HISTORY OF THE GLEN OAKS CEMETERY SITE 
AND ITS ASSOCIATED HISTORIC PERIOD BURIALS 
AND 
MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES EMPLOYED AT 
SIMILAR CEMETERIES

Prepared for the 
Planning Department 
City of St. Petersburg, Florida

By 
Harry M. Piper and Jacquelyn G. Piper 
PIPER CONSULTING 
150 2nd Avenue, North, Suite 1600 
P. O. Box 608 
St. Petersburg, Florida 33731
HISTORY OF THE GLEN OAKS CEMETERY SITE
AND ITS ASSOCIATED HISTORIC PERIOD BURIALS
AND
MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES EMPLOYED AT
SIMILAR CEMETERIES

Prepared for the
Planning Department
City of St. Petersburg, Florida

By
Harry M. Piper and Jacquelyn G. Piper

PIPER CONSULTING
150 2nd Avenue, North, Suite 1600
P. O. Box 608
St. Petersburg, Florida 33731

February 1993
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITE SURVEY</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BACKGROUND</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SURVEY RESULTS</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORY OF THE CEMETERY AND ITS PEOPLE</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECORDED OWNERSHIP</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREHISTORIC MOUND</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC PERIOD CEMETERY</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Beginning</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery Records</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC ACCESS</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE CEMETERY'S PEOPLE</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVESTIGATIONS OF SIMILAR CEMETERIES</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLES OF SIMILAR CEMETERIES</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Bartholomew's Cemetery</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwood Cemetery</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunnyside Cemetery</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone Pilgrim Cemetery</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminole United Methodist Church Cemetery</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anona Cemetery</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McMullen Cemetery</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fivay Junction Cemetery</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Huguenot Cemetery</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Place Cemetery</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evergreen Cemetery</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding for Maintenance, Protection and Preservation</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection and Preservation Measures</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFERENCES CITED</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX A.</td>
<td>A-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravemarkers, plots and other items observed in Glen Oaks Cemetery on November 10, 1992.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX B.</td>
<td>B-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Names of persons thought to be buried in Glen Oaks Cemetery but for whom no gravemarkers were observed on November 10, 1992.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

The Glen Oaks Site (8 Pi 106) is located in the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 26, Township 31 South, Range 16 East at 2012 Auburn Street, S., St. Petersburg, Florida. The Site is comprised of the major portion of a prehistoric mound, a historically significant cemetery begun in the nineteenth century and a historically significant church (Piper and Piper 1978:28; Piper 1987:41). On December 12, 1991, by passage of Ordinance No. 2136-F, the City Council designated the Glen Oaks Site a Local Landmark Site pursuant to City Code Chapter 35 1/2.

Although the St. Jude United Holiness Church currently conducted services in the church building itself, the City continued to be interested in the future preservation, protection, maintenance and ongoing management of the Landmark Site area containing the prehistoric mound and the cemetery.

In order to devise a management plan for that area, the City commissioned a study of the current condition of the cemetery and mound, a concise history of the cemetery and its people, and a report of management methodologies employed for protection and preservation of other cemeteries with similar circumstances. The scope of the investigation did not include either the church building or the history of the church. This study was conducted for the City’s Planning Department under the terms of a contract dated October 6, 1992.

SITE SURVEY

The field survey of the site included the recording of all visible historic period grave markers, including their condition and any legible inscriptions, as well as assessing the surface condition of the prehistoric mound which occupies a portion of the site. A general discussion of the results follows, with specific grave site information appearing in Appendix A.

BACKGROUND

Many of the grave markers which were originally placed in the cemetery are no longer there as evidenced, for example, by 1929 and 1959 photographs (Scrapbook 1916-1972), Dunlap (1947), Caffrey (1976) and Gulfport Historical Society (1985:242). Mercedes H. Borden, who’s husband was pastor of Glen Oak Church for 14 years, was ill and in the hospital during the period of research for this report and died in January 1993; however, she recently wrote that the “cemetery looked nearly full with approximately seventy-five gravestones” (Borden 1991) at the time that she was associated with the church.

Several descendants of persons buried in the cemetery have indicated, in either interviews (e.g. Claudette Dean; Florence
Robert Fussell) or correspondence (e.g. Blake 1991; Kimball 1991),
that many once-present gravestones are no longer in the cemetery
and that gravemarkers once extended from the north side of the
church building to the northern boundary of the cemetery. Ms. Lois
Johnson (daughter of D. P. Johnson), who is 99 years old and grew
up adjacent to the east side of the cemetery, also recalls marked
gravesites beginning close to the north side of the church building
and reaching across the cemetery to the north and east.

On December 14, 1992 Kenneth Johnson, who was a member of Glen Oak
Community Church as a child and as an adult, visited the site with
the authors. Mr. Johnson stated that there had been several graves
and markers within 4 to 6 feet of the north side of the church and
that there had been grave markers on the northwest side of the
cemetery where none appear now (see also photograph in Dunlap
1947).

SURVEY RESULTS

As discussed above, although photographs and eyewitness reports
indicate that the cemetery was once nearly filled with graves and
their accompanying markers, many of the markers are no longer
present. Moreover, several of the gravemarkers still there have
been moved from their original locations, thereby rendering
uncertain the locations of the graves to which they belong. There
are also footstones which are no longer associated with headstones,
as well as stone curbings and one iron fence enclosure which
represent grave plots, most of which contain few or no headstones.
There are several stone corner-markers, once associated with the
curbings, which have been removed and placed elsewhere on the
property, and lastly, there are numerous instances where trees have
grown in grave sites and plots, their roots penetrating the graves.

The above described circumstances make it impossible to estimate
the number of historic period burials in the cemetery, based on
surface survey and without a cemetery map of grave sites. It can,
however, be reported that on November 10, 1992 the items observed
were 25 single-burial headstones; 7 double-burial headstones; 7
plots (4 represented by concrete curbing, 1 by iron fencing, 1 by
chain link fencing, and 1 possible gravelot indicated by brick-
sized concrete blocks and shells); 2 footstones; 2 detached plot
cornerstones; and 1 detached monument base. Thus, by referring to
the number of single and double-burial headstones, there are 39
burials represented, although some of them are not in the same
location as their respective headstones. The relative locations of
these items on November 10, 1992 are shown in Figure 1.

With minor exceptions in order to facilitate photography, the field
survey was purposely conducted without disturbing the ground, the
humus layer or the vegetation in the cemetery. Consequently,
although the vegetated areas were thoroughly investigated, it is
possible that additional gravemarkers may exist flush with or
Figure 1. Glen Oaks Cemetery, showing the location of grave markers and other cemetery items as observed on November 10, 1992. Markers, family plots and other items are designated by numbers within each lettered section. For description of numbered markers see Appendix A. Shaded area denotes prehistoric mound.

Map not to scale.
below the ground surface along the northern and eastern borders of the cemetery, as well as in grave plots B-1, B-2 and B-4, as those areas are almost entirely covered by heavy humus and thick vegetation.

For each grave marker present on November 10, a form was completed which included any legible inscription, the general condition of the marker, its measurements, a photograph and any other information which might be useful. Similarly, a form was completed which recorded pertinent information for each grave plot, footstone, unattached monument base and the like. Information from these forms appears in Appendix A.

The prehistoric mound is presumably somewhat reduced in volume from its original form, as a result of erosion, wind action and the effects of historic period usage. Many of the historic period grave pits were dug into the mound and several of the grave markers for those burials are on the mound today. The existence of the cemetery since the mid-to-late nineteenth century has probably served to protect the mound somewhat from the impacts of modern urbanization.

HISTORY OF THE CEMETERY AND ITS PEOPLE

The following summary of the cemetery's history and the report of people either known or thought to be buried there is derived from legal documents, published secondary sources and several primary sources. In addition, personal interviews were conducted with members of the St. Jude Holiness Church, descendants of persons buried in the cemetery, former members of Glen Oak Community Church, and other individuals such as funeral directors and gravestone suppliers.

Judging by the documents reviewed, the original name of the church was Glen Oak Community Chapel (see Charter 1940) which later became Glen Oak Community Church. Depending upon the individual document, the name has subsequently been spelled using either "Oak" or "Oaks" for both the church and the cemetery. The earlier documents use "Oak" and the pluralization of the word appears later, as picked up by the popular press. The Local Landmark Site name as designated by the City uses "Oaks". In this report, the usage will be that which appears in the document cited or that presumed to be in use at the time under discussion; thus, either form may appear from time to time.

The authors do not purport to provide either legal analysis or interpretation, and any discussion of recorded legal transactions is presented solely because the information is pertinent to the history of the cemetery.
RECORDED OWNERSHIP

The following information is not represented as being an exhaustive records search; rather, it is presented to report the progression of ownership.

On December 24, 1878, Henry L. Slaughter purchased 39.92 acres from the State of Florida comprising the quarter/quarter section which now contains the cemetery (Hillsborough County Deed Book E, Pages 562-563), and sold the same tract to William Roberts on November 29, 1879 (Hillsborough County Deed Book F, Page 23).

On February 11, 1880, William Roberts and his wife Virginia sold a 3 acre portion (which contained the cemetery location) of the above referenced quarter/quarter section to James A. Cox, Joseph R. Torres and William B. Miranda, trustees (Hillsborough County Deed Book Y, Pages 399, 400). On April 25, 1888, those trustees, together with their wives, transferred title to the tract to Timothy Kimball (Hillsborough County Deed Book Z, Page 183).

The following day, April 26, 1888, Timothy Kimball transferred title of the parcel just obtained to the School Trustees of School Number 30 in Election District Number 1 (Hillsborough County Deed Book CC, Pages 309, 310). A paragraph in this conveyance reads as follows:

"And it is distinctly understood and agreed upon by the said Timothy Kimball and the said Trustees that of the before mentioned lot or piece of land the north half is now and shall be from this time use (sic) for graveyard and cemetery purposes solely, and that the south half of the said land shall be used for school and church purposes only."

That conveyance would appear to contain the first deed restriction for cemetery use, although the property had clearly been in use as a cemetery for at least 14 years prior to that time (see e.g. Appendix A re. Emma Kimball).

As the result of a conveyance not yet located by the authors, William and Virginia Roberts apparently reacquired ownership of the property, because, on August 29, 1904 they sold it to Timothy Kimball (Hillsborough County Deed Book 26, Pages 272, 273, 274).

Sixty days later, on October 29, 1904, Timothy Kimball deeded a one acre m.o.l. portion of the property to Ed J. Leonardy, D.P. Johnson and T. Kimball, Trustees, to hold in trust "for cemetery and church purposes principally" (Hillsborough County Deed Book 14, Page 174). The legal description for the one acre encompasses the existing cemetery but, of course, delineates a different boundary from the tract described in the earlier deeds. Specifically, it transfers title to the cemetery/church property and a 10 foot wide access
corridor running north from Lakeview Ave., S.(22nd. Ave., S.) to the southwest corner of that property. It was this tract, as described, which was used by the early congregation that became Glen Oak Community Chapel, later known as Glen Oak Community Church.

