



Historic Resources Survey

City of Palatka

North & South NRHP Historic Districts Update

June 2023 | Report Number: EQ227482



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**Historic Resources Survey Report
City of Palatka, North and South Historic District Update**

Prepared for
The City of Palatka

By
Meghan Browning
Selena Garza
Stephanie Gallagher, AICP CEP
Patricia Davenport-Jacobs, MFA HP



EQ227482

June 2023

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'patricia davenport-jacobs'.

Patricia Davenport-Jacobs
Group Manager, Historic Preservation

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Meghan Browning'.

Meghan Browning
Historian, Historic Preservation

Executive Summary

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon), of Jacksonville, Florida conducted a survey update of two National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed historic districts located in the City of Palatka, Florida: North Historic District and South Historic District. In agreement with the city, the area between both districts was also surveyed to provide additional data to determine if the district boundaries could be expanded and/or if a new historic district was evident (**Figure 1**). The survey was conducted with the City of Palatka to fulfill requirements under Request for Proposals 2022-22.

One objective of the project was to update and record historic resources located within the two residential historic districts as they have not been comprehensively resurveyed on behalf of the city since 1981. The other objective of this project was to provide the recorded data spatially within a geographical information system (GIS) dataset viewable as a map (both hardcopy and digitally). Work complies with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) as implemented by 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), Chapter 267 F.S. and the minimum field methods, data analysis, and reporting standards embodied in the Florida Division of Historic Resources' *Historic Compliance Review Program* (November 1990, final draft version). The survey also conformed with the professional guidelines set forth in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 4416). Field survey methods complied with Chapter 1A-46 *Florida Administrative Code*.

The survey consisted of a pedestrian investigation to field verify, record, and evaluate the architectural resources within the survey area constructed up to 1973. For each form recorded with this survey, more research could yield additional information, and therefore the FMSF form does not represent the totality of information about each recorded resource. A total number of 480 resources were surveyed during the field investigation. Of these, Terracon evaluated and recorded 395 resources with the FMSF form. Of these, 344 had been previously recorded and 51 were newly recorded. The remaining balance of resources (85) were determined to have been demolished. As a result of this survey, the consultant identified 21 resources that may be individually eligible for listing in NRHP.

An electronic copy of project GIS data layers showing all surveyed resources is included with the final deliverables to the City of Palatka and the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources. Final deliverables include both new and updated FMSF forms, maps, images, and all other associated data.

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This survey and subsequent report would not have been possible without essential feedback from city staff concerning the historic context, as well as oversight from the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity and the Florida Department of State Division of Historical Resources (FDHR). We would also like to thank Mayor Robbi Correa for her support this effort and welcoming the survey team to the City of Palatka. To City staff and the Historic Preservation Board, especially Project Manager and Planning Director Ms. Lisa Walsh and board member Mr. Larry Beaton, thank you for your guidance and insight to current planning initiatives. The city should be commended for their tireless effort to promote and record the history of Palatka. The Putnam County Property Appraiser and the FDHR were invaluable for providing baseline information and guidance for the project team to build upon.

We would also like to thank the citizens of Palatka for their appreciation of their neighborhood and desire to preserve and better their community. They permitted photographs and provided valuable information in the field. We Hope this survey will continue to provide helpful information for future historic preservation efforts in the city.

Introduction

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon), of Jacksonville, Florida conducted a survey update of two National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed historic districts located in the City of Palatka, Florida: North Historic District and South Historic District. In agreement with the city, the area between both districts was also surveyed to provide additional data to determine if the district boundaries could be expanded and/or if a new historic district was evident (**Figure 1**). The survey was conducted with the City of Palatka to fulfill requirements under Request for Proposals 2022-22.

One objective of the project was to re-record and update the historic resources located within the two residential historic districts as they have not been comprehensively resurveyed on behalf of the city since 1981. The other objective of this project was to provide the recorded data spatially within a geographical information system (GIS) dataset viewable as a map (both hardcopy and digitally). The recorded resources were documented using the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) Historic Structure Form (version 5.0). Each recorded resource was identified, including the architectural details, and their eligibility for listing in National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was evaluated. All work was intended to comply with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) as implemented by 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), Chapter 267 F.S. and the minimum field methods, data analysis, and reporting standards embodied in the Florida Division of Historic Resources' *Historic Compliance Review Program* (November 1990, final draft version). All work also conformed with the professional guidelines set forth in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 4416). Field survey methods complied with Chapter 1A-46 *Florida Administrative Code*.

The survey consisted of a pedestrian investigation to field verify the architectural resources within the survey area constructed up to 1973. Data from the Putnam County Property Appraiser and FMSF was collected and cross referenced to ensure the accuracy of information and the correlation with respective buildings. Research was conducted at local and state repositories focused on the historical context of the project areas and development of the city in general. Additional documentation supplemented FMSF historical data on individual resources. For each form recorded with this survey, more research could yield additional information, and therefore the FMSF form does not represent the totality of information about each recorded resource.

An electronic copy of project GIS data layers showing all surveyed resources is included with the final deliverables to the City of Palatka and the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources. Final deliverables include both new and updated FMSF forms, maps, images, and all other associated data.

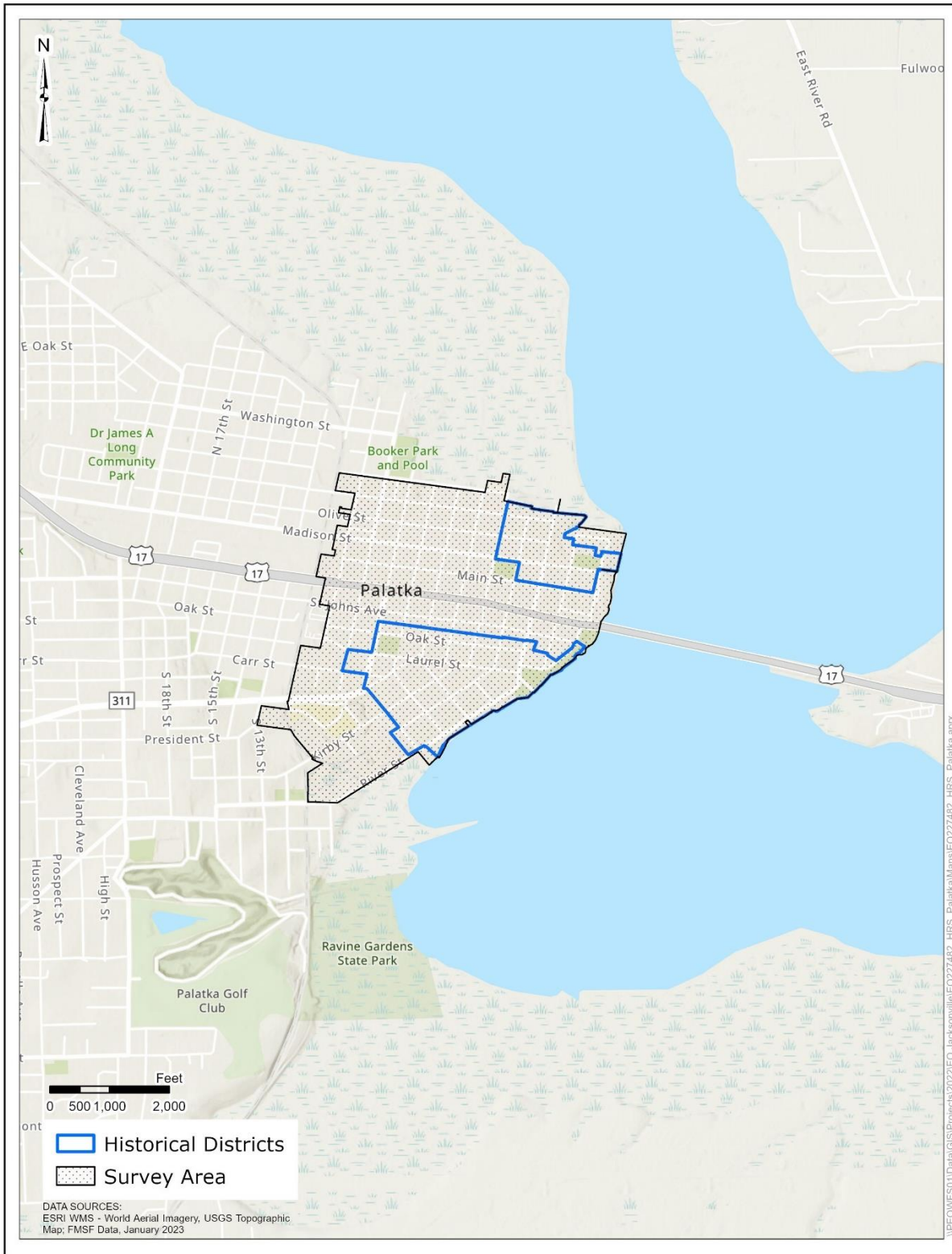


Figure 1. Project location within the survey area.

Survey Criteria & Methodology

Cultural resource management involves a series of activities carried out in succession. The first activity is survey, which is a systematic examination of historic resources. A survey is undertaken to determine the nature, extent, and character of historic properties, which includes buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts significant in national, state, or local history. A survey should be clearly distinguished from the registration and protection of historic buildings, which is provided through listings in the NRHP, and, just as importantly, by enacting local historic preservation ordinances where they exist.

The Importance of Historic Preservation

Arguments on behalf of a program of historic preservation can be placed in two broad categories: (1) aesthetic or social; and (2) economic. The aesthetic argument has generally been associated with the early period of the historic preservation movement: that is, preserving sites of exceptional merit. Early legislation protecting historic resources included the Antiquities Act of 1906,¹ which authorized the President to designate historic and natural resources of national significance located on federally owned or controlled lands as national monuments; and the Historic Sites Act of 1935,² (Public Law 74-292), which established as national policy the preservation for public use of historic resources by giving the Secretary of the Interior the power to make historic surveys to document, evaluate, acquire, and preserve archaeological and historic sites across the country.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 created the NRHP extended this early legislation and definitions to include sites or districts of local as well as national distinction for the purpose of maintaining a federal listing of historic properties by the Keeper of the NRHP. Various other acts and amendments in 1966, 1974, and 1980 strengthened the protection of historic and archaeological resources. Tax credits became available with revisions to the US Tax Code in 1976, 1978, 1980, 1981, and 2017, which provided incentives for the rehabilitation of historic buildings for income-producing purposes.

A strong argument used on behalf of historic preservation is economic. The conservation of older buildings is often financially feasible and economically advantageous. Current federal tax law contains specific features that relate to the rehabilitation of eligible commercial and income-producing buildings located in a local certified historic district, or a historic district or individual building listed in the NRHP. Furthermore, Florida Statutes 196.1997 and 196.1998 provide authority to local governments to allow for ad valorem tax exemptions to owners of historic properties who wish to restore, renovate or rehabilitate those properties. When such actions are taken, the property owner must follow specific guidelines outlined in the *Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation* and reviewed by a regulatory body.

In Florida, where tourism is the state's largest industry and cities must compete vigorously for their share of the market, the preservation of historic resources that give an area distinction cannot be ignored. Historic resources that lend the City of Palatka its claim to individuality and a unique sense of place, ought therefore to have a high civic priority. Looking for places that possess originality, tourists

¹ Public Law 59-209.

² Public Law 74-292.

and potential residents are often lured to a historic landscape or district, which conveys a sense of place. The continuing destruction throughout Florida of buildings and other historic and cultural resources that give counties and cities in which they are found individuality goes largely ignored. In the process, some parts of Florida have begun to acquire a dull sameness.

In addition, historic preservation is of great economic benefit. Florida's preservation activities (which includes rehabilitation, heritage tourism, Main Street programs, and history museums) generated 111,500 jobs within the state and an additional 20,000 jobs outside of the state and increased in-state wealth by \$3.77 billion. Heritage tourism brings an estimated \$4.13 billion to the state.³

It also must be noted that historic preservation does not seek to block or discourage change. Preservation seeks to reduce the impact of change on existing cultural resources and to direct that change in a way that will enhance the traditional and historic character of an area – in other words, to mitigate change, not prevent it. For historic preservation efforts to succeed the efforts must promote economic development that is sympathetic to the existing built environment.

Any effort at preserving the overall historic character of Palatka will fail if elected officials and property owners do not join in taking active measures to prevent the destruction of historic buildings. Federal and state officials have no authority to undertake a local historic preservation program. Federal authority is strictly limited to federal properties or to projects requiring federal licenses or using federal funding. Under no circumstances can federal or state governments forbid or restrict a private owner from destroying or altering a historic property when federal or state funds are not involved. Since in Florida most zoning and code regulations of private property are vested in County or municipal governments, specific restrictions or controls designed to preserve significant resources are their responsibility.

Background Research and Previous Documentation

Several surveys have been conducted in the region regarding the extant historical resources. Terracon has identified five previous architectural surveys within the county, conducted from 1981 to 2022 (as listed below); these surveys provide baseline data and supplemental information for the survey. Each survey report possesses valuable information relating to the development of the county. These reports are located on file with the Division of Historical Resources, Site File Department and include:

- 1981 – Cultural Resource Survey of Palatka, Florida by Historic Property Associates, Inc. Manuscript No. 592
- 1994 – Redevelopment Plan for Palatka City Center and Historic Preservation Districts by the University of Florida College of Architecture. Manuscript No. 4025.
- South Historic District National Register Nomination. FMSF No. PU00640
- North Historic District National Register Nomination. FMSF No. PU00641
- Various previously recorded resources in Palatka available through the FMSF

³ McLendon et al, p. 7, 9. These numbers are for 2007-2008, the most recent available data. The report, "Economic Impacts of Historic Preservation in Florida," has additional data on the economics of preservation.

Survey Criteria

A survey is a gathering of detailed information on the buildings, structures, objects, sites, and artifacts that have potential historical significance. The information should provide the basis for making judgements about the relative value of the resources. Not all resources identified or documented in the survey process may ultimately be judged “historically significant,” protected by a historic preservation ordinance, or preserved. Still, all such resources should be subjected to a process of evaluation that results in a determination of those which should be characterized as historically significant under either federal and/or local criteria. Resources listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP need not have national significance. Their significance can be at the neighborhood, city, county, state, and/or national level.

The identification of historic resources begins with their documentation through a professional survey conducted under uniform criteria established by federal and State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs). The term historic property is defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or determined eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP as defined in 36 CFR Part 800.16 – Protection of Historic Properties (as amended). An ordinance of state and/or local government may also define a historic property or historic resources under criteria contained in that ordinance. The information provides the basis for making judgments about the relative value of the resources. Although not all resources identified or documented during a survey may be identified as historic properties, all resources should be subjected to a systematic process. This results in comprehensive evaluation to provide a determination of those which should be characterized as historic under either federal or local criteria. Within the context of this survey, historic resource means any prehistoric or historic building, district, site, or structure constructed in or prior to 1973.

Relatively few buildings or sites included in the FMSF are listed in the NRHP, the accepted criterion for what constitutes a significant *historic property*. The NRHP is the official federal list of culturally, historically, or architecturally significant properties in the United States and is maintained by the US Department of the Interior, National Park Service (NPS). The buildings, districts, objects, sites, and structures, listed in it are selected under criteria established by NPS. Inclusion is honorary and does not imply protection or control over private properties listed unless federal funds are allocated toward them, or federal actions undertaken. Under current law, commercial and other income-producing properties within a NRHP historic district are eligible for federal tax credits and other benefits if they are first verified as contributing to the other characteristics of the district. Buildings individually listed in the NRHP are automatically considered certified historic structures and, if income-producing, also qualify for federal tax credits. Other benefits are available, including grants and alternative financing measures. Formats for nominating properties to the NRHP include the individual nomination; the historic district, which designates a historic area within defined and contiguous boundaries; and the multiple property submission (or listing), which permits scattered resources that have common links to history, prehistory, or architecture to be included under one cover nomination.

NRHP criteria are broadly worded in order to provide for the diversity of resources in the United States. The following is taken from criteria published by the U.S. Department of the Interior to evaluate properties for inclusion on the NRHP:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association, and:

A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history;

B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;

C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

Certain properties shall not ordinarily be considered for inclusion in the NRHP. They include cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance;*
- b. a building or structure moved from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event;*
- c. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life;*
- d. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events;*
- e. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived;*
- f. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or*
- g. a property achieving significance within the past fifty years if it is of exceptional importance.*

The Division of Historical Resources employs the same criteria in a less restrictive manner for selecting properties to be placed in the FMSF, a repository located at the R. A. Gray Building in Tallahassee. The process allows for the recordation of resources of local significance that are not listed on or eligible for the NRHP. The FMSF is the state's clearinghouse for information on archaeological sites, historical structures, and field surveys. A system of paper and computer files, the FMSF is administered by the Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State. It is not a state historic register, but an archive that holds tens of thousands of documents intended for use as a planning tool and a central

repository containing archival data on the physical remains of Florida's history. The form on which a resource is recorded is the FMSF form, Historical Structure Form, v5.0. Each FMSF form represents a permanent record of a resource at a particular point in time; not that the information on the form itself cannot be altered, changed, or reevaluated. Recording a building on the FMSF form does not mean that it is historically significant, but simply that it meets a particular standard for recording.

Typically, a resource need only be fifty years old or more to be included in the FMSF, although resources included in surveys that are less than fifty years (for instance, those that appear to meet Criteria G) are often included. The process allows for a more inclusive documentation of resources that could not otherwise be admitted into the NRHP (FMSF also includes those resources that are included in the NRHP). The recordation of a resource on the FMSF does not carry any associated regulations and does not alter any property rights of the owner. It is simply a record of the building at a specific point in time and includes the opinion of the surveyor regarding condition and integrity.

The inclusion of buildings in the survey was based on criteria established by the U. S. Department of the Interior for listing buildings and properties in the NRHP. NPS is the regulatory body charged with the final evaluation of resources by significance for inclusion in the NRHP. Significance is determined through the loss or retention of integrity. The evaluation is a subjective judgment but is grounded by seven aspects of integrity, which the NPS defines as location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Survey Methodology

There are several methodologies for survey. One approach is the thematic survey, which identifies all historic properties of a specific type. A more common survey is the geographic type, which results in a comprehensive recording of all significant themes and associated properties within established geographic boundaries, such as a subdivision, neighborhood, or city limit.

This survey was performed as a geographic survey. The goal was to identify and evaluate the historic resources within the two defined national register districts, excluding archaeological sites. After an initial review of secondary histories, previous surveys, and FMSF, additional pre-survey planning included the acquisition of a current property appraiser data, and historic and current USGS maps. Approximate dates of construction were obtained from the Sanborn Map Company published maps and the Putnam County property appraiser's office to provide baseline data of resources to potentially record as originals. Historic and current USGS maps were obtained to ascertain the nature and extent of resources throughout the project area, and changes to the built environment that have occurred over the past fifty years. The survey area consisted of both historic districts with one – three block buffers to account for areas of expansion, therefore including the central business district and main thoroughfare in Palatka, US Highway 17/Reid Street. This review suggested 356 parcels were within the historic district boundaries and 224 were included in the buffer areas for a total count of an estimated 580 parcels that appeared to contain structures of historic age (built in 1973 or earlier). Within the survey area, an estimated 496 historic resources have been previously recorded and documented in the FMSF. This number served as a general baseline, but based on experience, the team expected the overall number of recorded resources to change, due to factors such as multiple structures on one parcel, unrecorded demolitions, and incorrectly identified (or unidentified) historical resources. Additionally, there were resources that the survey team is unable to record, either due to lack of access from the right-of-way (ROW), or due to owner refusal.

All information collected in pre-survey planning was transferred into an ESRI GIS database in the form of a mobile application to create working field maps with all pertinent information made accessible in the field. Information populated into the survey map included a general building location denoted by the recording point, the address, year-built date, and a FMSF site ID, if previously recorded. This information was uploaded into the mobile application by Terracon's GIS team.

Information collected in the field included parcel identification, architectural data, stylistic influence, address (if different than property appraiser), and present and original use. Additional resources, such as cemeteries and linear resources, require different recorded information and were also recorded on their respective forms. Not permitted on private property, the surveyors inspected each building from the ROW, making no attempt to closely inspect foundations or wall framing for conformation of structural integrity. Ghost-line inspections and visual assessments provided information on alterations, additions, and the development over time. The condition of each building, a subjective professional evaluation, was assessed based upon visual inspection of structural integrity, roof surfacing, exterior wall fabric, porches, window treatments, foundation, and the general appearance of the building. The integrity of each building was provided so that those potential properties can be officially deemed eligible by SHPO (if applicable and if SHPO concurs with the consultant's opinion), and therefore, could be assessed for effects if needed under a Section 106 review.

Equipment and materials used in the field include data collection devices equipped with a high-quality digital photography camera and ESRI mobile data collection application installed. The devices are further equipped with internet access allowing field research and address verification to be conducted as necessary. The devices are also equipped with cloud storage and sync technology that allow immediate access to collected data while in the field. Sync capability allows surveyors to avoid overlapping and redundancy, thereby reducing the margin for human error. For each building, architectural data and at least one digital image per resources will be recorded directly to the Field Maps app. Architectural data will then be transferred to the FMSF form, with one form generated for each resource. In addition to the photographs, architectural features, and mapping, each building location will be recorded using the collection device's ESRI GIS mapping capabilities. This not only allows for more accurate location data, but also clarification if multiple resources were located on a single parcel.

Extensive additions and modifications, the use of incompatible exterior sidings and windows, and porch removal or enclosure are typical alterations that cause a building to possibly lose its historic character. While some modifications are found to be sensitive to the historic character and do not have an effect on the building's integrity, other more extreme modifications can diminish the integrity of the resource and therefore alter the significance. Window replacement is common in older homes as homeowners often desire a more energy efficient option. Window alterations that retain the fenestration and light pattern as well as using like materials typically do not alter the character of a building. Another sensitive alteration would be the enclosure of a side porch or single-car-garage with the original footprint intact; the resource may be affected but does not necessarily lose integrity. On the other hand, where buildings have had large additions or major alterations to the main façade or prominent features and the original portion or feeling of the resource has been altered, so that one cannot determine the original from the addition, that is considered diminishing the integrity of the structure.

