NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Palatka Water Works

other names/site number PU103 Water Works Environmental Center

2. Location

street & number 1101 Whitewater Drive ☐ not for publication

city or town Palatka ☐ vicinity

state Florida code FL county Putnam code 107 zip code 32177

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Alissa Slane, SHPO 2/1/23
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action
03/13/2023

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
- ☒ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ buildings
- ☒ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	1	buildings
0	0	sites
8	3	structures
0	1	objects
13	5	total

Name of related multiple property listings
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

"N/A"

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/ PROCESSING: Waterworks

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION/ CULTURE: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Masonry Vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK, CONCRETE
roof METAL SHINGLES
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ENGINEERING

Period of Significance

1886- 1963

Significant Dates

1886

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

William Wheeler and Charles F. Parks- Engineers

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
_____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
_____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State Agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of Repository _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9.5

UTM References
(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	437852	3278464
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Annie Albert Delaroderie, Historic Preservationist; Shann Purinton, Chair of the Water Works Environmental Center

organization Florida Division of Historical Resources date August 2022

street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone 850-245-6365

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Clear and descriptive photographs under separate cover. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Each photograph must be numbered in the order they are referenced in the manuscript, and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log.

Additional items
(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Palatka

street & number 201 North Second Street telephone 386-329-0100

city or town Palatka state Florida zip code 32177

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
SUMMARY

The Palatka Water Works is a 9.5-acre property located in the southeast part of Palatka, in a low-lying area. This property was built by the Boston firm, Wheeler & Parks in 1886. This property includes the original Pump House, reservoirs and canals built in 1886, in addition to later built control rooms and filtration tanks [Photograph 1]. From 1886 to 1986, water was pumped from the springs in the present-day Ravine Gardens State Park, through the Pump House, then into the filtration tanks and pumped through the city. Excess water flowed from the springs, into the brick canal and east to the St Johns River. Additional historic resources on the property include a relocated 1885 fire hydrant, a tool shed, and a separate well head located in the woods. Noncontributing resources include a restroom building, and three wooden footbridges. Railroad tracks are east of the Water Works, while Ravine Gardens State Park borders the southwest, west, and northwest border of the property. The Palatka Water Works property is in fair condition. The Pump House was restored in 2000, while all of the other structures are in varying levels of disrepair.

SETTING

Palatka is located in northeast Florida and is the seat of Putnam County. The city of Palatka is about 53.7 miles south of Jacksonville, 29 miles southwest of St. Augustine, 101 miles north of Orlando and 43.9 miles east of Gainesville. Palatka has about 10,424 people residing within its city limits.[1] Palatka has a commercial district west of the Memorial Bridge, on the west side of the St. Johns River, and extends for several blocks, along the north and south sides of Reid Street. The Palatka Water Works is located in the southeast part of the city, south of the historic Palatka Heights neighborhood. Several of the roads in this neighborhood retain their historic brick streets. Railroad tracks are along the east side of the Water Works property. East of the railroad tracks are dense forests, which are part of the Horseshoe Conservation Area. The Palatka Golf Course and part of the Ravine Gardens State Park are south of the Water Works. The Ravine Gardens State Park extends to the west and northwest of the Water Works Property.

The Palatka Water Works is located at 1101 Whitewater Drive, which joins the south ends of both 15th and 13th Streets. Whitewater Drive extends approximately 200 feet downhill, then continues east about 380 feet along the north side of the Water Works structures. Along the northwest boundary of the property, and adjacent to 13th Street, is a recently planted organic community garden. The north section of the property is wooded with a nature trail. A brick culvert goes under the railroad tracks, which predates the Water Works [Photograph 2]. The majority of the Water Works' historic structures and buildings are laid out in a horizontal, diagonal line, on the south side of Whitewater Drive. From west to east, there are West Filtration Tanks, West Control Room, Settlement Pond, later-built New Pump

[1] "Palatka, Florida Population 2022," World Population Review, accessed August 30, 2022, https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/palatka-fl-population.

House, East Filtration Tanks and Pump House. Directly south of the Water Works structures are the reservoirs and canals [Photographs 3, 4, 5, and 6].

Along the south side of the end of Whitewater Drive is a small flower garden [Photograph 1]. Most of the plants are scattered in pots. The garden is covered in mulch, and a curved brick path winds through the garden. Four concrete steps, then a concrete landing, and four more concrete steps lead from the southeast end of Whitewater Drive to the Pump House. A concrete sidewalk extends from the bottom of the concrete steps to the west and east ends of the Pump House building. White, painted metal handrails are on the center, west and east sides of these steps. A concrete ramp extends from the end of Whitewater Drive south to the concrete sidewalk, east of the Pump House. White, painted metal handrails are on the east side of the concrete ramp. The concrete sidewalk extends around each side of the Pump House.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Contributing Resources

1 C. Pump House (building)
The Pump House is a brick one-story building with a cross-hipped, metal roof, and a cupola at the intersection of the roof peaks, built in 1886 [Photograph 1][Figure 1]. The building has a brick foundation. The Pump House's brick walls are laid in a brick running bond with narrow carefully pointed joints in the original construction. Each of the windows have thick concrete sills and brick arches with two rows of header bricks above them. A belt course, which has a row of stretcher bricks topped with a row of header bricks, is above the brick arches. A brick dentil molding wraps around all four sides of the building. An octagonal cupola is situated along the northeast portion of the roof. The cupola has standing seam metal roofing and flashing separated by wooden louvers. There is a copper ball finial on top of the cupola.

Exterior
The description of the Pump House begins on the north side and continues in a clockwise pattern.

Along the northwest portion of the north side is a six-over-six double hung window [Photograph 7]. This window has a raised, double round finial above the top, center pane. East of the window is the main entry which has a set of white, painted, wood paneled, double doors. A thick, white painted, wooden rounded surround is above the doors. The center of the door surround has a raised, double round finial. Two rows of header bricks form a thick arch around the upper door surround. A decorative, dark grey metal, light fixture is above the middle of the brick arch. About a foot east of the entry, the northeast section of the north side protrudes almost two feet north of the northwest section. Two six-over-six double hung windows are along the northeast section of the north side. Both of these windows have a raised, double round finial above the top, center pane. A historic plaque referencing the engineers is

between these two windows [Photograph 8]. The plaque states: '1886 Palatka Water Works Built By Wheeler & Parks Boston.'

The east side of the Pump House has a set of white painted, wood paneled doors in the northeast corner [Photograph 9]. A thick, white painted, wooden rounded surround is above the doors. The center of the door surround has a raised, double round finial. Two rows of header bricks form a thick arch around the upper door surround. A decorative, black metal light fixture is above the entry and in the top portion of the wall. No other openings or details are on the east side of the Pump House.

A white painted, wood paneled door is in the southeast section of the south side [Photograph 10]. A decorative, black metal light fixture is above the entry and in the top portion of the wall. Two six-over-six double hung windows are in the southwest portion of the south side.

The west side of the Pump House does not have any openings [Photograph 11]. Two brick arches may indicate former openings.

Interior

The interior of the Pump House has two rooms. The west room has two levels. The east room is at the same level as the lower portion of the west room. Originally, the west room contained steam pumps and boilers were located in the east room. In the 1940s, an electric pump replaced the steam pumps that were located in the west room. The upper section of the west room is accessed from the main entry on the north side. Each of the rooms in the Pump House have light, green painted concrete floors.

A white painted, wooden, decorative entablature is around the main entry [Photograph 12]. Double, white painted wood, paneled doors cover a closet in the northeast corner of the east wall [Photograph 13]. A white painted, wooden, decorative entablature surrounds these doors. Light green painted concrete steps with white painted, metal railings in the southeast corner of the room lead to the lower room. White painted metal railings on the south side of this section, separates this upper floor with the lower room. A brick arch on the west wall is evidence of former windows which were on this wall. During the building's early years [Photograph 14]. White painted plaster covers wooden beams over the ceiling [Photograph 15].

A white painted, wood paneled door is on the northeast portion of the east wall in the lower room [Photograph 16]. Decorative, white painted entablatures are on each side of the door. Two white, metal, modern light fixtures hang from the ceiling in the lower room [Photograph 17].

Double, white painted, wood paneled doors leading to the exterior, are along the northeast corner of the east side, in the east room [Photograph 18]. A decorative white painted, entablature surrounds this set of doors. A white painted, wood paneled door is in the southeast corner of the south side [Photograph 19]. There is also a decorative entablature around this set of doors. The same white, metal, modern light fixtures are across the ceiling in the east room [Photograph 20]. Along the west wall is an American

Well Works electric pump which dates to the 1940's; this pump served as a reserve after the electric pumps were installed in the Pump House [Photograph 21].

2 C. East Control Room (building)
The East Filtration Tanks are west of the Pump House and the East Control Room is along the ground level. The East Control Room was built in the 1940s. The East Control Room is an integral part of the Water Works since it has long pipes which connect to other water works components. A vertical opening with no door is along the center of the east control room, providing access to this space. A white, metal balustrade is opposite the entry. This room has a concrete floor and white painted, concrete walls. long, rusty pipe with four branches that connect to the west wall of the East Control Room is about two feet from the wall and situated on white painted, wooden posts [Photograph 22]. Two pairs of pipes are connected to each other and are fixed to the west wall, in the south section [Photograph 23]. Each of the branch pipes and the pairs of pipes are fixed in place with rusty metal rods that are connected to the ceiling. A long, rusty, metal pipe extends the length of the room and is connected to the north and south walls. A long blue pipe connects to the pipes on the south side of the East Control Room [Photograph 24]. This blue pipe wraps around the East Filtration Tanks and connects to the later built pump house [Photograph 25].

3 C. East Filtration Tanks and Observation Deck (structure)
West of the Pump House are the East Filtration Tanks, which were constructed in the 1920s. Twelve concrete steps lead to an observation deck which is connected to and looks over the East Filtration Tanks [Photograph 26]. Remnants of eleven, grey metal water control valves are on the west side of the observation deck [Photograph 27]. Two of the water valves have round hand cranks.

The East Filtration Tanks are made of concrete, are about 102 feet long, and about twelve feet deep. The east part of the East Filtration Tanks has four divided sections [Photographs 28 and 29]. Each of the four sections has two, long, open pipes which extend the length of the tanks. The west part of the east filtration tanks has two large concrete basins. Along the west side of both concrete basins are a pair of drainage holes. Greenery is growing along the partition wall between the concrete basins.

4 C. New Pump House (building)
This New Pump House was added in 1963. This building was a later addition to the site that assumed some of the functions of the original Pump House. The New Pump House is connected to the west side of the East Filtration Tanks. This is a one-story concrete block building with a flat, concrete roof [Photograph 30]. Each of the windows have thick, white painted concrete sills. The description of the New Pump House begins on the west side which is the façade.

<u>Exterior</u>
A one-over-one double hung window is a few feet north of the southwest corner on the west side. A blue painted, wood paneled door is north of the window. A one-over-one double hung window is along the

middle of the west side. A blue painted, wood paneled door is north of the second window. Another one-over-one double hung is north of the second door.

There are two connected one-over-one double hung windows a few feet east of the northwest corner of the north side.

The east side of the New Pump House connects to the west end of the East Filtration Tanks.

Two one-over-one double hung windows are along southwest corner of the south side.

Interior
The New Pump House has an open interior. This space has a concrete floor and white painted cinder block walls [Photograph 31]. The south section of the New Pump House has exposed white painted pillars and white painted wooden beams [Photograph 32].

5 C. Settlement Pond/ Clear Well (structure)
The Settlement Pond is located west of the East Filtration Tanks, and dates to the 1940s. [Photographs 33 and 34] This structure is a square, concrete basin with white painted, metal railings on the north side. The south side of the Settlement Pond has several pipe holes near the southeast corner. The bottom of the settlement pond is heavily overgrown with greenery.

6 C. West Control Room (building)
The West Control Room is connected to the east side of the West Filtration Tanks [Photographs 35 and 36]. The West Control Room dates to 1955. The only opening is toward the southeast corner of the east side, and does not have a door. A network of intertwined, rusty pipes are within this space.

7 C. West Filtration Tanks (structure)
The West Filtration Tanks are on the far west side of the Water Works site and were constructed in 1955 [Photographs 37, 38 and 39]. These filtration tanks are laid out similarly to the East Filtration Tanks. The West Filtration Tanks are much more overgrown, and it is difficult to tell what components remain in the bottom of the tanks. Four, stacked concrete sections are on the east side of the West Filtration Tanks. The four sections are overgrown with shrubbery growing in the bottom and on the east wall. Two, stacked long concrete basins, about 82 feet long are west of the four concrete sections. There is a small amount of greenery growing on the partition wall between the two concrete basins.

8 C. East Reservoir (structure)
South of the East Filtration Tanks is the East Reservoir, which was constructed in the 1920s. [Photograph 40] This reservoir extends from almost the center point on the south side of the Pump House to the center point on the south side of the settlement pond. The reservoir is very overgrown with

a large amount of greenery, shrubs, and viny branches. Due to the overgrowth, it is difficult to see the original and current structural sides of the reservoir.

9 C. West Reservoir (structure)
The West Reservoir is in the southwest portion of the property and was one of the earliest structures built in 1886 [Photographs 41, 42 and 43]. This reservoir extends from about a point directly below the center of the Settlement Pond's south side to the tree line along the southwest boundary of the property. This reservoir is also very overgrown, and it is difficult to see original and current structural sides of the reservoir. A portion of the reservoir's north and south sides appear to be lined in brick. A white painted, wooden, split rail fence lines the east part of the reservoir.

10 C. Brick Canal (structure)
A Brick Canal is along the south side of the east reservoir and was built in 1886.
[Photographs 44 and 45] This canal has brick walls on the north and south sides with evenly spaced vertical pipes throughout. This canal still has water flowing through it, although it is very overgrown with small aquatic plants and many ferns.

11 C. Concrete Canal (structure)
A Concrete Lined Canal is along the southeast side of the property and was added in the 1940s. [Photographs 46 and 47] This canal has concrete walls on the north and south sides with a concrete floor. Water continues to flow through this canal.

12 C. Well In The Woods (structure)
North of the Pump House and in the woods, there is a large well head [Photograph 48]. This well head was installed in about the 1950s and supplied additional water to residents in Palatka. The well extends about three hundred feet into the ground.