On June 21, 1972, Glen Oak Community Church sold the property, as legally described in the above Kimball transfer of 1904, to The Royal Community Holiness Church (Pinellas County O.R. 3817, Page 136; Bishop Edwin Nesbitt, Personal communication). On June 26, 1972, The Royal Community Holiness Church, as Plaintiff, filed a Notice of Lis Pendens vs. All Unknown Heirs, etc., as Defendants (Pinellas County O.R. 3820, Page 166), seeking quiet title to the property. A Final Judgment was entered on August 8, 1972 (Pinellas County O.R. 3851, Pages 538-539) adjudging that the claims of heirs be removed as clouds on the Church’s title and enjoining the heirs from asserting any claim to the Church’s property.

On April 16, 1980, The Royal Community Holiness Church transferred title to St. Jude United Holiness Church (Pinellas County O.R. 5015, Pages 1030-1031), using the same metes and bounds description that appears in the deed from Kimball to the Trustees in 1904 and which includes the cemetery.

Also, on April 16, 1980 and again on March 9, 1981, The Royal Community Holiness Church transferred to St. Jude United Holiness Church, (Pinellas County O.R. 5015, Pages 1028-1029 and O.R. 5160, Page 113 respectively) properties to the west and south of the church building, which did not include the cemetery. Notes (Scrapbook 1916-1972) which record important events from the records of Glen Oak Church, state that in October 1949 a "Lot adjacent to Chapel was acquired and deed signed sometime later". This note may refer to Lot 17, Block F, Tangerine Highlands Subdivision, which is the parcel to the west transferred to the St. Jude Church by the above cited deeds, although the Glen Oak Church did not dedicate the Parish House at that location until April 1955. The property to the south comprises the north 20 feet of Lot 6 of Lawton’s Place, which was donated to the Glen Oak Church about January 28, 1945 by William Lawton (Pancake n.d.:6).

Two anomalous deeds were recorded in 1880, which transferred title to the entire quarter/quarter section originally purchased from the State by Henry Slaughter in 1878 and sold to William Roberts in 1879, as discussed at the beginning of this section. The first of the two deeds is from William and Virginia Roberts to R. Strada on April 12, 1880 (Hillsborough County Deed Book F, Pages 120, 121). The legal description in the deed refers to the property as lying in Range 17 East rather than Range 16 East as given in all the foregoing and following deeds. In view of the fact that Section 26 of Township 31 South, Range 17 East would lie in the waters of Tampa Bay, the use of Range 17 in the handwritten deed is presumed to be a scrivener’s error. The second deed is from Ricardo Strada
to William Roberts on April 29, 1880 (Hillsborough County Deed Book F, Pages 261, 262). Perhaps a professional title search would clarify the relationship of these two transfers to the ownership sequence given above, i.e. Roberts to Trustees on February 11, 1880.

PREHISTORIC MOUND

Because many of the historic period graves are in the prehistoric mound, the mound is part of the historic cemetery, and it is therefore appropriate to include the mound area in this historical report. Furthermore, the mound is a designated component of the Landmark Site.

The mound itself was constructed by Native Americans and, although its period of use is unknown (Piper 1987:43 and Appendix), it is thought to postdate the Late Archaic; thus, it was likely constructed during either the Manasota, Weeden Island or Safety Harbor periods, AD 400-1500 (see Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:23). No prehistoric artifacts associated with the mound are known from the last ca. 60 years (Piper and Piper 1978:62; Piper 1987:43; Landmark Application 1991:4), although Margaret Meares Jerele recalls "finding Indian arrowheads all over the place" when she was young (Miller 1987), and Jeanne Tipton (Personal communication) also remembers finding stone projectile points when playing on the mound as a girl.

The mound measures approximately 34 yards by 35 yards and is composed of a fine yellow-tan sand beneath the humus layer (Piper and Piper 1978:59). Although it has occasionally been referred to as a "sand and shell mound", the few shells observed near the mound may have come from the known (e.g. Florence Roberts Fussell, Jeanne Tipton, personal communications; Dunlap 1947) shells which once decorated the graves of children buried close to the mound. Shell decorations on grave sites are a documented custom at rural, pioneer cemeteries (Thompson 1989:5). The mound has also been referred to in some manuscripts and newspaper articles as a midden. While there is a possibility that the mound contains midden deposits, that supposition could only be confirmed by test excavation.

HISTORIC PERIOD CEMETERY

The Beginning

The Glen Oaks Cemetery is one of the oldest documented historic period cemeteries in lower Pinellas County. The other known cemetery of the period in south Pinellas is the one associated with St. Bartholomew’s Church, a church which was organized on April 20, 1887 (Grismer 1924:203).
Oral tradition has it that persons were buried at the Glen Oak location prior to the time it was homesteaded by Henry Slaughter in about 1873 and that, soon after 1873, it was first known by some as Henry’s Cemetery and by others as simply "the Mound" (Dunlap 1947; Miller 1992). It is also documented from oral accounts that a child of Mr. and Mrs. William Roberts was buried on what became the cemetery property with the permission of the owner, Henry Slaughter, who donated the land to the people of the area for use as a cemetery (Jarrett 1985:21; Smith 1985:34-35). The earliest marked burial now visible in the cemetery which is also mentioned in the literature, is that of a recently arrived settler, Emma Kimball (Purdy 1985:228) who died on September 14, 1874 (see Appendix A).

Henry Slaughter purchased the property in December 1878 and sold it in November 1879. Thus, if the Roberts child was buried during the time that Slaughter held title to the land, he or she was buried after December 1878 which postdates the 1874 death of Emma Kimball. There is, however, a possibility that the Roberts child was buried during the period that Slaughter was homesteading the land from ca. 1873 and prior to Emma Kimball’s death. The tradition that Slaughter allowed his property to be used as a burial ground presumably may be attributed to his making a donation of the land to the community for cemetery purposes, even though the donation was not documented in legal terms.

Similarly, although the earliest deed to refer to the cemetery as being on the property was the 1888 conveyance from Timothy Kimball to the School Trustees, the wording in the deed makes it plain that the cemetery had already been in existence during the ownerships of William and Virginia Roberts and the Trustees to whom they sold the tract in 1880. Perhaps the trustees were to act on behalf of the cemetery and that purpose was simply not stated in the deed.

Cemetery Records

Regrettably, primary records pertaining to the cemetery itself could not be located. Especially important would be a plat map of the burials in the cemetery. Mr. G. Kenneth Johnson (Personal communication) states that his father, D. P. Johnson, who was a neighbor and one of the founders of Glen Oak Chapel, maintained an accurate and continuous plat map of burials in the cemetery. Unfortunately, the disposition of that map cannot now be determined; however, the fact that several documented cemetery Block and Lot numbers for specific burials in Glen Oak were found during the course of this research clearly supports the existence, at one time, of a burial plat map with gravesites designated by number.

It is possible that the cemetery was administered by a board, committee or group of trustees which was distinct from the church board, and that cemetery records were consequently maintained
separately from those of the church. The 40th. anniversary of the Glen Oak Chapel was April 20, 1941 (Scrapbook 1916-1972), indicating that the Chapel's inception was understood to have been April 20, 1904. However, when title to the cemetery and church property was transferred by Timothy Kimball in October 1904, it was transferred to a group of trustees rather than to the Glen Oak Chapel. Neither the Charter nor the By-Laws of the Church mention the cemetery and Alfred Pancake's 1956 obituary states that he was "...secretary of the board of trustees of Glenoak Cemetery in 1936." (Scrapbook 1916-1972).

From the above indications, one might infer that even though the cemetery was administered by a separate body from that of the church board, it was one composed of persons affiliated with the church. On the other hand, Ms. Jeanne Tipton (Personal communication), who was Secretary of the Glen Oak Community Church Congregation, recalls from the 1940s and 1950s that the Cemetery Board of Trustees was a separate body from the Church Board and was composed of persons who were not associated with the church. Thus, even if early church records were found, the cemetery records might not be included.

HISTORIC ACCESS

The metes and bounds legal description in the 1904 deed from Timothy Kimball to the Trustees of the cemetery provided a 10 foot wide access corridor running from Lakeview Ave. (22nd. Ave., S.) north to the cemetery, thereby creating the legally recorded access to the cemetery that is in use today.

There have been many references to the lane or path leading to the church and cemetery property which, during the early twentieth century, was familiarly called "Ice Cream Alley" as a result of a fund raising party held at the church about 1905. Many published accounts indicate that the church fronted on "Ice Cream Alley" which was said to be on the west side of the property (e.g. Davis 1964) and others suggest that the lane ran north from Lakeview Avenue. Accounts by several of those who were there when "Ice Cream Alley" was in use, however, state that the lane ran south from Tangerine Avenue to the east side of the cemetery and along its eastern property line (e.g. Pancake n.d.:3; Bartlett 1976). Mr. Kenneth Johnson, son of D.P. Johnson who owned the citrus grove adjacent to the east side of the cemetery, was born in 1909 and grew up next to the cemetery during the early 20th. century. He confirmed, on the site, that "Ice Cream Alley" ran south from Tangerine Ave., S., continuing along the east side of the cemetery to a point adjacent to the southeast corner of the cemetery, where it terminated at an undedicated roadway which ran east to 26th. Ave., S. He stated that the east-west road to 26th. Ave. marked the southern border of the cemetery.
Pancake (n.d.:3) further states that a street serving the church was created at a later time, when the property to the north and west of the cemetery was subdivided. Presumably, that street is the present-day Auburn St., S., which perhaps has the "jog" in it to accommodate the pre-existing shape of the cemetery/church property, as the property interrupts the usually straight street pattern of the area.

THE CEMETARY'S PEOPLE

The family histories of the early pioneers who are buried in Glen Oaks Cemetery are representative of significant migratory patterns in American history. Some of the families represented in the cemetery, for example, are descended from British loyalists who emigrated to the Bahama Islands via East Florida (which Britain returned to Spain in 1783) during and following the American Revolution. Some members of subsequent generations of those loyalist families came to Pinellas after their forebears had moved to Key West from the Bahamas, and others came directly from the Bahamas (Harilee 1937).

Another pattern exemplified by the early Pinellas settlers is the movement from established areas to the frontier in search of land for homesteading, and several such persons from the United States and other countries are buried in Glen Oaks Cemetery. They include, for example, some of the earliest pioneers of south Pinellas who arrived in 1868 (Norberg 1985:36; Grismer 1948:68), as well as many members of a group which arrived from New Orleans in 1874 (Arsenault 1988:42).

The period of pioneer settlement in the lower Pinellas peninsula may be said to have substantially ended by about 1888-1889 when the arrival of the railroad (Grismer 1948:59) brought metropolitan technology and change to the formerly remote area (Arsenault 1988:41). The people who were active prior to that time played an integral part in the earliest history of the area.