The survey process also includes evaluating the condition of each building, using assessment standards established by the U. S. Department of the Interior. A subjective evaluation, the condition of each building was evaluated based upon a visual inspection of the structural integrity, roof profile and

surfacing, the integrity of the exterior wall fabric, porches, fenestration and window treatments, foundation, and the general appearance of the building. Surveyors inspected each building from the ROW and made no attempt to examine the interiors of buildings, or closely inspect the foundation or wall systems for the extent of integrity, deterioration, or insect infestation. Consequently, some buildings evaluated as "good" were upon further inspection be found in a "fair," or even "deteriorated" condition. In like manner, some buildings labeled as fair may indeed possess substantial integrity of wall framing with only inconsequential exterior fabric deterioration.

Architectural significance, historical themes, dates of construction, and periods of significance were assigned and evaluated. Graphs and tables were be prepared classifying buildings into a variety of significant aspects, including periods of historical development and architectural styles. Architectural and historical narratives were composed to describe settle patterns, important events, and the major architectural influences represented in the project area. Historical data was be obtained from informants, legal instruments, newspapers, and secondary sources. Based on the evaluation, recommendations for the preservation of these resources were composed. All information was compiled in the FMSF form, Historical Structure Form, v5.0, and this survey report.

Cultural History and Historic Context

Research methodology used to develop the cultural history and historical context consisted of examining, compiling and preparing a historical narrative associated with human use and occupation in and around Palatka. Research was conducted using the prior surveys (specifically the 1981 survey and report), National Register nominations, Florida State Archives (*Florida Memory*), literature, historic maps, and the Putnam County Property Appraiser's Office. The research furnished contextual references which established historic development patterns, land use, and ownership of historic districts.

The Paleoindian Period

The Palatka area, located on the large St. Johns River, has a long history with prehistoric people and Native Americans living along the banks and nearby basins hunting, fishing, and gathering food. The Paleoindian Period (10,000 – 8000 BC) is the earliest occupation for which there is archaeological evidence of in the Western Hemisphere. It began during the late Pleistocene epoch and ended around 10,000 years ago. However, the earliest evidence for human occupation in the southeastern United States (U.S.) dates to approximately 15,000 years ago. Early people likely migrated over land bridges from Northeastern Asia towards the end stages of the last glacial period, which was marked by drier climates, cooler annual temperatures, and significantly lower sea levels. The state land mass was likely twice the size it is today, extending much farther from the current coastline. Evidence suggests Paleoindian settlement patterns focused on specific river drainage basins and maintained interactive networks with other groups. Paleoindians likely hunted and gathered a variety of animal and plant species and recovered artifacts suggest they made blades and projectile points of chert.⁴

Archaic Period

The environment of the Archaic period (7500-500 BC) was characterized by warmer climatic conditions and higher sea levels.⁵ Archaic period people focused their subsistence strategies on the procurement of smaller game, fish, wild plant foods, and in some cases, shellfish. Thus, the period seems to have been characterized by changes in human subsistence patterns, tool manufacturing techniques, and the surrounding environment itself. As the population became more settled, a variety of site types evolved including base camps, short-term camps, procurement camps, and cemeteries as social complexity increased. The Florida populace of this period developed a sedentary, or semi-sedentary, settlement system wherein groups seem to have established permanent habitation sites of larger size than had been utilized previously. However, roaming and migration still occurred to search for resources.⁶

A shift in subsistence patterns appears to have occurred among the later Archaic people of northeast Florida as they became more dependent upon riverine resources. While they continued to migrate seasonally between the coast and the uplands, increasingly large freshwater shell middens began to occur along the banks of the St. Johns. In northeast Florida, the Late Archaic Period is known as the Mount Taylor period (roughly identified as around 6,000 years) was first described by archaeologists J. Wyman and C.B Moore. Mount Taylor represents a pre-ceramic culture near Debary, identified by shell

⁴ Milanich, 1998

⁵ Milanich and Fairbanks, 1980

⁶ Ibid.

deposits along the St. Johns River and its tributaries, as well in the use of charnel houses and secondary burial practices in the culture.⁷

The Orange Period culture included the Late Archaic peoples of northeast Florida. They essentially possessed the same material culture as their predecessors, with the addition of fired-clay pottery occurring around 2000 BC.⁸ This distinct ceramic type, known as Orange pottery, was tempered with plant fibers and molded by hand into bowls of various sizes and shapes.⁹ Orange ceramics are widespread in Florida and are represented by two dominant styles: Orange Plain and Orange Incised. At the end of the Orange Phase, referred to by Bullen (1972) as the Florida Transitional period (about 1200 - 500 BC), changes in technology and lifestyle occurred in Florida that mark the beginning of the Formative Period.¹⁰ Sand-tempered and limestone-tempered pottery began to take the place of pottery that was tempered with vegetal fiber. Three different projectile point styles (notched, corner-notched, and stemmed) began to occur in relatively contemporaneous deposits, which differentiate this period from earlier culture stages and suggest population movement and social interaction between culture areas. Cultural change during this period may have accompanied an increase in the utilization of plant foods. Increased sedentism became possible as prehistoric peoples refined their subsistence strategies in order to exploit estuarine resources more efficiently. By the end of this period of transition, regional differentiation increased.

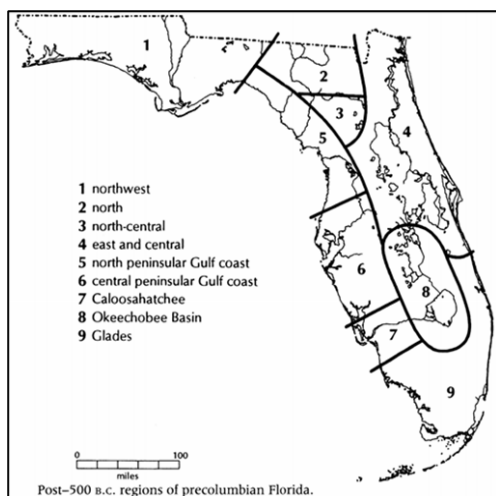


Figure 2. Regions of Pre-Columbian Florida
(Milanich 1994, xix).

Regional Cultures

According to Milanich (1994), Florida can be described regionally based upon distinctive archaeological cultures. As various groups of Archaic people began to settle down, distinct regional cultures developed (Figure 2). The Woodland Period (essentially 1000 BC to 1000 AD) is defined by human production with several distinct cultures that exhibited increased social stratification, cultivation of vegetables (to supplement hunting and gathering), and the widespread use of ceramics.¹¹

East and Central Florida: St. Johns River

The post-Archaic people of the lower St. Johns River basin traditionally have been linked to the St. Johns culture. The culture is primarily defined by its pottery styles, with strong similarities to the coastal Georgia regions. The following is a discussion on the post-Archaic prehistory of the lower St. Johns River basin in the Palatka area.

⁷ Milanich, 1994

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Griffin, 1945; and Bullen, 1972

¹⁰ Bullen, 1972

¹¹ Milanich, 1994

St. Johns Culture

The post-Archaic period witnessed significant environmental changes and an increase in population and settlement numbers compared to earlier times. Cultural traits of the St. Johns period (that lasted from roughly 500 BC until the 17th century) included the construction of burial mounds; a continued reliance on water resources; the appearance of new ceramics styles; and the reputed rise in plant cultivation.¹² Contact with other groups, both within and beyond Florida, helped to shape the St. Johns culture. Their villages were built close to water resources (coasts, rivers, lakes, and wetlands) and their mounds extended along the St. Johns River. The St. Johns culture evolved into the early Native Americans (likely the Timucuan) and these were believed to be the first culture to make contact with the European explorers.¹³

The St. Johns tradition consisted of two periods (St. Johns I and II) based on changes in materials used in each culture. Pottery of the two periods is mostly plain, with some incised and colored pottery. Trade wares and types of habitation were indicative of this period. Some specific representative cultural types include Deptford, Swift Creek, and Weeden Island types. The St. Johns Ib period (AD 500 – 800) is characterized by the predominance of village areas or middens with burial mounds.¹⁴ Communities were often situated in maritime hammocks near marshes, with subsistence essentially centered on the exploitation of estuarine and maritime forest resources. The Deptford social organization is believed to have been composed of bands of 30-50 kin-related individuals¹⁵. Furthermore, it is speculated that bands occupied small settlements of 15-25 houses, each comprised of a single nuclear family. The dead were interred in both shell middens and sand mounds. The burial of individuals in corporately constructed earthworks suggests some form of ceremonialism for the Deptford people. Ceramics from this period defined regionally as sand and/or grit-tempered plain, check stamped, and simple stamped wares, are a common occurrence at archaeological sites along the lower St. Johns River. The most common mode of decoration on Deptford vessels is check stamping, which includes a bold and linear variety. Bone and shell tools can also be found along the river. Wood was probably used for a variety of tools, including paddles for shaping and decorating ceramic vessels; unfortunately, these organic remains are rarely preserved in the archaeological record. In North Florida, early Swift Creek pottery and exotic Hopewell-like artifacts and/or raw materials are part of a ceremonial complex known as Green Point.¹⁶ Interaction networks probably allowed Early Swift Creek wares and design concepts to spread from the Northwest Gulf coast to the Northeast Florida Atlantic coast.

Weeden Island societies developed and were comprised of essentially egalitarian lineages (or segments of lineages), each of which was manifested archaeologically as a village or cluster of small villages linked to a mound center. There was no centralized political authority, although each lineage presumably possessed a religious leader endowed with special privileges or status. Mound centers were the focus of human interaction and exchange. However, the lineage based Weeden Island societies of North Florida never developed into chiefdoms, as did their contemporaries in Northwest Florida who evolved into the Mississippian Fort Walton culture.¹⁷

¹² Milanich and Fairbanks, 1980

¹³ Tebeau, 1999

¹⁴ Milanich and Fairbanks, 1980

¹⁵ Milanich, 1971

¹⁶ Sears, 1962 and 1973

¹⁷ Scarry, 1980

Both the St. Johns I and St. Johns II period sites reflect resource intensification, population growth, and increasing social complexity. Although it is geographically outside of the Mississippian central region, the St. Johns II period shows similarities and influence from Mississippian trends across the Southeast. For example, some groups developed complex political structures. The presence of earthen “pyramidal” mounds showed Mississippian influence as well as material culture including clay effigies and copper artifacts.¹⁸ The St. Johns people and Timucuan tribes that formed hunted, fished, and gathered along the banks of the river. They eventually began to plant crops (most likely corn and squash) on lands adjacent to the river.¹⁹

Located on the east bank of the St. Johns River approximately 15 miles south of present-day Palatka, lies an archaeological site known as the Mount Royal Mound and Midden (8PU00035). Listed on the NRHP in 1973, Mount Royal is a significant late prehistoric mound site with additional Spanish and British components.²⁰ The site was also an important ceremonial mound site during the St. Johns II period, with cultural ties to other similar sites in Florida including Mill Cove Complex and Lake Jackson.²¹ It is thought that native inhabitants of the site were part of a larger exchange network, on the fringes of the Mississippian region, where they received exotics like copper. Settlements with St. Johns II period cultural material continued throughout the 16th century, until the arrival of the Spanish in the 1500s.

1513 – 1763: Contact and First Spanish Period

Accounts by Spanish explorers and missionaries, combined with archaeological data, have helped to specifically identify a number of the indigenous populations on the Florida peninsula. The major native groups of northern Florida were Timucuans, who were descendants of the St. Johns and other known prehistoric archaeological societies. Following the movement of the Spanish through Florida in the early 1500s, the Florida natives were forced to adapt to a rapidly changing physical and cultural environment. During the Spanish Exploration and Mission period, the native population was decimated by introduced European diseases, and groups were frequently relocated and consolidated to facilitate missionization and exploitation of their labor by the Spaniards.²²

The historic period of North Florida included a Western Timucua tribe known as the Utina, who are believed to have had the largest population of any Timucuan group.²³ There were two Timucuan tribes present in the Palatka region. These tribes were under the chiefs Saturiwa and Utina. Subsistence strategies consisted of hunting deer, turkeys, bear, and opossum, as well as fishing bass and mullet. Farming was also important in which they produced beans, corn, melons, squash, and tobacco. The first documented contact with the Utina (Outina) was in 1528 by the Spaniard Panfilo de Narvaez.²⁴ In 1539, the de Soto expedition traveled through the Utina territory, and visited three Utina towns including Aguacaleyquen, Uriutina, and Napituca.²⁵

Early contact included expeditions by Juan Ponce de Leon, Panfilo de Narvaez, Hernando de Soto, and Pedro Menendez de Aviles. Ponce de Leon, governor of Puerto Rico, was the first European to have

¹⁸ Milanich and Fairbanks, 1980

¹⁹ Tebeau, 1999

²⁰ FMSF/ NRHP Form for Mount Royal Mound and Midden (8PU00035)

²¹ Byrd and Hogeweg, 2016 *CRAS of the Welaka State Forest* (Survey No. 23019)

²² Tebeau, 1999

²³ Milanich, 1978; and Milanich and Fairbanks 1980

²⁴ Milanich, 1978

²⁵ Milanich and Hudson, 1993

sighted and explored the east Florida Coast in 1513. He then sailed southward past the land of the Ais, where “native huts” were sighted.²⁶ After a while, Spaniards tended to avoid these southern people whose reputation for imprisoning and executing shipwrecked sailors spread far and wide. The French arrived in Florida in 1562, under French Huguenot Captain Jean Ribault and a crew of 150 sailors to explore the land.²⁷ In 1564, Rene de Laudonniere, Ribault’s former lieutenant, began a second expedition, taking with him 300 settlers, soldiers and craftsmen. They explored the St. Augustine Inlet and the Riviere des Dauphins, presently the Matanzas River. Laudonniere and the settlers traded with the local Timucua and established Fort Caroline along the St. Johns River.²⁸

After rumors reached the Spanish, the Spanish King was determined to get rid of the French settlement. In 1565, the “Tragedy of Fort Caroline,” as T. Frederick Davis called it, began in September, led by Spanish Governor Pedro Menendez de Aviles Menendez, under a Royal Decree from King Philip II of Spain. He destroyed the French fort and executed the captured Frenchmen near the Mantanzas Inlet and formally establishing St. Augustine (ca. 1565).²⁹ The Spanish played a significant role in the establishment of the new colony. During the mid-17th century, land grants were extended by Spanish royal governors to the Menendez Marques Family, wealthy and influential descendants of Pedro Menendez de Aviles. Known as the Torocruz grant, the 400-square mile tract included the site of present-day Palatka and extended approximately 20 miles along the St. Johns from a point beginning about five miles north of Palatka. Although the tract was relatively small compared to other land holdings of the Menendez Family, it was highly valued for the river crossing it offered so that the family could easily transport their cattle to the royal slaughterhouse in St. Augustine.³⁰ Major Spanish forts were constructed of block, including Castillo de San Marcos (ca. 1672-1695) to protect the land.

1763 – 1784: British Florida

In 1763, Spain surrendered Florida to England after the defeat of the French in the Seven Years’ War and the Royal Proclamation of 1763 established governments for East and West Florida. James Grant, a British Army officer, served as Governor of East Florida from 1763-1771.³¹ Governor Grant wrote numerous pamphlets promoting Florida’s healthy climate and economic potential that circulated in England. British accounts indicate that large citrus groves were located along the St. Johns River, possibly developed by the Spanish. While the land grant program may have appeared to be a success, with approximately three million acres granted in East Florida, only a dozen acres were settled by the time the American Revolution began. In 1765, British Royal botanist John Bartram found evidence of “an ancient plantation” at the crossing place previously included in the Torocruz grant. About 10 years later in 1764, Bartram’s son William, made a discovery on the banks of the river of an indigenous encampment, likely on the site of what is now known as “the Hammock”. The Hammock is a residential area south of the commercial district and is a section of the NRHP listed Palatka South Historic District.³² The Palatka River played a crucial role in exploring and protecting the new land.

²⁶ Milanich, 1998

²⁷ Tebeau, 1999

²⁸ Milanich, 2006

²⁹ Tebeau, 1999

³⁰ Arnade, 1961

³¹ Tebeau, 1999

³² Historic Property Associates (HPA), 1981

During the American Revolution, Black inhabitants in and around St. Augustine outnumbered whites by 2:1, but the area was still sparsely populated. The beginning of the war increased the population in Florida from 3,000 in 1776 to 17,000 in 1784.³³ Unlike the northern colonies, “the royal province of East Florida remained conspicuously loyal to the Crown. East Floridians realized that the amount of money expended in the province by the British government greatly exceeded the taxes they paid.” The Florida colony remained loyal to the British, allowing for loyalists from Georgia and South Carolina to flee and settle near St. Augustine and the St. Johns River during the Revolution. The crown and loyal governor distributed numerous land grants to the fleeing loyalists, including one given to a mulatto farmer and Native interpreter named Josiah Gray. Gray’s 1500-acre tract became the basis of what developed into being known as Gray’s Place or the Palatka Tract.³⁴ When Spanish regained control in 1784, Gray briefly left the area but returned and occupied the land until 1804, acting as agent to the prominent trading firm of Panton Leslie, and Company. The British loss of the American colonies returned Florida to Spain at the end of the war, and as a consequence, began the Second Spanish Period (1784-1821).³⁵

1784 – 1840: Second Spanish Period and Seminole Period

With the departure of the British, the population fell to under 2,000.³⁶ To rebuild the population, Spain eventually permitted non-Catholics to settle in Florida, requiring only an oath of allegiance to the Spanish Crown and enough financial resources to establish a farm or plantation. Seeing the potential for residents as an economic incentive, the Spanish regime provided incentives for colonization (much like the British) by offering tax breaks, major land grants, and cash. The Spanish instituted a land grant system designed to attract settlers and reward service to the government. Between 1815 and 1818, the Spanish granted 78 headright grants totaling 47,496 acres; and 29 military veterans received service grants totaling 322,884 acres.³⁷ Although it did not encourage widespread settlement and development, the grants would become the first private land holdings in Florida after 1821.

The War of 1812 furthered Spain’s problem with Florida. The first Seminole War began in 1817, although skirmishes along the Florida-Georgia border had begun in 1812. The area provided a haven for the formerly enslaved who had escaped and migrating Native Americans (the Seminoles), who were often in conflict with settlers along the Georgia and Alabama borders; it also provided easy access to ports for trade and smuggling. Most importantly, the newly formed United States worried Florida would become a target for attack by foreign powers.

When Andrew Jackson invaded Florida in 1818, pursuing Native Americans during the first of three Seminole Wars, it became clear, Spain could no longer control Florida. Major General Jackson



Figure 3. The change of flags, July 10, 1821, at Castillo de San Marcos - Saint Augustine, Florida. Florida Memory.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Tebeau, 1999

³⁶ HPA, 1981

³⁷ Ibid.

was ordered to destroy the Seminole settlements and crops in retaliation to the attacks and threats along the border. Jackson's campaign was successful and, combined with the Adams-Onis Treaty in 1819, the Second Spanish period ended, and Florida was transferred from Spain to the United States.³⁸

1821 – 1860: Territory, Statehood, Counties and Birth of a City (Palatka)

The territory of Florida was established in 1821, and Andrew Jackson was named the first provisional governor.³⁹ In July, Jackson created St. Johns and Escambia counties, the first two political subdivisions in the territory. St. Johns County initially encompassed all territory east of the Suwannee River, extending as far as Lake Worth. Originally the capital of East Florida, St. Augustine was relegated to the seat of government for St. Johns County. By the following year, 325 land claims had been confirmed in East Florida by the Congressionally appointed board of land commissioners.⁴⁰

Like the native inhabitants and colonial predecessors before them, American settlers continued to value the site of present-day Palatka due to its strategic location on the river near St. Augustine and the coast. The name derives from the Seminole-Creek word "Pilotaikita", meaning "the crossing", a fitting title to the area which had a popular history of being a favored river crossing for native inhabitants and Europeans.⁴¹ By the pre-Civil War period, the name evolved into "Palatka," as the site continued to be valued by locals. Palatka played a significant role into the expansion of Florida, serving as a gateway into the state's interior. As the St. Johns River narrows considerably and becomes shallower the further south you navigate from Palatka, settlers had the choice to "continue their journey either overland in carts or in smaller vessels down the St. Johns or Oklawaha Rivers".⁴²

According to the 1981 survey by Historic Property Associates (HPA), a group of agricultural investors from up north, known as the Florida Association, had interests in developing Florida's interior, particularly the land that was encompassed in the Arredondo grant. The Arredondo grant was a 289,645-acre grant, rewarded to Fernando de la Maza Arredondo in 1817 for his services by the Spanish crown. Arredondo was required to settle 200 families on the land within three years, however, the conditions were not met, and he began selling parcels to American investors, including members of the Florida Association in the early 1820s.⁴³ One such member was Dr. Nehemiah Brush of New York City, who purchased over 40,000 acres in the Alachua area, as well as investing in agricultural equipment, oxen, and seeds to provide to settlers during their first year of settlement. Within a couple of years, at least 47 permanent settlers inhabited the settlement, where they constructed housing, cleared land, and built a road from the St. Johns to Alachua. The Alachua settlement was approximately 60 miles west of Palatka. By the mid-1820s the meager river crossing settlement became the port where supplies and Alachua settlers disembarked to their destinations. At the time no member of the Florida Association owned any land in Palatka, and it was not until 1827 when Dr. Brush acquired 1,200 acres of "Gray's Place".⁴⁴ During the interim, two pine log houses were constructed in Palatka, one serving as a

³⁸ Tebeau, 1999

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Bland and Johnson, 2008

⁴¹ HPA, 1981

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

storehouse and the other as a residential structure for the Association's agent, Elihu Woodruff, who also owned and developed land in Palatka.

Palatka was vital in the development of Alachua as it improved local transportation and communication facilities during the 1820s. A ferry service at Palatka was quickly established by Dr. Brush to connect the supply center directly to St. Augustine to the north. The road built earlier between Palatka and Alachua became the preferred overland route to the state's interior. By the mid-1820s, mail was transported by way of the Palatka-Alachua Road, eventually leading to the establishment of a post office in 1827. Palatka's strategic location was further recognized that same year by the United States Army, where they constructed a stone storehouse with the purpose of storing provisions in which they were to be shipped downstream to the newly constructed Ft. King near Silver Springs. During early statehood, Palatka quickly became a significant port of entry to the Florida interior.⁴⁵

Settlers were concerned about the displaced Cherokee and Creek Indian refugees, known today as Seminoles, that moved into Florida from Georgia and Alabama during the late 1700s and early 1800s. Between 1821 and 1845, north central Florida was the scene of numerous hostilities between transplanted Seminoles, the American military, and white settlers. The Seminole Period (roughly 1750 to 1840) saw three wars with the American military in an attempt to kill and remove them from the land.