13. C. Garden Shed (building)
A concrete block tool shed is located on the north side of Whitewater Drive, and due north of the settlement pond. The Tool Shed was constructed in the 1960s [Photograph 49]. This building is constructed of reddish-brown painted cinderblocks and a metal, gabled roof. A nine-over-nine, white painted, wood paneled door is by the southeast corner of the east side. A large boarded-up window, half the size of the door is north of the door on the east side. Two square, boarded-up windows with reddish-brown concrete sills are across the center of the south side. There are no openings on the west and north sides.

Non-Contributing Resources

1. Fire Hydrant (object)
A historic Fire Hydrant is in the garden, north of the Pump House [Photograph 50]. While this Fire Hydrant has a patent from 1885, it was installed on the Water Works property around 2005.

2. Restroom Building (building)
A Restroom Building was constructed, on the south side of Whitewater Drive, directly north of the center of the East Filtration Tanks [Photograph 51]. This building was built in 2009. This is a one-story brick building with a simple stretcher bond. The restroom building has a metal, hipped roof. There are no openings on the west, north and east sides. Entries are located on the south side, with white painted, metal doors located in the southwest and southeast corners. Two, metal water fountains are fixed to the middle of the west side.

3. Footbridge In The Woods (structure)
A wooden Footbridge is located in the woods and was built in 2009. This footbridge is located on a nature trail and is due north of the garden shed.

4. East Footbridge (structure)
The East Footbridge is located in the woods south of the Pump House and was constructed in 2015. [Photograph 52] This bridge goes over the east section of the Brick Canal. The bridge has horizontal wooden floorboards, with wooden posts and wooden handrails on the west and east sides. A concrete path is along the south part of the bridge, and a brick path is along the north side of the bridge.

5. West Footbridge (structure)
The West Footbridge is located in between the west and east reservoirs and was built in 2015. [Photograph 53] A wooden ramp leads to the footbridge on the south side. A wooden handrail is on the west side of the ramp. Horizontal wooden boards line this bridge. Wooden posts and handrails are on the west and east sides of the footbridge.

Palatka Water Works Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Contributing Resources

Resource Number	Name	Resource Type	Date	Photograph Numbers
1	Pump House	Building	1886	1, 7-21
2	East Control Room	Building	1940s	22-25
3	East Filtration Tanks and Observation Deck	Structure	1920s	26-29
4	New Pump House	Building	1963	30-32
5	Settlement Pond/ Clear Well	Structure	1940s	33-34
6	West Control Room	Building	1955	35-36
7	West Filtration Tanks	Structure	1955	37-39
8	East Reservoir	Structure	1920s	40
9	West Reservoir	Structure	1886	41-43
10	Brick Canal	Structure	1886	44-45
11	Concrete Canal	Structure	1940s	46-47
12	Well In The Woods	Structure	Circa 1950s	48
13	Tool Shed	Building	1960s	49

Non-Contributing Resources

Resource Number	Name	Resource Type	Date	Photograph Numbers
1	Fire Hydrant	Object	2005	50
2	Restroom Building	Building	2009	51
3	Footbridge in the Woods	Structure	2009	
4	East Footbridge	Structure	2015	52
5	West Footbridge	Structure	2015	53

Total Resources

	Contributing Resources	Non-Contributing Resources
Buildings	5	1
Sites	0	0
Structures	8	3
Objects	0	1
Total	13	5

ALTERATIONS

After the Water Works closed in 1986, the property was in poor condition until community residents could raise money for repairs. The property had three different restoration and renovation projects in the early 2000s.

In 2000, a large project was completed for restoring the Pump House. A bathroom which had been added toward the end of the Water Works' historic period was removed from the east room. During this project, all of the brickwork was repointed and sealed. The main entry door was restored as a set of double doors, with a restored brick arch above it. New wooden trusses were added to support a new roof with pressed metal shingles. The metal roof of the cupola was restored. New mechanical equipment was installed in the attic, the electrical systems in the building were redone, and contractors installed a security system. As part of the project, conservators restored all of the windows and doors in the building. Wooden trim was restored on the exterior of the building.

Projects were completed in 2004 to make the Water Works property more accessible. New sidewalks, and paths around the Pump House were constructed. A handicapped accessible ramp was added to the east side of the Pump House. Retaining walls with railings were installed on the north and east sides of the Pump House.

An additional project was completed in 2009 to protect the historic resources and assist visitors to the property. A restroom building was constructed, northwest of the Pump House, along the south section of Whitewater Drive. Additional railings were installed around the east side of the Observation Deck, along the north side of the East Filtration Tanks and along the north side of the Settlement Pond.

INTEGRITY

The Palatka Water Works retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The Pump House or any of the other historical resources on the property have never been moved, retaining integrity of location. The setting around the Water Works remains intact and sparsely populated. As when the property was constructed, a residential neighborhood is to the north, and forested land is to the east, south and west. Although, the Palatka Golf Course was constructed south of the Water Works, this area has not become more developed. The design of the Water Works is intact with the latest historic resources built in the 1950s and 1960s. Although the Water Works have not been used since 1986, the different historic resources retain their original materials, design, and workmanship. While the reservoirs, Brick Canal and Settlement Pond are overgrown with vegetation, the form and structure of these resources remains. At some point, most of the historic pumps were removed from the Pump House. Pumps have been kept in place in the East Control Room, New Pump House, and West Control Room. Although these pumps are no longer active, the pumps and different resources retain the feeling and association for the property. The Palatka Water Works is an intact water filtration plant with resources from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century.

SUMMARY

The Palatka Water Works, located at 1101 Whitewater Drive is being nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criteria A: Community Planning and Development and Criteria C: Engineering. The period of significance for Criteria A: Community Planning and Development extends from 1886 to 1887. This period spans from the large fire which caused people to consider the need for a Water Works, to when the first phase of the property was completed. The period of significance for Criteria C extends from 1886 to 1963, which includes the time frame for the construction for each of the historic resources. The first phase of the Palatka Water Works was designed by Wheeler & Parks, a small firm from Boston, Massachusetts. During the end of the nineteenth century, this firm designed many successful water works across the east coast of the United States. The Palatka Water Works operated from 1886 to 1986, encompassing a long period of growth within the city of Palatka. The Palatka Water Works is a significant piece of Palatka's history, which enabled residents to have clean drinking water and resulted in a network of efficient fire hydrants throughout the city. Although the water works has not been used in several decades, its form and historic resources remain intact, and it preserves its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Palatka, Putnam County

Central Florida was largely unsettled from the late eighteenth century through the middle of the nineteenth century. Several Spanish expeditions traveled through the Florida frontier to discover what available resources were within the land. In 1565, Spanish explorer, Pedro Menendez de Aviles discovered the river which begins in Jacksonville and extends into central Florida, naming it Rio de San Mateo or River of Saint Matthew.[2] This river was heavily used since its discovery, allowing settlers to reach interior portions of the state. In 1763, British explorers renamed this river to St. Johns.[3] While control of Florida passed between England and Spain several times, both mainly settled coastal areas with active ports. One Englishman, Denys Rolle, was determined to start a new settlement in north central Florida. In the 1760s, Rolle founded Rollestown, an 80,000-acre site which produced cotton and citrus, in present-day East Palatka.[4] Rolle's settlement and associated commerce helped create a successful trade route along the St. Johns River. When Spain regained control of Florida in 1783, Rolle

[2] Brian E. Michaels, *The River Flows North: A History of Putnam County* (Palatka: Putnam County Archives and History Commission, 1976), 1.
[3] Michaels, *The River Flows North: A History of Putnam County*, 1.
[4] Lucy B. Wayne and Martin F. Dickinson, *The Palatka Water Works: An Architectural and Archaeological Study*, (Gainesville: SOUTHARC, 1998), 20-21, https://palatka-fl.gov/DocumentCenter/View/1824/Palatka-WW-Arch-Study, Ben Brotemarkle, "Florida Frontiers 'Small Town of Palatka Has Long History,'" *Florida Today*, December 17, 2017, https://myfloridahistory.org/frontiers/article/188.

and his fellow settlers deserted Rollestown.[5] While the St. Johns River remained an important transportation corridor the central portions of the state developed slowly.

Creation of Putnam County

After the United States obtained control of Florida, the Florida Territorial government soon established various counties encompassing developing areas in 1821. Originally Florida was divided into two large counties, Escambia, and St. Johns. In 1824, the Florida territorial government created Alachua County from the center section of Escambia and St. Johns counties.[6] This large county extended from the Georgia border, southwest to the Gulf of Mexico and south to Port Charlotte.[7] Additional growth within the Florida peninsula caused the territorial government to divide the region into more counties. In 1844, Marion County was formed from the southern part of Alachua County, giving Fort King new prominence.[8] Fort King was a large fort used during the Seminole wars. Increased travel and trade along the St. Johns River caused the Florida House of Representatives to create a new county along the river. Members of the Florida House of Representative created Putnam County on January 11, 1849, from a portion of St. Johns, Marion, and Alachua Counties.[9] Putnam County was named after Benjamin A. Putnam who served as Speaker of the Florida House, was a member of both houses of the General Assembly, mayor of St. Augustine and surveyor-general during the 1840s.[10] This area developed slower than other coastal regions in Florida.

The Founding of Palatka

Many settlers attempted to claim land along the St. Johns River, but few settlements remained through the nineteenth century. The town of Palatka was established due to its location along the St. Johns River as an access point to the rest of the interior of Florida. In 1821, settlers along the St. Johns River created a trading post named Palatka, which meant crossing.[11] This small area had a few houses and small settlements, but no substantial town had been built. Beginning in 1822, new transportation methods made travel to St. Augustine possible. At this time, a road extended from St. Augustine to the east side of the St. Johns River, likely in the location of the present County Road 208, and then a ferry service transported people to Palatka.[12] Through the 1820s and 1830s, this area continued as a small trading

[5] Brotemarkle, "Florida Frontiers 'Small Town of Palatka Has Long History.'"
[6] "Alachua County History," Alachua County Florida, accessed August 24, 2022, https://alachuacounty.us/govt/pages/alachuacountyhistory.aspx.
[7] Joanna Grey Talbott, "Explore Alachua County," Matheson History Museum, accessed August 26, 2022, https://mathesonmuseum.org/explore-alachua-county/.
[8] "West Ocala History," City of Ocala, accessed August 24, 2022, https://www.ocalafl.org/our-city/live/historic-preservation/west-ocala-history.
[9] Michaels, *The River Flows North: A History of Putnam County*, 74.
[10] Michaels, *The River Flows North: A History of Putnam County*, 75, 81.
[11] "About Palatka," City of Palatka, accessed August 18, 2022, https://www.palatka-fl.gov/274/About-Palatka.
[12] "A Brief History of Palatka," Putnam County Historical Society, accessed August 18, 2022, www.putnam-fl-historical-society.org/a-brief-history-of-palatka/.

stop, with no large buildings. Settlers started a post office in Palatka in 1826, but this post office closed in 1829 due to fear of the Seminoles and large number of people leaving the town.[13] During the early to mid-1800s, Seminole tribes settled areas throughout Florida and caused unrest as more settlers lay claim to new towns. Seminole tribes attacked and destroyed much of Palatka in December 1835, causing many settlers to seek refuge in St. Augustine.[14] After these attacks, settlers returned to Palatka, rebuilt several buildings, and created a new defense system. Settlers built Fort Shannon in Palatka as a military defense in the early 1840s.[15] It is unclear if Fort Shannon ever experienced any attacks, but the site gave these settlers a sense of protection. In August 1841, a post office was established in Palatka with daily service, which suggests that the town of Palatka had experienced an increase in population.[16] Palatka grew from a small trading outpost to a desirable town during the mid- 1800s.

While settlers had recognized the town of Palatka for several decades, the area had not been officially incorporated until January 8, 1853.[17] Several local officials and prominent members of the community were influential in finalizing a city charter for Palatka. This town's location along the St. John's River further aided in its success as a transportation center. During the 1850s, a successful steamboat service operated along the Atlantic Ocean to the St. John's River, between Charleston, South Carolina, and Palatka.[18] This shipping route allowed additional people to visit Palatka and made the town more accessible to coastal cities. With the growth of towns throughout Florida, new transportation routes were needed to enable the transfer of resources throughout the state. In July of 1855, a stagecoach line began from Tampa to Palatka.[19] This stagecoach route allowed settlers access to the west coast of Florida, making Palatka accessible from the east and west of the state. As with many parts of Florida, the coming of the railroad also increased development in Palatka. The Gainesville, Ocala & Charlotte Harbor Railroad, which soon changed its name to the Florida Southern Railway, built a route from Lake City to Charlotte Harbor, with a connected route from Gainesville to Palatka.[20] The route between Gainesville and Palatka began daily service in August 1881.[21] The route to Palatka was in operation for many years and the extant train depot from 1908 is currently operated by Amtrak.[22] The incorporation of the city of Palatka and the additional transportation routes added in the mid-1800s allowed this city to prosper and increase their population.

[13] Michaels, *The River Flows North: A History of Putnam County,* 45, "A Brief History of Palatka."
[14] "A Brief History of Palatka."
[15] "A Brief History of Palatka."
[16] Michaels, *The River Flows North: A History of Putnam County,* 68.
[17] Brotemarkle, "Florida Frontiers 'Small Town of Palatka Has Long History,'" "A Brief History Of Palatka."
[18] Michaels, *The River Flows North: A History of Putnam County,* 177.
[19] Michaels, *The River Flows North: A History of Putnam County,* 94.
[20] Donald R. Hensley, "The Orange Belt Route: Florida's Southern Narrow Gauge Years, 1879- 1896," Tap Lines, last modified in 2010, http://taplines.net/fs/fs.html.
[21] Hensley, "The Orange Belt Route: Florida's Southern Narrow Gauge Years, 1879- 1896."
[22] "Palatka, FL (PAK): The Former Atlantic Coast Line Depot, Listed On The National Register Of Historic Places, Now Houses A Popular Railroad Museum," The Great American Stations, accessed August 29, 2022, https://www.greatamericanstations.com/stations/palatka-fl-pak/.