The names and activities of many of the pioneer settlers of what became south Pinellas County are well documented (e.g. Watson 1862:11,32,34; Bethell 1914:18-21,24-25,34; Straub 1929:35,39,46,106-107,109; Harilee 1937; Grismer 1948:31-38,42,52,56; Fuller 1972:80,88-91; Piper and Piper 1978:27-28; Gulfport Historical Society 1985:14-42,228-229; Arsenault 1988:40-42,46-47). The fact that some half-dozen of them served in Company K, Seventh Florida Infantry of the Confederate Army during the Civil War is documented by the Company Roll in Soldiers of Florida (1907). As Ray Arsenault (1988:42) put it, "These men were all permanent settlers, pioneers who, along with their wives and children, helped to lay the foundation of early St. Petersburg society."

Numerous members of these pioneer families and many of their descendants are buried in Glen Oaks Cemetery, as well as other
members of the Glen Oak Church. The names of those persons whose
gravemarkers were observed during the survey, and of those others
who are known or thought to be buried there, are listed in Appendix
A and Appendix B respectively. Appendix B also cites the sources
used in compiling the list of persons thought to be buried in the
Cemetery. The two appendices constitute the substance of this
report as it relates to deceased persons associated with the
Cemetery, that is, to the cemetery's people.

Undoubtedly, there are other as yet unidentified persons buried in
Glen Oak Cemetery. Similarly, it is reasonable to expect that some
of those persons whose names appear in Appendix B may in fact not
be buried in the cemetery. Hopefully the two appendices in this
report will provide a baseline compilation which can be refined by
future research.
INVESTIGATIONS OF SIMILAR CEMETERIES

The condition of the Glen Oaks Cemetery, one of three historically significant elements of the locally landmarked Glen Oaks Site, has deteriorated as a result of vandalism and natural causes. The current Glen Oaks Cemetery situation can be summarized as follows: It is a small (less than 1 acre) cemetery which is adjacent to a church the members of whose congregation are not related to the people buried in the cemetery. No trust fund or endowment exists to provide for maintenance, preservation and protection of the cemetery. Because the cemetery is surrounded on three sides by private residences and does not front on a heavily traveled street, it is relatively hidden from public view and difficult to protect from trespassers and vandals. The cemetery is not fenced.

Incident to the City's development of a management plan to maintain, preserve and protect the site, cemeteries similar to Glen Oaks were investigated in order to ascertain what management techniques have proven successful in other situations.

EXAMPLES OF SIMILAR CEMETERIES

Many cemeteries in the Tampa Bay region and in other parts of the state and country were investigated in order to find cemeteries in situations similar to the Glen Oak Cemetery and to discover what actions were being taken to preserve, maintain, and protect them. Historians, historical societies, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, preservation boards, churches, funeral home directors, a burial vault company representative, a monument company, the American Cemetery Association, and others with knowledge of small, historic cemeteries were consulted. The most useful examples of cemeteries and their strategies for maintenance and protection are described briefly on the following pages.

St. Bartholomew's Cemetery

Location: 22nd Avenue, South at 19th Street
St. Petersburg, Florida
Owner: The Diocese of Southwest Florida
219 4th Street, No.
St. Petersburg, Florida 33701
Size: Approximately 2 acres, 200 interments

St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church was organized in 1887 and a sanctuary was built adjacent to it's cemetery. In 1970 the Church building was moved to a new location at 3747 34th Street, South and the property on which the church had previously stood was sold, with St. Bartholomew's retaining possession of the cemetery; some graves had to be moved to new locations within the cemetery in order to sell the church lot. The cemetery still has space
available and averages 2-4 burials a year. St. Bartholomew’s has
deeded the cemetery property to the Diocese.

The Diocese office is responsible for maintaining the cemetery and
the cemetery records, and for handling the St. Bartholomew’s
Cemetery Fund. Contributions to the Fund are voluntary, and, while
it is increasing, the income is not yet sufficient to provide the
desired level of maintenance or improvements such as a sprinkling
system. Mr. Allen Hall, a member of the church who handles
cemetery affairs, reports that there is less interest in the Fund
and the Cemetery as the older congregation members die or move away
from the area; the surviving descendants do not appear to be as
concerned.

The cemetery is enclosed by a low, chain link fence and the gate is
kept locked at all times. Persons wishing to visit the cemetery
may obtain a key to the gate at St. Bartholomew’s Episcopal Church,
the Diocese office or from Allen Hall. St. Bartholomew’s cemetery
experienced vandalism before the fence was erected, but has
sustained no lasting damage to monuments. The fence, as well as
the very visible location of the cemetery on a busy thoroughfare,
have minimized vandalism.

Sources: Allen Hall, St. Batholomew’s Episcopal Church
        Beverly Pierson, Diocese Accounting Manager

Greenwood Cemetery

Location: 9th Street at 11th Avenue, South
        St. Petersburg, Florida

Owner: The cemetery is owned by individual plot owners and
governed by the Greenwood Cemetery Association.

Size: Approximately 4.5 acres (one city block long by one half
      block wide)

Greenwood Cemetery was opened by H. P. Bussey, a St. Petersburg
undertaker, around 1897 and was owned by a series of funeral home
directors until released to the plot owners in 1922. The Greenwood
Cemetery Association, formed in 1922 to manage the affairs of the
cemetery, was incorporated as a non-profit corporation in 1930 and
re-incorporated in 1955. It is a private cemetery, not affiliated
with a church or a government. No lots are available for sale, but
there is space available within family plots and one or two burials
take place each year in Greenwood.

Frank Ryll, a director of the Greenwood Cemetery Association, keeps
the cemetery records and arranges for the maintenance. There is a
plat map and a record of which families own plots, but early
records are not complete. Funds for maintenance are provided by
the Greenwood Cemetery Association Trust, a fund begun in the 1940s
which currently provides annual income of between $5,000 and
$6,000, a sum Mr. Ryll says is insufficient to maintain the cemetery at the desired level. Donations by descendants of those buried in Greenwood have dwindled over the years.

The cemetery is located on a major thoroughfare and is enclosed by a stone wall (9th Street and 11th Avenue sides) and a chain link fence. The only access to the cemetery is through a gate on 11th Avenue which is unlocked. Vandalism is a problem, primarily overturned monuments and trash, but no markers have been stolen. Closing off all access except one gate has reduced the traffic through the cemetery which has helped to reduce the vandalism.

Sources: Frank Ryll, Director, Greenwood Cemetery Association
DAR Inventory of Greenwood Cemetery, copy located at the Pinellas County Historical Museum

Sunnyside Cemetery

Location: 19th Street and 54th Avenue, North St. Petersburg, Florida
Owner: Sunnyside Cemetery, Inc.
Size: 2.7 acres

The Sunnyside Cemetery Association was formed March 2, 1905 in order to arrange for the purchase of a tract of land known as the Ellis Grave Yard and to establish a cemetery for the Lealman and Belcher neighborhood. Two or three members of the Ellis family had been buried in the grave yard in the 1880s. The organizing group, which included many of the pioneer families of St. Petersburg, purchased stock subscription certificates to purchase the land and pay for fencing and necessary expenses. The cemetery was a non-profit operation and lots were to be sold at their cost price.

By the 1940s all lots in the cemetery had been sold although burials within family plots continues. A map of the family plots has been maintained. In 1947 the association incorporated under the name of Sunnyside Cemetery Association, a non-profit corporation, in order to permit voluntary donations to be tax-deductible by the donor, but over the years it became increasingly difficult to raise the funds to maintain the cemetery.

In 1984 the Board of the Sunnyside Cemetery Association agreed to deed the cemetery to a corporation formed by several local funeral directors who then purchased adjoining land to expand the cemetery by selling new lots. The new corporation, Sunnyside Cemetery, Inc., will honor all agreements with family plot owners of the original cemetery and provide perpetual care for the entire cemetery. The owners of the expanded cemetery are regulated by the Florida Cemetery Act (Chapter 497, Florida Statutes) and have set up a Trust Fund for perpetual care.
Sunnyside Cemetery is located on a major thoroughfare (54th Avenue, No.) and is well lighted. It is surrounded by a low rail fence, but openings for automobile and foot traffic make it easily accessible. Vandalism has been a problem at Sunnyside. Some gravemarkers have disappeared, urns in the Columbarium have been smashed, and trash has been left in the cemetery. Students from nearby Northeast High School sometimes congregate in the cemetery.

Sources: Marlys Girard, Sunnyside Cemetery
Boca Ciega Chapter DAR Inventory, 1971

Lone Pilgrim Cemetery

Location: On the south side of 102nd Avenue just west of Ridge Road
Largo, Florida
Owner: Lone Pilgrim Primitive Baptist Church, Inc.
Size: Less than 2 acres; 77 interments (DAR Inventory, 1971)

The Lone Pilgrim Primitive Baptist Church was established by some of the Martin McMullen family and their neighbors in 1887 on donated land. The original church sanctuary was located on the opposite (north) side of 102nd Avenue, but the church was moved to Largo in the early 1900s. The cemetery is open to new interments by plot owners or church members.

The church is responsible for the maintenance of the cemetery and established a separate Trust Fund in 1960 for that purpose. Mr. Jennis F. Thomas, the church Treasurer, keeps the cemetery records, which include a plat map, and arranges for the mowing and trimming.

Mr. Thomas reported that Lone Pilgrim cemetery was vandalized in 1960 by teenagers who dug into graves and damaged gravestones. To protect the cemetery from further vandalism, it was enclosed by a six foot high chain link fence with a single strand of barbed wire at the top. The gate is padlocked to limit access and persons wishing to visit the cemetery must contact Mr. Thomas or a member of the church to obtain the key. The cemetery is not lighted, but the location on 102nd Avenue, a busy thoroughfare, provides some additional protection. There has been no trouble with vandalism in the cemetery since the fence was erected.

Sources: Mr. Jennis F. Thomas, Treasurer of Lone Pilgrim Primitive
Baptist Church, Inc.
Dr. Robert Harris, Curator of Collections, Pinellas
County Historical Museum
DAR Inventory, Boca Ciega Chapter, 1971, copy located at
the Pinellas County Historical Museum
Seminole United Methodist Church Cemetery

Location: Cherokee Street, between 48th and 51st Avenues
Seminole, Florida
Owner: Seminole United Methodist Church
Size: Approximately 3 acres, several hundred interments

The cemetery was established around 1890 by the pioneers living in the Seminole area. Some of the land for the cemetery was donated and the remainder was purchased. Originally a Seminole Civic Association held title to the cemetery, but it was deeded to the Seminole United Methodist Church in order to ensure better maintenance. The cemetery is still open, a few sites being available for sale to members of the church as well as spaces available within family owned plots.

The Seminole United Methodist Church is responsible for maintaining the cemetery. A Trust Fund has been established by the Church to provide funds for maintenance, and donations are made on a voluntary basis. The cemetery is fenced and a sprinkler system has been installed.