The 1823 Treaty of Moultrie Creek followed the First Seminole War (ca. 1817) and confined the Seminoles to an approximately 4-million-acre tract in the center of the state.⁴⁶ Over the next decade, two more treaties were forced upon the Seminoles in an attempt to remove the Seminole population to Oklahoma. As an increasing number of settlers arrived at the state, local Seminoles became more displaced and resented their relocation to the unlivable environment of what was their reservation in central Florida. The terms of the prior treaties were considered unfair by the Seminoles, and their signing led to the Second Seminole War in 1835. Several military outposts (forts) were constructed across the state during the Second Seminole War (ca. 1835-1842). With the end of the Second Seminole War, the Armed Occupation Act was approved in 1842 to encourage settlement of central Florida. As a result, any family head or male over the age of 18 was eligible to receive 160 acres provided they agreed to cultivate at least five acres, build a dwelling, and reside there for at least five years. Soon settlers, mostly southern Anglo-American farmers, began to infiltrate. A Third Seminole War erupted (ca. 1855-1858) in the southwest area of the state. When the last war ended, most of the Seminoles had been killed or removed from Florida. A few hundred Seminoles refused to leave and retreated deep into the Everglades to survive.

According to the 1981 survey by HPA, little growth occurred in Palatka from 1820 to the 1830s, as homesteads were quickly abandoned by settlers when Seminole raids were conducted. The post office was discontinued in 1829 and all that was left was the military supply depot. As conflicts continued between the Seminoles and settlers, white settlement from Palatka southward was non-existent by early 1836, making St. Augustine the only safe haven for settlers in East Florida. The U.S. military sought to expand control in Florida's interior by constructing several forts south and southwest of St. Augustine. In 1838, an outpost was constructed in Palatka, under an agreement with Dr. Brush, but soon was abandoned.⁴⁷ Shortly after, Ft. Shannon was established in Palatka, as part of the federal government's

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Tebeau, 1999

⁴⁷ HPA, 1981

comprehensive plan to put in place a defense network throughout northeast and central Florida. The fort consisted of wharves, warehouses, barracks, officers' quarters, stables, eight blockhouses, a hospital, and a powerhouse. The officers' quarters building (PU00387) is the oldest surviving building in Palatka, although it was moved from its original location at 224 North First Street to 110 Madison Street in 1984. Despite it being a transient population, numbers ranged from 100 to 400 soldiers stationed at Ft. Shannon during the Seminole War. Palatka went from a small supply depot in the 1820s and 30s and transformed into an important military encampment in the early 1840s.⁴⁸ The installation of Ft. Shannon played a significant role into the development of Palatka, serving as a catalyst for the area's modern beginnings.

After the wars ended, the army abandoned the post in August of 1843, the military facilities of Ft. Shannon were adopted for civilian use. Civilians quickly embraced the wharves and warehouses, however, many of the other structures were of poor quality. The approximately 50 inhabitants at the time were left to their own devices as the military could no longer provide support. For the remainder of the decade, an influx of settlers journeyed their way to the area, either staying in Palatka or moving further into Florida's interior. The small settlement of Palatka had transformed into a little village of about 200 by 1850.⁴⁹

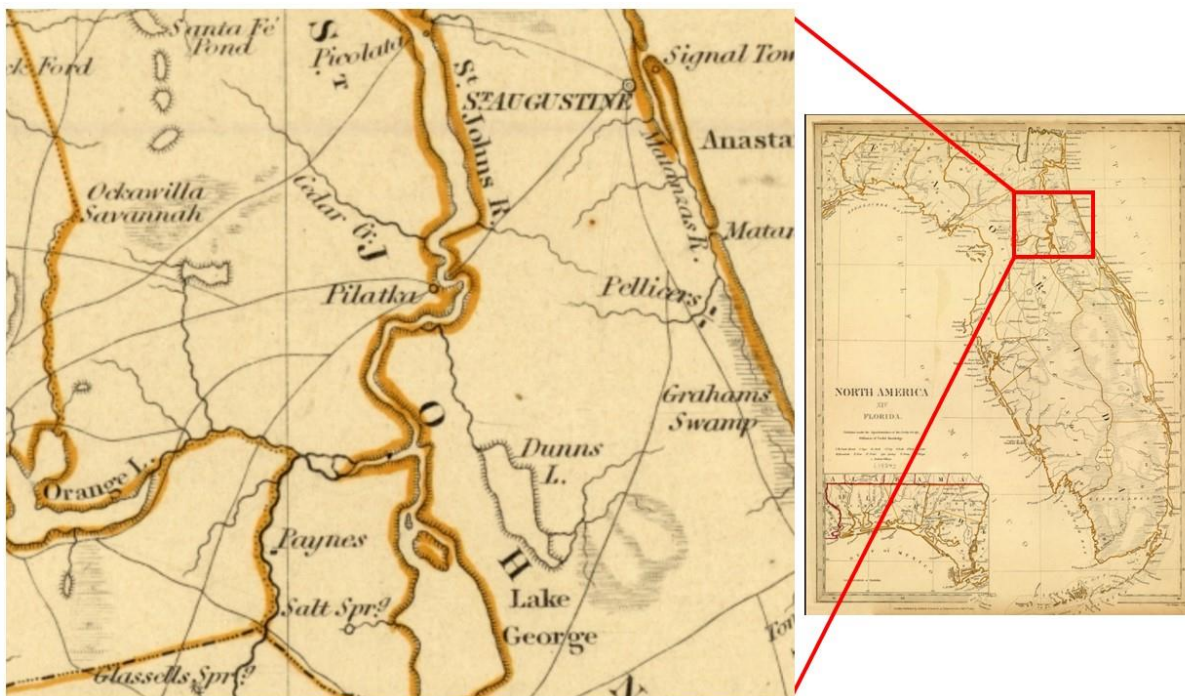


Figure 4. Map of Florida by Baldwin & Cradock, 1834.

Development heavily relied on the use of the river as a means of transportation and the village as a hub. The up-and-coming steamboat industry served to be favorable for Palatka, in that vessels could easily navigate the river and its tributaries. Transportation improvements began with road upgrades

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

between Palatka and Tampa in 1843 and in 1847, a steamboat terminal was constructed.⁵⁰ The combination of improvements to land and water travel sparked other improvements in the village as well as an increase of travelers and settlers. To accommodate the increase of visitors, two hotels were built, the Wightman and Palatka, as well as two general stores. The old military wharves and warehouses were repaired, and new ones were constructed.⁵¹

After Nehemiah Brush died in 1843, it took several years and land transfers for the area more commonly known as the Palatka Tract to be capitalized. At the time of his death, Brush was one of the largest landholders in Florida, leaving his heirs and estate managers to convey vast tracts of land. The land within Palatka had been occupied and developed by squatters who did not possess legal title. The ability to sell the land proved to be slow and unprofitable, and by 1851, the heirs sold the entire unconveyed area and buildings of the Palatka Tract for \$5,000.00 to R.R. Reid and Company, a local mercantile firm.⁵² The firm consisted of Robert Raymond Reid, Jr., son of the fourth territorial governor of Florida, and two leading St. Augustine merchants, Burroughs E. Carr and George Burt. These early Palatka visionaries only managed to sell two small lots and quickly filed bankruptcy by 1852, transferring the Palatka Tract to Isaac H. Bronson, who was the federal judge for the Eastern Circuit in Florida and also served as trustee of the lands held by R. R. Reid and Company.⁵³ Despite obstacles in selling the land, the town continued to grow and prosper.

In 1849, Putnam County was officially established and named after Benjamin A. Putnam, a prominent Floridian and Assembly speaker who later developed interests in Palatka. Designating Palatka as the county seat, the new county was carved out of the existing counties of St. Johns, Alachua, Orange, and Marion. By the beginning of the 1850s, Palatka developed into a fourteen-block area bounded by Madison, Laurel, Fourth (then called Second Street), and the river. Two-thirds of all buildings were constructed between the river and Second Street (then called Front Street), particularly along First (Water Street), Second and St. Johns Avenue (Lemon Street).⁵⁴ The early street plan and names have remained relatively intact, in which they were first laid out by Brush in the late 1830s, with the exception of Reid and Orange Streets (today combined into just Reid Street).

Established as a city in 1853, Palatka rivaled nearby Jacksonville as a busy transportation and shipbuilding hub. Seven steam lines based their operations in the up-and-coming town, some of which traveled as far north as New York City by way of Savannah and Charleston. Steamboats also traveled southward down the Ocklawaha River to Silver Springs. In 1855, American entrepreneur Hubbard L. Hart opened a stage line between Palatka and Tampa, connecting Palatka with steamship lines on the Gulf of Mexico. By the end of the decade, the growing city became the transportation hub of northeast Florida, as mercantile goods from upriver made their way to the interior, crossing paths with lumber and citrus heading north.⁵⁵ The flourishing port city became the main export center for the cotton and agricultural trade of the state's interior, particularly Marion and Alachua counties. The combination of reliable freight transportation and the abundance of local cypress trees boosted the town's lumber industry, mostly exporting lumber to New York and Boston. Several sawmills were constructed along First Street, close to the docks.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

Between 1850 and 1860, the city population increased threefold from approximately 200 to 613 by the end of the decade⁵⁶. Planned growth was made possible in 1853, when a city base map was prepared by John Dick. It was also during this time when winter tourists from northern states traveled down to the city to enjoy the warm weather of Palatka. An increase in population and a growing tourism industry was reflected in the city's-built environment. To accommodate the influx, newly built boarding houses and hotels opened during the decade, including the St. Johns House. Various other types of structures that contribute to a functioning society were also constructed during the 1850s including the county courthouse, the Bank of Charleston branch office, and the St. Mark's church in 1855.⁵⁷ Concurrently, residential development flourished, expanding the city limits as the settled area of Palatka more than doubled in size within a decade, growing from a fourteen-block settlement in 1851 to thirty-one blocks by 1861.⁵⁸ In 1854, the NRHP listed Bronson Mulholland House was erected off of Madison Street, in the northern end of the city at the time. The Bronson residence is a Greek Revival style home, serving as an example of the decade's exuberant growth. Judge Isaac Bronson was influential in the development of Palatka, considering he was trustee of Palatka Tract and sold fifty-two lots within three years and conveyed twenty-eight to his wife for resale. Bronson died shortly after in 1855 but deeded the entire Palatka Tract to James Burt before he died, in which Burt continued selling land until 1858. Burt was a prominent political leader in Palatka, serving two terms as city commissioner in the 1850s, to becoming postmaster from 1859-1861, judge of the probate court from 1861-1866, judge of the Putnam County criminal court, then onto becoming city alderman in the 1870s.⁵⁹

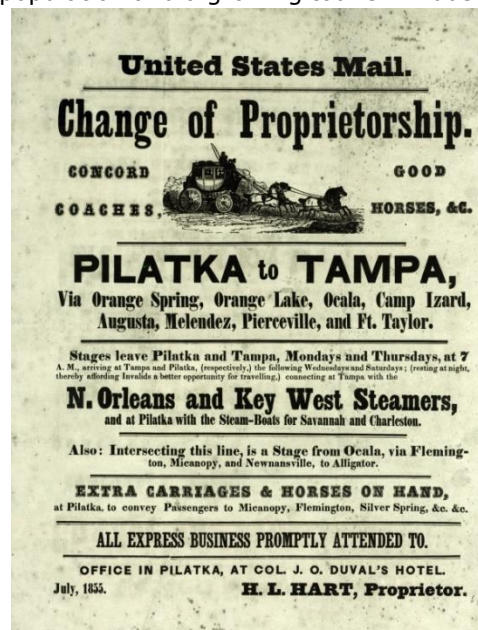


Figure 5. Broadside from Hubbard L. Hart announcing his acquisition of the stagecoach line from Pilatka [Palatka] to Tampa. State Archives of Florida.

1861 – 1900: Civil War, Reconstruction, Progressive Era & the Railroads

As with many cities at the time, the Civil War halted the expansion and growing economy of Palatka. In 1862, federal gunboats gained control of the St. Johns River, leaving most Palatka residents abandoning their homes and fleeing to nearby Orange Springs and Florahome where they resettled. Met by Confederate forces under Captain John Jackson Dickson, the Union Army unsuccessfully tried to gain control of the city in March 1863.⁶⁰ Nonetheless, by February of 1864, five thousand federal troops occupied the abandoned settlement, serving as a base of operations into the surrounding Confederate countryside until August of that year. The federal troops occupied existing structures and did not construct major facilities, apart from two docks and an earthenwork surrounding of the town, which were demolished after the war by returning residents. Overall, the Civil War did not make a lasting

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

impact on the city, nor did it dramatically change the course of its history, only hindering its development for a short period of time.

During the postwar period, Palatka became known as the “Gem City of St. Johns,” establishing itself as a major port city, which it had been rivaling with Jacksonville for some time. This Golden Age persisted for the three decades following the Civil War, marking an era when Palatka made the transition from a town to a city. Starting from a meager war-ravaged settlement during the Seminole War, the Gem City flourished into a prosperous community of 720 inhabitants by 1870, with many of its former residents returning after the war.⁶¹ The local economy was simultaneously expanding during the Golden Age, due to its favorable geographic location on the St. Johns, which had a deep channel close to the shore. Reliance on the river helped Palatka become a major transportation and freight distribution hub during the Golden Age. An increase in steamboat transportation during the two decades following the war contributed to the development of Palatka as a major port of the St. Johns, operating seven steamboat lines out of the city by the mid-1880s. Local Palatkan and dominant force in river traffic, Hubbard L. Hart, ran the Oklawaha River line and the Charleston and Savannah lines of ocean steamers.⁶² Palatka’s downtown riverfront was fully lined with wharves by the late 1870s, with as many as forty schooners and steamers waiting to unload or load their freight for distribution. As railroads dominated the interior and became the major transporter for cotton and other agricultural products, Palatka turned to citrus as their leading river export. Citrus cultivation thrived in the Gem City, with orange groves emerging in undeveloped sections of the Palatka Tract and entrepreneurs converting their property into orange groves.⁶³

It was also during the postwar period when three distinct residential neighborhoods developed in the Palatka Tract. An area south of the business district known as “The Hammock” emerged as an upper-class neighborhood with ornate and palatial residences, including the Conan House.⁶⁴ The Hammock offered panoramic views of the river, moss-covered oaks, and imposing magnolia trees. On the other side of the business district to the north was a neighborhood known as “Reid’s Garden.” Homes within Reid’s Garden were not as large as those in The Hammock; however, they were expensive residences situated on large, landscaped lots comprised of orange trees and ornamental shrubbery. Located west of the core business district, a predominantly Black residential area known as Newtown was developed in the two decades following the Civil War. Newtown housed the majority of Palatka’s Black population, which was half the city’s population in 1870.⁶⁵ Considered a suburb of Palatka, Newtown consisted of a nine-block area bounded by Main, Oak, Eighth, and Eleventh Streets. The community emerged as the newly emancipated, bought land from James Burt. New houses, stores, schools, social clubs, and churches like the St. Mary’s Episcopal Church on St. Johns Avenue, were constructed where most stores were located.

By the early 1880s, the sprawling railroad system had made their impression on Palatka. Five separate lines carrying passengers and freight traveled to and from the city in all directions. The first line that was constructed was the Florida Southern Railway in 1881, which connected Palatka with Charlotte Harbor and the steamships that traveled to Gulf ports and the Caribbean. The Florida Southern established Palatka as its eastern terminus and company headquarters. Other lines that operated in Palatka were the Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West Railroad, the St. Augustine-Palatka, and the St. Johns

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

and Halifax (the latter two owned by Henry Flagler). Henry M. Flagler, American industrialist, and railroad magnate, heavily contributed to the development of transportation and tourism in Florida. In 1888, Flagler's Florida East Coast Railway constructed a wooden bridge across the river at the foot of main street. The bridge, which is no longer extant, was the first bridge built across the St. Johns.⁶⁶

The prosperity of the Gem City was temporarily halted during the Great Fire of 1884. The devastating fire leveled five blocks of the downtown area. The area included the core of the main business district, which included warehouses, wharves, four major hotels, the bank, railroad and steamer offices, and fifty other businesses.⁶⁷ Residents quickly transformed their misfortunes and reconstructed new buildings, as early as three weeks after the fire. Wood frame structures were being replaced with more fire-resistant brick. From Gem City to "Brick City," Palatka had constructed twenty-four brick buildings in the downtown area within a few years after the fire. By the end of decade, the community had recovered from the fire and rebuilt their business district. In fact, there were no businesses that declared bankruptcy as a result of the 1884 fire.⁶⁸

The efficiency of the railroads inevitably surpassed the use of steamers to transport freight. Steam lines instead turned their attention to the burgeoning tourism industry, capitalizing on transporting tourists upriver on excursions. The town had quickly become a resort destination for northerners after the war, creating a high demand for accommodating hotels. By the late 1880s, as many as eight major hotels were operating in Palatka. Some of the hotels constructed during the Golden Age include the Putnam House, the Carelton House, Hotel Palatka, and the Larkin House. The Putnam House was by far the largest with 500 rooms and 20 boarding houses, encompassing an entire block.⁶⁹ Other businesses thrived during the decade, with one retail store performing as much business in the mid-1880s as the entire town did in the previous decade.

Not only was the commercial industry flourishing during the 1880s, but residential growth was booming in Palatka. Nearly three-quarters of all lot sales in the Palatka Tract occurred during the decade, in addition to laying out seven new subdivisions. The demand for housing was so high that supply could not keep up and newcomers were renting out houses before the foundations were laid.⁷⁰ In addition to residential structures, several other types of buildings were produced including seven churches, four schools, and a jail. Utilities were introduced to the city in the decade, with a limited telephone exchange in 1884, gas works in 1886, and the Palatka Water Works in 1887. Streets were improved by installing new sidewalks in the downtown area and the Hammock, as well as improving conditions of St. Johns Avenue.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Sanborn Map 1892, Sheet 4

⁷⁰ HPA, 1981



Figure 6. Bird's Eye View of Palatka, 1884.

The Gem City began to experience the end of an era by the late 1880s and early 1890s because of several factors. The steamboat and railroad industry lost momentum in Palatka due to less freight traffic due to the arrival of an ocean-going freight steamer and lost competition with Jacksonville. The citrus industry was also hit hard by the “Great Freeze” of 1894-1895, when temperatures dropped to fourteen degrees, decimating citrus groves in much of North Florida. Prior to the freeze, an annual average of 2.34 million boxes of oranges were produced statewide. Production fell to 147,000 boxes in 1895-1896, then 218,000 boxes in 1896-1897.⁷¹ The local citrus economy never fully recovered, and many residents lost their fortunes overnight. The combination of the decline in Palatka’s major industries, brought the Golden Age to an end by the close of the nineteenth century.

1901 – 1941: The Florida Land Boom and Great Depression

Although Palatka never regained its former prominence, the city was able to prosper by the early twentieth century. Its economic revival was fueled by small manufacturing industry, particularly with wood products and by-products production firms. Despite waning steamboat traffic, Palatka continued to take advantage of its favorable geographic location as it did in the past and maintained its reliability as a transportation and market center. Railroad operations proved to be a successful industry after the Golden Era, with three lines servicing out of Palatka including the Atlantic Coast, Georgia Southern and Florida, and the Florida East Coast.⁷² By the early 1900s, Palatka underwent several major changes in

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² Ibid.

the railroad industry. The city was no longer the headquarters or southern terminus of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway by 1903, however, a new terminal was built in 1905 and in 1908 a new Atlantic Coast Line Depot was constructed. Although not as prosperous as the decades preceding, business owners recognized the importance of the railroads as a source of economic stability.

Other areas of the transportation industry made its impression on Palatka in the early 1900s. Florida was developing a state highway system as the trucking industry was emerging, strengthening Palatka's role as a market and shipping town. In 1910, a wooden bridge for motorized vehicles was constructed over the St. Johns at Laurel Street, which was only feasible for a short period of time until the need for a larger bridge became more apparent.⁷³ Several state highways were completed during this period, connecting Palatka with other cities including Gainesville, St. Augustine, Orange Mills, and Melrose. To meet the demands for a larger and more sturdy bridge, the \$1.25 million dollar Putnam County Memorial Bridge was constructed at the foot of Reid Street. The steel bridge symbolized a new era in Palatka, embracing the modern approach in the development of society.

With the arrival of the modern era, the residential areas improved with paved streets, concrete curblines, sewers, and telephones. By 1915, there were twelve miles of vitrified brick and about twenty miles of concrete sidewalks in Palatka.⁷⁴ Between 1898 and 1915, twenty-eight percent of the buildings in the South Historic District were constructed and another thirty percent in the following fifteen year period.⁷⁵ The Hammock continued to be a well-sought after neighborhood at the turn of the century and after. Consistent with other areas of the state, Colonial Revival was the prominent style at the turn of the century. By the early 1910s, architectural tastes shifted, and Bungalows became the predominant residential style.

Between 1910 and 1919, twenty subdivisions were platted with the majority situated between twelfth street and the Heights. By 1915, the residential population of Palatka reached 7,000 out of the approximately 20,000 of Putnam County.⁷⁶ All types of commerce lined the streets of the business district, particularly along Lemon Street, Reid Street, and 1st Street. Along Lemon Street were an array of businesses such as restaurants, barbers, tailors, grocers, meat and fish shops, cobbler, boarding houses, soda shops, pressing club, a movie theatre, hotel, paint and hardware shops, and drugeries. On the outer edges of town stood lumber related production buildings, including Porter Bros., Saw & Planing Mill, Wilson Cypress Co., and a gasoline refinery called Gulf Refining Co. By the early twentieth century, Palatka became a center for wood product manufacturing, with two dozen factories producing a wide range of products.