With an increase in the city's population, and additional resources Palatka flourished throughout the middle to late 1800s. During this time, Palatka had developed an active waterfront and a business district in the several blocks west of the center of the city's eastern boundary. Unfortunately, a large fire on November 7, 1884, destroyed fifty businesses in the business district including, four hotels, two banks and many office buildings.[23] While this fire was devastating, residents of Palatka quickly rebuilt many of the buildings and revived their city. This fire caused many residents to rebuild their buildings with brick exteriors instead of wood.[24] In addition to the waterfront, and commercial businesses, residents in Palatka also engaged in agricultural practices. During the 1880s, Palatka had a thriving citrus industry which supported people throughout Putnam County.[25]

The fire in 1884 caused residents to evaluate how they could better protect their city for future generations. In 1886, the Palatka Water Works opened, southeast of the business district and the following year, forty-five fire hydrants were installed throughout the city.[26] The Water Works were built as a water supply and filtration system, which pumped water throughout the city.

The success of the steamship travel and new development in Palatka allowed the city to become a popular tourist destination. By 1890, the city had eight top rated hotels and a busy winter tourist season with guests including President Grover Cleveland and Industrialist James Mellon.[27] Many people visited Palatka to get away from the cold winters in the northeast and to enjoy the city's waterfront. However, changes in the climate affected citrus production throughout Florida during the late 1800s. Prolonged, widespread freezes destroyed the citrus businesses in Palatka from 1894 to 1895.[28] Despite the loss of the citrus industry, residents in Palatka continued to find new ways to improve their city and update the current infrastructure. For example, in 1908, the city carried out projects for paving the streets with brick and installing concrete sidewalks.[29] Despite different setbacks, Palatka continues as a thriving small city on the banks of the St. Johns River.

Growth of the Palatka Water Works

The Palatka Water Works is a water filtration plant which has evolved over time to form the structures located on the property today. The different structures at the water works were built or changed in response to new technologies and the need for providing water to more people in the city.

[23] "A Brief History of Palatka," Michaels, *The River Flows North: A History of Putnam County*, 271.
[24] "A Brief History of Palatka."
[25] "A Brief History of Palatka."
[26] Michaels, *The River Flows North: A History of Putnam County*, 283.
[27] "A Brief History of Palatka."
[28] "A Brief History of Palatka."
[29] Michaels, *The River Flows North: A History of Putnam County*, 325.

Original 1886 Water Works

The first water works tapped water flowing from nearby springs down to the St. Johns River. According to an 1897 map from the Sanborn Insurance company, a supply canal located on the middle of the west border of the property connected to the south side of a storage reservoir capable of holding 491,000 gallons [Figure 2].[30] The first sheet for this set of maps states that the Palatka Water Works were fed from two springs located in the Palatka Heights neighborhood.[31] Also, a wood shed was located due east of the Pump House and a free-standing chimney was on the north side of the Pump House. The map from 1897 conveys that water traveled through a storage reservoir, along a brick canal, north in the (non-extant), covered suction canal, and into the Pump House. This storage reservoir is where sediment would have first separated from the ground water.

The Pump House was the most essential component of the Water Works, while later-built structures were fundamental in filtering the water. After the Pump House was completed, two large boilers were installed in the east room. The steam produced drove two Worthington pumps that were put in the west room.[32] An inscription on the 1897 map showing the Palatka Water Works states that the Pump House had one high pressure and one low pressure Worthington Steam pump, each capable of pumping one million gallons over a twenty-four-hour period.[33] These boilers and pumps were important machinery for circulating water before it was distributed to city residents.

As part of the construction of the Water Works, public water pipes were built throughout the city and a stand pipe was erected at the highest point in Palatka, on Lemon Street, St. Johns Avenue today. The surveyors for the Sanborn Insurance Company described, "Stand Pipe 50 feet high, 25 feet diameter, Capacity 183,600 gallons. Elevation 100 feet above Lemon and Front Streets, Maximum Pressure 63 pounds… Flow of water into Stand Pipe is directed through mains into city at the same time, thus giving direct pressure while pumping." [34][Figure 3] The Stand Pipe assured a reliable source of water at a constant pressure. It created an additional supply of treated water, while people throughout the city were now able to obtain their own clean water.

In addition to the Sanborn maps, historic photographs are also key indicators of how the water works changed. A photograph from around 1890 shows the original Palatka Water Works structures on the property, and is likely the earliest, extant image [Figure 4]. The photograph was taken from the south part of the property, facing the west and south sides of the Pump House, with the suction canal. The

[30] "Palatka Apr. 1897, Sheet 7," ProQuest Digital Sanborn Maps, 1867-1970, accessed September 12, 2022, https://digitalsanbornmaps.proquest.com/browse_maps/10/1326/5896/6247/92495?accountid=6258.
[31] "Palatka Apr. 1897, Sheet 1," ProQuest Digital Sanborn Maps, 1867-1970, accessed September 12, 2022, https://digitalsanbornmaps.proquest.com/browse_maps/10/1326/5896/6247/92489?accountid=6258.
[32] Wayne and Dickinson, *The Palatka Water Works: An Architectural and Archaeological Study*, 33.
[33] "Palatka Apr. 1897, Sheet 7."
[34] "Palatka Apr. 1897, Sheet 1."

depression in the ground in the foreground of the photograph is the location of the Brick Canal. The suction canal had a long-gabled roof. A small, gabled hyphen connected the suction canal to the Pump House. From this photograph it is evident that the west and south sides of the Pump House had additional openings in the building's early years. The wood shed, east of the Pump House, was also a gabled building and did not have any openings on the west and south sides. A large wood pile paralleled the east side of the suction canal. The wood fueled the two boilers in the Pump House.

Palatka Water Works, 1900- 1930

Later Sanborn maps showed the modification of specific structures on the Water Works property. A Sanborn Insurance Map from 1909 conveys the same layout of the Water Works structures as the map from 1897 [Figure 5]. A key difference with the 1909 map is that the wood shed is now labeled as Coal. As additional forests were harvested, the Water Works needed new fuel sources, for powering the equipment in the Pump House. The next Sanborn map dates to August 1915 [Figure 6]. According to this map, the canal leading to the Pump House was still covered in 1915. Also, the reservoir was enlarged to hold 500,000 gallons of water. Both the 1897 and 1909 map had said the storage reservoir was capable of holding 491,000 gallons. This change indicates that the growth of Palatka's population placed greater demands on the Water Works.

By the turn of the twentieth century, the ownership of the Palatka Water Works appears to be a point of contention for city residents. The engineering firm, Parks, and Wheeler, had designed and operated the Water Works for the first several decades of the property's operation. In 1903, city residents complained of high rates for the water service, and the city attempted to buy the Water Works, but Wheeler & Parks refused the offer.[35] Residents of Palatka likely did not support their water supply being operated by an out-of-state firm. In 1906, residents criticized the Palatka Water Works, saying the pressure from the fire hydrants was not strong enough.[36] Parks & Wheeler agreed to have a fire alarm installed at the pump house and hired a staff person to operate the Water Works twenty-four hours daily, to maintain steam pressure in the pumps.[37] The constant monitoring of the Palatka Water Works allowed the company to better manage the equipment on the property. However, due to continuing tensions between the city and the Water Works, the City of Palatka bought the Water Works in 1922.[38]

A Sanborn Map from March 1924 shows several changes to the Water Works which were likely done after the City acquired the property [Figure 7]. According to the map, a reservoir capable of holding 175,000 gallons was added to the west side of the Pump House by 1924. This reservoir was likely the first version of the East Filtration Tanks. An inscription, within the map stated that the Pump House had two McGowan pumps and two Worthington pumps. It appears that the west room was divided for the

[35] Wayne and Dickinson, *The Palatka Water Works: An Architectural and Archaeological Study*, 36.
[36] Wayne and Dickinson, *The Palatka Water Works: An Architectural and Archaeological Study*, 36.
[37] Wayne and Dickinson, *The Palatka Water Works: An Architectural and Archaeological Study*, 36.
[38] Wayne and Dickinson, *The Palatka Water Works: An Architectural and Archaeological Study*, 36.

two different types of pumps, evidence that more pumps were needed for pumping more water. By 1924, the East Reservoir was added which could hold 285,000 gallons of water, another indication of the city's growth. Also, the 1924 map notes that M.J. Hudson's Saw Mill was located, north of the Pump House, on the north side of White Water Drive. This map does not include the Coal Shed which was east of the Pump House. It is unclear, why the fuel source was changed from coal, back to wood. The saw mill may have provided scrap wood for burning in the Pump House. The appearance of the west and east reservoirs, with the reservoir west of the Pump House, represent that these intact resources date to at least the 1920s. Although the suction canal is no longer above ground, the brick canal, both reservoirs and reservoir which became the east filtration tanks, all remain in their original locations as seen on this map.

The next Sanborn map was published in July 1930 [Figure 8]. Hudson's Saw Mill and the Coal Shed are both not shown on this map. According to this map, three additional Worthington pumps were added to the Pump House by 1930.

Modifications to the Palatka Water Works during the Midcentury Period

In April 1962, surveyors updated and added to the 1930 map, to show changes that occurred over recent decades [Figure 9]. By 1962, the Pump House appears to have been converted back to its original two rooms, with three pumps in the west room. The reservoir built west of the Pump House was now referred to as a Settling Basin with a Filter Basin in the east section. The settling basin is likely the extant form of the East Filtration Tanks. Along the southwest corner of the settling basin, the city had built a rectangular storage well. West of the storage well, and north of the west reservoir, the city had constructed a Clear Well, also known as a Settlement Pond. The Clear Well was able to hold 198,000 gallons of water and was the only structure the surveyors noted as being covered. Also, members of the city had constructed a small rectangular tool shed, on the north side of White Water Drive, north of the Clear Well. Although, not shown on the updated 1962 map, the west filtration tanks were constructed in 1955.[39] Between the Clear Well and the East Filtration Tanks, a New Pump House was constructed to hold additional pumps for the Water Works, in 1963.[40]

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE
CRITERIA A: Community Planning and Development

As Palatka gained new businesses and retained its position as a tourist destination, more people began to settle in the city. This city experienced a large amount of new growth during the late 1800s, with about

[39] "Palatka Water Works: History Part 2."
[40] "Palatka Water Works: History Part 2," City of Palatka, accessed September 6, 2022, https://www.palatka-fl.gov/302/History-Part-2.

1,616 residents in 1880 and 3,039 residents in 1890.[41] This growth led city officials to determine new ways of thinking about the future of the city of Palatka. Palatka lacked a water filtration system and efficient method for putting out fires. One local resident, Charles Underwood, had a plan for creating a public water system which involved digging a channel from Whitewater branch, that would connect to a large reservoir and pump water into the city.[42] While this plan was ambitious, it is unclear how much prior experience Underwood had or what other resources he would have used to accomplish this plan. A newspaper article from 1884 describes, "Mr. Underwood deserves commendation for his enterprise and public spirit: but the growth of the city is so rapid and steady that ere long it will tax the resources of more than one man to give us the water needed. A system of public water works is what Palatka wants and needs and is just what we will have before long."[43] While it is unclear how residents originally obtained their drinking water, a standard system would allow all residents to have clean water daily.

Without a strong infrastructure system, people in Palatka lacked an efficient means for solving sudden problems. The large fire in November of 1884 led city officials to begin writing an ordinance for operating a water works.[44] Although the water works site is set apart from the main part of town, this property greatly supported everyone who lived in the city of Palatka. Part of the Ordinance for the Water Works describes:

> "The water to be supplied… by steam pumping, using a wrought iron or steel stand pipe to maintain the requisite static pressure water in the pipe system of said works. The pumping machinery shall be capable of delivering one million gallons in twenty-four hours, under a static head of one hundred and thirty-five feet above Lemon Street, (St. Johns Avenue today), at its junction with Front Street."[45]

This pressure in the new pipes and the standpipe led to the construction of fire hydrants throughout Palatka to aid in controlling fires. By January 1887, the Palatka Water Works Company made requests for people interested in receiving pipes with pure water to their homes and businesses.[46] The completion of the Palatka Water Works and its system of city pipes gave people fresh, clean drinking water which had been filtered from the springs in the south part of the city. The innovation of the connected pipes, and fire hydrants gave residents a new sense of security. The Palatka Water Works greatly helped in assisting with the new growth the city experienced and operated effectively for one hundred years.

[41] "Gem City of Palatka," Protoball, last modified, August 8, 2017, https://protoball.org/Gem_City_Club_of_Palatka.
[42] "Water Works," *Palatka Daily News*, May 6, 1884, https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/data/batches/fu_dauer_ver03/data/sn89070049/00295865556/1884050601/0229.pdf.
[43] "Water Works."
[44] Wayne and Dickinson, *The Palatka Water Works: An Architectural and Archaeological Study*, 32.
[45] Wayne and Dickinson, *The Palatka Water Works: An Architectural and Archaeological Study*, 32.
[46] "Notice! Palatka Water Works, Palatka Florida," *Palatka Daily News*, January 21, 1887, https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/data/batches/fu_dauer_ver03/data/sn89070049/00295865611/1887012101/0071.pdf.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT: Water Works Systems

Water Works Systems have been developed for over one thousand years, as a means of benefitting an entire city, and providing public drinking water. Ancient Romans from the first century are credited with creating the first public water systems. Sextus Julius Frontinus, the Roman superintendent of aqueducts provided early information on aqueducts and water system construction, in the year 97 AD.[47] Romans were way ahead of their time and many other cultures did not implement these innovations for many centuries. Roman aqueducts have a similar mechanism as later built water works systems, with aqueducts leading to distribution reservoirs, then to public baths or pipes for the city.[48] While these Roman systems predate any modern civilization, settlers in the United States potentially drew inspiration from what they learned about Roman civilization. British settlers constructed the first Water Works in the United States, before the country was founded. The first known water works system in the United States was constructed in Boston, MA; in 1649, with the second system completed in Albany, NY; 1678.[49] While these water works would have likely been much simpler than later water systems, the designers likely gained ideas from seeing early plants in Britain. There are many types of water systems, some focus on a large water tower, while many have a primary pumping station. Each water system is essential for creating a public water pipeline and aiding in fire protection.