The location of the Seminole United Methodist Church Cemetery is similar to that of the Glen Oaks Cemetery in that it is surrounded by private residences and does not front on a major thoroughfare. Because the cemetery has been vandalized in the past, it was enclosed with a 5 foot high chain link fence and the gate locked in order to control access and provide protection. The lot owners have keys to the gate and other persons wishing to visit can obtain a key from the church. Mr. Thomas Brown, Superintendent of the Cemetery, reports that the fence has controlled the vandalism.

Sources: Thomas Brown, Superintendent of the Cemetery
Seminole United Methodist Church Survey 1990, copy
located at the Pinellas County Historical Museum

Anona Cemetery

Location: 13233 Indian Rocks Road
Largo, Florida
Owner: Service Corporation International (SCI)
Size: Approximately 2 acres, 100 interments

In 1872 Captain John Lowe donated land to the community for a church and a cemetery. The Anona United Methodist Church was founded and operated the cemetery until 1936 when quarterly conference records show that the church and the cemetery association were separated. The Anona Cemetery Association Bylaws, Article I, Section 1, stated that "...all people who have established claims to a burial lot or lots in the Anona Cemetery in
some known manner are entitled to membership in the Association", and Article IV, Section 3 requested contributions of $10.00 from burial lot owners to go into a special fund to provide maintenance. There are no lots available for sale in the Anona Cemetery, but some family plots have gravesites that have not been filled.

In 1965 the Anona United Methodist Church deeded the cemetery to Serenity Gardens, a private cemetery corporation; Serenity Gardens obtained the Anona Cemetery licenses and agreed to furnish the burial services and to maintain the records and grounds of the Anona Cemetery as part of a larger, adjoining tract of land which was then developed into the Serenity Gardens Memorial Park cemetery. The new cemetery is subject to the Florida Cemetery Act requirement of setting aside a portion of the revenues from lot sales for perpetual care and these funds provide maintenance for the older cemetery as well. Serenity Gardens had a new plat map made of the old cemetery and installed an irrigation system as part of their maintenance program. Serenity Gardens was acquired by Service Corporation International in the late 1980s.

Ms. Vonda Taylor of Serenity Gardens reports that there is occasional, but infrequent vandalism at the cemetery, primarily damage to gravemarkers. The cemeteries are not fenced, but Indian Rocks Road is heavily traveled and the owner has arranged for the Largo police to regularly check the property.

Sources: Ms. Vonda Taylor, Serenity Gardens staff  
Mr. Charlie Pride  
Pinellas County Historical Society Inventory, 1989, copy located at Pinellas County Historical Museum

McMullen Cemetery

Location: Coachman Road  
Clearwater, Florida
Owner: James P. McMullen Cemetery Association
Size: 10 acres; the present cemetery occupies 5 acres south of Coachman Road and owns an additional 5 acres north of the road; approximately 100 interments

The McMullen Cemetery was established in 1881 when Captain James Paramore McMullen (1823-1895), one of the seven pioneer McMullen brothers, deeded the land for a cemetery for his kin and descendants. James McMullen is buried in the cemetery. Numerous descendants of this prominent family still live in Pinellas County, holding annual reunions. The cemetery has lots available at no charge for family members.

For many years, cemetery maintenance was provided by family members who would hold a picnic and work on the grounds. In the 1970s a non-profit corporation was formed to raise funds (tax-deductible)
to provide maintenance. A $50 donation was requested with no subsequent annual dues, the monies to be invested and the interest used to care for the cemetery. The fund currently amounts to approximately $40,000, which is barely sufficient, according to Allen McMullen. An irrigation system was installed and new grass was planted about 10 years ago.

Allen McMullen reports no serious problems with vandalism although a gravemarker was removed in the past. The cemetery is not fenced, but its location on Coachman Road, a busy thoroughfare, may inhibit vandalism.

Sources: Allen McMullen
Boca Ciega Chapter, DAR, Inventory, 1971, copy located at the Pinellas County Historical Museum

Fivay Junction Cemetery

Location: Coon Hide Road, Fivay Junction, Pasco County
Owner: Pasco County, Florida
Size: 5 acres

The Fivay Junction cemetery, established before 1900, is owned by Pasco County and operated by the Fivay Junction Community Committee, a local group composed of seven members. Burial records are kept, but Bill Ashbell, a local informant involved with the cemetery over many years, did not know of the existence of a plat map. The cemetery is open for new interments.

There is no Trust Fund, but the Committee asks for donations to pay for cemetery maintenance. Vandalism and beer parties in the cemetery caused the Committee to erect a five foot high chain link fence on three sides of the cemetery; the back of the cemetery is swampland and thus not fenced. Portions of the fence were stolen about a month after installation, but they have been replaced. While the pedestrian gate is open for cemetery access, the driveway gate is kept locked to inhibit parties.

Sources: Bill Ashbell
Elliot Woodard, Jackson Vault Service

Old Huguenot Cemetery

Location: San Marco Avenue and Orange Street
St. Augustine, Florida
Owner: Memorial Presbyterian Church
Size: .5 acre, 133 marked graves
The city of St. Augustine established a public burying ground outside the city gates following an outbreak of yellow fever in 1821. Known as the Old Huguenot Cemetery, it was acquired by the Presbyterian church by 1832 and closed to new interments in 1884.

The church provides routine maintenance and general upkeep of the cemetery. However, concern for the deterioration of the funerary artifacts due to vandalism and natural weathering caused the church to obtain a grant from the state in order to create an inventory of the cemetery and to develop a comprehensive preservation plan for its restoration. The Research Volunteer Committee of the church supplied manpower, under professional direction, for the survey and has an on-going project of genealogical research on persons interred in the cemetery. Plans for the future include forming a non-profit "Friends of Old Huguenot Cemetery", with church members representing an existing core group, in order to broaden support for the cemetery as both an historic site and a burial ground, establishing a Trust Fund, and applying for further grants to conduct workshops on restoration projects recommended in the comprehensive survey.

Vandalism and heavy visitor/tourist traffic have caused considerable damage to Old Huguenot Cemetery. The cemetery is highly visible, being located in the historic downtown area and adjoining the St. Augustine Visitor Information Center and parking lot, and foot traffic through the cemetery has caused damage and loss of vegetative cover. It is enclosed by a stuccoed wall on the east and south sides, a wrought iron fence on the west side and a low wire and concrete post fence on the north side; the City plans to put a hedge beside the Visitor's Center to reduce the foot traffic. Access to the cemetery is limited, at present, and visitors must go to the church to be admitted. Karen Harvey of the Research Volunteer Committee reports that they plan to post "no trespassing" signs so that the police can keep people out of the cemetery at night.

Sources: Karen Harvey, Chairman, Research Volunteer Committee of Memorial Presbyterian Church
Old Huguenot Cemetery Conservation Survey Report, prepared by Shelley Sass and Michael Geisert
Comprehensive Survey, Old Huguenot Cemetery, prepared by Sharyn Thompson

Spring Place Cemetery

Location: Spring Place, Georgia
Owner: Spring Place Cemetery, Inc. and Spring Place Cemetery lot owners
Size: 5.44 acres
In 1868 two acres of land were donated by private citizen(s) for the Spring Place Cemetery, the oldest and largest burial ground in Murray County still in use. There is no actual deed to the property, the graveyard simply being "excluded" when the surrounding land owners sold their property. When the lots and family plots in the cemetery were filled, adjoining landowners sold lots to individuals and the cemetery continued to grow larger without regulation. The cemetery has never been owned by a church or governmental entity. There are no cemetery records for the early burials except for those cemetery lots recorded at the courthouse; there are many unmarked burials.

The cemetery was maintained in a haphazard fashion by relatives of persons buried there. In the late 1960s a Mr. and Mrs. Jones began an effort to improve the condition of the cemetery. They organized a committee and the Spring Place Baptist Church agreed to receive and disburse funds for cemetery maintenance, creating a means for interested people to make their donations tax-deductible. In 1977 the committee formed a non-profit corporation, Spring Place Cemetery, Inc., with its own board to acquire and administer funds and "do any and all things necessary or incident to the operation of said premises"; the church is no longer involved with the cemetery. The corporation established a Trust Fund to maintain the cemetery and purchased an additional .33 acres (200 lots) in order to accommodate persons wishing to be buried in the Spring Place Cemetery, to regularize the boundaries, and to provide a source of additional income from lot sales. Murray County provides some help with driveway maintenance and erosion control on the roadbanks.

Tim Howard, a Spring Place Cemetery Committee member, reports that they conduct an annual letter campaign to raise funds for the Trust Fund, mailing about 200 letters to descendants, county officials, and a few interested persons and businesses. They receive a fairly good return, and the campaign plus the improved condition of the cemetery also encourages families to repair their own plots and gravemarkers.

The cemetery has suffered erratic vandalism, the worst episode being a recent one when some 20 gravemarkers were overturned. There is no gate or chain across the driveway to limit access. Sheriff's deputies patrol the cemetery regularly and have recommended that security lighting be installed. The owners of adjoining farmland also watch for problems at the cemetery.

Sources: Tim Howard, Spring Place Cemetery Committee

Evergreen Cemetery

Location: Santa Cruz, California
Owner: Santa Cruz County Historical Trust
Size: 8.5 acres (original cemetery), plus extension, approximately 2,000 interments

The first burial in Evergreen Cemetery, one of the oldest Protestant graveyards in California, was in 1850 and a group of pioneer families officially established it as a cemetery in 1858. The original cemetery was divided into the following four sections: the Old Section, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Freemasons, and the Chinese. In addition there is a Potter’s Field of unmarked graves for the poor residents of the county. All gravesites in the original cemetery were sold by the 1930s. A small extension was added in the 1940s through an exchange of land with the City; all plots in this section were sold by the 1950s. Cemetery records and a plat map exist to identify the location of individual burials and of plots where gravemarkers have disappeared or are badly damaged.

For many years individual families were responsible for the upkeep of their plots. An Evergreen Cemetery Association was formed in the 1920s by the plot owners, but although a caretaker was hired, the maintenance level was gradually reduced to basic trimming once a year. In 1974 a new organization of volunteers, Help Evergreen Live Permanently (HELP) was formed with seed money from the Santa Cruz Historical Society and assistance from descendants of those buried in the cemetery. HELP organized a campaign to restore, research and maintain Evergreen, and the restoration was accomplished with funding from CETA and help from family members, the Masons, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the California Army Reserve, the National Guard, court referrals, service clubs, youth groups, and community volunteers. When the major restoration effort was completed in 1986, the original Evergreen Cemetery Association and HELP were dissolved and the Santa Cruz County Historical Trust assumed ownership of the cemetery and responsibility for its care.