The Black section of the city, Newtown, had expanded in all directions since its early stages of growth. By the mid-1910s, the area had several churches including Calvary Baptist Church, Mt. Tabor Baptist Church, Emanuel M.E. Church, and New Bethel A.M.E. Church. Recreational halls were frequented by the Black community members including the Odd Fellows Hall, St. Joseph's Aid Society Hall, and the K.O.P. Hall. Newtown's public school, Central Academy (NR 1998), was the first "Negro standard high school," and first public school of any kind in the state to be accredited.⁷⁷ The original building was constructed in 1892 but was later destroyed in a fire in 1936. Within less than a year of the fire, Florida

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Palatka City Directory 1915, p. 13

⁷⁵ Palatka South Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Section 8, Continuation Sheet p. 2

⁷⁶ Palatka City Directory 1915, p. 13; Sanborn Map Company, Aug, 1915, sheet 1

⁷⁷ Central Academy National Register of Historic Places Registration Form 1998

architect, Roy A. Benjamin, completed architectural drawings for a new school. Benjamin was responsible for designing public and education buildings including the Florida Theatre (NR 1982), Fire Station #14, Park Lane Apartments, Leon Cheek Residence (NR 1985), San Marco Theater, Kirby Smith



Figure 7. Memorial Bridge over the St. Johns River,
Courtesy of Florida Memory

Junior High School (NR 1983), and many other well-recognized buildings in the state.⁷⁸ On August 4th, 1936 the county Board of Public Instruction entered into an agreement with the Work's Progress Administration (WPA) to begin construction on the new school immediately, and continue until the end of the year. Whatever expenses remained unfinished were to be carried out by the county. Classes began the following school year session of 1937-1938, operating classes for grades one through twelve. The school remained in use until 1969, then was used for summer classes until 1971 when it closed following desegregation.

World War I took the lives of sixteen men from Putnam County. To commemorate these men, a memorial comprised of four bronze statues was dedicated on November 11, 1927, at the two ends of Memorial Park Bridge after it was completed. The life-size statues depicting soldiers and sailors were created by American sculptor, E.M. Viquesney, who was nationally known for his "Spirit of the American Doughboy" sculpture. The term "Doughboy" is thought to have originated as a nickname

for the troops of General John Pershing's American Expeditionary Forces, who traveled to war-stricken Europe to join allied forces in World War I.⁷⁹

The major land boom experienced across Florida in the 1920s was felt locally in Palatka. Reminiscent of the major boom during the late nineteenth century, the city of Palatka underwent major land development and an influx of newcomers. Within the first half of the decade, thirty-three subdivisions (66%) of all plats filed during the 1895-1930 were partitioned by developers. The majority of new subdivisions were located west of the railroad tracks at Twelfth Street.⁸⁰ Leading real estate and construction firm, Palatka Development Co. was heavily responsible for the twenties boom, in which they developed subdivisions, paved streets, and built houses. Between 1920 and 1923 the firm constructed sixty-eight buildings in Hillcrest, Parkview, and Palatka Development Co. subdivisions.⁸¹ In 1924, the community west of the Palatka, known as Palatka Heights or The Heights, was annexed and officially absorbed by the city.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ The National WWI Museum and Memorial

⁸⁰ HPA, 1981

⁸¹ HPA 1981

Rapid expansion of the city during the land boom occurred with both residential and municipal improvements. By 1926, thirty-five miles of city streets had been paved, and in the following year the Memorial Bridge was completed. Although no longer extant, the bridge was of modern design spanning across the St. Johns River as a two-lane automobile bridge (**Figure 7** and **Figure 8**). The construction of the bridge, which was built at the foot of Reid Street, changed the entire central core of the downtown area of Palatka. Previously the center of downtown was a compact area. However, the new highway “forced the area to develop in a lineal pattern decentralizing the core,” thus influencing new building development to spread out.⁸² Other improvements occurred in the city during the 1920s including new parks, a municipal golf course, a new county jail, two private hospitals, and a new high school. The population of Palatka did not increase as rapidly when compared to other cities in the state. By 1928, the population steadily reached just over 8,000 inhabitants.⁸³

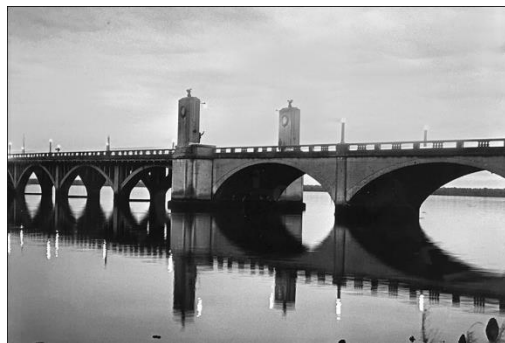


Figure 8. Image of the Memorial Bridge. Photo courtesy of Mr. Larry Beaton.

Development slowed down in the city of Palatka by the time of the Great Depression. Although the city saw little growth during the 1930s, several major projects were undertaken. Commissioned by philanthropist James R. Mellon, the Larimer Memorial Library (NR 2008) was built in 1930. The library was designed by prominent Jacksonville architect Henry J. Klutho, the first architect in Florida registered with the American Institute of Architects. Klutho was an innovative modern architect, who was part of the then radical movement in American architecture, now called the Prairie School. Klutho also designed Prairie style Hotel James (NR 2019) in downtown Palatka on St. Johns Avenue. The Larimer Memorial Library was designed in the Classical Revival and Art Deco styles. The form and fenestration are reflective of classical style and the ornamentation of Art Deco.⁸⁴ The library was one of the most modern and up to date libraries in the South at the time, housing more than 50,000 volumes and reserving space for current newspapers, magazines, and bulletins. After serving the community for 62 years the library became the Larimer Arts Center in 1992.

As part of the New Deal Works Progress Administration, work began in 1933 to develop the Palatka Ravine Gardens. The project’s intention was to stimulate economic recovery of Palatka by developing tourism. Designed by Richard Forester, the gardens are an outstanding example of planned public landscape, with a vernacular approach to using local materials and built by local craftsman. The main flora planted in the garden were azaleas, along with petunias, oleanders, roses, hibiscus, Japanese magnolias, wild plums, dogwoods, bougainvillea, and flame vines. The program successfully brought in tourism to the city of Palatka and provided a recreational facility for locals and tourists.

⁸² Quagliana 1978

⁸³ Palatka City Directory 1928, p. 9

⁸⁴ Larimer Memorial Library National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Continuation Sheet Section 8, p. 1-2

World War II and Modern Palatka

By the beginning of World War II, growth was seemingly stagnant in the area. Although Palatka was the largest city in Putnam County, it was only home to 6,500 people by 1939.⁸⁵ As was common to many towns throughout the country, the city suffered as the population moved to residential neighborhoods away from the city center.

The 1970s continued the erosion of Palatka as suburban shopping malls and neighborhoods continued to allow residents to live farther from the traditional city center, thus furthering the demise of the city center. Within the decade, the population of Putnam County increased 20 percent. In 1978, 15 University of Florida landscape architect students suggested downtown redevelopment alternatives, including the addition of “trees to shade shopping areas, the installation of underground utility lines, additional parking spaces, and rerouting traffic away from the river.”

In the 1980s, Palatka continued to see “a general deterioration in the area, with the abandonment of some larger single-family homes and the conversion of others into apartments. Low rents and absentee ownership...resulted in a loss of pride in appearance...”.⁸⁶ In 1987, the City formed a Code Enforcement Board to empower the city to impose fines if no action was taken to correct deficiencies. Prior to the creation of the board, violations were given to the State Attorney’s Office with little implementation.⁸⁷ In 1988, the South Side Neighborhood Association was created with the main goal being to condemn and demolish houses that are past repair and restoration in order to return the area back to single-family housing.⁸⁸

Moving into the 1990s and the 2000s brought along additional progress and setbacks. In 2001, an *Orlando Sentinel* article enthusiastically praised Palatka stating “ ‘Palatka bashers’ have their point. A plug-ugly highway gashes the town...[b]ut spend a couple of days in Palatka and you can’t help but be captivated by a revival in the making.”⁸⁹ In 2002, an article titled “Palatka prefers nickname: Town splashed in paints wants title to be ‘Mural City of Northeast Florida’ . In an effort to “drum up civic pride and interest in the downtown revitalization project” a mural project was initiated by the Conlee Mural Committee in the commercial district along St. Johns Avenue where painters and muralists create historically influenced people, objects, and events that tell a unique history Palatka. The murals include images of Billy Graham; natural plant life found in Palatka and highlighted the NR-listed Ravine Gardens; “Harlem Nights in Palatka;” the “Mary Lawson Hospital;” and a depiction of the Palatka Train Depot. The murals have become a major draw for tourists and Putnam County Tourist Development Council created a walking a driving tour.⁹⁰

The 2008 Recession was difficult for Putnam County and the City of Palatka to recover from, like most places in the country, as businesses closed and residents left the county. Putnam County became one of Florida’s poorest counties. In a January 2020 *Palatka Daily News* article stated, “a positive ending to

⁸⁵ Works Progress Administration [WPA] 1939, p.353-356, 512

⁸⁶ Treen, Sana. “Fight against blight mounting around historic Palatka homes.” *Florida Times-Union*. 26 December 1988.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ Hiller, Herb. “Palatka offers biking, hiking, history and lots of promise.”

⁹⁰ Word, Ron. “Palatka prefers nickname: Town splashed in paint want title to be ‘Mural City of Northeast Florida.’” Article by the *Associated Press* located in the Tallahassee *Democrat*. 26 March 2002.

the century's second decade has area leaders feeling upbeat as 2020 and a new decade arrives."⁹¹ Growth plans, initiatives, and revitalization efforts are currently on-going in Palatka. The historic Hotel James was placed on the National Register in 2019 and the former JC Penny building now houses the Bingo Palace. Azalea City Brewing Company opened in the former Coca-Cola Building and additional plans are in the works for the building itself. Additionally, Palatka was designated as a Trail Town in 2019. However, the global COVID-19 pandemic that halted the world, once again appeared to cause major setbacks to progress.

In HPA's report, *Cultural Resources Survey of Palatka, Florida* in 1981, a positive message was offered that still holds true to today:

City officials are determined to encourage a redevelopment of the district's economy and of its vitality by, among other devices, restoring its architectural characteristics, and to renew civic pride in the appearance and function of an area that expresses in its architecture the significant role that Palatka played in the nineteenth and early twentieth century development of Florida.

Through various incentives and local and national recognition of districts, including incentives for the restoration and preservation in Palatka as a significant place, the city can be better prepared to navigate its future with its past securely preserved.

Area Histories for the National Register Historic Districts

North Historic District

By 1829, only a military supply depot remained in Palatka. A few civilians remained with the US Army at Fort Shannon, located in Palatka stretching "for about four present-day blocks along the river from Madison to Laurel Streets, located within the North Historic District (NHD). The only remaining extant building is the Officers' Quarters (PU00387), Palatka's oldest extant structure (c1842). In 1843, the same year R.R. Reid, son of Florida's fourth territorial governor, Robert R. Reid, took ownership of the Palatka Tract following the death of Nehemiah Brush. At the time, Palatka consisted of a 14-block area bounded by Madison, Laurel, Fourth (then known as Second Street) and the St. Johns River. That same year, Palatka obtained a city charter.

The decades following the Civil War represented Palatka's "Golden Age" when the "Gem City of the St. Johns became the state's principal freight and transportation point, profiting from the export of citrus."⁹² "Reid's Garden" is essentially what would become the NHD, bounded by Reid and Bronson Streets, the river, and Fifth Street. The area was highlighted for its "costly residences" and large landscaped lots or orange trees and ornamental shrubbery.⁹³ As the "Golden Age" came to an end at the beginning of the twentieth century, the residential area began to "reflect the arrival of the modern area with paved streets, concrete curblines, sewers, and telephones...[and] striking examples of Victorian architecture...were joined by the Colonial Revival and Bungalow residences...".⁹⁴

⁹¹ Smith, William. "A New Vision: Putnam County welcomes a new decade filled with hope." *Palatka Daily News*. 18 January 2020. <https://www.palatkadailynews.com/around-putnam/new-vision>

⁹² Ibid, Section 8, page 2.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Ibid.

The NHD was listed in the National Register in 1981. The NHD was established as a late 19th- and early 20th – century residential neighborhood and consists of 11 blocks north of downtown that have retained their original 1850s grid pattern. The NHD is roughly bounded on the east by N First Street and the St. Johns River; on the west by N Fifth and Fourth Streets; on the south by Main and Madison Streets; and on the north by Bronson Street. The period of significance established at the time of its listing was from 1840 to 1931 as the NHD exhibited architectural styles that range from the “late territorial and early statehood years through the “Golden Age” of the 1880s and early 1890s, to the period of recovery that occurred shortly before the First World War and continued into the 1920s boom.”⁹⁵ At the time of listing, the NHD consisted of 71 contributing buildings and 16 non-contributing buildings.

South Historic District

When John Bartram, a British royal botanist, explored northeast Florida in the 1760s, he discovered signs of “an ancient plantation” in 1765 and in 1774, his son, William, discovered an encampment on the banks of the river, “probably on the site that was to become known as the “hammock” and which is now included within the South Historic District.”⁹⁶

In 1829, the South Historic District (SHD) consisted of the southern portion of Fort Shannon where only an estimated 50 civilians remained in Palatka after skirmishes with the Seminole. However, the city doubled in population and expanded to 80 blocks following the Civil War with the establishment of three distinct residential neighborhoods, the choicest of which called the “Hammock” – the are south of the business district where “elegant residences” and “palatial homes” were located amid tall magnolias and moss-covered oaks.⁹⁷ As the population grew, “the city encouraged development by extending several streets and grading River Street as far as the southern city limit.”⁹⁸ The Hammock remained a popular residential area, and at the time of listing, 28% of the buildings were constructed between 1898 and 1915 and another 30% were constructed from 1916 and 1930.

The SHD was listed in the National Register in 1981 and boasts ornate and grand houses reflecting the “Golden Age” of Palatka. The SHD was established a late 19th and early 20th – century residential neighborhood and currently consists of 23 blocks of the area south of downtown that have retained its original pattern as they were first platted in the 1840s and 1850s. The SHD is known locally as “The Hammock” and is bounded by Laurel, Crill and Morris Streets and the St. Johns River. The period of significance established at the time of its listing was from 1852 to 1930, however one building, the Coca-Cola Bottling Plant building (c1939), is also considered contributing to the SHD. The SHD contains four churches. Unlike the NHD, the SHD also includes commercial and educational buildings located north of Laurel Street where residential density is considerably lower.⁹⁹ At the time of listing, the SHD consisted of 169 contributing buildings, and 41 non-contributing buildings.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁵ Ibid, Section 7.

⁹⁶ Palatka South Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Section 8.

⁹⁷ Ibid, Section 8, page 2.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ Ibid, Section 7, Continuation Sheet p. 1-2

¹⁰⁰ Ibid, Section 10, page 3.

Central Downtown Historic District

The commercial and business district of the town, St. Johns Avenue was, and is, "the principal avenue for business in the community..."¹⁰¹ The 1884 fire consumed St. Johns Avenue and its associated buildings, between South Second and Reid Streets, taking with it "four of the major hotels, the bank, railroad and steamship offices, and fifty other businesses..."¹⁰² Reconstruction began quickly, and by 1887, 24 brick buildings had been reconstructed in the downtown area, providing Palatka's designation as the "brick city" and by the end of the decade "a new commercial center once again lined with shades trees, especially palmettos."¹⁰³ In 1894, St. Johns Avenue was paved with brick and was the first City street to be covered at public expense.

Following World War II, the business district suffered as the population moved to outlying residential neighborhoods and areas. The development of suburban shopping malls in the 1970s furthered the loss of the downtown area. Research and documentation provided by HPA at the time of their survey noted that the storefronts had undergone significant alterations and are potentially buried beneath "vacuous facades", however "the styles have remained remarkably consistent and the details of buildings that are still evident show considerable similarity from one building to another."¹⁰⁴

The recommended boundary of the downtown district consisted of five blocks along St. Johns Avenue beginning at the St. Johns River to S Fifth Street. At the time, the proposed district consisted of 33 buildings dating from 1885 to 1930.

¹⁰¹ FMSF Form PU00746, "Palatka Historic Business District." Recorded June 1981.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

Architectural Context & Analysis

Historic buildings in Palatka model typical architectural styles with some regional adaptations to climate, materials, design, and function. The earliest structures in the city consisted of temporary thatch buildings while settlers established their claims and could save money to build proper houses and structures. Materials from throughout the city became more readily available as faster transportation became accessible to more and more parts of the country through train and later auto usage. As communications developed, methods of construction and styles of buildings expanded. Some styles are interchangeable across residential and commercial uses while a select few styles remained more typical of a specific typology. The various architectural styles described below include those prevalent in Palatka. These styles are representative of resources from the early settlement period to beyond the established period of significance; including representations of the post-World War II era, and contemporary or mid-century modern architectural styles experienced nationally.

Virginia Savage McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*, Second Edition, was used to develop the stylistic details of each of the following architectural styles. Other sources used are cited as such.

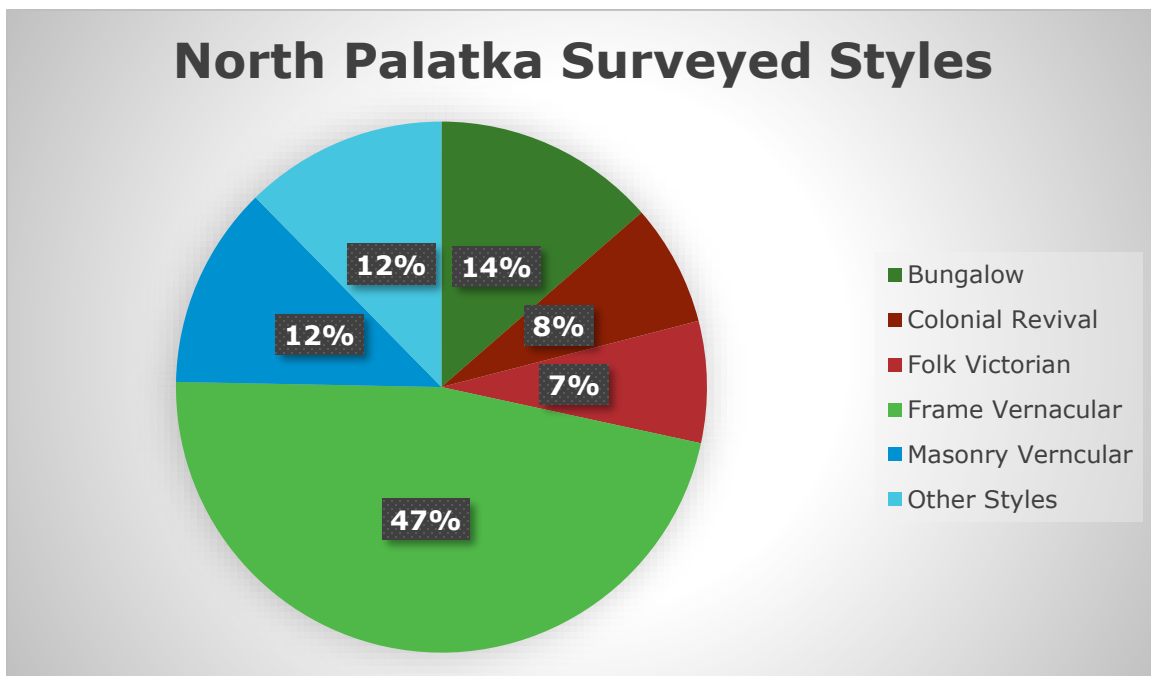


Figure 9. Surveyed resources in the northern portion of the city.

The "Other Styles" not specially listed in the chart make up an estimated 12% of the surveyed styles combined. This portion includes the following: Georgian Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Neo-Classical, and Tudor Revival; and modern styles of architecture, such as Mid-Century Modern, Minimal Traditional, Ranch.

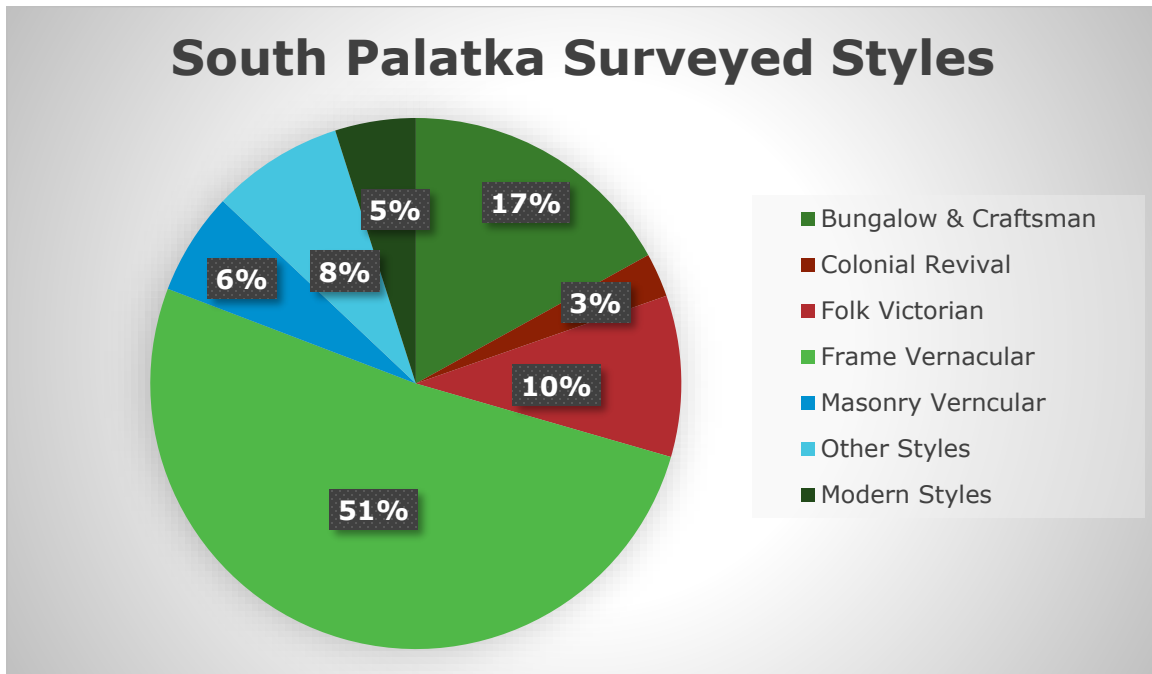


Figure 10. Surveyed resources in the southern portion of the city.

The “Other Styles” and “Modern Styles” not specially listed in the chart make up an estimated 13% of the surveyed styles combined. “Other Styles” include Commercial, Greek Revival, Industrial Vernacular, Mediterranean Revival, Mixed, none-dominant, Neo-Classical, No Style, Prairie, Queen Anne and Romanesque. “Modern Styles” include American Foursquare, Mid-Century Revival, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch. This portion includes the following: American Foursquare, Commercial, Georgian Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Neo-Classical, and Tudor Revival; and modern styles of architecture, such as Mid-Century Modern, Minimal Traditional, Ranch.