The complexities and specific components of Water Works systems in Europe and the United States mainly developed throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Beginning in the early nineteenth century, cast-iron pipes were created which were able to contain high pressures and large volumes of water.[50] These new pipes gave people designing water works systems more options for expanding a pumping network. M.N. Baker, an editor of the *Manual of American Water Works* classified five eras of water treatment in the United States. Writing in 1934, Baker claimed the first era of water filtration extended from 1850 to 1870, when the focus was solely on cleaning muddy water with small filters, flowing upwards.[51] These early water systems were not complex and lacked a larger network of pumps. From 1870 to 1890, engineers used both slow sand filters and rapid mechanical filters in the water systems, which Baker classifies as the second era.[52] With increased development of water systems, engineers improved their design of filtration and pumps. Baker claimed the third era was from 1891 to 1900, when engineers completed more extensive research utilizing both slow and rapid filters.[53] Additional testing of the filters allowed engineers to determine the best type of filters for different size

[47] M.N. Baker, "Sketch of The History of Water Treatment," *American Water Works* 26, No. 7 (July 1934): 903, http:www.jstor.org/stable/41226050, Jerry A. Nathanson, "Water Supply System," Encyclopedia Britannica, last modified March 31, 2020, http://www.britannica.com/technology/water-supply-system.
[48] Nathanson, "Water Supply System."
[49] Morris A. Pierce, "Historical Background," Documentary History of American Water-works, Last Modified in 2016, http://www.waterworkshistory.us/background.htm.
[50] Nathanson, "Water Supply System."
[51] Baker, "Sketch of The History of Water Treatment," 918.
[52] Baker, "Sketch of The History of Water Treatment," 918.
[53] Baker, "Sketch of The History of Water Treatment," 919.

water works. During the fourth era from 1901 to 1910, engineers began using chlorination to control algae and other bacteria that could grow in water.[54] At this time, engineers began closely studying how water could be treated to improve its taste and eliminate any odors which could occur from stagnate water. The fifth era from 1911 to 1934 was a time when engineers began filtering water for removing iron and other hazardous elements.[55] Developments of water works systems since the 1930s refined these earlier technologies. The development of public water systems allowed for safe drinking water by purifying available ground water.

A water works is a system with a set of connected parts, allowing water to flow through different pipes, pumps, channels, and tanks during a filtration process. Filtration is when water travels through a tank, releasing different particles. An important part of this process is when particles in the water adsorbs or attaches onto the filters.[56] The filtration process is the main component of a water works and is typically located next to a pump house. Filtration tanks are usually large, rectangular, concrete basins, about ten feet deep, with a pipes along the middle, and layers of sand along the bottom.[57] These tanks were designed to hold a large amount of water that would then be transferred to city pipes or a stand pipe. Engineers began building more compact water works with a set of four filters which led into a large concrete tank.[58] These different filters were all connected with a series of pipes which allowed the water to seamlessly pass through the whole system. At some water works, engineers put layers of gravel along the base of the filtration tanks as a way to keep the sand in place.[59] The filtration process is an integral part of the water works system and was modified over time.

As water works technology developed, engineers invented different types of filters to clean the water in filtration tanks. Slow sand filters were the first type of sand filters used in filtration tanks, and date to about 1850.[60] These filters were an early attempt at purifying silt covered water. When water passed through slow sand filters, particles would stick to the sand and adsorb onto the filters. Using the slow sand filters was a time-consuming process since cleaning them was a manual activity. The Minnesota Water Works Manual describes, “The top several inches of the sand has to be removed regularly—usually by hand—due to the mass of growing material that collects in the filter. Sand removed is usually washed and returned to the filter.”[61] This method required several people to monitor the filtration tanks once too much sand and silt collected in the bottom of the tanks. As engineers continued to develop water works systems, they developed more efficient methods for cleaning the water.

[54] Baker, “Sketch of The History of Water Treatment,” 919.
[55] Baker, “Sketch of The History of Water Treatment,” 922.
[56] “Chapter 18: Filtration,” in the *Minnesota Water Works Operations Manual*, ed. Minnesota Department of Health (Elbow Lake, MN: Minnesota Rural Water Association, 2020), 1, https://www.mrwa.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/18-Filtration.pdf.
[57] “Chapter 18: Filtration,” 3, Nathanson, “Water Supply System.”
[58] “Chapter 18: Filtration,” 3.
[59] “Chapter 18: Filtration,” 4.
[60] Baker, “Sketch of The History of Water Treatment,” 918.
[61] “Filtration,” 2.

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, engineers determined how they could control filtration tanks without doing everything by hand. By 1870, engineers created rapid or mechanical filters which relied on pumps and backwashing for cleaning the filters.[62] The rapid filter allowed the filtration tanks to constantly operate without workers needed to stop and clean the filters by hand. Baker describes, "It could be operated at a high rate per square foot of ground space and could be cleaned by reverse flow, with no labor for scraping and separate sand washing, as was required for slow sand filters; if desired it could be worked under pressure, by placing it in a pumping main."[63] The rapid filters soon became a more economical filter to use in filtration tanks in both the United States and Europe. These filters allowed all particles, sand, and silt to leave the water, without addional cleaning needed.

Most water works systems also have a pump house with a series of pumps and boilers to regulate the pressure of the water. Pump houses are recognizable features of water works. Wells and most pumps associated with water works use centrifugal pumps, which generate a constant flow of water at a steady pressure.[64] This type of pump constantly spins the water, keeping it moving through the pump and into the filtration stage. Centrifugal pumps have an impellor which rotates, pushing the water around the pump, in the opposite direction of the center.[65] The water moves through the pumps before reaching the filtration tanks. Both the filtration tanks and pumps within a pump house allow a water works to thoroughly disinfect the supply of ground water.

CRITERIA C: Wheeler & Parks, Engineers

The Palatka Water Works was designed by William Wheeler and Charles Parks, who founded the hydraulic engineering company, Wheeler & Parks, in Boston Massachusetts in 1884.[66] Wheeler & Parks' education and prior experience throughout New England gave them applicable expertise for completing the Palatka Water Works. Parks received his engineering education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, while Wheeler graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural College (now UMass Amherst).[67] Both of these engineers were able to think globally and consider the many solutions and possibilities of adapting a water works system for different cities. Wheeler designed Concord, Massachusetts' first sewage plant, and received over one hundred patents for electric components

[62] Baker, "Sketch of The History of Water Treatment," 918.
[63] Baker, "Sketch of The History of Water Treatment," 916.
[64] "Chapter 8- Pumps," in the *Minnesota Water Works Operations Manual*, ed. Minnesota Department of Health (Elbow Lake, MN: Minnesota Rural Water Association, 2020), 3, https://www.mrwa.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/08-Pumps.pdf.
[65] "Chapter 8- Pumps," 3.
[66] Wayne and Dickinson, *The Palatka Water Works: An Architectural and Archaeological Study*, 32, Morris A. Pierce, "Wheeler & Parks," Documentary History of American Water-works. Last Modified in 2020, http://www.waterworkshistory.us/own/Wheeler/index.htm.
[67] Pierce, "Wheeler & Parks."

including generators and streetlights.[68] Wheeler & Parks applied their knowledge of water flow, electricity, and engineering to complete water works systems throughout the east coast of the United States during the late 1800s. Prior to the construction of the Palatka Water Works, Wheeler & Parks had completed Water Works in Concord, MA (1874), Putnam CT (1886) and Danielsonville, CT (1886).[69] The completion of these water works systems allowed Wheeler and Parks to experiment with different filtration methods and determine the best systems. Wheeler & Parks also built Water Works in Belfast, ME; Derry, NH; Portland, Stonington, and Mystic, CT; Exeter, Braintree and Cottage City, MA; Paris and Winchester, KY from 1887 to 1891.[70] This small engineering partnership was respected for their design and success of each of the water works plants that they planned. Wheeler and Parks made a great impact in the history of Water Works, but they were only in business together until 1894.[71] The Palatka Water Works' clear design and layout is due to the thorough work of Wheeler and Parks' company.

CRITERIA C: Engineering

The Palatka Water Works is a locally significant, intact example of an innovative water works design from the late nineteenth century. The Palatka Water Works illustrates the development of Water Works technology for a small city over time. The Pump House and the earliest historic resources on the property date to 1886, while additional structures were added through the 1960s. The Water Works enabled the city of Palatka to generate their own supply of clean, drinking water for all citizens. Although this water works property is in need of extensive maintenance, each of the water works components are recognizable and intact. Even though the majority of the different pumps and boilers were removed from the pump houses, the property's significance lies in its intact collection of tanks, reservoirs, and extant Pump Houses. Additional components were added to the Water Works, as the population continued to increase and there was a greater demand for treated water. Although, the Palatka Water Works are not located in the center of the city, this property is still a landmark to the city's development periods. The Water Works is significant as an intact system with layers of different periods present among the extant structures.

In 1886, the city of Palatka hired the small firm of Wheeler & Parks to design a Water Works that would support the growing city. The initial version of the Palatka Water Works exhibited structures typical of technological advancements from the 1880s. Wheeler and Parks made use of the springs and streams near the property in order to best direct the water. Water passed through a supply canal on the south side of the West Reservoir, through the Brick Canal, up the non-extant suction canal and into pumps in the Pump House. As water passed through the West Reservoir, loose particles and silt would stick to the

[68] Pierce, "Wheeler & Parks."
[69] Pierce, "Wheeler & Parks."
[70] Pierce, "Wheeler & Parks."
[71] Pierce, "Wheeler & Parks."

bottom of the reservoir or adsorb onto the weir. The weir is a small gate which blocked debris from entering the Brick Canal. The suction canal was covered with a long-gabled roof, stopping any sediments or storm debris from entering the Pump House. To achieve this, likely another weir was located at the south end of the suction canal. The Pump House is a preserved, one-story brick building which was an integral part of the Water Works. The Pump House has two main rooms, one for boilers and one for the pumps. From the 1880s through the early 1900s, wood fueled the fire-coil boilers in the Pump House. While the Pump House is a small one-story building, there would have been a complex system of boilers, pumps, and pipes throughout the two rooms, during the property's operation. The boilers fueled a low-pressure Worthington Pump and a high-pressure Worthington Pump. These pumps spun the water around and released any additional particles. Then water was pumped through the city's pipes. This early system did not involve any additional filtration or settling of the water. The historic Pump House is the oldest resource on the property, it is significant that this building and equipment inside of it were used for the entire historic period.

During the early 1900s, changes in fuel sources, and additional growth of the city impacted the Water Works. By 1909 to the early 1920s, Wheeler and Parks had converted the Water Works to run on coal, which was delivered by the nearby railroad. While the Water Works did not have a ready supply of coal on the property, this resource was more efficient for burning. By 1924, the Water Works were owned by the city, and they saw a need for expanding the Water Works' structures. The addition of the east reservoir and a reservoir west of the pump house provided more space for holding water. Without further technological advances, these reservoirs were a simple method for ridding the water of sediments. Different types of sand filters had been invented during this time, but likely the city did not have the money for acquiring more expensive equipment when the system was operating well. Also, by the 1920s, another set of pumps was added to the west room of the Pump House. These pumps likely indicate the need for pumping more water than the old pumps could handle and a larger amount of water that was needed by the growing city.

In the 1940s, members of the city constructed a Clear Well, in the middle of the Water Works property, northeast of the West Reservoir. By this period, scientists and engineers were beginning to further evaluate how they could improve drinking water. The transfer of water to the Clear Well was for a further disinfection stage. Scientists determined that specific chemicals added to the water could improve the taste and smell of drinking water. The Minnesota Water Works Manual describes, "In 1915 the influence of ammonia on the disinfection qualities of chlorine was discovered. This led to the prolonging widespread adoption of combined treatment with chlorine and ammonia."[72] Adding chlorine and ammonia to water was a process that was able to kill harmful bacteria and purify water. Although this process began in 1915, it likely was not developed in small towns for many years. According to the Sanborn map from 1962 and a photograph from 1997, the Clear Well previously had a roof [Figure 10].

[72] "Chapter 9: Disinfection," 2.

By the early 1960s, the extant Water Works property was in place. Additional modifications included the change of the reservoir west of the pump house to a settling basin and filter basin. Also, a similar set of filtration tanks was constructed on the west side of the property, during the 1950s. Both of these filtration tanks had a set of valves for controlling the flow of water, and a network of pipes in a control room. The filtration tanks indicates that engineers working for the city were aware of better technologies for filtering water, before it entered public pipes. Historic photographs convey that the East Filtration Tanks were enclosed, and the west filtration tanks were open structures [Figure 10]. While it is unclear when the tanks were enclosed, these filtration tanks are representative of two different types of rapid sand filters. Marco Bruni and Dorothee Spuhler, two engineers, describe, "The filter chamber is usually made out of reinforced concrete, filled with sand and gravel to the height of 2 meters… The filter chamber can be constructed as open tanks (rapid gravity filters) or closed tanks (pressure filters)."[73] While both of these filtration tanks appear very similar today, their physical functions may have differed slightly. Both tanks would have used rapid sand filters which involved the water getting adsorbed to the sand and gravel. With the rapid sand filters, water works staff did not need to clean the filtration tanks each evening, since the tanks were cleaned by backwashing. Having the East Tanks covered, would have kept the water clean and free of leaves or falling debris.

The change in fuel from wood to coal to electric, greatly impacted how equipment could be used and where it could be located at the Water Works. In 1963, a New Pump House was built in the place of the storage well, pictured on the Sanborn map from 1962. Also on this map, only three pumps were located in the Pump House, while the map from 1930 shows seven pumps. The introduction of powering the pumps with electricity meant that the pumps did not need to be right next to the boilers. Although it is unknown how many pumps were located in the New Pump House, the addition of this structure allowed more water to be circulated throughout the Water Works and created reserve equipment in case there was a problem with the pumps in the Pump House.

It is significant that the Palatka Water Works was operated and used for one hundred years. Instead of taking out a structure, engineers kept using the historic structures and adapting them with new modifications. The change from a third reservoir to a filtration tank and settling basin is a good example of the adaptive use within the Water Works. Each of the Water Works structures had a specific purpose and reason for its construction. Despite current vegetation and growth around the structures, their form and plan are intact. The Palatka Water Works is an intact system with interconnected structures that tells the story of the transfer of water from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century.