Funds for basic maintenance are provided by an endowment and FEMA funds were obtained after an earthquake damaged the cemetery. Additional funds are raised by events emphasizing the historical nature of the cemetery. Volunteers are used extensively in conduct of physical maintenance and to research the background of persons buried at Evergreen. Historical Trust docents conduct popular tours through the cemetery and using stories of the lives of individuals buried there to impart the history of Santa Cruz County and the West.

Vandalism has been less of a problem at Evergreen as a result of better care and more people visiting and working at the cemetery, but damage to monuments, spray painting and theft still occur. The cemetery is not fenced and has no security guard.

Sources: Deborah Crafts and Lorraine Riversong, Santa Cruz County Historical Trust
SUMMARY

While no cemetery in the exact circumstances of Glen Oaks was located, examination of the management methodologies employed for protection and preservation of other cemeteries with some similar circumstances revealed patterns which may be helpful in developing a management plan for the Glen Oaks Cemetery and site. All of the Florida cemeteries investigated were relatively small, historic cemeteries which, like Glen Oaks, were established prior to the Florida Cemetery Act (Chapter 497 Florida Statutes) which regulates the cemetery business; in any case, most of those investigated would probably have qualified for one of the Act's several exemptions from regulation.

Funding for Maintenance, Protection and Preservation

All the cemeteries investigated except the Fivay Junction Cemetery have established a trust fund or endowment to generate income for maintenance, repair and protection of the cemetery. Private, non-church related cemeteries found it advantageous to form non-profit corporations to facilitate administration and enable donations to be tax deductible.

Protection and Preservation Measures

The most successful strategy for maintaining, preserving and protecting small cemeteries without significant institutional support is apparently to interest the larger community in the cemetery as an historic resource. These efforts have generally been initiated by a few concerned individuals who have effectively built a coalition of people and groups to support the cemetery. Tallahassee’s Old City Cemetery, Mobile’s Magnolia Cemetery, and Atlanta’s Oakland Cemetery are examples of large publicly owned and maintained historic cemeteries which have generated broad public support for much needed restoration projects. Community involvement and support resulted in the ownership and maintenance of Evergreen Cemetery being assumed by the Santa Cruz County Historical Trust. The Memorial Presbyterian Church, owner of St. Augustine’s Old Huguenot Cemetery, is seeking to broaden public support by creating a "friends" association and educating the public on the value of the cemetery as an historical resource.

The support groups for these and other cemeteries have been successful in developing creative public relations and funding techniques for restoration projects such as historic walking tours of the cemetery, genealogical research services, and "adopt-a-plot" programs in which interested persons or groups can "adopt" a plot or gravesite abandoned by descendants and maintain/restore it. Volunteers and groups such as the city Youth Corps programs (Durham, N.C.) have been effectively utilized in cemetery clean-up and restoration projects. On a smaller scale, descendants and
supporters of the Spring Place Cemetery have been successful in providing good basic maintenance by forming a non-profit corporation and effectively soliciting money and services from descendants, interested individuals and the county government.

Several specific actions taken to maintain, protect and preserve the small historic cemeteries contacted for this project are described below.

Fences
Many of the cemeteries investigated have been fenced for protection against vandalism and theft, and their management reported that the incidence of vandalism had been reduced as a result. The Seminole United Methodist Church Cemetery which, like Glen Oak, does not front on a heavily traveled thoroughfare, is fenced and locked. Some cemeteries restricted access by requiring visitors to obtain a key to the locked gate from the church staff or a contact person. Others locked the driveway gate and left a walking gate open. Access to Greenwood Cemetery is limited to one gate, thereby preventing people from passing through the property.

Lighting
Lighting the cemetery at night is another method of protection employed in order to reduce vandalism and theft. Kevin McGorty, Director of the Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board, feels that night lighting is more effective than fencing. However, the fact that Glen Oak is not in a highly visible location might reduce the effectiveness of lighting as a deterrent.

Police Patrols
Several cemeteries rely on regular police patrols to provide security. Old Huguenot cemetery plans to post "no trespassing from sundown to sunup" signs so that the police have the authority to keep people out of the cemetery at night. Larger cemeteries sometimes have a security guard or a caretaker who lives on the premises.

Transfer of Cemetery Ownership
The Seminole cemetery, originally owned by a civic association, was transferred to the Seminole United Methodist Church in order to provide institutional support. St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church deeded it's cemetery to the Diocese of Southwest Florida. Two of the cemeteries examined, Sunnyside, which had been owned by descendants, and Anona and Sylvan Abbey, which had been owned by churches, provided for perpetual care by transferring the ownership of the cemetery to a cemetery company which then developed new sections and/or a new cemetery on land adjoining the existing historic cemetery. The historic cemeteries are administered and maintained by the new owners in accordance with the Florida Cemetery Act (Chapter 497, Florida Statutes).
Public/Private Agreements
A number of cemetery owners have worked out informal agreements with local governments which help maintain and protect the cemeteries. Governmental help typically takes the form of driveway maintenance (Greenwood, Spring Place), erosion control (Spring Place), and police patrols. In the case of a cemetery that has been abandoned or not reasonably maintained, Section 497.071 of the Florida Cemetery Act authorizes counties or municipalities to "...take such action as is necessary and appropriate to provide for maintenance and security of the cemetery", provided that no action taken shall establish an ongoing obligation of the governmental entity.

Inventories of Cemetery Gravemarkers and Funerary Architecture
Inventories, including a photographic record, of gravemarkers, fencing and other items in a cemetery provide a way to identify and reclaim subsequently stolen articles and to restore to original appearance objects that have been vandalized or damaged by natural disasters. Documentation can also aid efforts to acquire funding such as that available from the Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA) for cemetery restoration after earthquakes or hurricanes. Even if the objects are not recovered or restored, a permanent record of the cemetery at the date of survey exists which provides a valuable historic and genealogical resource.

Early cemeteries such as Glen Oak are now being recognized as valuable historic resources by their communities. Gravemarkers contribute to historical and genealogical records. Funerary art and inscriptions provide information on the religious, social, ethnic and economic patterns of the area. Moreover, the cemetery itself is an important open space in an urban environment.
REFERENCES CITED

Arsenault, Raymond

Bartlett, Marguerite Blocker
1976 *Some Further History on 'The Little Church',* In the *St. Petersburg Independent,* December 1.

Bethell, John A.

Blake, Esther

Borden, Mercedes H.
1991 Letter To Whom It May Concern, regarding Glen Oak Community Chapel and cemetery, December 20. On file Planning Dept., City of St. Petersburg.

Brown, Rosemary J.
1980 *Number 2 Royal Community Holiness Church Formerly Glen Oaks Community Chapel.* In *St. Petersburg's Historic Suite,* Department of Leisure Services, City of St. Petersburg.

By-Laws of The Glen Oak Community Church

Caffrey, Bethia

Charter of Glen Oak Community Chapel
1940 Approved October 14 by Hon. John U. Bird, Judge of the State Sixth Judicial Circuit, for Pinellas County. Original to be placed in the St. Petersburg Historical Society archives.

Davis, Paul
1964 *Paul Davis Discovers an Old Church.* St. Petersburg Independent, July 14, p. 3-A.

Dunlap, Bill
1947 "Old Cemetery on South Side Holds Bodies of Pioneers". St. Petersburg Independent. Copy on file Pinellas County Historical Museum, Largo, FL.
Fuller, Walter P.  

Grismer, Karl H.  
1924 *History of St. Petersburg*. Tourist News, St. Petersburg, FL.  

Gulfport Historical Society  

Harllee, William Curry  

Jarrett, Florence Slaughter  

Johnson, George K.  

Kimball, Frank  

Leggette, Rita Renney  

Milanich, Jerald T. and Charles H. Fairbanks  

Miller, Betty Jean  

Norberg, Carl A.  

Pancake, Alfred  
Petersburg. Pancake is named by Brown (1980:11-12) as the author of the history. Mr. Pancake was superintendent of Glen Oak Church during the first half of the 20th century.

Piper, Harry M. and Jacquelyn G. Piper
1978 Archaeological Survey of the Urban Redevelopment Program Areas of the City of St. Petersburg, Florida. On file Planning Department, City of St. Petersburg.

Purdy, Frances

Renney, Christine Slaughter
1988a Tape of recorded interview at age 100. In possession of Claudette Dean, St. Petersburg, FL.
1988b "My Childhood in Disston City". Typescript edited by descendants. In possession of Claudette Dean, St. Petersburg, FL.

Scrapbook, Glen Oak Chapel and Sunday School
1916-1972 In possession of Ms. Jeanne Tipton, St. Petersburg, FL.

Smith, Genevieve

Soldiers of Florida

Straub, William L.
1929 History of Pinellas County Florida, Narrative and Biographical. The Record Company - Printers, St. Augustine.

The Sea Breeze

Thompson, Sharyn
Watson, Robert

Wells, Harvey
1968 Original Private Owners of Property, St. Petersburg 1849-1892. Records and map compiled for Pinellas County Historical Commission. On file Pinellas County Historical Museum, Largo, FL.
Gravemarkers, plots and other items observed in Glen Oaks Cemetery on November 10, 1992. The markers are designated by numbers within each lettered section as shown in Figure 1.
NAME: Bird, Clarence O.
MARKER #: A-1

Measurements: Obelisk: 36" high, 10" square (removed from base)
               Base: 8.5" high, 18.5" square
               Plaque: 8" high, 16" wide (to break), 1.5" deep
Material: Marble
Inscription: Obelisk: Gothic "B" on each of 4 sides
            Plaque: "BIR..." (broken)
Comment: Although no marker was found showing the name of
          Clarence Bird, Mrs. Frances Osgood (a descendant)
          identified the above described marker as being from the
          Bird family plot and presented the authors with a
          published obituary stating that Clarence O. Bird died
          Feb. 1, 1973 and was buried in Glen Oak Cemetery. This
          marker does not belong within the plot curbing where it
          now lies. Mrs. Osgood states that it belongs outside the
          curbing adjacent to the east. The upright obelisk
          appears in a photograph accompanying a newspaper article
          of 45 years ago (Dunlap 1947), indicating there may be
          burials earlier than that of Clarence Bird in the family
          plot.
GLEN OAKS CEMETERY SURVEY

November 10, 1992

NAME: Smilie, Earl W. and Florence M. (double headstone)
MARKER #: A-2

Measurements: 11" high, 38" wide, 13" deep

Material: Granite, polished face with rough sides

Gravemarker Orientation: Inscription read from west

Inscription: SMILIE
FLORENCE M.
1876-1876-1934

EARL W.
1876-1934
GLEN OAKS CEMETERY SURVEY
November 10, 1992

NAME: Hall, Thomas and Jane (double headstone)
MARKER #: A-3

Measurements: 12" high, 38.5" wide, 13" deep

Material: Granite, polished face with rough sides

Gravemarker Orientation: Indeterminate (see comment)

Inscription: HALL
JANE 1865 - 1944  THOMAS 1865 - 1933

Comment: Gravemarker appears to have been displaced
NAME: Johnson, Robert
MARKER #: A-4