Dominant Styles

Bungalow & Craftsman, 1905 – 1930

Popularized in California, these architectural styles were featured in building plan advertisements and catalogs which made them widely accessible to the public. They were implemented throughout the early twentieth century into the pre-WWII era. Building plans are rectangular or L-shaped under low pitched gable, cross-gable, or hipped roof. Details include knee-braces, exposed rafter tails, full front porches under the primary or a secondary roof with corner posts or battered posts and are often set on piers or a ventilated stem wall foundation. Siding was most often horizontal boards in a clapboard or novelty profile, and windows could be single or paired double hung sash with divided lights on the upper sash. Bungalows have low and simple lines with wide projecting roofs and exposed rafters, with one or two-stories, large porches, and occasional dormers. The Bungalow can be described as a diluted vernacular of the Craftsman style, and the high-styled Craftsman buildings are less common. Examples of Bungalows are shown in **Figure 11** and are located at 118 Dodge Street (PU00158), 618 River Street (PU00421), and 508 N Second Street (PU00270). Examples of the Craftsman style are shown in **Figure 12** and are located at 417 Kirby Street (PU01134) and 415 Emmett Street (PU00177).



Figure 11. Example of Bungalow style buildings from left to right: 118 Dodge Street (South District, PU00158), 618 River Street (South District, PU00421), and 508 N Second Street (North District, PU00270).



Figure 12. Example of Craftsman style buildings from left to right: 417 Kirby Street (South District, PU01134) and 415 Emmett Street (South District, PU00177).

Colonial Revival, 1880 – 1955

A few buildings in Palatka can be characterized as Colonial Revival, based on features that relate back to Georgian, Adamesque, and Dutch architecture. Along the Atlantic coast, this style also evolved into Southern Colonial architecture. It became a dominant model for houses during the late nineteenth century until the onset of the mid-century architectural era. Characteristics include pedimented entry porches framed with columns or sidelights with a fanlight transom, gable returns, and paired double hung windows with multi-pane glazing. The form is typically a rectangular two-story plan with brick or clapboard siding under a hipped, cross gable, or gambrel roof. Facades are symmetrical and may exhibit an eclectic mix of features from any of the original influences of the style. Examples of Colonial Revival resources in Palatka are shown in **Figure 13** and are located at 421 N Third Street (PU00295), 105 Morris Street (PU01149), and 510 River Street (PU00417).

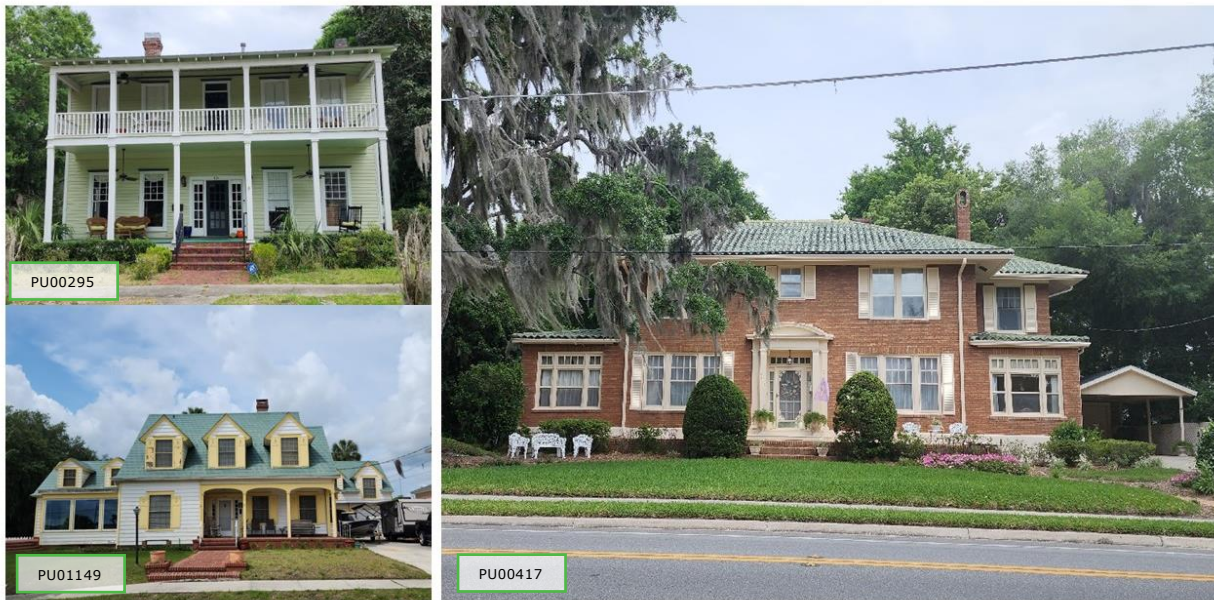


Figure 13. Examples of Colonial Revival style buildings, left to right: 421 N Third Street (North District, PU00295), 105 Morris Street (South District, PU01149), and 510 River Street (South District, PU00417).

Folk Victorian, 1870 – 1910

The Folk Victorian style (a subtype of Frame Vernacular) is common throughout the United States and has many distinct local forms. The form of the structure is a typical simple folk house, but is distinguished with elaborate Victorian detailing, usually Italianate or Queen Anne at the porch and/or cornice. These typically include fine spindlework and turned or chamfered piers, along with lace-like spandrels. Folk Victorian structures have simpler forms that are often symmetric, unlike the sprawling form of the Queen Anne style. Folk Victorian structures are largely due to the development of the railroad. Access to the heavy woodworking machines that could produce inexpensive Victorian details became widely available as the new rail lines crossed the country. These details could be added to houses as they were constructed, and fashion-conscious homeowners could add it to their existing buildings. Examples of the Folk Vernacular style are shown in **Figure 14** are located at 220 Madison Street (North District, PU00201), 600 N Third Street (North District, PU00300) and 400 N Fourth Street (North District, PU00374).

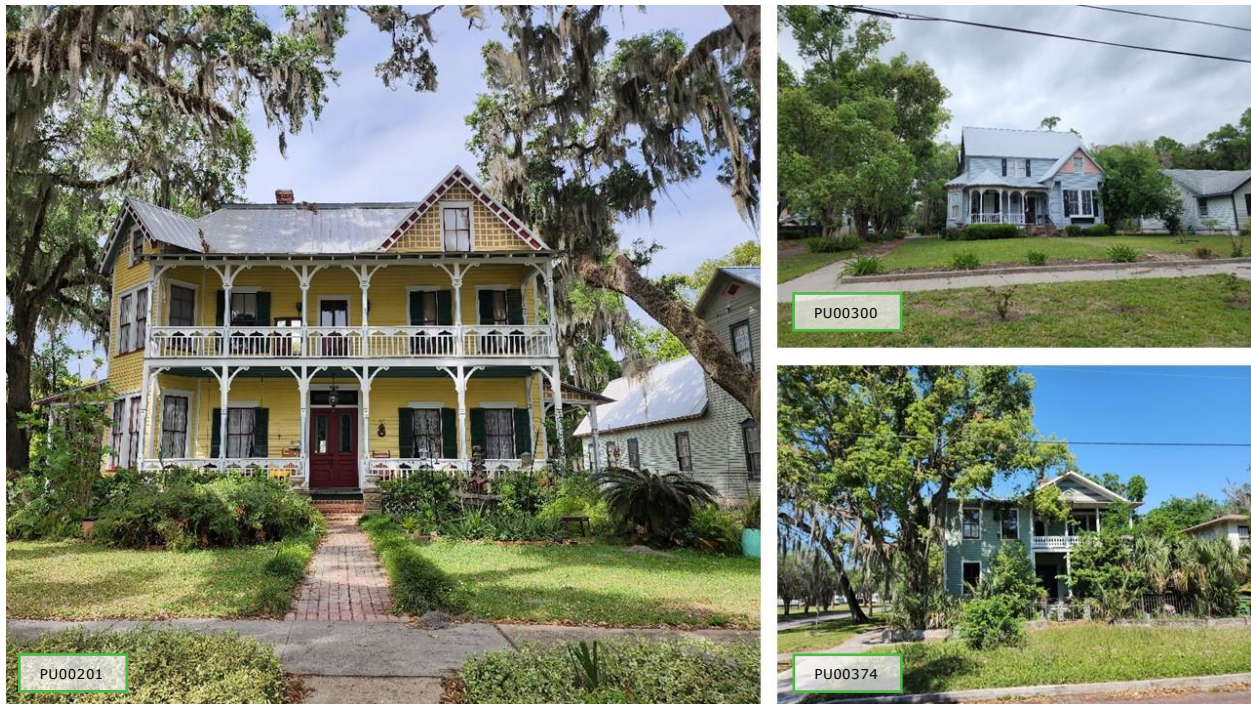


Figure 14. Examples of Folk Victorian style buildings, located in the North Historic District, left to right: 220 Madison Street (PU00201), 600 N Third Street (PU00300), and 400 N Fourth Street (PU00374).

Frame Vernacular

Wood frame buildings are a typical building pattern for residential housing. Frame Vernacular buildings generally feature a gable or hip roof, horizontal board siding such as weatherboard or novelty siding, front porches with a separate roof structure, regular window opening patterns, and minor detailing that can include exposed rafter tails, corner boards, and porch brackets and spindles. Plan types are rectangular and are supported with pier system foundations. Porches, symmetrical fenestration patterns, and overhanging eaves allow for maximum ventilation. Solid wood framed buildings lost favor by the 1950s as manufactured concrete masonry units (CMU or concrete block) became more economical and popular. Other stylistic influences can be seen to a minor degree, such as Colonial Revival window detailing, and Bungalow or Craftsman knee braces, rafter tails, and cross gable roof patterns. Examples of Frame Vernacular resources are located in **Figure 15** located at 520 Oak Street (South District, PU00326), 617 Kirby Street (South District, PU00235), and 420 Olive Street (North District, PU00352).



Figure 15. Example of Frame Vernacular buildings left to right: 520 Oak Street (PU00326), 617 Kirby Street (PU00235), and 420 Olive Street (PU00352).

Masonry Vernacular

Like Frame Vernacular, Masonry Vernacular is a prominent style found in St. Augustine. If not available locally, masonry units could be easily transported by the 1920s when the material started to gain popularity. Some buildings apply details of the Mediterranean Revival styles popular in the 1920s while others borrow from the Art Deco and Moderne styles of the 1930s and 1940s. Exterior finishes are stucco or masonry veneer including brick, stone, and rough faced concrete block. Brick may be used to form windowsills and lintels as a distinct texture and scale from the smooth faced façade. Masonry Vernacular structures are typically asymmetrical but maintain regular window openings and by the 1940s, the building form shifted from a rectangular to an L- shaped plan with a shallow roof projection. Front porches were also typical in residential Masonry Vernacular buildings and more often are inset under the primary roof or cross-gable extension. Examples of Masonry Vernacular resources are shown in **Figure 16** and are located at 503 N Fourth Street (North District, PU01178), 518 N Third Street (North District, PU01175), 606 Olive Street (North District, PU01928), 612 Emmett Street (South District, PU01133); and 610 Kirby Street (South District, PU01135).



Figure 16. Examples of Masonry Vernacular buildings, left to right: 503 N Fourth Street (PU01178), 518 N Third Street (PU01175), 606 Olive Street (PU01928), 612 Emmett Street (PU01133), and 610 Kirby Street (PU01135).

Modern Styles

Minimal Traditional, 1935 – 1950

Evolving out of the Depression Era, Minimal Traditional house represent restraint and economy without being austere. Primarily used for residential construction, the forms are compact and simple L-shaped, or rectangular with a shallow projecting cross gable roof with a low to moderate pitch and little to no eave. Facades are finished with wood siding, smooth stucco, brick, asbestos, or masonry veneers with varied windows that include casement, picture, and multi-pane or one-over-one sash windows arranged asymmetrically. There is little architectural ornamentation. As stated in *A Field Guide to American Houses*, in post-war developments the style is often found alongside early Ranch houses. Examples in Palatka include features such as front porches with wood columns and traditional cornice and eave details. An example of a Minimal Traditional resource in Palatka are shown in **Figure 17** and are located at 303 N 4th Street (North District, PU01176), 518 Mulholland Park (North District, PU01912), 115 S 9th Street (South District, PU01939), and 114 S 9th Street (South District, PU01938).

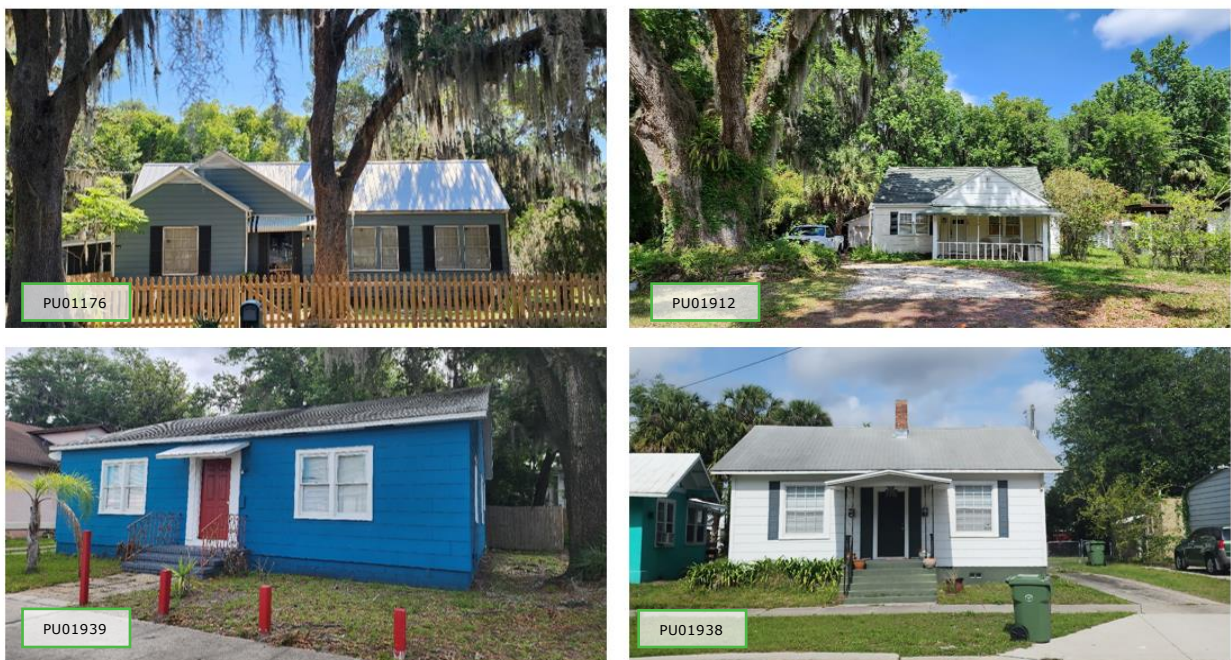


Figure 17. Examples of the Minimal Traditional style buildings, left to right: 303 N 4th Street (PU01176), 518 Mulholland Park (PU01912), 115 S 9th Street (PU01939), and 114 S 9th Street (PU01938).

Ranch, 1935 – 1975

While the Ranch style was a California design from the 1930s, it did not reach widespread use until the post-WWII period of the 1950s when it became the most popular form for residential construction. Most obvious characteristics include the wide, horizontal emphasis from the broad roof line and rectangular or L-shaped plan, picture window detail, asymmetry, and simple front entry which may be understated or detailed with aluminum porch supports and a multi-paneled wood door. Chimney features or slightly offset roofs accentuate the overall roof line and there may be attached carports, breezeways, or garages. Early iterations of the Ranch (sometimes called Ranchettes or Early, Minimal, or Compact Ranches) were typically smaller with less detailing, but still feature the strong horizontals and other characteristics of the later, more refined iteration of the style. Examples of the Ranch style are shown in **Figure 18** and are located at 115 Mulholland Park (North District, PU01902), 412 Mulholland Park (North District, PU01903), and 320 N Third Street (north District, PU01172).



Figure 18. Examples of Ranch style buildings, left to right: 115 Mulholland Park (PU01902), 412 Mulholland Park (PU01903), and 320 N Third Street (PU01172).

Mid-Century Modern, 1945 – 1990

The Mid-Century Modern style of architecture primarily dates from the post-World War II era (1945-1960) and is an adaptation of various modernist movements. Frequently referred to as “Contemporary,” it was popular between 1945 and 1990. Buildings were often constructed of concrete block or other masonry units with slab foundations; common features include low-pitched gable or flat roofs with medium to wide overhanging eaves, slanted beam pole supports, smooth stucco exterior, and awning or jalousie windows. Eventually, windows became a key feature of many spaces as they became larger and more prominent, such as trapezoidal windows in gable ends or window walls of single pane fixed glass. Another characteristic often used with this style is decorative grilles or ornamental masonry elements incorporated into the front porch or exterior carport wall and commonly referred to as concrete screen or “breeze” block. The style has a refined simplicity and is found regularly in residential structures in Florida communities as well as public buildings as architects moved to this style of architecture. Examples of Mid-Century Modern resources in Palatka are shown in **Figure 19** and are located at 514 Mulholland Park (North District, PU01910), 120 Main Street (North District, PU01166), and 212 S 5th Street (South District, PU01158).



Figure 19. Examples of the Mid-Century Modern style buildings, left to right: 514 Mulholland Park (PU01910), 120 Main Street (PU01166), and 212 S 5th Street (PU01158).

Other Resources

During the survey the following styles were documented with the districts, however, were not dominant styles. This section highlights the lesser, but nonetheless, important styles located within the surveyed areas.

Greek Revival, 1825 – 1860

The Greek Revival style of Architecture became the dominant American domestic styles during the 1830s to 1850s. Archaeological investigation at the turn of the 19th-century shifted interest to Grecian models. Additionally, Greece's movement toward independence during the decade of the 1820's caused the style to gain popularity in conjunction with the War of 1812 diminishing the country's "affection for British influence."¹⁰⁵ The decline of the style beginning the 1840s was replaced by both the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles. The style consists of a low-pitched gable or hipped roofs; a decorative cornice line emphasized with a wide band of trim; full-width entry porches supported by prominent square or rounded columns, typically Doric; and a front door surrounded by sidelights and a transom above. Entries are usually more elaborate. Examples of Greek Revival resources are shown in **Figure 20** and are located at 120 S Sixth Street (South District, PU00570), 110 Madison Street (North District, Officers' Quarters, PU00387), 312 N Second Street (North District, PU00269).



Figure 20. Examples of Greek Revival style buildings, left to right: 120 S Sixth Street (South District, PU00570), 110 Madison Street (North District, Officers' Quarters, PU00387), 312 N Second Street (North District, PU00269), and 420 N Third Street (PU00071).

¹⁰⁵ McAlester, p.252.

Italianate, 1840 - 1885

Beginning in England as part of the Picturesque movement, Italianate architecture emphasized rambling, informal Italian farmhouses. Reminiscent of Italian villas, the style features two to three stories; low pitch roofs with overhanging eaves and decorative brackets; tall, narrow windows; and square towers with little decorative detailing other than formal window crowns, triangular pediments, and limited cornice moldings. Most American examples of the style are town houses and are predominantly masonry construction with horizontal belt courses and quoins. By the 1860s, the style had overshadowed its earlier companion, the Gothic Revival. Most surviving examples date from 1855 – 1880, and the earliest examples have relatively simple detailing and styles while later examples are highly decorated. Examples of Italianate style resources in Palatka are shown in **Figure 21** and are located at 107 Madison Street (North District, PU00197) and 313-315 Olive Street (North District, PU00345).



Figure 21. Examples of Italianate style buildings, left to right: 107 Madison Street (PU00197) and 313-315 Olive Street (PU00345).

Prairie School, 1900 – 1920

One of the few original American styles, the Prairie style was developed by Chicago architects, including the nationally known Frank Lloyd Wright, and the more locally known John Henry Klutho, who adapted his take on the style in the northeast region of Florida. The Prairie style had a relatively short lifespan, beginning and ending in just 20 years. The style features a low pitch hipped roof (typically), widely overhanging eaves, two-stories within one-story wings and porches, and porte-cocheres. Horizontal lines are emphasized along the eaves, cornices, and facades. The residential buildings typically have large-scale porches. “The Prairie School represented such a radical change, and the greater events that have occurred in modern architecture since World War II owe much to the earlier genesis of this movement.”¹⁰⁶ Examples of the style are shown in **Figure 22** and are located at 415 Kirby Street (South District, PU00216), 407 Mulholland Park (Wilson House, North District, PU00388), the Hotel James (Main Street AOI, PU00434), and 520 River Street (Walter T. Hamm House, PU00418).



Figure 22. Examples of Prairie style buildings, left to right: 415 Kirby Street (PU00216), 407 Mulholland Park (PU00388), and 520 River Street (PU00418).

¹⁰⁶ Broward, Robert C. *The Architecture of Henry John Klutho: The Prairie School in Jacksonville*. Jacksonville Historical Society, Florida. 2003, p 38

Queen Anne Revival

The Queen Anne style proliferated throughout the country during a relatively short period. Multiple Queen Anne designs could be found in various pattern books and in *American Architect and Building News*, the leading architecture magazine of the day. While the style can often be characterized as “rambling,” there are compact examples – including 414 Olive Street (North District, PU00349) **Figure 23**. Queen Anne buildings have as few continuous planes as possible across elevations, which begins with highly irregular floorplans, made possible by balloon framing. This leads to multiple roof forms with a heavy use of front-facing and cross gables. Wide single-story porches are also very common that can often continue to side elevations. Furthermore, by utilizing bays and towers, the horizontal planes of the building are constantly interrupted. The style also separates the wall plane vertically, often using gable and upper story overhangs and wall projections. Queen Anne buildings also make heavy use of different decorative wall textures, most often through various wood shingle patterns and spindlework. Other, less common variants make use of Classical details, such as Palladian windows and columns (known as Free Classic); Tudor Revival features, most notably half-timbering; and patterned masonry. Other examples of the Queen Anne style are shown in **Figure 23** and are located at 627 Emmett Street (South District, PU00194), 605 N 3rd Street (North District, PU00101), and 603 Emmett Street (South District, PU00096).