[73] Bruni and Spuhler, "Rapid Sand Filtration."

Comparative Context

The Palatka Water Works is significant as an intact system, representative of early water works. Although this property is no longer in use as it was intended, it is significant that each of the structures remain. Few water works similar to this property are extant in north Florida.

The historic Boulware Springs Waterworks Building in Gainesville is likely the most comparable waterworks property, due to its age and condition [Figure 11]. The city of Gainesville purchased the Boulware Springs in 1891 with the intent of designing a waterworks for providing clean drinking water to city residents.[74] This property is located in a wooded, undeveloped area, southeast of Gainesville's downtown. Similar to the Palatka Water Works, this property is located right by a large spring, capable of providing fresh water to city residents. Boulware Springs is a natural water source that produces 300,000 gallons of water per day.[75] Unlike the Palatka Water Works, the Boulware Springs Waterworks does not have any documented historic structures outside of the pumphouse. The Boulware Springs Pumphouse is a white painted brick split-level building which was enlarged in 1905 and now is two stories in elevation.[76] This large building has an L-shaped plan, open interior, arched windows and a hipped roof. All of the historic water works processes occurred within the Boulware Springs pumphouse, and then water was distributed to residents through a series of pipes. Additional residential growth in Gainesville required a new method for providing the city's drinking water. By 1913, Gainesville had constructed a waterworks and electric generation plant closer to downtown and Boulware Springs was used as a backup water supply until 1977.[77] The original Boulware Springs pumphouse is intact, while the pumps and boilers were likely removed when the city stopped using the building for its intended purpose. This building was built a few years after the Palatka Pump House and remains as an extant resource from early water treatment. While both the Boulware Springs pumphouse and Palatka Waterworks pumphouse are intact buildings, the Palatka Waterworks has a larger collection of historic structures that clearly display the development of waterworks technology, in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The original St. Augustine Water Works, located on the east side of the San Sebastian River, was constructed in 1898 for the growing city of St. Augustine [Figure 12].[78] All that remains of this property is the original Pump House, which was converted into a community center, in 1928.[79] This Water Works

[74] Ron Ferland and Diana Primelles, "Boulware Spring Waterworks," 4. National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form. Florida Division of Archives Tallahassee, Florida, June 20, 1985.
[75] Jud Magrin, "Utilities: City Begins To Provide Basic Services," *Gainesville Sun*, May 23, 1999, http://gainesvillesun.com/ourjourney/00utilities.shtml.
[76] Ferland and Primelles, "Boulware Spring Waterworks," 1.
[77] Ferland and Primelles, "Boulware Spring Waterworks," 1.
[78] Paul L. Weaver and Jennifer Wolfe. "City of St. Augustine Waterworks," 7.1. National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form. City of St. Augustine, Florida, February 5, 2014.
[79] Weaver and Wolfe, "City of St. Augustine Waterworks," 7.1.

became obsolete when a new complex was constructed on West King Street, in 1926.[80] While the Pump House was preserved this property does not convey the same water works history as the Palatka Water Works property. The existing Pump House has been modified while, the historic pump house in Palatka is an intact remnant of the former water works property.

Another example of a historic water works property is the Bunnell Water Works [Figure 13]. The Bunnell Water Works was constructed in 1926.[81] Although this property was constructed a little later than the Palatka and St. Augustine Water Works, this property has been heavily modified over time. The National Register nomination highlights and focuses on the Water Tower which dates to 1926 and may be the oldest structure. This Water Works facility is still in operation, due to recent changes. Large storage tanks capable of holding 350,000 gallons of water were added in the 1990s and a water treatment plant was completed in 2015.[82] While it is significant that the Bunnell Water Works remains in use, only the Water Tower and the Pump House are historic resources; the property has seven non-historic resources.[83] For this reason, the Palatka Water Works is the best example of an historic, intact early water works system in north Florida.

[80] Weaver and Wolfe, "City of St. Augustine Waterworks," 8.6.
[81] Randy Jaye, "Bunnell Water Tower," 7.1. National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form. Flagler County Historical Society, Flagler Beach, Florida, February 4, 2019.
[82] Jaye, "Bunnell Water Tower," 8.1.
[83] Jaye, "Bunnell Water Tower," 7.2.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Palatka Water Works property encompasses four parcels as follows:

The Two Northern Parcels- The Majority of Block # 12 and Block # 13, Parcel 07-10-27-3550-0120-0080: HARTS PLAT DB E P796 BLK 12, W1/2 OF LOT 7, LOTS 8 9 10, + BLK 13 S1/2 OF LOT 7 ALL, LOTS 8, 9, 10 (WELL FIELD FOR, WATER PLANT)

3) Parcel 18-10-27-3550- 0210-0000: HARTS ADD CITY OF PALATKA AS, AMENDED BY MB1 ALL OF BLK 21, N OF BK80 P524.

4) Parcel 18-10-27-0000-0120-0000: PT OF GOVT LOT 2 BRANCH BK80, P524(OLD CITY OF PALATKA, WATER PLANT)

Boundary Justification

This historic boundary appears to date to 1922, when the City of Palatka acquired the Water Works.

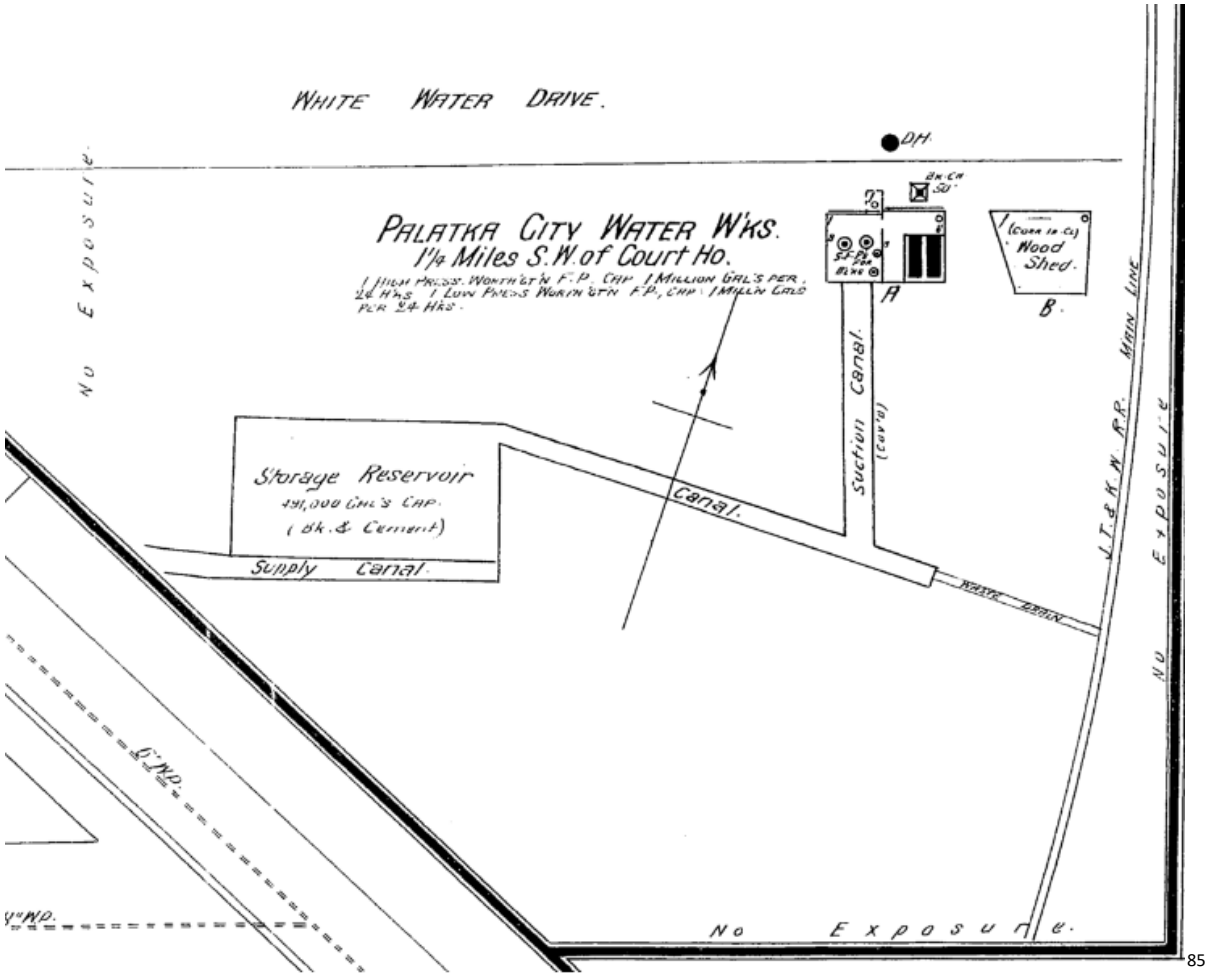
Additional Documentation (Figures, plans, historic photos)



[84]

Figure 1 Historic drawing of the Pump House at the Palatka Water Works, from 1895.

[84] Wayne and Dickinson, *The Palatka Water Works: An Architectural and Archaeological Study*, 37.



85

Figure 2 Sanborn Insurance Map from April 1897. This map represents the initial version of the Water Works with engineering technology from the 1880s.

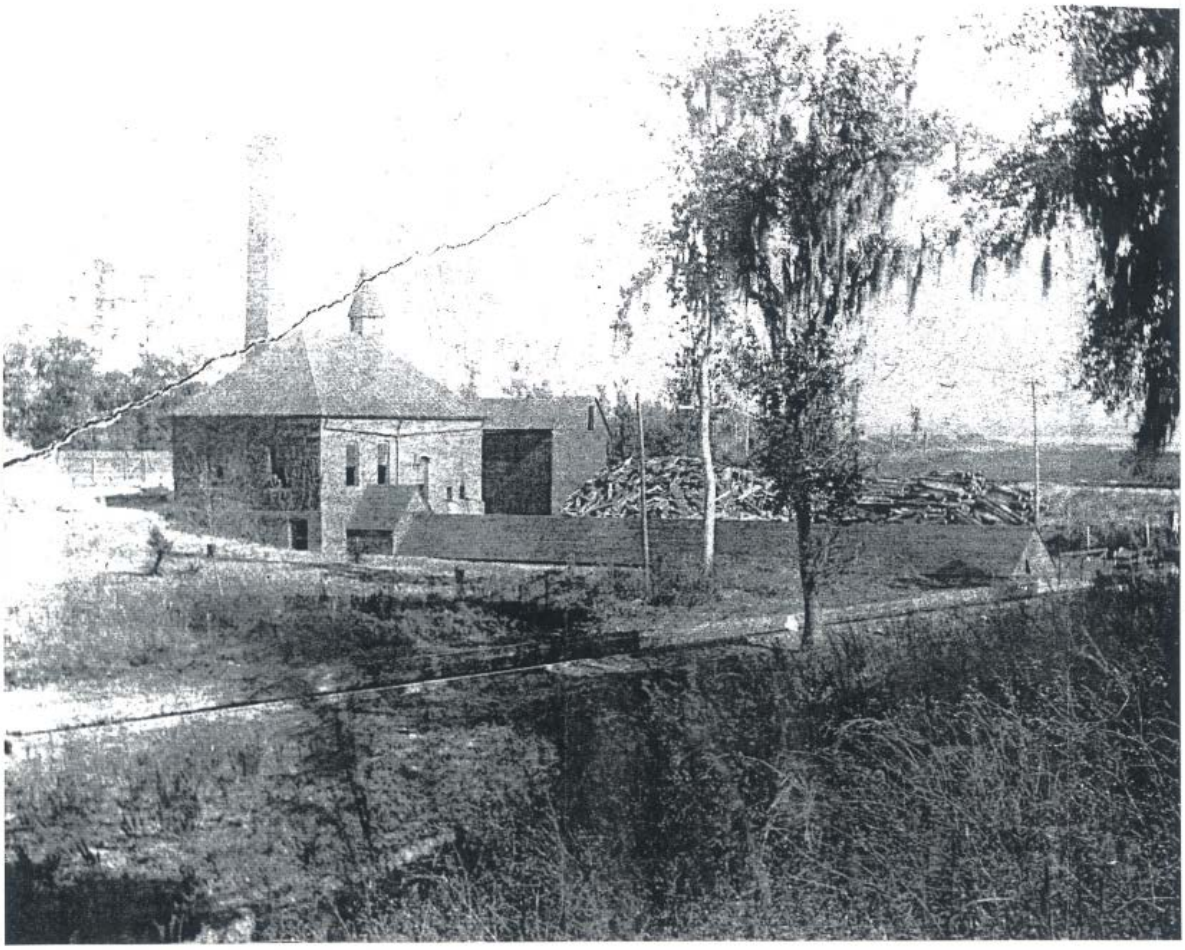
[85] "Palatka Apr. 1897, Sheet 7," ProQuest Digital Sanborn Maps, 1867-1970, accessed September 12, 2022, https://digitalsanbornmaps.proquest.com/browse_maps/10/1326/5896/6247/92495?accountid=6258.



[86]

Figure 3 Image of the Stand Pipe in Palatka.

[86] "Stand Pipe- Palatka Water Works," in Wayne and Dickinson, *The Palatka Water Works: An Architectural and Archaeological Study*, 37.



[87]

Figure 4 Photograph of the Palatka Water Works from about 1890. This photograph was taken from the south part of the property, facing northeast.

[87] "Palatka Water Works, Circa 1890, Looking Northeast," in Wayne and Dickinson, *The Palatka Water Works: An Architectural and Archaeological Study*, 38.

