	45 Braden Castle Drive	1850	Braden Castle
3302100007	MA183	Manatee County Courthouse	1115 Manatee Avenue West	1924	Downtown/UCBD

Definitions

Adaptive Use – The process of converting a building to a use other than which it was originally designed, e.g., changing a factory into commercial and retail use. Such conversions are accomplished with varying alterations to the building.

Alteration – Any act that changes the exterior or interior features of a building or structure.

Archaeological Site – A location that has yielded or may yield information on history or prehistory. An archaeological site contains physical remains of the past. An archaeological site may be found within archaeological zones, historic sites, or historic districts.

Archaeological Zone – A geographically defined area that has or may reasonably be expected to yield information on local history or prehistory based upon broad prehistoric or historic settlement patterns.

Building – Any structure having a roof supported by columns or walls and intended for the shelter, housing, or enclosure of any individual, animal, process, equipment, goods or materials of any kind or nature.

Certificate of Appropriateness – A written authorization issued by an Architectural Review Board to a property owner for a proposed alteration, relocation, demolition, or new construction of a designated building.

Certified Local Government - A government meeting the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 (P.L. 96 -515) and the implementing regulations of the United States Department of the Interior and the State of Florida. A government which becomes certified will review all nominations to the National Register within its jurisdiction before reviews at the state and federal levels.

City – City of Bradenton

Cultural Resources Survey – A scientific investigation designed to located and examine Historic Resources. The results of such an investigation is compiled into a written report that contains the following at a minimum: project description, archival research, description of the research design, description of archaeological fieldwork activities, description of historical fieldwork activities, results and conclusions, Florida Master Site File forms for all resources identified and a Florida Master File Survey Log Sheet.

Cultural Resources - Those resources that possess qualities of significance in national, state or local history, architecture, archaeology, and culture and which are present in districts, sites, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association.

Demolition – The complete or constructive removal of any part or whole of a building or structure upon any site when same will not be relocated intact to a new site.

Design Guidelines - Criteria developed by a preservation commission, board, or review body to identify design concerns in an area or historic district, and to help property owners ensure that rehabilitation and new construction respect the character of designated buildings or districts.

District – A geographically definable area possessing a significant concentration, linkage or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also be comprised of individual elements separated geographically but linked by association of history.

Disturbance - Digging, excavating, and similar activity conducted at an archaeological site.

Documentation – The recording of a description of an objective o even; architectural documentation includes photographs, measured drawings, written description; archaeological documentation includes scientific excavation and site recording, artifact analysis, written and graphic description.

Exterior – All outside surfaces of a building or structure.

Florida Master Site File (FMSF) – A listing of Historic Resources maintained by the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Archaeological Research.

Historical Inventory – A repository of material related to the history and culture of a locality, including the records of individuals, organizations, and institution of the City of Bradenton. The records include, but are not limited to artifacts, photographs, manuscripts, maps, and government documents.

Historic Resource – Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, object, or other real or personal property of historical, architectural, or archaeological value.

Historic Site – A single lot or portion of a lot containing an improvement, landscape feature, or archaeological site, or a historically related complex of improvements, landscape features or archaeological sites that may yield information on historic or prehistory.

Historic Survey - A comprehensive survey involving the identification, rese arch and documentation of buildings, sites and structures of any historical, cultural, archaeological or architectural importance.

Integrity – The authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by survival of physical characteristics that existed during the resources historic or prehistoric period.

Mitigation – A process designed to preserve, reclaim and compensate for the adverse impact of an activity on a historic resource, by the systematic removal of the prehistoric, historic, or architectural data in order to acquire the fundamental information necessary for understand the property within its property historic context.

National Historic Landmark – Authorized in 1935 and implemented in 1960, a federal program that identifies sites and buildings of national significance.

National Register of Historic Places – The official listing of culturally significant buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts in the United States maintained by the U.S. Department of Interior.

Object – A material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that may be by nature or design, movable, yet related to a specific setting or environment.

Preservation – The identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, analysis, recovery, interpretation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, or reconstruction of historic properties.

Reconstruction – The process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a demolished building, structure or object as it appeared at a certain point in time.

Rehabilitation – The process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of property that are significant to its historical, architectural, and or cultural values.

Renovation – Modernization of an old or historic building that may produce inappropriate alterations or elimination of important features and details. When proposed renovation activities fall within the definition of rehabilitation for historic structures, they are considered to be appropriate treatments.

Restoration – The process of accurately recovering the form and details of a resource and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of later work or by the replacement of missing earlier work.

Significance – The value of a district, site, building, structure, or object to contribute to our knowledge of an area's history or prehistory.

Site – Location of a significant event, activity, building, structure or archaeological resource.

Structure – Anything constructed or erected inclusive of its surrounding property, the use of which requires, directly or indirectly, a permanent location on or in the ground, including without limitation buildings, garages, fences, gazebos, signs, monument, bridges and fountains.

List of Exhibits

Braden Castle	Manatee Mineral Springs

Gates, J. Jr. House	Captain Tole Fogarty House
Manatee County Court House (National Register)	Harriet B. Richardson House (National Register)
Carnegie Library (National Register)	Braden Castle Historic Park (National Register)

Downtown Bradenton	Point Pleasant Neighborhood
Fogartyville Neighborhood	Old Manatee Village Neighborhood

Historic Markers Program Sample

Downtown Bradenton Mainstreet

Courthouse Plaza

Walcaid Building

Harvey Building	Mickler Building
Jennings Arcade	Welsh-Kirk Building

Peninsula Telephone Company	Coe Block Building
Fuller Block	Bradenton Bank and Trust Company Building

Atlantic Coastline Railroad Station	United Abstract Building
Iron Block	Manatee River Hotel

Central Hotel	Southern Investment Company Building (Vanguard Building)
Manatee Supply Company Building	Pelot's Drug Store

E.P. Lloyd Cigar Company	Wiggins Store
Queen Anne Architectural Style House	Mediterranean Revival Architectural Style House

Craftsman Bungalow Architectural Style	Neo-Colonial Architectural Style
Spanish Revival Architectural Style	Florida Cracker Architectural Style

Chase H. Covington House	W.M. H. Fogarty House
W.R. Whitaker House	George Casper House

John Graham House	Amelia Curry House
Azeroth Brown House	Fuller Block

Ives Building	Bradenton Post Office
Jennings Arcade	Curry's Garage & Machine Shop