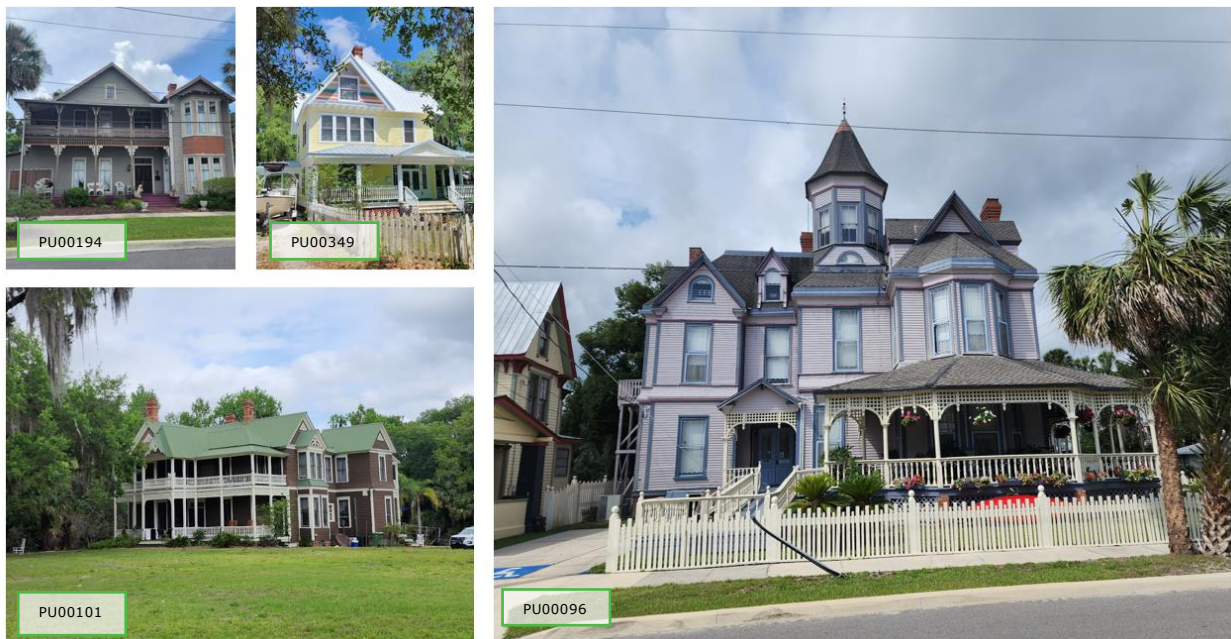


Figure 23. Examples of Queen Anne Revival style buildings, left to right: 627 Emmett Street (PU00194), 414 Olive Street (PU00349), 605 N 3rd Street (PU00101), and 603 Emmett Street (PU00096).

Churches

A total of six churches were surveyed and recorded as part of this project, two of which are listed in the NRHP. These buildings are found throughout both districts and along US Highway 17/Reid Street. The city could consider a walking tour that highlights the architectural styles and significance of the congregations within the community. The buildings not listed in the NRHP appear to have integrity and significance and may be worthy of local recognition. Examples of the recorded churches in Palatka are located in **Figure 24** including St. Mark's Episcopal Church (PU00094), First Baptist Church (PU00324), First Presbyterian Church of Palatka (PU01932), St. Monica Catholic Church (PU00497), and First Presbyterian Church of Palatka (PU00497).

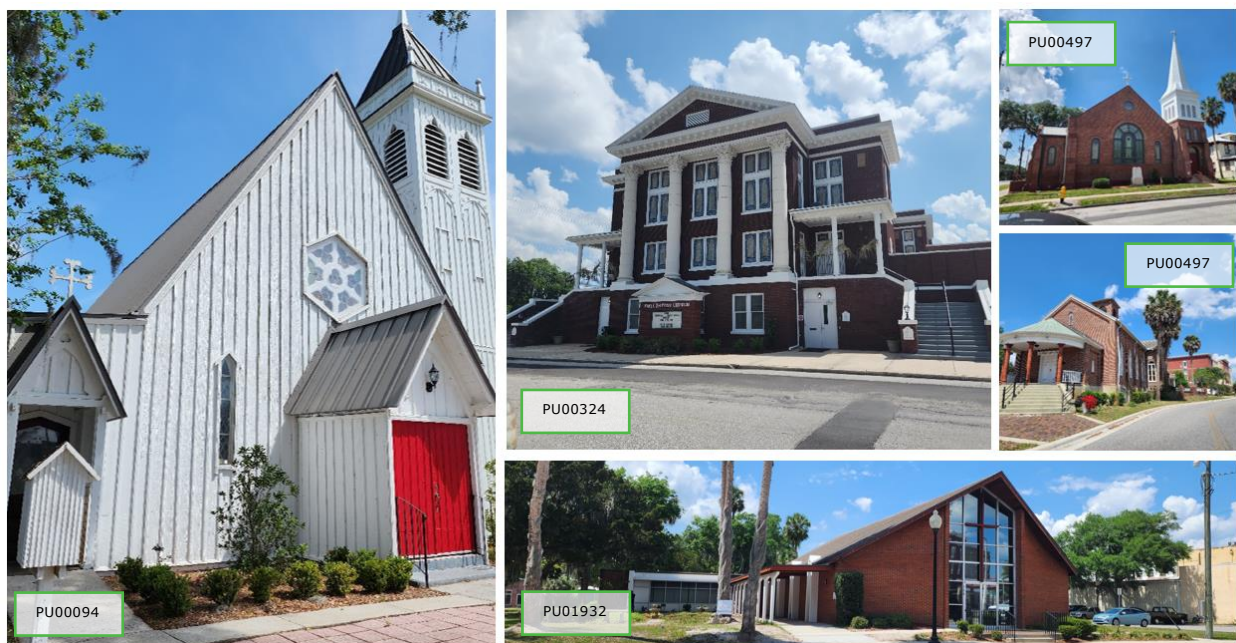


Figure 24. Churches of Palatka, Left to Right: St. Mark's Episcopal Church (PU00094), First Baptist Church (PU00324), First Presbyterian Church of Palatka (PU01932), St. Monica Catholic Church (PU00497), and First Presbyterian Church of Palatka (PU00497).

Cemeteries

One cemetery and one single burial place were recorded within this survey. The vault of Judge Issac Hopkins Bronson, one of the first appointed judges in Florida¹⁰⁷, and spent most of his adult life in Palatka (.¹⁰⁸ Buried on the estate in 1855, as was custom at the time, Judge Bronson was reinterred at Oak Hill Cemetery in 1977 (**Figure 25**).¹⁰⁹



Figure 25. Vault of Judge Issac Bronson (PU02107).

The Westview Cemetery (PU01619, **Figure 26**) was updated as part of this survey. The cemetery appears to be in good condition and appears to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. According to previously recorded and submitted data to the FMSF in 2005, a NRHP Registration form was submitted for the property, however it appears to be a work-in-progress. Established in 1841, the cemetery is the last resting place for multiple significant people of Putnam’s history, including William Dunn Mosely, the first governor of Florida under statehood (1845 – 1849), soldiers of the Seminole Indian Wars, “Judge Benjamin Putnam (County namesake), “...several mayors of Palatka, prominent businessmen, state legislators, heroes and heroines of the Civil War, as well as the average citizen that is the backbone of a community.”¹¹⁰ The Cemetery maintains a historic “white” section; a “Black” section, and St. Monica’s Cemetery which adjoins the latter...”.¹¹¹ The cemetery appears to have significance as an early burial place for Palatka residents (Community Planning and Development) and may also be eligible for its architecture, both the monuments and headstones as well as the gazebo.



Figure 26. Images of Westview Cemetery (PU01619).

¹⁰⁷ Judge Bronson was appointed as US Judge prior to Florida’s Admission as a State in 1840.

¹⁰⁸ Greer, Diane. “Bronson-Mulholland House.” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Florida Department of Historical Resources, Tallahassee. April 25. 1972.

¹⁰⁹ Florida Historic Marker. “Bronson-Mulholland House.” 2014.

¹¹⁰ On file with the Division of Historical Resources, Florida Master Site File: PU01619.

¹¹¹ Hoffman, Lynn A. and Mary E. Murphy-Hoffman. “Our Heritage: Palatka, Florida’s Historic Westview Cemetery.” 2005. Within the NRHP Registration form for the Westview Cemetery (PU01619). On file with the FMSF.

Survey Results

The historic architecture of Palatka is representative of statewide and national trends in architecture during the nineteenth and twentieth century. Based on survey criteria, 480 resources were surveyed and assessed during the survey. Of those, 395 were recorded with the FMSF form; of those 51 are newly recorded resources and 344 are updated resources. The balance of the resources includes 85 demolished resources; and three resource that was identified as having two FMSF Site IDs for one resource (known in this report as “duplicates”).

The second page of the FMSF Historical Structure form, requires the consultant to provide an “Opinion of Resource Significance” with the following questions:

- Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?
- Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?

The choices for answer are “yes,” “no,” and “insufficient information.” Answers to these questions are the consultant’s professional opinion, based upon NRHP criteria. The NRHP district eligibility was evaluated based on whether or not the resources retain the ability to meet district criteria if the resources fell within the bounds of a district or whether or not it could be included in a district. The form does not provide a place for local criteria; however, criteria for locally designating an individual resource at the local and national level can be similar and generally speaking, a resource that appears to be eligible on the national level will most likely meet local criteria. As part of this survey, 21 resources appear to be eligible for designation (or are already listed).

Resources that are listed in the NRHP or have already been identified for inclusion in the NRHP by SHPO (as noted on FMSF), were recorded as “yes,” meets individual criteria. If a resource’s individual eligibility was noted as “insufficient,” it notes that the resource is likely eligible as a locally designated or landmark and/or for inclusion in the NRHP due to its apparent high integrity and design, but more research regarding potential alterations and/or historic context is needed to make a final determination (see **Potential Local Individual Landmarks** on page 73).

“Insufficient Information” marked under district eligibility identifies resources as those that could be contributing but do not meet the current period of significance or are located in areas that are outside the current boundaries but could be contributing if the boundaries were expanded. More information regarding these statements is located in subsequent sections regarding the historic districts results.

Analysis of Survey Findings

The following analysis includes a statistical review of the survey findings and, when coupled with the **Architectural Context** section, is a narrative of the historical evolution of the architectural styles documented. A list of building addresses, styles, and dates of construction is in a comprehensive inventory found in **Appendix A**. Data has been provided to the City of Palatka and the SHPO as a GIS shapefile for incorporation into their spatial database.

The recorded architectural styles represent a highly diverse mix of resources. The five most common styles are Vernacular, Frame (174) and Masonry (31), followed by Bungalow & Craftsman (54), Colonial Revival (13), and Folk Victorian(31). The remaining style types are found in **Figure 27**.

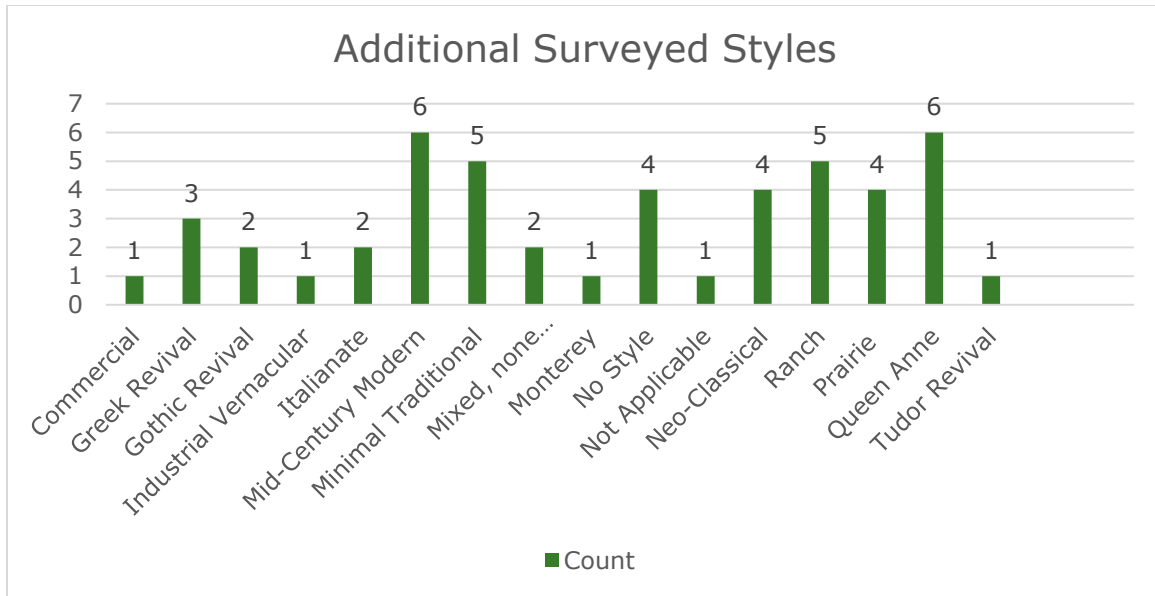


Figure 27. Total count of resources recorded during the City of Palatka Survey outside of the top five listed styles.

The development of buildings in the City of Palatka can be grouped into seven periods (**Figure 28**). Organizing resources into periods associated with development is more meaningful than simply classifying buildings by decades. The periodization strategy associates buildings within their larger contexts and with events that dictated the development of the city. While some periods clearly saw more activity than others, construction remained relatively consistent between 1845 and 1917.

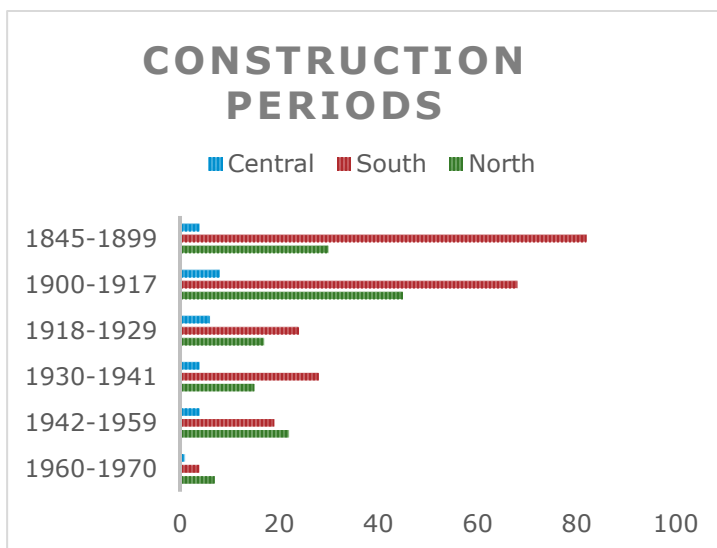


Figure 28. Recorded resources by period of construction.

Approximately 30% of the recorded resources were built prior to 1900, and approximately 32% were constructed after World War I prior to the Florida Boom of the 1920s. The subsequent two decades saw an estimated growth of 13% per decade. After World War II, growth stagnated at 12% before falling to less than 1% during the 1960s and 1970s. The lack of dramatic construction changes following the first two decades of the 20th century is represented in the architectural trends and development of the historic districts.

In addition to the two historic districts, the area between the NHD and the SHD

was surveyed using the windshield survey method, but not recorded. Although not listed in the NRHP, the area has locally been determined to be the Main Street District. The area is not included in the survey results or subsequent district breakdowns. More information on the resources in the Main Street District can be found in the **Conclusions & Recommendations** section.

North Palatka Survey

The project scope required the resurvey of historic-age resources within the surrounding area of the NHD. As the project consisted of a resurvey, known previously recorded buildings and those determined to now be of historic age were the main focus. However, with the resurvey also came with the understanding that the resources adjacent to the historic district (adjacent streets) would also be surveyed to determine the need for a potential boundary expansion. As such, the survey area consisted of the current National Register NHD and the adjacent streets within three-blocks, roughly buildings included on the streets to the south to Reid Street/US Hwy 17 and west to N Seventh Street (**Figure 30**). As such, a total of 150 resources were surveyed and recorded within the confines of the north survey area. A total of 135 of these resources were recorded with the FMSF Historic Structure form and the remaining 17 were determined to be demolished. Two resources were identified as “No Style.” One resource with this designation is a residential building that does not appear to exhibit an architectural style, thus the determination of “No Style” and the other is a former burial vault located on the Bronson-Mulholland of Mr. Bronson that was exhumed and is now just the vault. A list of the demolished buildings is located in the subsequent section, **Demolished Structures** on page **54**.

The survey area identified three areas:

- National Register NHD (see page **63**)
- Areas that could be expanded to include in the NHD
- North Palatka Area of Interest (see page **71**)

The district is primarily comprised of Frame Vernacular style buildings.

An additional feature of the NHD, which is not as prevalent in the SHD, is the mature tree canopy found along the majority of the streets in the NHD (**Figure 29**). This canopy is a character defining feature that represents the setting and feeling of the district, including the overall association one has to the area. The NHD also features brick paved street on most of the pathways within the district except for N Second Street and N First Street/ Mulholland Park.



Figure 29. North Historic District tree canopy and brick streets.

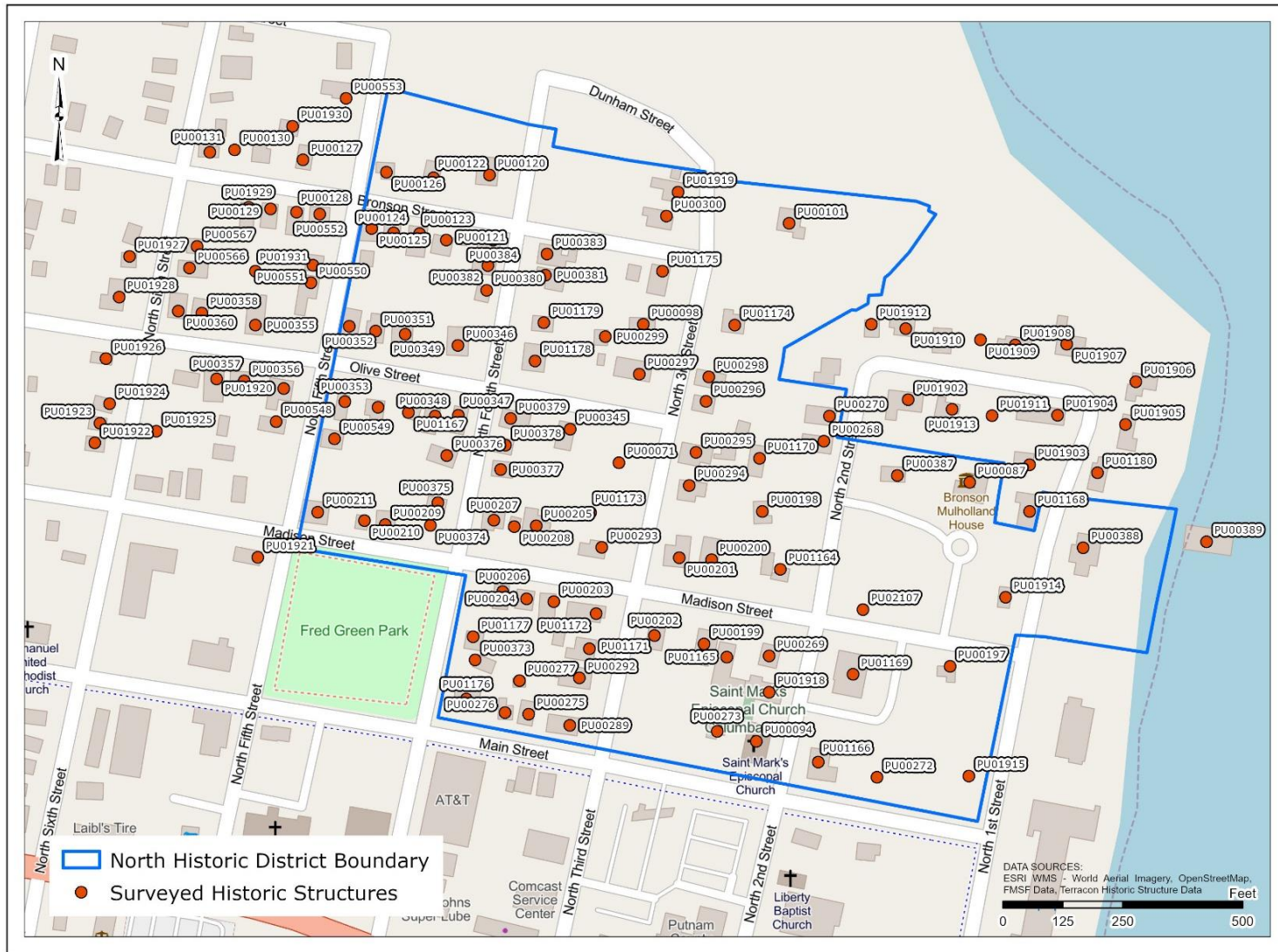


Figure 30. Recorded resources within the northern portion of the survey boundary.

South Palatka Survey

The project scope required the resurvey of historic-age resources within the surrounding area of the SHD. As the project consisted of a resurvey, known previously recorded buildings and those determined to now be of historic age were the main focus. However, with the resurvey also came with the understanding that the resources adjacent to the historic district (adjacent streets) would also be surveyed to determine the need for a potential boundary expansion. As such, the survey area consisted of the current National Register SHD and the adjacent streets within three-blocks, roughly buildings included on the streets to the southwest of Morris Street and west to S Eleventh Street (**Figure 31**). As such, a total of 265 resources were surveyed and recorded within the confines of the north survey area. A total of 227 of these resources were recorded with the FMSF Historic Structure form and the remaining 38 were determined to be demolished. One recorded resource is the CSX railroad bridge (PU02109) over Crill Avenue, northwest of the West View Cemetery. An additional non-structure resource, the Westview Cemetery (PU01619) was updated and is included as a part of this survey. A list of the demolished buildings is located in the subsequent section, **Demolished Structures** on page **54**.