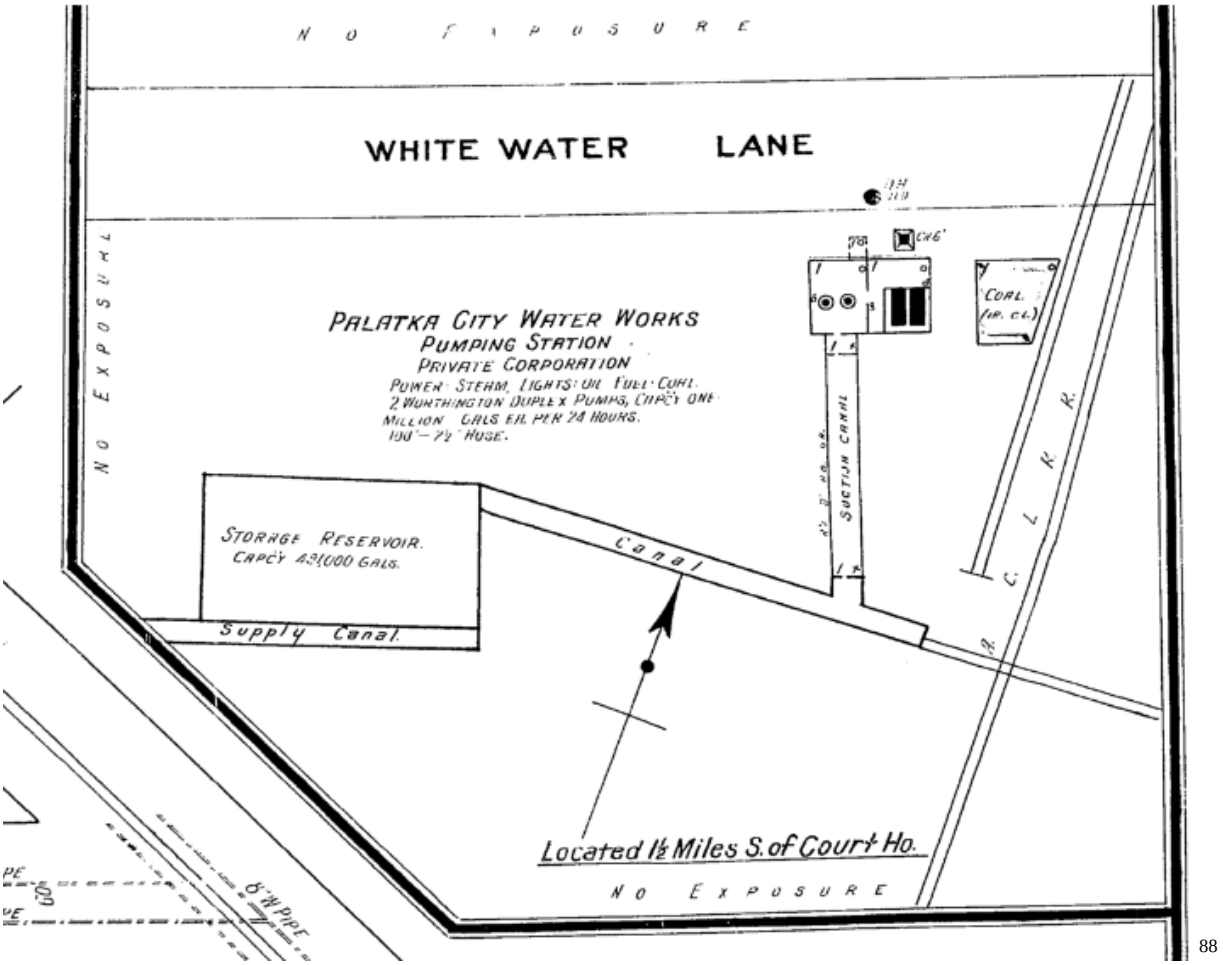


Figure 5 Sanborn Insurance Map from April 1909.

[88] "Palatka Apr. 1909, Sheet 8," ProQuest Digital Sanborn Maps, 1867-1970, accessed September 12, 2022, https://digitalsanbornmaps.proquest.com/browse_maps/10/1326/5898/6249/92523?accountid=6258.

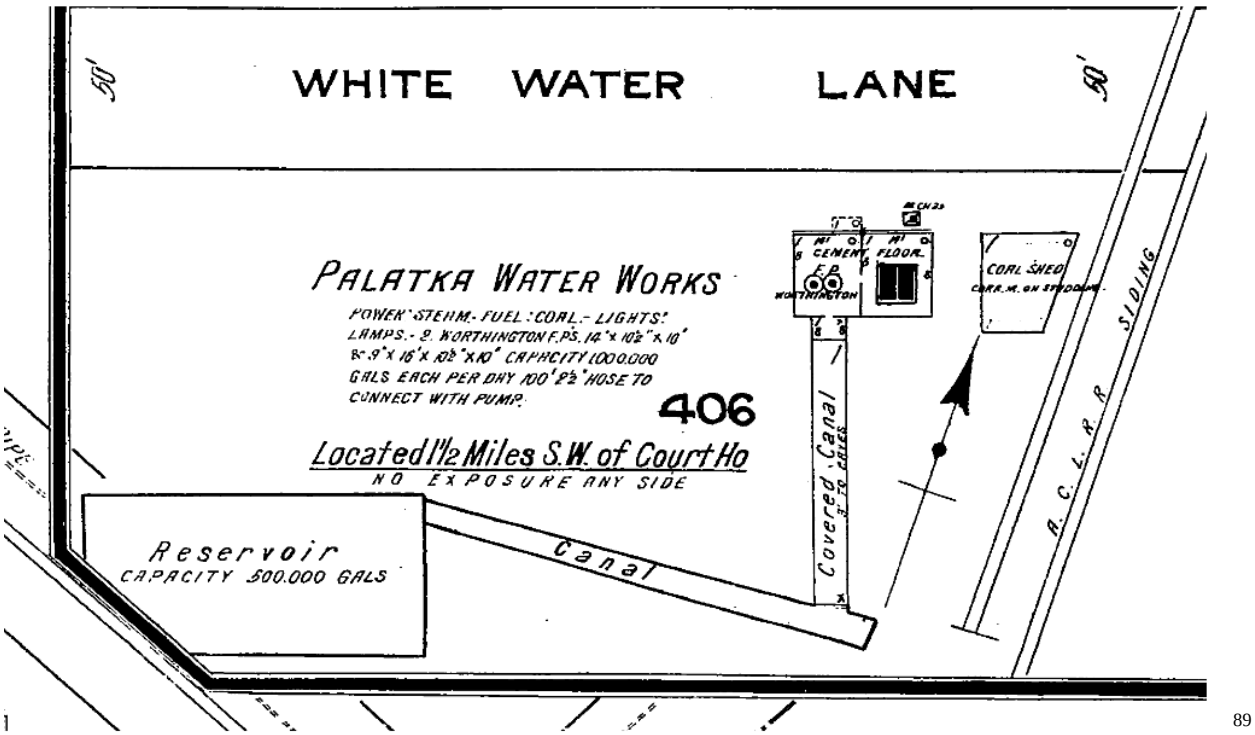
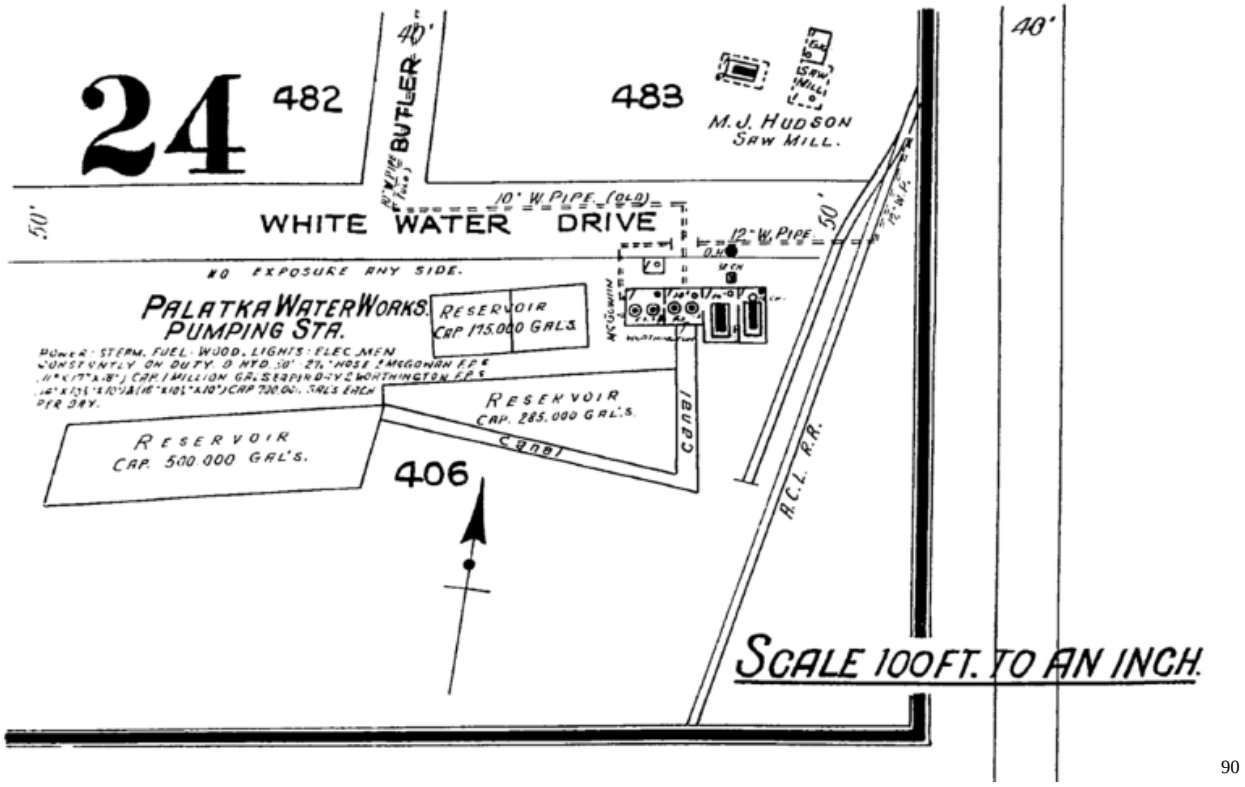


Figure 6 Sanborn Insurance Map from August 1915.

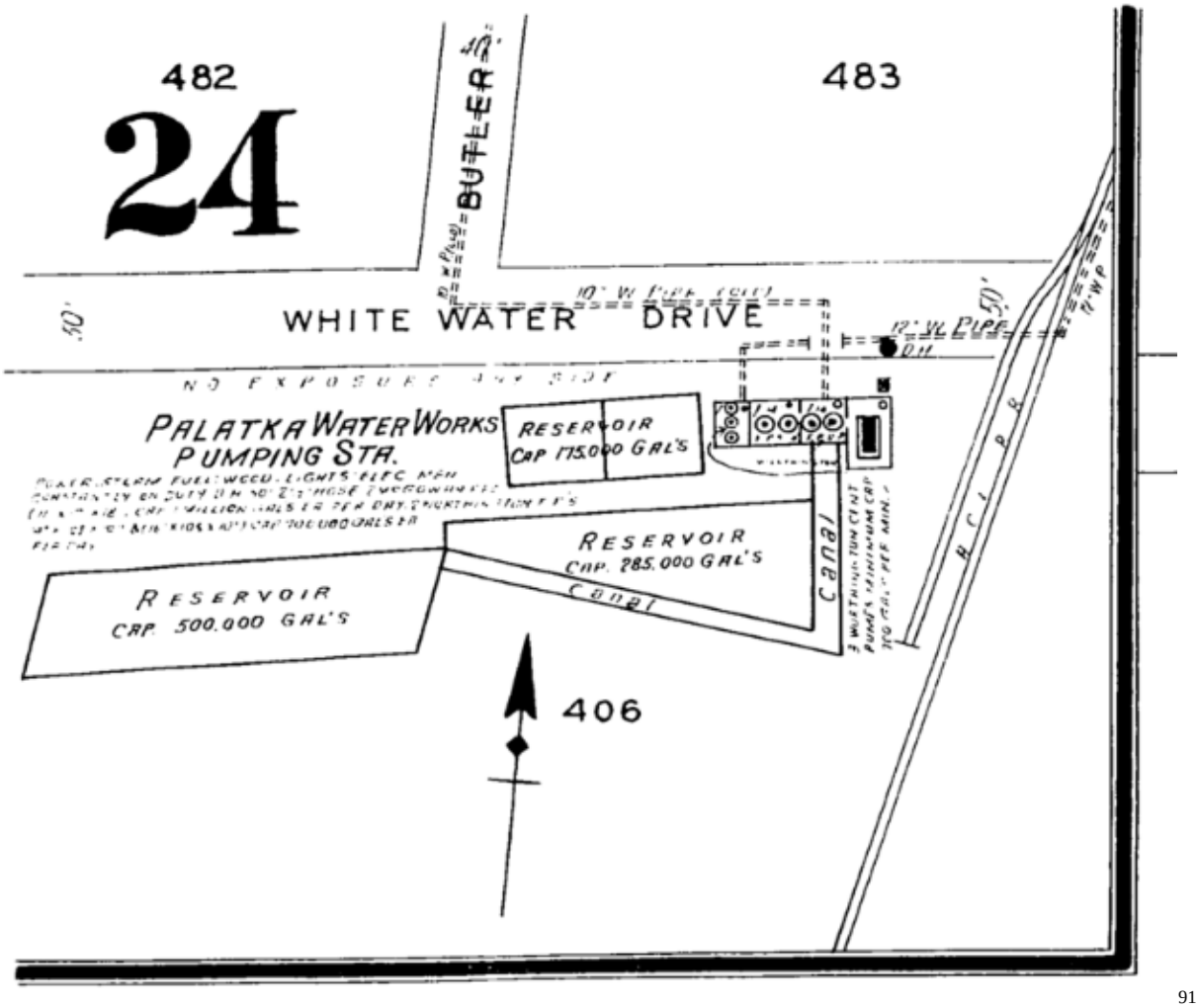
[89] "Palatka Aug. 1915, Sheet 15," ProQuest Digital Sanborn Maps, 1867-1970, accessed September 12, 2022, https://digitalsanbornmaps.proquest.com/browse_maps/10/1326/5899/6250/92547?accountid=6258.



90

Figure 7 Sanborn Insurance Map from March 1924.

[90] "Palatka Mar. 1924, Sheet 24," ProQuest Digital Sanborn Maps, 1867-1970, accessed Sept. 12, 2022, https://digitalsanbornmaps.proquest.com/browse_maps/10/1326/5900/6251/92574?accountid=6258.