Measurements: 6" high, 24.5" wide, 12.25" deep
Material: Granite

Gravemarker Orientation: Inscription read from west

Inscription: ROBERT JOHNSON
JULY 14, 1917
NOV. 9, 1982
PIPER CONSULTING

GLEN OAKS CEMETERY SURVEY

NAME: Miller, William T. and Maude A. (double headstone)
MARKER #: A-5

Measurements: ? high (buried flush with ground surface), 28" wide, 12.25" deep

Material: Marble

Gravemarker Orientation: Indeterminate (see Comment)

Inscription: MILLER
WILLIAM T. MAUDE A.
FEB. 29, 1868 SEPT. 12, 1884
APR. 6, 1940 DEC. 7, 1952

Design: Rectangular border with floral decoration in top corners

Comment: Headstone appears to have been moved from original location, as the headstone faces a large oak tree.
FAMILY NAME: Unknown (see Comment)
PLOT #: A-6

Measurements of plot curbing: 20 feet north/south, 19 feet 6 inches east/west

Curbing material: Concrete

Comments: The Bird family monument (A-1) located in Plot A-6 on November 10, 1992 does not belong in the plot (see Bird, Clarence O.). No other gravemarkers were visible on the date of the survey.
PIPER CONSULTING

GLEN OAKS CEMETERY SURVEY

November 10, 1992

FAMILY NAME: Unknown (see Comment)

PLOT #: B-1

Measurements of plot curbing: 17 feet north/south, 9 feet 6 inches east/west

Curbing material: Concrete

Comment: Plot B-1 is located slightly north of the highest point of the prehistoric mound. No gravemarkers are visible within the plot. A large oak tree is growing in the northeast corner of the plot and a camphor tree is in the southwest corner.
PIPER CONSULTING

GLEN OAKS CEMETARY SURVEY

NAME: Roberts, Maggie
MARKER #: B-2

Measurements: 6.5" high, 24.5" wide, 12.2" deep

Material: Granite

Gravemarker Orientation: Inscription read from west

Inscription: MAGGIE ROBERTS
1882 - 1939

Design: Rectangular border of two thin lines
FAMILY NAME: Uncertain
PLOT #: B-3

Measurements of plot: 9 feet north/south, approximately 12.5 feet east/west

Fencing material: Cast iron, 3 feet 3 inches high, and the corner post is 4 feet 2 inches high.

Comment: Plot B-3, located on the prehistoric mound, is marked on the west and part of the south sides by a cast iron fence. The only visible gravemarker within the plot is that of Katharina Benkerdt (see B-14).

FAMILY NAME: Unknown
PLOT #: B-4

Measurements of plot curbing: 12 feet north/south, 12 feet 3 inches east/west

Curbing material: Concrete

Comment: Plot B-4 is located adjacent to the south of B-3 on the prehistoric mound. The concrete curbing is present on the west side, south side and part of the east side of the plot. No gravemarkers were found on November 10, 1992. A possible broken footstone (B-20) was the only visible sign of a grave.
NAME: Fernandez, Emanuel
MARKER #: B-5

Measurements: 25" high, 16" wide, 9" deep (exclusive of base)

Material: Marble (?)

Gravemarker Orientation: Inscription read from west

Inscription: EMANUEL FERNANDEZ
BORN AT
CILICIA SPAIN
DIED
MAY 10 1881
AGE 35 YRS
HE IS NOT DEAD
BUT SLEEPETH
NAME: Strada, Mary
MARKER #: B-6

Measurements: 29.5" high, 18" wide, 6" deep, exclusive of base

Material: Marble

Gravemarker Orientation: Inscription read from west

Inscription: MARY STRADA
BORN APR. 14, 1838
DIED OCT. 22, 1909

MOTHER (carved on the top of the marker)
STRADA (carved on base of marker)

Design: The top of the marker is curved and a floral design decorates the top of the marker face above the inscription.
NAME: Kimball, Mrs. Emily Knight
MARKER #: B-7
Measurements: 20" high, 24" wide, 8" deep, exclusive of base
Material: Marble (?), pitted
Gravemarker Orientation: Inscription read from west
Inscription: MRS. EMILY KNIGHT
            KIMBALL
            MAR. 4, 1818
            APR. 5, 1891
            A LOVING MOTHER AND
            A TENDER FRIEND
Comment: A large tree is growing close to and directly in front of the marker, which is overgrown with briars.
NAME: Kimball, Timothy
MARKER #: B-8
Measurements: 28" high, 12.5" wide, 4" deep
Material: Marble (?)
Gravemarker Orientation: Inscription read from west
Inscription: TIMOTHY
KIMBALL
Dec. 6, 1856
June 12, 1933
The faithful are
certain of their
reward
GLEN OAKS CEMETERY SURVEY

November 10, 1992

NAME: Puig, Mrs. Alice
MARKER #: B-9

Measurements: 26" high, 16" wide, 9" deep, exclusive of base

Material: Marble (?), pitted

Gravemarker Orientation: Inscription read from west

Inscription:

MRS. ALICE
PUIG
JAN 14 1842
JUNE 2 1930
DEATH IS ETERNAL
LIFE WHY SHOULD
WE WEEP

Comment: Alice Puig's and Joseph Puig's (B-10) headstones are set on a single base.
NAME: Puig, Joseph
MARKER #: B-10

Measurements: 26" high, 16" wide, 9" deep (exclusive of base)

Material: Marble (?), pitted

Gravemarker Orientation: Inscription read from west

Inscription:

JOSEPH
PUIG
DEC 27 1830
MAR 10 1897
HE DIED AS HE
LIVED A CHRISTIAN

Comment: Joseph Puig's and Alice Puig's (B-9) headstones are set on a single base.
GLEN OAKS CEMETERY SURVEY

NAME: Kimball, Miss Emma
MARKER #: B-11

Measurements: 15" high, 16" wide, 9" deep, exclusive of base

Material: Marble(?), pitted

Gravemarker Orientation: Inscription read from west

Inscription: MISS EMMA
            KIMBALL
            JUNE 10, 1840
            SEPT. 14, 1874
            GONE BUT
            NOT FORGOTTEN

Condition: Stone is very pitted and inscription is becoming illegible

Comment: Emma Kimball's gravemarker bears the earliest date of death observed in the Glen Oak Cemetery.
GLEN OAKS CEMETERY SURVEY

NAME: Barnett, James
MARKER #: B-12

Measurements: 21.5" high, 10" wide, 2.25" deep, exclusive of base

Material: Marble

Gravemarker Orientation: Indeterminate (see Comment)

Inscription: JAMES
            BARNETT
            DIED 1886
            AGED 53 Y.s.

Comment: Gravemarker is not fixed in ground. This is the marker for James Barnett, Sr.
PIPER CONSULTING

GLEN OAKS CEMETERY SURVEY

NAME: Gray, Ethel L.
MARKER #: B-13

Measurements: 15" high, 14" wide, 3.25" deep, exclusive of base

Material: Marble

Gravemarker Orientation: Inscription read from north

Inscription: ETHEL L. GRAY
DIED
OCT. 9 1933

Design: Marker is in the shape of a heart with a curved basal portion embellished with a leaf design (see photograph).
NAME: Benkerdt, Katharina
MARKER #: B-14

Measurements: 30" wide on east end, other measurements not available as a substantial portion of the slab was below ground

Material: concrete

Slab Orientation: East/West, inscription is read from west

Inscription: KATHARINA
           BENKERDT
           1897 – 1932

Comment: The slab is located in a plot (B-3), the west side and part of the south side of which are bordered by a cast iron fence. The inscription on the east end of the slab was rather crudely done, not incised by a professional stonecarver. No headstone is present.
PIPER CONSULTING

GLEN OAKS CEMETERY SURVEY

NAME: Campas, Martine
MARKER #: B-15

Measurements: marker: 19.25" high, 16" wide, 6" deep
upper base: 5" high, 20" wide, 10" deep, exclusive of lower base

Material: Stone, pitted

Gravemarker Orientation: Inscription read from west

Inscription:
MARTINE
CAMPAS
NOV 11 1853
AUG 7 1921
HIS MEMORY
IS BLESSED

Design: The gravemarker has a curved top with two areas bordered by an incised line. The top bordered area contains a diamond shaped insert enclosing the letter "C" (see photograph).

Comment: Obituary in St. Petersburg Times August 7, 1921 states that Martine Campas was 68 when he died (see list included with Kimball 1991).
NAME:  "G.P."
MARKER #: B-16

Comment: B-16, a footstone with the initials "G. P." incised on the top, is not set in the ground. It's location on the date of the survey can be seen in Fig. 1.
The following are unincised items from the Glen Oaks Cemetery.

NAME: Unknown
MARKER #: B-17
Material: Marble
Comment: B-17 is the base of a gravemarker which is not set in the ground. It's location on the date of the survey can be seen in Fig. 1.

MARKER #: B-18
Material: Concrete
Comment: B-18 is a possible tapered, plot cornerstone which is lying on its side by a tree. It's location on the date of the survey can be seen in Fig. 1.

MARKER #: B-19
Material: Concrete
Comment: B-19 is a possible rectangular, plot cornerstone which is lying on its side at the base of a palm tree. It's location on the date of the survey can be seen in Fig. 1.

MARKER #: B-20 See Family Plot # B-4

MARKER #: B-21
Material: Concrete (brick-sized blocks)
Comment: Whelk shells buried vertically and concrete "bricks" outline a small rectangular space extending east of Emanuel Fernandez's marker. It is possible that the shells and concrete mark an additional gravesite (see Thompson 1989:5).
GLEN OAKS CEMETERY SURVEY

November 10, 1992

NAME: Huff, John A. and Cassie M. (double headstone)
MARKER #: C-1

Measurements: 7.5" high, 52" wide, 14" deep

Material: Granite

Gravemarker Orientation: Inscription read from west

Inscription: 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HUFF</th>
<th>JOHN A.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CASSIE M.</td>
<td>FEB. 18, 1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOV. 1, 1859</td>
<td>APRIL 8, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEC. 5, 1932</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Design: Each of the three major inscription elements is bordered by two thin lines.

Comment: The Huff gravemarker lies within plot C-15, surrounded by a chain link fence.
GLEN OAKS CEMETERY SURVEY

NAME: Huff, Lillie B.
MARKER #: C-2

Measurements: 4" high, 24.5" wide, 12.5" deep

Material: Granite

Gravemarker Orientation: Inscription is read from the east

Inscription: LILLIE B. HUFF
OCTOBER 25, 1896
MARCH 8, 1977

Design: The entire inscription is bordered by two thin lines.

Comment: Lillie Huff's gravemarker lies within plot C-15, surrounded by a chain link fence.
GLEN OAKS CEMETERY SURVEY

NAME: Baugh, Jack Claude
MARKER #: C-3

Measurements: 5.5" high, 17" wide, 8.5" deep

Material: Granite

Gravemarker Orientation: Inscription is read from the east

Inscription: JACK CLAUDE
BAUGH
JAN. 25,-FEB. 28, 1972

Design: The entire inscription is bordered by two thin lines.