The survey area identified two areas:

- National Register SHD (see page **69**)
- Areas that could be expanded to include in the SHD

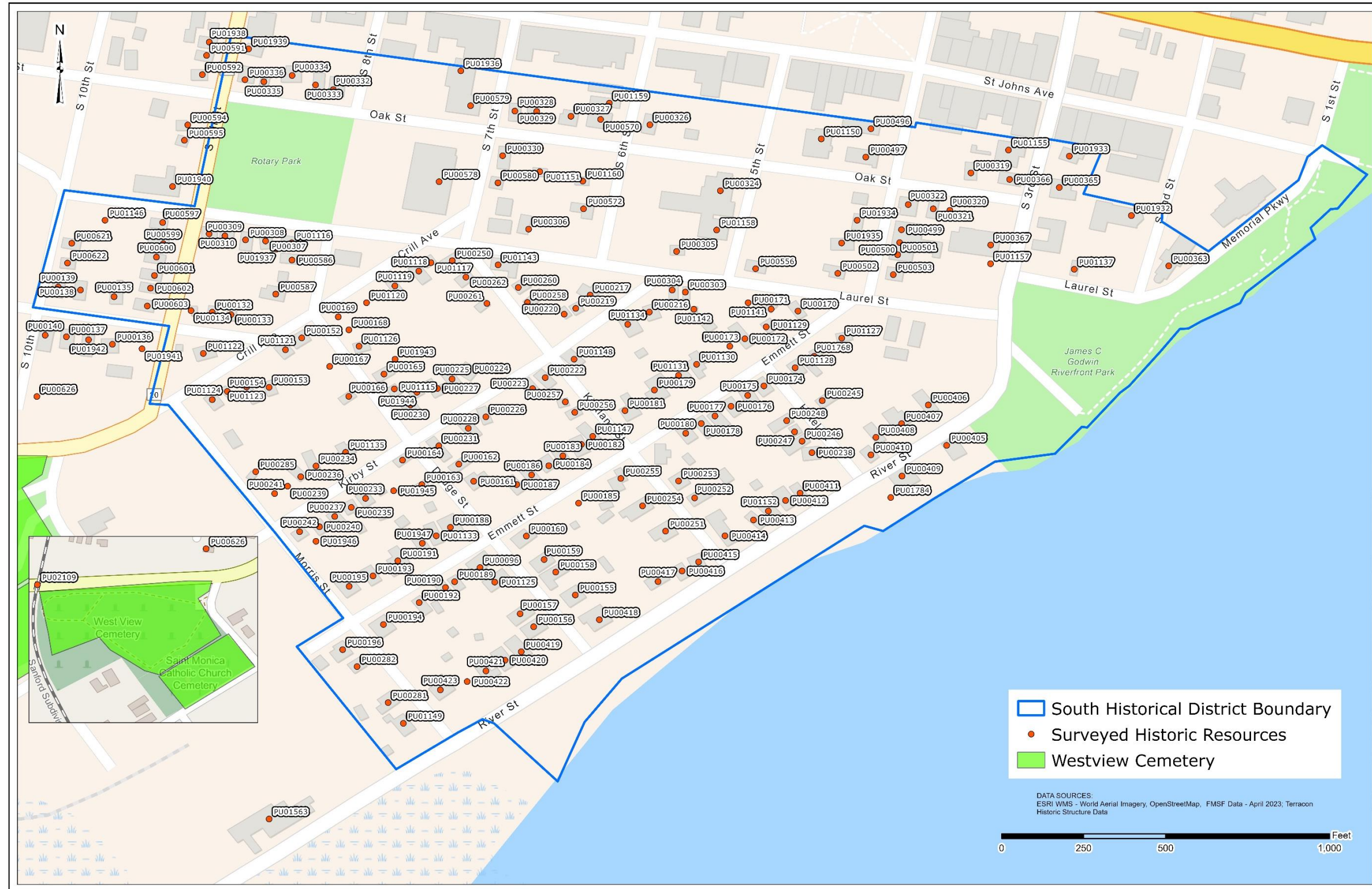


Figure 31. Recorded resources within the southern portion of the survey area.

Central Palatka Survey

As part of the general survey, the central portion between both the NHD and SHD was surveyed via both a pedestrian and windshield investigation. The area roughly includes Main Street on the north to St. Johns Avenue on the south between the St. Johns River and Eleventh Street. A total of 35 resources were recorded on the FMSF Historic Structure form, all of which appeared to be of unique style, and some have been noted for their apparent significance. In particular cases such as the Old ACL Union Depot (PU00271), the Bethel AME Church (PU00398), and the James Hotel (PU00434) have all been previously listed in the NRHP. While a great many resources appear to be significant and worthy of saving, those located along US-17/Reid Street do not belong to a historic district, nor does one appear evident. However, many of the resources that are significant could be listed on a local landmark list (if one were to be created) that would help preserve the building should any foreseeable development cause alterations to the buildings themselves. Not all of the significant, or those that can be considered significant, found along US-17/Reid Street were recorded due to the defined project work scope.

No definite district boundaries were identified; however, a general area of interest was identified along St. Johns Avenue between S Second and S Eleventh Streets. This area contains a centralized and pedestrian-friendly commercial district. General buildings of note or apparent significance were recorded as part of this survey to provide the example architecture and period of development within the district. A total of 64 buildings were surveyed within the area south of the NHD and north of SHD from the St. Johns River to Eleventh Street. A total of 34 buildings within the central survey area were recorded with the FMSF form. Of the 34 recorded, a total of 25 were previously recorded and updated and the remaining nine were newly recorded. The remaining resources appear to no longer be extant and have been documented as demolished. A list of these resources is located in the in the subsequent **Demolished Structures** section.

Demolished Structures

There has been an expected amount of demolition in the surveyed areas. Within the north survey area, 17 previously recorded buildings have been demolished. A total of six of these buildings were located within the NHD, and of those, four were previously determined to be contributing the NHD. Within the south survey area, 38 previously recorded buildings have been demolished. A total of 24 of these buildings were located within the SHD, and of those, 11 were previously determined to be contributing the SHD. Within the central survey area, 32 previously recorded buildings have been demolished.

Table 1. List of Demolished Resources within the Survey Area.

FMSF Site ID	Property Name/ Address	Year Built	Location Previous Eligibility
PU00142	1109 Carr Street	1915	Not within District
PU00151	517 Crill Avenue	1903+	South Historic District Contributing
PU00212	500 Madison Street	1903	Not within District

FMSF Site ID	Property Name/ Address	Year Built	Location Previous Eligibility
PU00215	521 Madison Street	1915	Not within District
PU00218	419 Kirby Street	1897	South Historic District Contributing
PU00221	428 Kirby Street	c1884	South Historic District Contributing
PU00229	523 Kirby Street	1915+	South Historic District Contributing
PU00232	604 Kirby Street	1924+	South Historic District Contributing
PU00259	311 Kirkland Street	1884	South Historic District Contributing
PU00274	212 Main Street	1885	North Historic District Contributing
PU00278	518 Main Street	1924	Not within District
PU00279	522 Main Street	1915	Not within District
PU00282	121 Morris Street	1915+	South Historic District Contributing
PU00283	201 Morris Street	1884	Now within District
PU00286	101 N Third St	1930	Not within District
PU00287	103 N Third St	1930	Not within District
PU00288	N Third St	1915	Not within District
PU00290	304 N Third Street	1909+	North Historic District Contributing
PU00291	Mary Teasdale House 309 N Third Street	1882+	North Historic District Contributing

FMSF Site ID	Property Name/ Address	Year Built	Location Previous Eligibility
PU00299	Loeb House 510 N Third Street	1886	North Historic District Contributing
PU00301	312 Laurel Street	1897	South Historic District Contributing
PU00302	323 Laurel Street	1897	South Historic District Contributing
PU00311	923 Laurel Street	1909+	South Historic District --
PU00323	407-409 Oak Street	1909+	South Historic District Contributing
PU00325	510 Oak Street	1915	South Historic District Contributing
PU00331	625 Oak Street	1924	South Historic District --
PU00354	508 Olive Street	1897	Not within District
PU00359	521 Olive Street	1915	Not within District
PU00368	107-111 N Fourth St	1930	Not within District
PU00369	113-115 N Fourth St	1928	Not within District
PU00372	222 N Fourth St	1897	Not within District
PU00386	101-103 N First St	1892	Not within District
PU00394	500 Reid St	1884	Not within District
PU00395	504 Reid St	1924	Not within District
PU00396	506 Reid St	1884	Not within District
PU00399	Reid St	1930	Not within District

FMSF Site ID	Property Name/ Address	Year Built	Location Previous Eligibility
PU00401	921 Reid St	1909	Not within District
PU00429	114-120 St Johns Ave	1885	Not within District
PU00446	401-405 St. Johns Ave	1915	Not within District
PU00451	522-524 St. Johns Ave	1909	Not within District
PU00463	800-802 St. Johns Ave	1915	Not within District
PU00467	811 St. Johns Ave	1884	Not within District
PU00471	1003 St. Johns Ave	1897	Not within District
PU00498	200 S Fourth Street	1860	South Historic District Contributing
PU00546	208 N Fifth St	1885	Not within District
PU00547	212 N Fifth St	1892	Not within District
PU00554	112 S Fifth Street	1924	South Historic District --
PU00555	217 S Fifth Street	1865+	South Historic District Contributing
PU00557	220 S Fifth Street	1865+	South Historic District Contributing
PU00564	307 N Sixth Street	1915	Not within District
PU00565	423 N Sixth Street	1903	Not within District
PU00568	519 N Sixth Street	1924	Not within District
PU0569A	609 N Sixth Street	-	Not within District
PU00569B	613 N Sixth Street	c1930	Not within District

FMSF Site ID	Property Name/ Address	Year Built	Location Previous Eligibility
PU00571	200 S Sixth Street	1865+	South Historic District --
PU00573	220 S Sixth Street	1884	South Historic District Contributing
PU00577	217 N Seventh St	1897	Not within District
PU00581	114 N Eighth St	1915	Not within District
PU00584	115 S Eighth St	1915	Not within District
PU00585	121 S Eighth Street	1924	South Historic District --
PU00588	106 N Ninth St	1909	Not within District
PU00590	111 S Ninth Street	1930	Not within District
PU00593	200 S Ninth Street	1897	Now within District
PU00596	216 S Ninth Street	1924	Not within District
PU00606	113 N Tenth St	1909	Not within District
PU00607	114 N Tenth St	1909	Not within District
PU00608	115 N Tenth St	1903	Not within District
PU00610	213 N Tenth St	1897	Not within District
PU00611	216 N Tenth St	1930	Not within District
PU00612	221 N Tenth St	1924	Not within District
PU00613	108 S Tenth St	1915	Not within District
PU00614	110 S Tenth Street	1915	Not within District

FMSF Site ID	Property Name/ Address	Year Built	Location Previous Eligibility
PU00616	122 S Tenth Street	1884	Not within District
PU00617	211 S Tenth Street	1924	Not within District
PU00619	219 S Tenth St	1915	Not within District
PU00620	223-225 S Tenth St	1924	Not within District
PU00627	420 S Tenth St	1909	Not within District
PU00628	109 N Eleventh St	1903	Not within District
PU01136	611 Kirby St	1910-	South Historic District Not Contributing
PU01138	418 Laurel St	1930-	South Historic District Not Contributing
PU01139	420 Laurel St	1930-	South Historic District Not Contributing
PU01140	303 Bronson Street	1925	North Historic District Not Contributing
PU01156	203 S Third Street	1930+	South Historic District --
PU01181	214 Main Street	1930+	North Historic District Not Contributing

Data Anomalies

During the course of the survey, some data was found to have inconsistencies. As much as possible, the consultant has rectified the identified inconsistencies, and a summary is included below. There were three duplicate Site ID's identified, as shown in **Table 2**. In the case of duplicate Site ID numbers, the team chose to record the resource under the earliest (lower) number. Additionally, four buildings were previously recorded that are not of historic-age. These resources were not re-recorded as part of this survey as they are not eligible for listing as contributing resources to the historic district and do not appear to be individually eligible at this time.

Table 2. Data Anomalies Table.

Duplicate Site IDs			
Duplicate Site ID	Address	District	Used Site ID
PU00299	510 N Third Street	North	PU00098
PU01162	312 S Ninth Street	South	PU00599
PU01163	311 S Tenth Street	South	PU00621
Non-Historic Previously Recorded Resources			
Site ID	Address	Year Built	
PU01132	421 Emmett Street	1981	
PU01144	620-622 Laurel Street	1985	
PU01145	707 Laurel Street	1989	
PU01153	516 River Street	1985	

Conclusions

A historic resources survey constitutes the indispensable preliminary step in a community's preservation program. It provides the historical and architectural database upon which rational decisions about preservation can be made. Further progress in preserving historically, architecturally, and culturally significant resources will depend on the decisions of City officials and residents. To assist them in deciding what steps they can take, Terracon presents the following recommendations, which are based on the team's assessment of the city and its resources and their familiarity with the current status of historic preservation in Florida and the nation.

City of Palatka Historic Preservation

Historic Preservation Board Code Sec 54.71 states that the intent and purpose of the ordinance is to protect, enhance and perpetuate properties of historic, cultural and aesthetic merit for the general welfare of the city and further declare:

- a. Retain and enhance those properties which contribute to the character of the historic districts and to encourage their adaptation for current use and to ensure that alterations of existing structures are compatible with the character of the historic districts; and
- b. Ensure that new construction and subdivision of lots in historic districts are compatible with the character of the historic districts.

To better promote preservation in Palatka, it might benefit the City to differentiate National Register and Local Historic Districts, as the differences can be substantial. A National Register District signifies the designated areas¹¹² importance to the history of the community, state, or nation. Additionally, owners of income-producing properties are allowed certain federal incentives for rehabilitation. The only "protection" or oversight the National Register status affords is "limited protection from adverse effects by federal or state involved projects."¹¹³ If no state or federal involvement is required or sought, then it is typical that the NRHP does **not** limit an owner's handling of property.

A Local Historic District, one designated by the City of Palatka and/or the in accordance with the Historic Preservation Board, is the only tool that can be effective at moderating changes to a locally designated area. Establishing a local historic district signifies the local community's importance that they place on an area. This local regulation allows an appointed commission or board to review proposed changes and alterations via a public hearing allowing for public comment and the review committee to take in all aspects of the changes.

It is understood that Palatka has an established Historic Preservation Board and an ordinance dictating that their purview is over the above mentioned districts, however, to assure the community that National Register designation does not imply state or federal oversight, the establishment of a local NHD and

¹¹² The National Register of Historic Places is a the list of individual buildings, sites, structures, objects, **and** districts. For the purpose of this conversation, the consultant is choosing to specifically highlight a designated historic area or neighborhood.

¹¹³ Projects, for example, imply state or federal permits or licenses or federal funding.

local SHD may assure local citizens of who, and who **does not**, have jurisdiction over proposed changes and alterations to individually owned properties.

Local district oversight should include regulation for both contributing and non-contributing resources; as all resources, no matter the contribution, make up the holistic integrity of a historic district. Additionally, the oversight could also include non-historic age buildings and vacant parcels within the defined boundaries to better preserve the character of the district. For example, the development of a three-story modern style residence constructed on a previously vacant parcel within the boundaries of a defined district may not be in keeping with the architectural character defining features of the district. Regulation that provides oversight and guidance concerning new development should be defined and specified in the city’s Land Use Code, not to prohibit or deny new development, rather to promote development that is in keeping with the community and neighborhood (in this case, a historically significant neighborhood).

It should be noted that altering National Register districts by changing boundaries requires a complete re-write of the National Register nomination. As both nominations were written over 30 years ago, it is likely that the new nomination would need to be significantly amended and may be financially disadvantageous, especially as both of Palatka’s Historic Districts have a large and dense concentration of buildings that are still extant. If it is determined that the City and/or Historic Preservation Board does not wish to alter the National Register nomination, but does wish to include some of the proposed alterations (increased number of buildings within current boundary or expanded period of significance), the designation of local historic districts could effectively expand oversight through a local government process. It is possible, and often likely, that National Register and Local Historic Districts do not incorporate the exact same boundaries.

National Register of Historic Places

The City of Palatka currently has three historic districts: (NHD [listed in 1983; see page 63], SHD [listed in 1983; see page 69], and the Palatka Ravine Gardens Historic District [listed in 1999; not part of this survey]), and seven buildings individually listed in the NRHP.

Table 3. Historic Properties Listed in the NRHP within the City of Palatka.

Site ID	Name / Address	Style	Year Built	Year Listed
PU00087*	Bronson Mulholland House 110 Madison Street	Georgian Revival	1845	1972
PU00094*	St. Marks Episcopal Church	Gothic Revival	1868	1973
PU00271	Old ACL Union Depot 200 N 12 th Street	Masonry Vernacular	1908	1988
PU00392	Larimer Memorial Library 216 Reid Street	Art Deco	1930	2008

Site ID	Name / Address	Style	Year Built	Year Listed
PU00398	Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church 719 Reid Street	Romanesque Revival	c1908	2016
PU00434	Hotel James 300 St. Johns Avenue	Prairie	1919	2019
PU01235	Central Academy 1207 Washington Street	Masonry Vernacular	c1936	1998

Palatka North Historic District (PU00641)

The original City of Palatka North District nomination included a total of 87 buildings, of which 71 were considered contributing (17 were considered contributing but altered) and 16 were considered to be non-contributing. The Historic District essentially encompasses “Reid’s Garden” that was noted for its “costly residences” and large landscaped lots of orange trees and ornamental shrubbery.¹¹⁴ The east, north, and west boundaries were “selected to include one of the two major collections of 19th and 20th century architecture in Palatka...[and t]he southern boundary separates residential development from modern commercial and governmental development.”¹¹⁵ The current Period of Significance for the NHD is 1845 to 1931.

According to data provided by the City of Palatka and subsequently the National Park Service and the FMSF data, there appears to be a few boundary discrepancies. This is not uncommon, as information given to the FMSF is based on proposed boundary lines, not those that have necessarily been agreed upon and confirmed by the NPS. The FMSF boundary appears to incorporate buildings south to Reid Street (US Hwy 17) between N 1st and N 3rd Streets. Within the FMSF document, two different maps exist, causing some confusion (**Figure 32**).

The FMSF boundary includes the same boundary line as the NPS boundary line, except for the portion south of Main Street between First and Third Streets. Based on research and the definition of “Reid’s Garden” provided in the North District Nomination, the FMSF boundary may have been the initial recommended boundary provided to the State and therefore, does have historic merit, but ultimately was not the boundary selected for the National Register nomination. The only list of contributing and non-contributing buildings was provided in the FMSF documentation for the NHD.

¹¹⁴ Palatka North Historic District Nomination Form, 1981. Section 8, page 2.

¹¹⁵ Palatka North Historic District Nomination Form, 1981. Section 10, page 2.

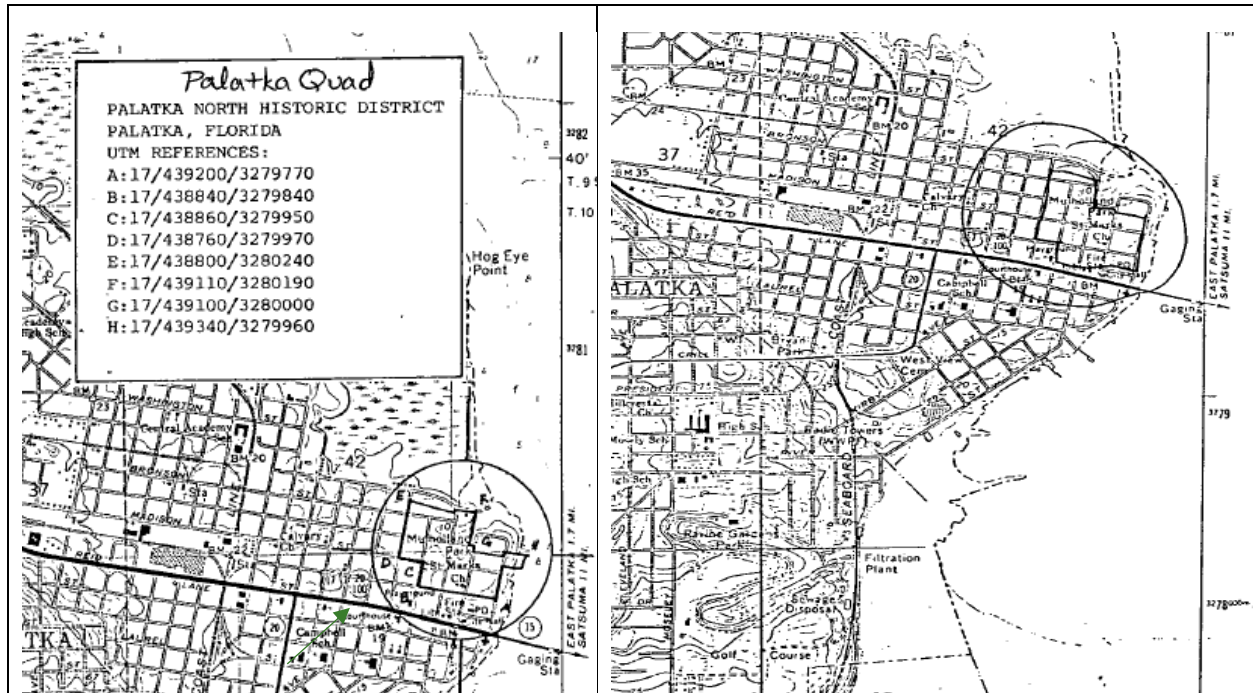


Figure 32. Excerpts of pages from the FMSF data for the North Historic District. Images show map discrepancies from page 22 (left) and page 55 (right).

In addition to the boundary discrepancy, the FMSF documentation also includes two building discrepancies:

- The Knight House, located at 415 N First Street built in 1921 is listed as a contributing building within the district boundary. According to both boundaries, this building is not included within the district boundary.
- Old City Hall, located at 201 N Second Street, built in 1917, is listed as a contributing building.

The boundary provided by the City of Palatka appears to match with the provided NPS established NRHP Historic District boundary.