[91]

Figure 8 Sanborn Insurance Map from 1930.

[91] "Palatka July 1930, Sheet 24," ProQuest Digital Sanborn Maps, 1867-1970, accessed Sept. 12, 2022, https://digitalsanbornmaps.proquest.com/browse_maps/10/1326/5901/6252/92598?accountid=6258.

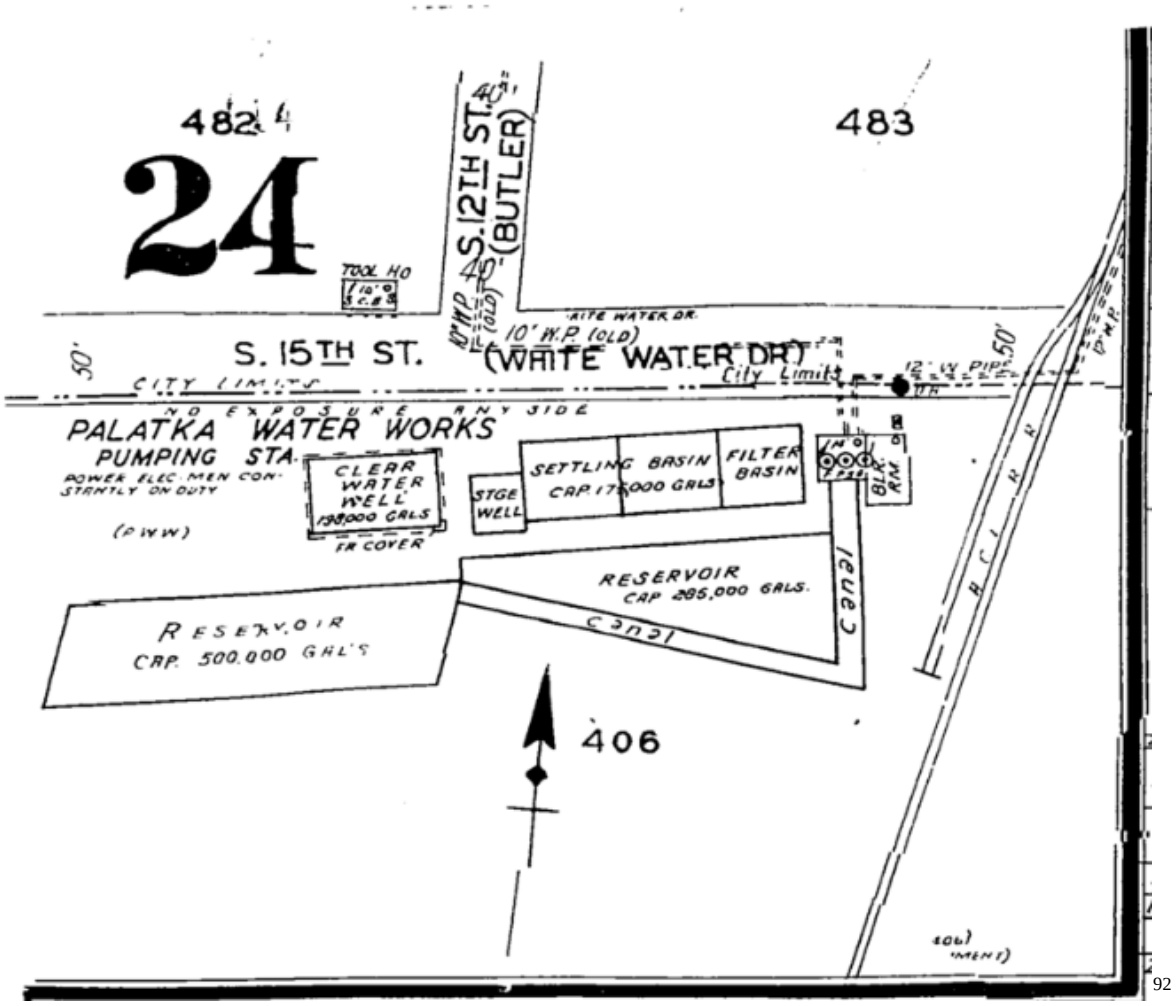


Figure 9 Sanborn Insurance Map from April 1962.

[92] "Palatka July 1930- Apr. 1962, Sheet 24," ProQuest Digital Sanborn Maps, 1867-1970, accessed Sept. 12, 2022, https://digitalsanbornmaps.proquest.com/browse_maps/10/1326/5902/6253/92623?accountid=6258.



CLEAR WELL ROOF, LOOKING EAST [93]

Figure 10 View of the Clear Well with part of its roof, photograph taken in 1997. The New Pump House, East Filtration Tanks and historic Pump House are on the left side of the photograph. It is evident from this photograph that the Clear Well and East Filtration Tanks were previously covered.

[93] "Clear Well," in Wayne and Dickinson, *The Palatka Water Works: An Architectural and Archaeological Study*, 60.



[94]

Figure 11 Photograph of the Boulware Springs Water Works Building and adjacent reservoir. This photograph was taken in July 2016.

[94] Boulware Springs Water Works, Gainesville-Hawthorne State Park Trail," Rails-To-Trails Conservancy, accessed January 26, 2023, https://www.traillink.com/trail-photo/gainesville-hawthorne-state-park-trail_133648/.



[95]

Figure 12 Photograph of the historic St. Augustine Pump House. The photograph was taken January 12, 2022.

[95] https://www.gannett-cdn.com/presto/2022/01/12/NSAR/74bac6d8-52cd-49b7-aaf1-ed5d073df9d5-FL_SAR_01122022_water.jpg.

[96]

Figure 13 Photograph of the Bunnell Water Tower and a later built water treatment building. Photograph taken in August 2018.

[96] FMSF # FL00196.

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered in the order they are referenced in the manuscript, and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log.

Property Name:	Palatka Water Works				
City or Vicinity:	Palatka	County:	Putnam	State:	Florida
Photographer:	Mr. Andrew Waber	Date Photographed:	May 25, 2022		

Description of photograph(s) and number, including description of view indicating direction of camera:

1. View of the north side and façade of the Pump House, facing south.
2. View of the brick culvert beneath the railroad tracks, facing east. Photograph taken by Mrs. Annie Albert Delaroderie.
3. View of the Water Works property from the west part of Whitewater Drive, facing east.
4. View of the Water Works property from the north side of Whitewater Drive, facing south.
5. View of the Pump House and part of the East Filtration tanks, facing southeast.
6. View of the Water Works property, facing south.
7. View of the north side of the Pump House, facing east.
8. View of the north side of the Pump House, facing south. Photograph taken by Mrs. Annie Albert Delaroderie.
9. View of the east side of the Pump House, facing southwest.
10. View of the south side of the Pump House, facing north.
11. View of the west and north sides of the Pump House, facing southeast. Photograph taken by Mrs. Annie Albert Delaroderie.
12. View of the inside of the main entry of the Pump House, facing north.
13. View of the closet in the west room of the Pump house, facing east.
14. View of the west wall of the west room in the Pump House, facing west.
15. View of the ceiling in the west room of the Pump House, facing west.
16. View of the southeast corner of the lower west room in the Pump House, facing southeast.
17. View of the south wall in the west room of the Pump House, facing south.
18. View of the inside of the entry in the east room of the Pump House, facing east.
19. View of the south entry of the east room in the Pump House, facing south.
20. View of the north wall in the east room in the Pump House, facing north.
21. View of the remaining pump in the east room of the Pump House, facing northwest.
22. View of the pipes in the East Control Room, facing north.
23. View of the pipes in the East Control Room, facing south.
24. View of the pipes that connect to the East Control Room, and wrap around the East Filtration Tanks, facing west.
25. View of the pipe which connects to the East Control Room and the New Pump House, with the east reservoir in the foreground, facing north.

26. View of the stairs leading to the Observation Decks on top of the East Filtration Tanks, facing west.
27. View of the Water Control Valves along the Observation Deck, facing south.
28. View of the east section of the East Filtration Tanks, facing west.
29. View of the entire East Filtration Tanks, facing west. Photograph taken by Mrs. Annie Albert Delaroderie.
30. View of the New Pump House, facing east.
31. View of the interior of the New Pump House, facing northwest.
32. View of the interior of the New Pump House, facing south.
33. View of the Settlement Pond/Clear Well, facing south.
34. View of the Settlement Pond/ Clear Well, facing north.
35. View of the West Control Room, facing northwest.
36. View of the pipes inside the west control room, facing southwest.
37. View of the east section of the West Filtration Tanks, facing south.
38. View of the west section of the West Filtration Tanks, facing west.
39. View of the West Filtration Tanks, facing southeast.
40. View of the East Reservoir and Brick Canal, facing southwest.
41. View of the east part of the West Reservoir, facing north.
42. View of the West Reservoir, facing south.
43. View of the West Reservoir, facing west.
44. View of the Brick Canal, facing west.
45. View of the Brick Canal, facing northeast.
46. View of the Concrete Canal, facing east.
47. View of the Concrete Canal, facing east.
48. View of the Well Head in the woods, facing east.
49. View of the Garden Shed, facing north.
50. View of the Fire Hydrant, north of the Pump House, facing south.
51. View of the Bathroom Building, facing west. Photograph taken by Ms. Shann Purinton, September 8, 2022.
52. View of the East Footbridge, facing north.
53. View of the West Footbridge, facing northeast.

Palatka Water Works

1101 Whitewater Drive
Palatka
Putnam County, Florida
32177

UTM:
17R 437852 3278464

Datum: WGS84

N

Legend

- Palatka Water Works

1:24,000

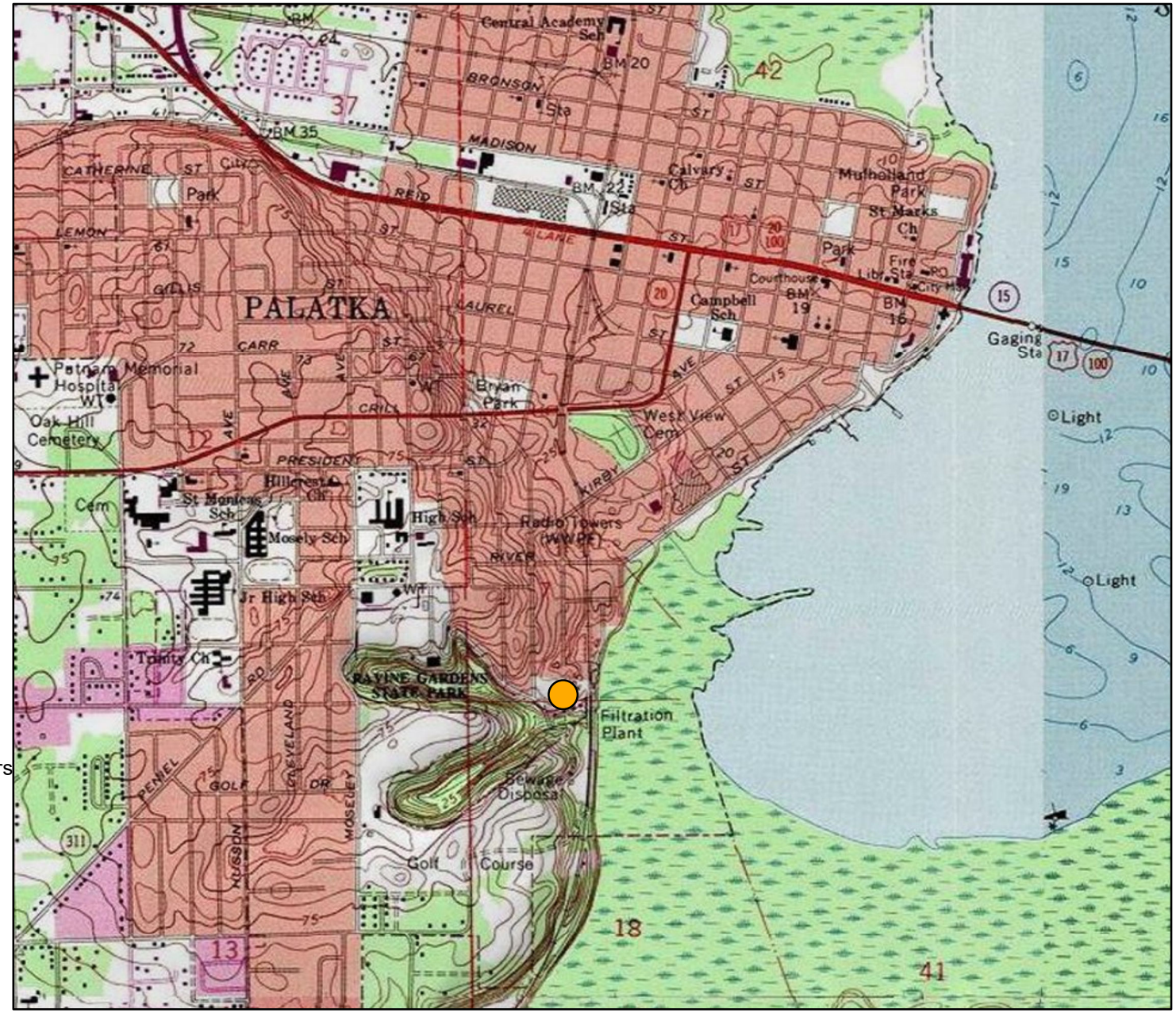
0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 Miles