Comment: The Baugh gravemarker lies within plot C-15, surrounded by a chain link fence.
GLEN OAKS CEMETERY SURVEY

NAME: Reed, Harlow H. and Kittie B. (double headstone)
MARKER #: C-4

Measurements: 14" high, 48.5" wide, 14.5" deep

Material: Granite

Gravemarker Orientation: Inscription read from west

Inscription:

```
REED
KITTIE B.          HARLOW H.
OCT. 25, 1868      OCT. 26, 1867
MAR. 17, 1940      JULY 30, 1938
```

Design: The border, the letters and the numerals are raised and polished, as the unpolished stone surrounding them has been cut away.

Comment: The Reed gravemarker lies within plot C-15, with the Huff and Baugh graves. The plot is surrounded by a chain link fence.
PIPER CONSULTING

GLEN OAKS CEMETERY SURVEY

NAME: Baugh, Noah Jack and Mary J. Huff (double headstone)
MARKER #: C-5

Measurements: 1.5" high, 36" wide, 12" deep

Material: Granite

Gravemarker Orientation: Inscription is read from the west

Inscription: BAUGH
            NOAH JACK          MARY J. HUFF
            OCT. 3, 1898       FEB. 23, 1900
            SEPT. 29, 1981     MARCH 14, 1982

Design: The double inscription is bordered by two thin incised lines.

Comment: The Baugh gravemarker lies within plot C-15 with the Huff, Reed, and Baugh graves. The plot is enclosed by a chain link fence.
PIPER CONSULTING

GLEN OAKS CEMETERY SURVEY

NAME: Hamrick, Rebecca J.
MARKER #: C-6

Measurements: 18" high, 13.75" wide, 4" deep, exclusive of base

Material: Marble

Gravemarker Orientation: Inscription is read from west

Inscription: REBECCA J.
HAMRICK
SEP. 14, 1852
APR. 14, 1914
Asleep in Jesus

Design: The top of the headstone is curved and has a carved relief design of an open book with fern fronds behind the book, above the inscription.
NAME: Hamrick, Jonathan
MARKER #: C-7

Measurements: 19" high, 14" wide, 3.5" deep, exclusive of base

Material: Marble

Gravemarker Orientation: Inscription is read from west

Inscription: JONATHAN
HAMRICK
JAN. 28, 1846
FEB. 14, 1926

Design: The top of the headstone is curved and has a carved in relief design of an open book with fern fronds behind the book, above the inscription.

Comment: Wilhelm Funeral Home Burial Permit No. 40 records that Johnathan Griffin Hamrick died on February 14, 1926 at age 80 and is buried in Glen Oak Cemetery.
GLEN OAKS CEMETERY SURVEY

NAME: Gregory, Martha E.
MARKER #: C-8

Measurements: 18.5" high, 16" wide, 3.5" deep, exclusive of base

Material: Marble

Gravemarker Orientation: Indeterminate (see comment)

Inscription: MARTHA E.
GREGORY
JUNE 27, 1881
Jan. 13, 1968

Design: The top of the headstone is curved and has a design carved in relief of an open book with fern fronds behind the book, above the inscription.

Comment: The marker has been broken from its base and, on the day of the survey, was lying on the ground beside the base. The top right portion of the marker has been broken off.
GLEN OAKS CEMETERY SURVEY

NAME:         Fogle, Lawrence
MARKER #:     C-9

Measurements: 23" high, 18" wide, 4" deep, exclusive of base

Material: Marble

Gravemarker Orientation: Indeterminate (see comment)

Inscription: LAWRENCE FOGLE
            Born in Orangeburg S.C.
            March 14, 1849
            Died in St Petersburg Fla.
            May 23, 1929

Design: The rectangular marker has a floral design carved in relief at the top and an incised line that borders the inscription (see photograph).

Comment: The marker has been broken off its base and, at the time of the survey, was lying on the ground beside the base.
GLENOAKSCEMETERYSURVEY

PIPER CONSULTING

GLEN OAKS CEMETERY SURVEY

NAME: Fogle, Eliza E.
MARKER #: C-10

Measurements: 23" high, 18" wide, 4" deep, exclusive of base

Material: Marble

Gravemarker Orientation: Indeterminate (see comment)

Inscription: ELIZA E. FOGLE
Born in Orangeburg S.C.
May 30, 1845
Died in St. Petersburg Fla.
March 15, 1922

Design: The rectangular marker has a floral design carved in relief at the top and an incised line bordering the inscription.

Comment: The marker has been broken off its base and on the date of the survey, was lying beside the base. A footstone is set east of the grave marker.
PIPER CONSULTING

GLEN OAKS CEMETERY SURVEY

November 10, 1992

NAME: Fulcher, Milton B.
MARKER #: C-11

Measurements: 13" high, 13" wide, 4" deep, no base

Material: Marble

Gravemarker Orientation: Inscription read from west

Inscription: MILTON B.
FULCHER
FLORIDA
WAGONER
2 FLA. INF.

Design: The marker has a curved top and a cross within a circle carved in relief above the inscription.
GLEN OAKS CEMETERY SURVEY

NAME: Gawert, Ernest G.
MARKER #: C-12

Measurements: 13" high, 12" wide, 4" deep, exclusive of base

Material: Marble

Gravemarker Orientation: Indeterminate (see Comment)

Inscription: ERNEST G.
GAWERT
April 25, 1929.
July 3, 1932.

Design: The heart shaped design is in relief from a backing which continues straight across between the lobes of the heart, thereby creating a flat top on the marker. The basal portion of the marker is curved. Two oak leaves are incised on either side of the bottom of the heart (see photograph).

Comment: The marker has been broken off its base and the base is on its side, not set in the ground. The original location of the grave for this marker is unknown; the location of the gravemarker on the date of the survey can be seen in Fig. 1.
NAME: Hinton, Cullen T. and Augusta (double headstone)
MARKER #: C-13

Measurements: 17.5" high, 14" wide, 4" deep, exclusive of base
Material: Marble (?)

Gravemarker Orientation: Inscription read from west

Inscription: HINTON
CULLEN T.
1858 . 1934
AUGUSTA
1863 . 1950

Design: The marker has a curved top with a small design incised above the inscription (see photograph).

Comment: The marker is tipped, but its base appears to be fixed in the ground. The top right corner of the marker has been broken off.
FAMILY NAME: Eaton
PLOT #: C-14

Measurements of plot curbing: 19 feet 6 inches north/south, 11 feet 6 inches east/west

Curbing material: Concrete (shells are embedded in the concrete)

Comment: Currently, other than the curbing, only a single monument base remains. There are, however, several photographs (e.g. Caffery 1976) which show a large central monument bearing the name "Eaton" and at least two small grave markers with a distinctive design on their sides (see photographs below). The two metal markers, one bearing the inscription "MOTHER" and the other "FATHER" have been removed from the Eaton plot and were located on November 10, 1992 at C-14a and C-14b in Fig. 1. Similarly, the finial from the central monument was located at C-14c.
FAMILY NAMES: Huff, Baugh, Reed
PLOT #: C-15

Measurements of plot: 16 feet 2 inches north/south, 21 feet east/west

Fencing material: Chain link, 3 feet 10 inches high, with gate on the south side

APPENDIX B

Names of persons known or thought to be buried in Glen Oaks Cemetery but for whom no gravemarkers were observed on November 10, 1992. Sources of information are given.
The following is a list of persons reported to be buried in the Glen Oaks Cemetery for whom no gravemarker was found on November 10, 1992. The source(s) for the reported burial is included.

The authors have not, in every case, verified information obtained from either personal communications or written accounts of oral histories. Several of the written and oral reports are, however, by eyewitnesses to the burial and many others are reported by family members.

**Barnett, Rebecca Arnold Slaughter**

Rebecca J. Barnett, born Dec. 30, 1834, died June 21, 1907 was buried in Glen Oaks Cemetery (Smith 1985:34-35; Purdy 1985:228; Photograph of Rebecca Barnett’s gravemarker, see Gulfport Historical Society 1985:242).

**Barnett, James Jr.**

James Barnett Jr., 1873-1950, son of James and Rebecca Barnett, was "...the first white child born in Gulfport" and was buried in Glen Oaks (Smith 1985:34; Purdy 1985:228).

**Barnett babies**

Mrs. Claudette Dean (Personal communication) states that Capt. James and Rebecca Barnett had three babies who were buried in Glen Oaks Cemetery.

**Campas, Ida Kimball**

Died March 9, 1945 and was buried in the Glen Oaks Cemetery (St. Petersburg Times obituary, March 11, 1945 located by a relative, Frank Kimball, personal communication). The gravemarker was in place and described 45 years ago by Dunlap (1947); George K. Johnson (1992) recalls that both Mr. and Mrs. Martine Campas were buried in Glen Oak Cemetery. Information concerning Mr. Campas' gravemarker appears in Appendix A.

**Children (names unknown)**

Approximately 12 to 15 "pauper" children are reported to have been buried in the southeast corner of the cemetery by Wilhelm Funeral Home, under terms of an agreement with the City (G. Kenneth Johnson, Personal communication and letter dated Jan. 14, 1992).

Additional children's graves were grouped in the northwest corner of the cemetery (Florence Roberts Fussell, Personal communication).

**Civil War Veteran, Co. C, 5th Iowa Cavalry**

Gravemarker in place in 1976 and described by Caffery (1976) and listed by Johnson (1992).
Clausen, Donald
Died at age 6 (Claudette Dean, Personal communication).

Clausen, Eldress
Died at age 4 (Claudette Dean, Personal communication).

Curry, James E.
Son of Thomas Edward and Florida Curry (Jane Merrifield, a Curry descendant, Personal communication). There is a 1952 photograph of the gravemarker for James E. Curry with the following inscription: "JAMES E./SON OF/ED & F. CURRY/
BORN/JAN 24, 1871/DIED/JULY 17, 1882 followed by some words that could not be deciphered (Glen Oak file in John C. Blocker collection located at the St. Petersburg Historical and Flight One Museum). Caffrey (1976) described the identical inscription in an eyewitness account, except that she reported the first name as "Jesse" and added the final portion of the inscription as "Gone But Not Forgotten". By virtue of the fact that the names and abbreviations of the parents and the dates are identical in both the Blocker and the Caffrey sources and that Mrs. Merrifield corroborated James' death and had no knowledge of a "Jesse Curry", it is believed that James is the individual buried in Glen Oak Cemetery. See also Johnson (1992).

Donaldson, Anna Germain
Said to be buried in Glen Oak Cemetery (Jarrett 1985:21). Anna and her husband, John, were the first black settlers in St. Petersburg, arriving in 1868 (Arsenault 1988:41; Fuller 1972:88-89; Grismer 1948:42; Bethell 1914:19-20).