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 Kilometers

September 9, 2022

Prepared by Annie Albert Delaroderie
Florida Division of Historical Resources

Source:
2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



Palatka Water Works

1101 Whitewater Drive
Palatka
Putnam County, Florida
32177

UTM:
17R 437852 3278464

Datum: WGS84

N

Legend

PalatkaWaterWorks

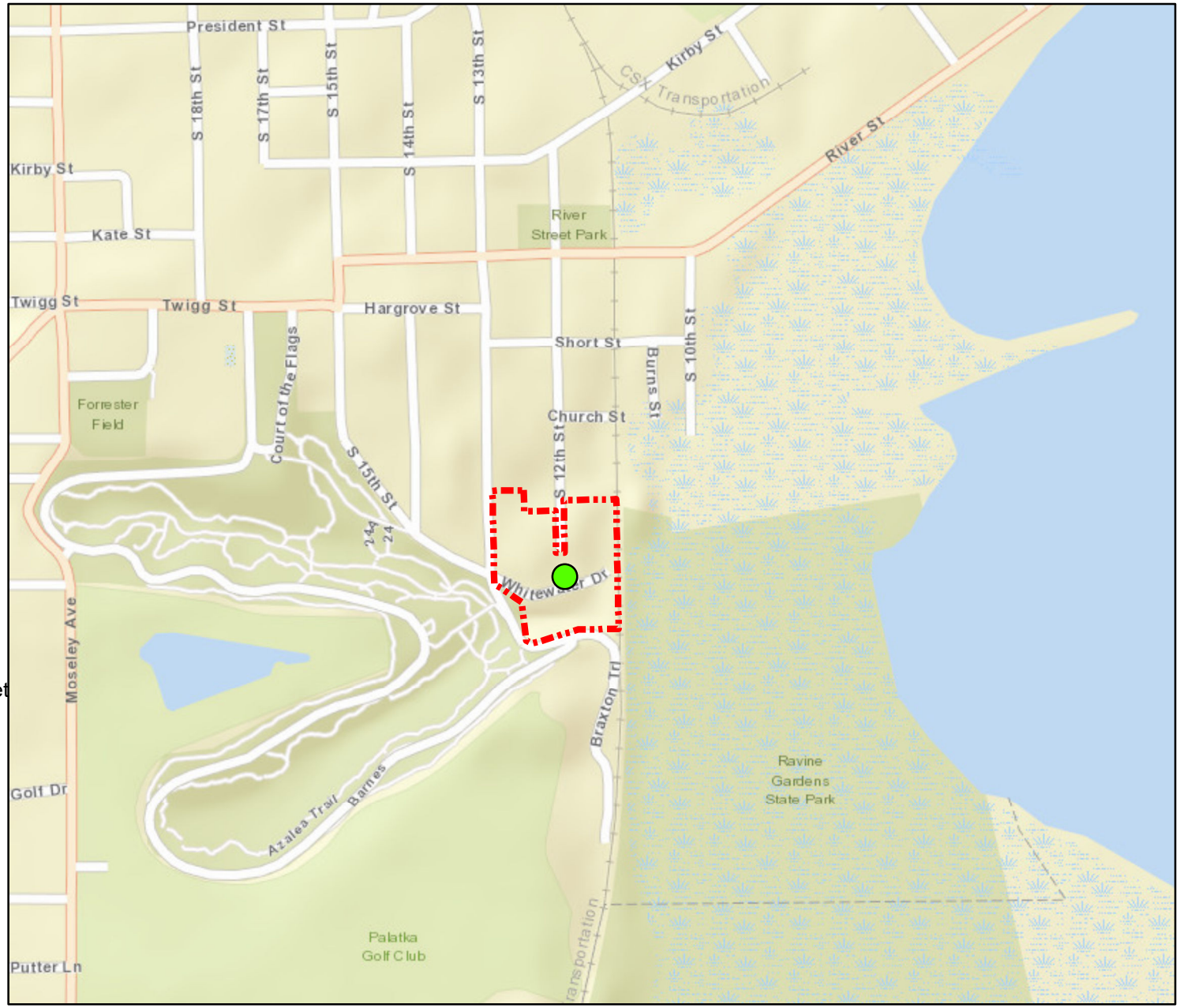
1:10,000

0 235 470 940 1,410 1,880
Feet

0 65 130 260 390 520
Meters

September 9, 2022

Prepared by Annie Albert Delaroderie
Florida Division of Historical Resources



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Palatka Water Works

1101 Whitewater Drive
Palatka
Putnam County, Florida
32177

UTM:
17R 437852 3278464

Datum: WGS84

N



Legend

PalatkaWaterWorks

1:1,700

0 30 60 120 180 240
Feet

0 510 20 30 40
Meters

September 9, 2022

Prepared by Annie Albert Delaroderie
Florida Division of Historical Resources

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

Palatka Water Works

Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

1101 Whitewater Drive
Palatka
Putnam County, Florida
32177

UTM:
17R 437852 3278464

Datum: WGS84

N



Legend

- Water Works Boundary

Status

- Contributing
- Non-Contributing

1:1,250

0 20 40 80 120 160 Feet

0 5 10 20 30 40 Meters

Prepared by Annie Albert Delaroderie
Florida Division of Historical Resources

March 2, 2023

Contributing Resources

1 C. Pump House, built in 1886.
2 C. East Control Room, built in the 1940s.
3 C. East Filtration Tanks, built in the 1920s.
4 C. New Pump House, built in 1963.
5 C. Settlement Pond, built in the 1940s.
6 C. West Control Room, built in 1955.
7 C. West Filtration Tanks, built in 1955.
8 C. East Reservoir, built in the 1920s.
9 C. West Reservoir, built in 1886.
10 C. Brick Canal, built in 1886.
11 C. Concrete Canal, built in the 1940s.
12 C. Well in the Woods, built in the 1950s.
13 C. Tool Shed, built in the 1960s.

Non-Contributing Resources

1. Fire Hydrant, moved to the site in 2005.
2. Restroom Building, built in 2009.
3. Bridge in the Woods, built in 2009.
4. East Bridge, built in 2015.
5. West Bridge, built in 2015.

Palatka Water Works

Photograph Key

1101 Whitewater Drive
Palatka
Putnam County, Florida
32177

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N



Legend

Water Works Boundary

1:1,250

0 20 40 80 120 160 Feet

0 5 10 20 30 40 Meters

Prepared by Annie Albert Delaroderie
Florida Division of Historical Resources

March 2, 2023

Additional Photographs

Pump House	12- 21 interior photographs
East Control Room	22-23 interior photographs
New Pump House	31-32 interior photographs
West Control Room	36 interior photograph





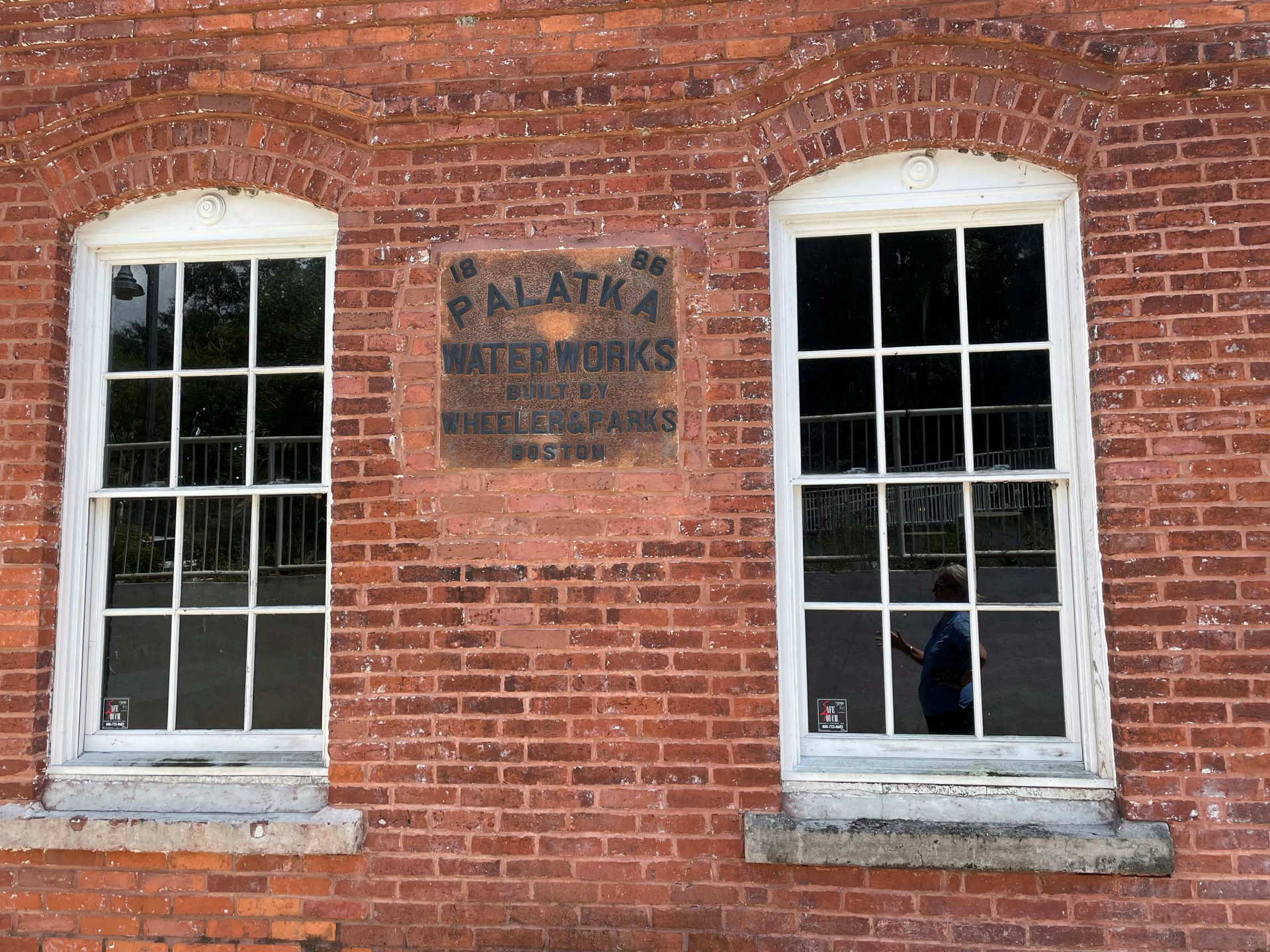











18 86
PALATKA
WATER WORKS
BUILT BY
WHEELER&PARKS
BOSTON








EXIT




PUTNAM COUNTY TRAILS MASTER PLAN
Kathy Cantwell
Trails Hub
Water Works
Environmental
Education Center
1101 Whitewater Drive




CLAEYS
WILDFLOWERS


Aerial
Map




you use water?
Where does water go?
Condensation
Precipitation
Evaporation
Treat Water
WATER CYCLE
EXIT
WELCOME TO WATER WORKS
Words to Know:
-Aquifer
-Storm Water
-Bartram
-Ric Piggy
-Keystone
-Organic
-Compost
-Ecosystem
Water Cycle
-Yellow=Sun
-Clear=Evaporation
-Green=Transpiration
-White=Condensation
-Blue=Precipitation
-Brown=Earth


Florida's Water
Florida's
Water Management Districts
THE WATER TREATMENT PROCESS
INTAKE
WELL
PUMP
LAKE
CHEMICAL ADDITION
COAGULATION & FLOCCULATION
SEDIMENTATION
FILTRATION
STORAGE
FLUORIDATION & CHLORINATION
DISTRIBUTION
CLEAR WELL
STORAGE


THE HISTORY OF PALATKA WATER WORKS - PANEL TWO
HISTORY OF PALATKA WATER WORKS - PANEL ONE
FRONT






















DANGER
RESTRICTED
AREA


































BOSTON PAT.
Florida
paintbr


RESTROOMS





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination	
Property Name:	Palatka Water Works	
Multiple Name:		
State & County:	FLORIDA, Putnam	

Date Received:	Date of Pending List:	Date of 16th Day:	Date of 45th Day:	Date of Weekly List:
2/7/2023	2/24/2023	3/13/2023	3/24/2023	

Reference number:	SG100008739
Nominator:	SHPO
Reason For Review:	

X Accept _____ Return _____ Reject **3/13/2023** Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:	AOS: Criterion A: Community Planning and Development and Criterion C: Engineering; POS: 1886-1963; LOS: Local. The Palatka Water Works was constructed in response to a major fire in Palatka. In addition to providing a network of fire hydrants, the inclusion of this infrastructure provided clean drinking water for the community. The period of significance captures the various construction periods associated with the water works.
Recommendation/ Criteria	Accept/Criterion A: Community Planning and Development and Criterion C: Engineering.

Reviewer Michelle Diedriech Discipline NR Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

ORDINANCE NO. 2022-25

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF PALATKA, FLORIDA, DESIGNATING CITY PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE PALATKA WATER WORKS ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER AS A LOCAL HISTORIC STRUCTURE AND SUPPORTING AND ENDORSING THE APPLICATION FOR NOMINATION FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE; AND PROVIDING FOR SCRIVENER'S ERRORS

WHEREAS, the City-owned property known as the Palatka Water Works Environmental Center, currently located at 1101 Whitewater Drive in Palatka, has been proposed for local designation as a historic structure and nomination for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; and

WHEREAS, the property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history by virtue of its architecture, contribution to community planning, industry and social history; and

WHEREAS, the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction representative of the period between 1886 and 1887; and

WHEREAS, on October 6th, 2022 the City of Palatka Historic Preservation Board met in regular session and voted to recommend designating the Palatka Water Works Environmental Center as a historic structure and nominating it for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF PALATKA, FLORIDA:

Section 1: the Palatka City Commission hereby shall designate the Palatka Water Works Environmental Center as a local historic structure and fully supports and endorses the application for nomination for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; and

Section 2: a copy of this Ordinance shall be provided to the Florida Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State, Bureau of Historic Preservation, R.A. Gray Building, 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee FL 32399-0250; and

Section 3. SCRIVENER'S ERROR. the City Manager or designee, without public hearing, is authorized to correct any typographical scrivener's errors, which do not affect the intent of this Ordinance. A corrected copy shall be posted in the public record by the City Clerk.

PASSED by the City Commission of the City of Palatka, Florida, on the 13th day of October, 2022.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Palatka, Florida, this 27th day of October, 2022.

CITY OF PALATKA, FLORIDA

By: _____
Its Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CORRECTNESS:

_____
CITY ATTORNEY

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE

RON DESANTIS
Governor

CORD BYRD
Secretary of State

January 31, 2023

Joy Beasley, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Beasley:

The attached files contain the true and correct copy of the nomination for **Palatka Water Works (PU103) in Putnam County, Florida**, to the National Register of Historic Places.

Included are the associated maps and all fifty-three photographs. We received one letter of support for this nomination, which is included at the end of the combined PDF.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at Ruben.Acosta@dos.myflorida.com or (850) 245-6364 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

Ruben A. Acosta
Bureau Chief
Bureau of Historic Preservation

RAA/akad

Enclosures