Donaldson, John
Said to be buried in Glen Oak Cemetery (Jarrett 1985:21; Dunlap 1947; Johnson 1992 and Personal communication; Lois Johnson, Personal communication). Both G. K. Johnson and Lois Johnson state that Donaldson is buried on the east side of the cemetery. Donaldson and his wife, Anna, were the first black settlers in St. Petersburg, arriving in 1868 (Arsenault 1988:41; Fuller 1972:88-89; Grismer 1948:42; Bethell 1914:19-20).

Eaton, Emma L.
The Eaton plot and marker is described by Caffery (1976). See also Johnson (1992).

Eaton, George D.
The Eaton plot and marker is described by Caffery (1976). See also Johnson (1992).

Eaton, Gertrude S.
The Eaton plot and marker is described by Caffery (1976). See also Johnson (1992).
Eaton, John D.
The Eaton plot and marker is described by Caffery (1976). See also Johnson (1992).

Errington, Charles Angus
Death reported in *The Sea Breeze* (Vol. 1, No. 3, June 15, 1886). "...from New Castle on the Tyne, England..."(p.3). Notice does not state where he was buried. Claudette Dean (Personal communication) states that he is buried in Glen Oak Cemetery.

Fredericks, Sarah Easter
Died Feb. 17, 1936. Mrs. Federicks was buried approximately 6 feet east of the southeast corner of the church. (Margaret Meares Jerele, Personal communication. See also Miller 1987).

Fussell, Carolyn Martha
Daughter of Florence and Theodore Fussell who was born April 25, 1939 and died August 17, 1939. She is buried at the foot of Maggie Robert's grave (Florence Fussell, Personal communication).

Futch child (Florence Fussell, Personal communication).

Hart, Emma Venentia Meares
Born January 26, 1860; date of death unknown. Documented as being buried in Glen Oak Cemetery (Harilee 1937: 1929).

Hart, Lucian
Husband of Emma Meares Hart (In a personal communication, Claudette Dean stated that she and T. C. Roberts saw the gravemarker of Lucian Hart in Glen Oak Cemetery)

Hopkins, Florida Ingram Green
Born August 2, 1882 and died August 2, 1941 (In a personal communication, Claudette Dean stated that she saw Ms. Hopkins buried in the southeast part of Glen Oaks Cemetery).

Huff, Florence (Evelyn Hawkinson, Personal communication).

Johnson, Vera Leonardi (Florence Fussell, Personal communication; Irene Welbourn, Personal communications).

Jones, William
Died November 4, 1927 at age 7 months. Buried at Glen Oaks Cemetery (Wilhelm Funeral Home Burial Permit No. 191).

Keddy, Mr. and Mrs. (Johnson 1992).
**Kohler, Henry H.**
A gravemarker in Glen Oak Cemetery bearing the name of Henry Kohler is described as being "in line" with the unmarked gravesite of Confederate veteran Vincent Leonardi in an inventory of cemeteries containing Confederate veterans (Cemeteries where Confederate Veterans are Buried, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Dixie Chapter, St. Petersburg, FL, on file St. Petersburg Historical and Flight One Museum). A 1952 photograph of the gravemarker was located in the Glen Oak file in the John C. Blocker collection at the St. Petersburg Historical and Flight One Museum.

**Leonardi, Alexander Florenze**
Son of Vincent Leonardi, died 1924. Dunlap (1947) states that Alex Leonardi's daughter Ellen Leonardi Meares said that he and other members of the Leonardi family are buried in Glen Oak Cemetery. Also Irene Welbourn (Personal communication), Florence Fussell (Personal communication).

**Leonardi baby (name unknown)**
Child of Minnie and Flint Leonardy, died at birth (Irene Welbourn, Personal communication).

**Leonardi, Elizabeth Green** (Irene Welbourn, Personal communication, Florence Fussell, Personal communication).

**Leonardi, Florenze (Flint)** (Irene Welbourn, Personal communication; Florence Fussell, Personal communication).

**Leonardi, Harold** (Irene Welbourn, Personal communication; Florence Fussell, Personal communication).

**Leonardi, Leafy** (Irene Welbourn, Personal communication, Florence Fussell, Personal communication).

**Leonardi, Martha Jane Slaughter** (Irene Welbourn, Personal communication; Florence Fussell, Personal communication).

**Leonardi, Minnie** (Florence Fussell, Personal communication).

**Leonardi, Vancia**
Wife of Vincent Leonardi (Claudette Dean, Personal communication; Dean's source is her Aunt, Sally Mann). Grismer (1948:33) spells the name of Vincent Leonardi's wife Vininca.

**Leonardi, Vincent**
Vincent Leonardy's gravesite, with "no marker of any kind", is listed as being in Block 2 of the Glen Oak Cemetery (Cemeteries where Confederate Veterans are Buried, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Dixie Chapter, St. Petersburg,
FL, on file St. Petersburg Historical and Flight One Museum); 
See also Bartlett (1976).

McManus family members (Johnson 1992).

McRoberts, Malcolm
Born 1852, and died 1915. (T. C. Roberts, Malcolm McRoberts’ 
grandson, Personal communication).

Nash, Christina McRae (Claudette Dean, Personal communication; Ms. 
Dean is the great-great-granddaughter of Ms. Nash).

Nash, Leal Leonardi, wife of Lawrence (Florence Fussell, 
Personal communication).

Nash, Lawrence (Florence Fussell, Personal communication).

Nash, William
Died 1886 and buried in Glen Oak Cemetery (Jarrett 1985:23; 
Renney 1988a). The Sea Breeze (Vol. 1, No. 16, p.1) reported 
that William L. Nash died Feb. 7, 1887 at age 64.

Nobles, William
Born 1836 and Died 1921 (Claudette Dean, Personal 
communication; Dean’s source is an obituary in the St. 
Petersburg Independent which said he was buried in Glen Oak).

Quinn, Jack (Florence Fussell, Personal communication).

Ray, Florence
Died October 21, 1927 at age 52. Buried at Glen Oaks Cemetery 
(Wilhelm Funeral Home Burial Permit No. 182).

Renney, Aaron (Claudette Renney Dean, Personal communication. 
Dean’s source is Elizabeth Renney of the current generation).

Renney, Beull (Claudette Renney Dean, Personal communication).

Renney child (name unknown)
Daughter of William and Elvira Renney (Claudette Renney Dean, 
Personal communication).

Renney, Dorothy Morrison
Died 1948. (Claudette Renney Dean, Personal communication; Ms. 
Dean went to the funeral).

Renney, Elizabeth
Daughter of of Lawrence and Christine Renney, born March 19, 
1905 and died March 20, 1905 (Renney 1985b).
Renney, Elvira Dixon  
Born 1854 and died 1924. According to a Baynard & Baynard Funeral Home record, Ms. Renney was buried in Lot 24 (Claudette Renney Dean, Personal communication). See also Legette (1991). It should be noted that Royal Palm Cemetery records show an Elvira Renney buried in Block 56, lot 6, grave 1.

Renney, Fredric (Claudette Renney Dean, Personal communication).

Renney, William J.  
Born 1852 and died 1931 (Claudette Renney Dean, Personal communication; Dean is the great-granddaughter of William J. Renney). It should be noted that Royal Palm Cemetery records show an William A. Renney buried next to Elvira Renney in Block 56, lot 6, grave 2.

Roberts child (name unknown)  
Child of William and Virginia Roberts (Florence Roberts Fussell, Personal communication; Jarrett 1985:21).

Roberts, Donald Edwin  
Born 1913 and died 1914 (Claudette Dean, Personal communication). Child of Walter M. and Maggie Roberts, buried adjacent to the north of his mother’s grave (Florence Roberts Fussell, Personal communication; Irene Roberts Welbourn, Personal communication).

Roberts, Mabel  
Child of Walter M. and Maggie Roberts who died in 1910 and was buried in the northwest part of the cemetery in an area where other children were buried (Florence Roberts Fussell, Personal communication; Irene Roberts Welbourn, Personal communication).

Roberts, Walter  

Sawyer, Thomas  
(Claudette Dean, Personal communication; Dean’s source is Ms. Bozeman, Sawyer’s niece).

Schermorhorn, A. L.  
A Civil War veteran, he is listed in a newspaper article as being buried in Glen Oak Cemetery ("Announces Names Soldiers Buried in Sunshine City", name of newspaper not recorded on clipping, July 25, 1923, on file St. Petersburg Historical and Flight One Museum).

Sjustom, Robert  
Buried in grave # 20 of Glen Oak Cemetery (copy of report viewed by the authors concerning the estate of Robert
Sjustrom, said by Claudette Dean to be on file at the Pinellas County Courthouse).

**Strada, John** (Florence Fussell, Personal communication).

**Strada, Joseph** (Florence Fussell, Personal communication; Irene Welbourn, Personal communication).

**Strada, Richard (Ricardo).** (Purdy 1985:228-229, quoting from correspondence from Frank H. Kimball dated March 21, 1985). It should be noted that there is a gravemarker in Greenwood Cemetery for a Richard Strada, without dates, inscribed "Grandfather" (Inventory of Greenwood Cemetery prepared by the Boca Ciega Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on file Pinellas County Historical Museum, Largo, FL).

**Thames, Charles**
Died 1903 (Claudette Dean, Personal communication. Dean's source is Charles L. Thames, grandson of the deceased).

**Thornton, W. S.**
Died July 29, 1886. Buried at "...the burying ground near the hall." (*The Sea Breeze* Vol. 1, No. 6, p.3, August 2, 1886). The "hall" is said to have been a meeting hall on the Miranda property west of the Glen Oak Cemetery (Claudette Dean, Personal communication). A map of the original property ownerships (Wells 1968) shows that in 1882 J. M. Miranda owned the tract adjoining, to the west, a tract owned by Henry Slaughter, which latter tract included the Glen Oak Cemetery (see Property Ownership, this report).

**Tompkins, A. G.** (Claudette Dean, Personal communication; Renney 1988a). This is probably the Ambrose George Tompkins mentioned in Bethel (1914:21).

**Torres, Joseph Jr., "Muggins"**
Died August 19, 1886 (*The Sea Breeze* Vol. 1, No. 8, p. 1). Cited documentary reference does not state where Torres was buried. Claudette Dean (Personal communication) says he is buried in Glen Oak Cemetery.

**Webb, Abbie**
Child of Mae Webb, below (Florence Fussell, Personal communication; Claudette Dean, Personal communication).

**Webb, Lillian Ethel**
Died at age 9 (Ms. Elsie Webb Long of Houston, TX, Personal communication).
Webb, Lucy

Webb, Mae
Died, together with her child, in an accident during the early 1900s (Florence Fussell, Personal communication; Claudette Dean, Personal communications).

White, Vernon
Son of Josh White (Florence Fussell, Personal communication).

White, Becky
Daughter of Josh White (Florence Fussell, Personal communication).