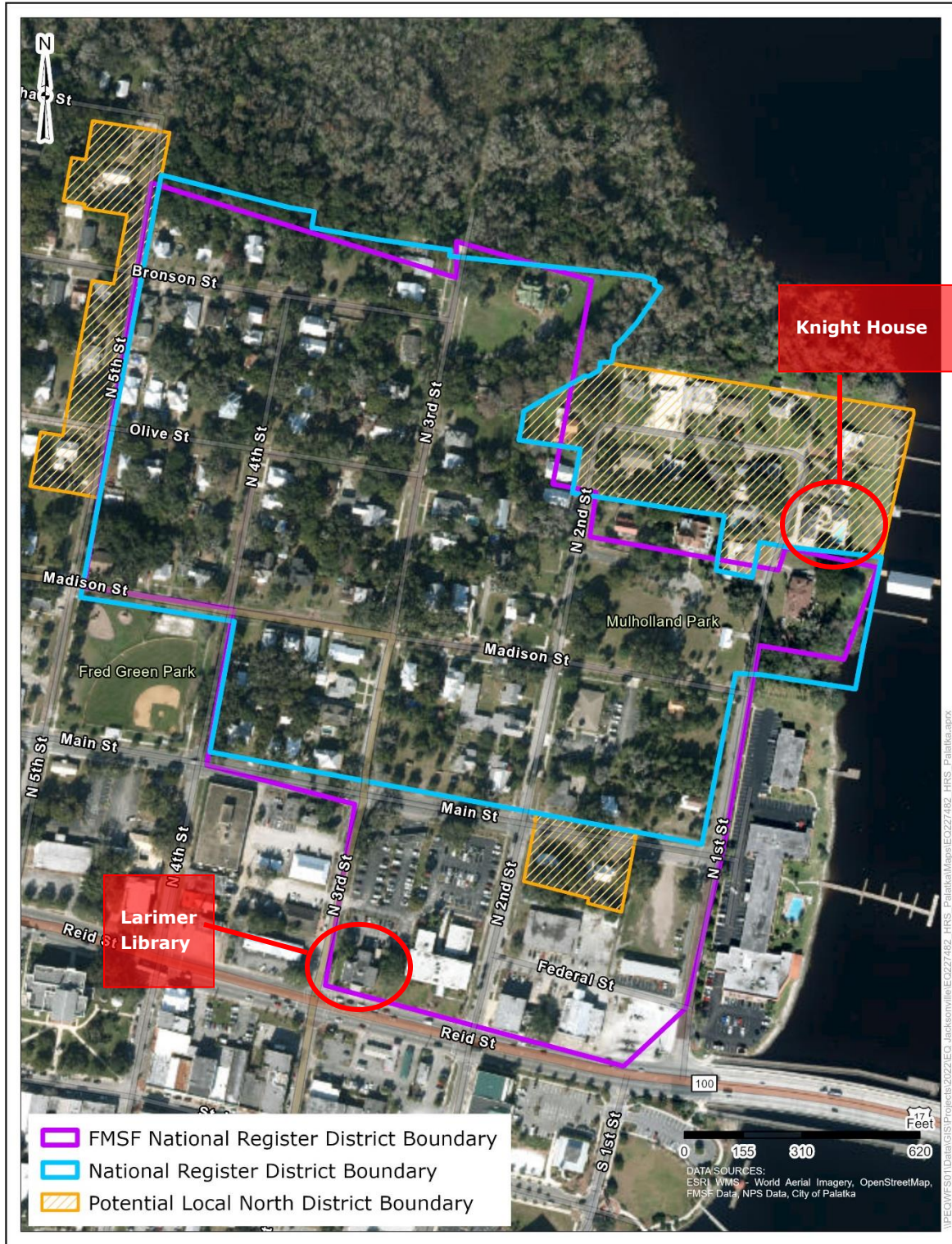


Figure 33. North District boundary discrepancies including two building discrepancies.

It is the consultant’s opinion that the boundary and/or the period of significance could be expanded to include adjacent structures that appear to be the same architectural styles and period of construction; therefore, we recommend the following proposed alterations to Palatka’s NHD:

- The alteration of the district boundaries to incorporate the residential structures on the west side of N Fifth Street;
- The alteration of the district boundaries to incorporate Mulholland Drive that was originally omitted from the original nomination;
- The alteration of the district boundaries to incorporate the two residential buildings on Main Street; and
- The alteration of the districts period of significance to end in 1954 (as opposed to its current end date of 1931) and therefore incorporate those resources that could be contributing if the period was altered.

Table 4. Surveyed North Historic District Building Eligibility Status.

NRHP Eligibility Status	Number	Percentage
Contributing	70*	61%
Not Contributing	23	20%
Insufficient Information	21	18%
Contributing, not within current Period of Significance	7	
Contributing, not within current boundary	14	
Total	114	100%

Due to the limited National Register eligibility choices on the FMSF Historic Structure form and to provide clarity to the City of Palatka, resources not presently contributing to the National Register District were designated as having Insufficient Information to contribute to the current district, as those resources are either outside the physical boundaries or the period of significance. In cases where resources appear to be contributing, but are located outside the boundary, the following statement was used on the FMSF form:

- Research does not suggest the building is individually eligible; resource retains integrity and is a good representation of the associated qualities found in the district; not currently in the district, if expanded it could be considered contributing.

In cases where the resource appeared to be contributing and was located inside the current district boundary but were built after the current period of significance, the following statement was used on the FMSF form:

- Research does not suggest the building is individually eligible. This building falls outside the Historic Districts current period of significance (1845-1931), however, if the period is expanded, it could be considered contributing.

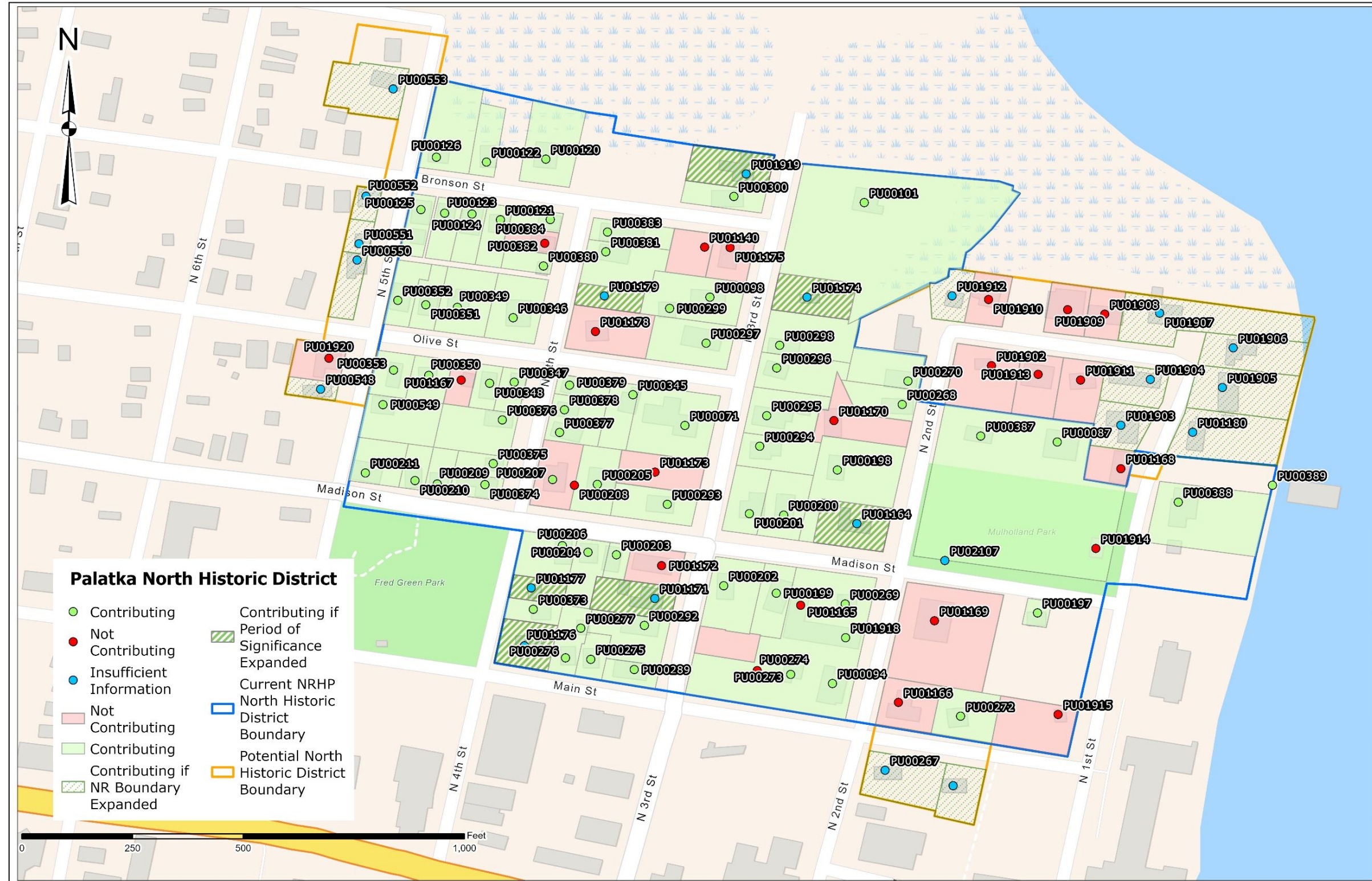


Figure 34. North Historic District depicting contributing and non-contributing parcels and points. The map also depicts the proposed district expansion.

Palatka South Historic District (PU00640)

The original City of Palatka SHD nomination included a total of 210 buildings, of which 169 were considered contributing (97 were considered contributing but altered) and 41 were considered to be non-contributing. The Historic District essentially encompasses “The Hammock” a popular residential area first identified by William Bartram in 1774. The SHD was deemed significant for its dense collection of antebellum homes and early 20th-century homes. The original period of significance is 1852 to 1930 and the district is bound by the southern half-block north of Oak Street, on the west by S Ninth Street, on the south generally by Morris Street, and on the east by the St. Johns River.

Table 5. Surveyed South Historic District Building Eligibility Status.

NRHP Eligibility Status	Number	Percentage
Contributing	169	75%
Not Contributing	44	20%
Insufficient Information	11	5%
Contributing, not within current Period of Significance	4	
Contributing, not within current boundary	7	
Total	224	100%

It is the consultant’s opinion that the boundary and/or the period of significance could be expanded to include adjacent structures that appear to be the same architectural styles and period of construction; therefore, we recommend the following proposed alterations to Palatka’s SHD:

- The alteration of the district boundaries to incorporate the residential structures on the west side of S Ninth Street;
- The alteration of the district boundaries to incorporate the residential structures on the south side of Carr Street;
- The alteration of the districts period of significance to end in 1945 (as opposed to its current end date of 1930) and therefore incorporate those resources that could be contributing if the period was altered.

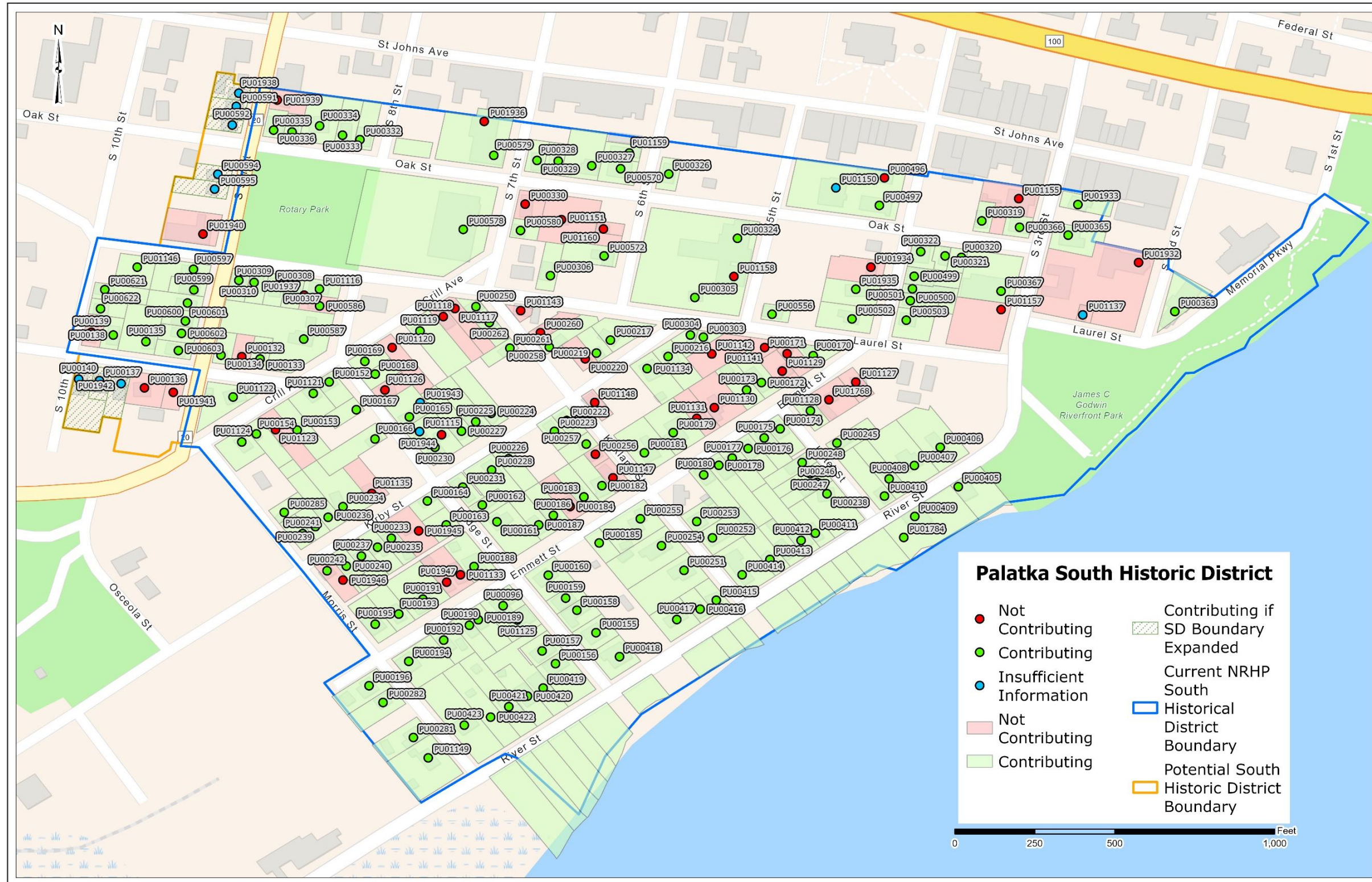


Figure 35. South Historic District depicting contributing and non-contributing parcels and points. The map also depicts the proposed district expansion.

Due to the limited National Register eligibility choices on the FMSF Historic Structure form and to provide clarity to the City of Palatka, resources not presently contributing to the National Register District were designated as having Insufficient Information to contribute to the current district, as those resources are either outside the physical boundaries or the period of significance. In cases where resources appear to be contributing, but are located outside the boundary, the following statement was used on the FMSF form:

- Research does not suggest the building is individually eligible; resource retains integrity and is a good representation of the associated qualities found in the district; not currently in the district, if expanded it could be considered contributing.

In cases where the resource appeared to be contributing and was located inside the current district boundary but were built after the current period of significance, the following statement was used on the FMSF form:

- Research does not suggest the building is individually eligible. This building falls outside the Historic Districts current period of significance (1852-1930), however, if the period is expanded, it could be considered contributing.

Areas of Interest

Both areas of interest were identified during the pedestrian and windshield investigation. It is the opinion of the consultant that further survey in these areas would benefit the history and future development of Palatka (**Figure 36**).

Main Street Area of Interest

Previously identified as part of the 1981 HPA survey, the Palatka Historic Business District (PU00746). Was defined as a five-block commercial area between the St. Johns River and S Fifth Street. A total of 33 buildings were considered contributing to the original survey area with a period of significance ranging from 1885 to 1930. The buildings and represented "Styles remained remarkably consistent and the details of buildings that are still evident show considerable similarity from one building to another."¹¹⁶

It appears that this district could be expanded upon as a greater number of historically significant buildings, both commercial and government related, have been constructed from the original 1930 suggested period of significance, and while this portion of the commercial area does seem to be the most historic, it does not include all of the buildings that could not contribute to the commercial district as growth and development has continued.

North Palatka

A windshield and minimal pedestrian survey through this area appears to indicate that more survey work is needed. Based on limited conversation and research, the area is a historically African American neighborhood. A historical resources survey would benefit the community and be a chance to provide recommendations to help preserve the area.

¹¹⁶ FMSF PU00746.

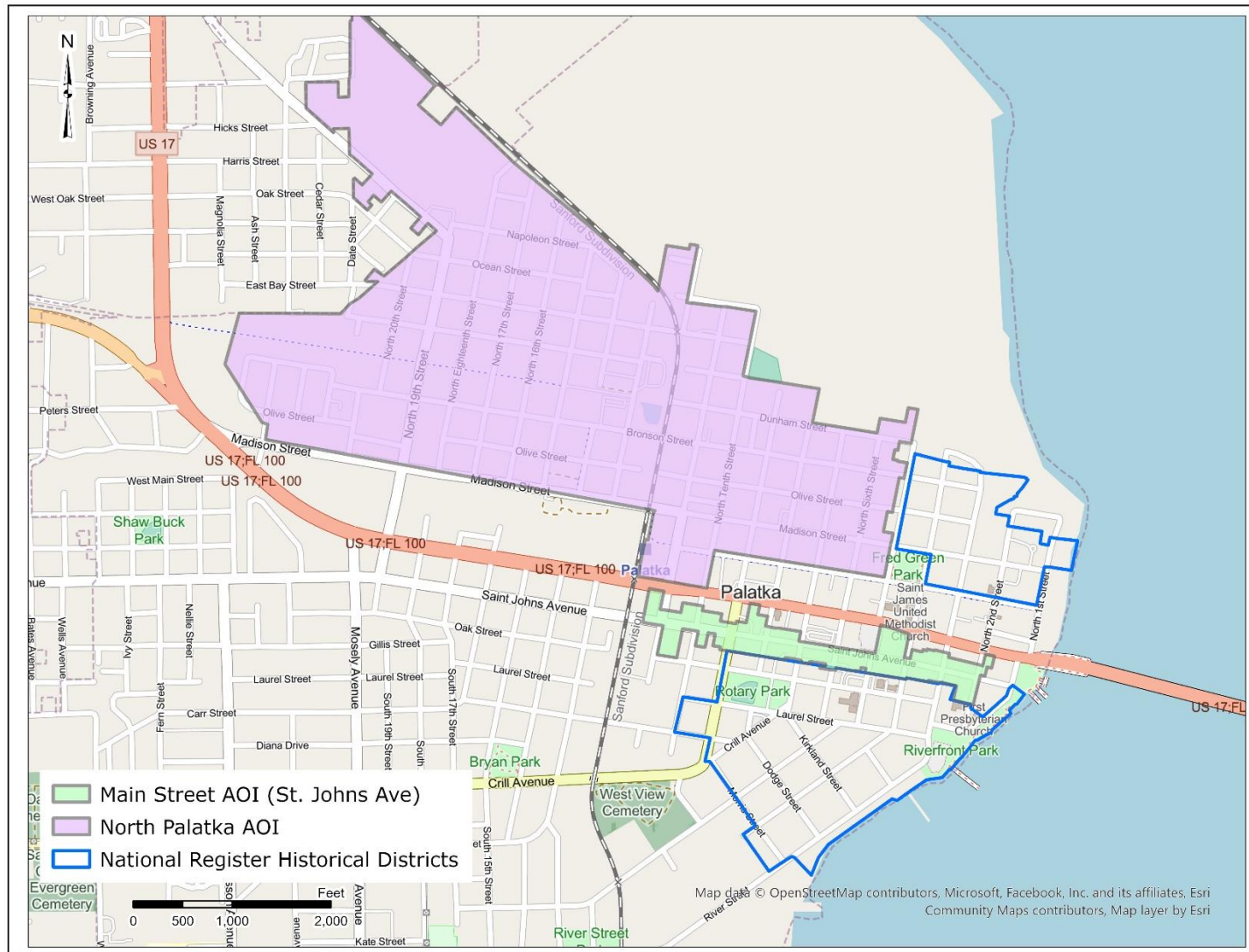


Figure 36. Map depicting the areas of interest in relation to the National Register Districts in Palatka, Florida.

Potential Local Individual Landmarks

Based on background research, field survey, and the consultant’s opinion, the following 18 historic resources appear to be eligible for some sort of recognition and designation, possibly national, but more likely local. In a few cases, such as the Conant House and Westview Cemetery, resources have documentation in the FMSF that appear to record eligibility and conversation with SHPO acknowledging, in some way, that the resource maybe eligible for listing. It would benefit these resources to be identified as such, to trigger some sort of action by federal undertakings. As of now, these resources are merely identified as “Not Evaluated by SHPO.” This following is not meant to be an exhaustive list of potentially eligible or designation-worthy resources.

Property Name/ Address	Site ID	Style/ District	Year Built	NRHP Criteria
Conant House 603 Emmett Street	PU00096	Queen Anne South Historic District	c1886	A, C
Mellon House 424 Emmett Street	PU00181	Queen Anne South Historic District	c1882	C
James Vertree House	PU00194	Queen Anne South Historic District	c1884	C
208 Main Street	PU00273	Frame Vernacular North Historic District	c1882	C
312 N Second Street	PU00269	Greek Revival North Historic District	c1869	C
First Baptist Church 501 Oak Street	PU00324	Neo-Classical Revival South Historic District	c1926	C
Fort Shannon Officers’ Quarters 110 Madison Street	PU00387	Greek Revival North Historic District	1845	A, C
Wilson House 407 N First Street	PU00388	Prairie North Historic District	c1916	A, C
William Tilgham House* 324 River Street	PU00406	Folk Victorian South Historic District	c1884	C
Canova House 326 River Street	PU00407	Colonial Revival South Historic District	c1886	C

Culbreath House 510 River Street	PU00417	Colonial Revival South Historic District	c1919	A, C
614 River Street	PU00419	Bungalow South Historic District	c1912	C
319 St. Johns Ave	PU00443	Neo-Classical	1924	
807 St. Johns Avenue	PU00466	Gothic Revival	1884	C
St. Monica's Roman Catholic Church 118 S 4 th Street	PU00497	Romanesque South Historic District	c1898	C
200 S Seventh Street	PU00578	Mediterranean Revival South Historic District	c1930	A, C
Coca-Cola Bottling Co./ Azalea City Brewing Co. 122 S Seventh Street	PU00579	Masonry Vernacular/Commercial South Historic District	1939	A, C
First Baptist Church Hall	PU01158	Mid-Century Modern South Historic District	c1972	C
Westview Cemetery	PU01619	-	c1840	A, C
Noah's Ark	PU01784	No Style – Vessel	c1930	A, C
St. Mark's Guild Hall & Rectory 310 N 2 nd Street	PU01918	Gothic Revival North Historic District	1882	C

Recommendations and Preservation Strategies

This section contains a summary of the recommendations the City of Palatka can adopt and employ as a part of its preservation program.

In general, the following recommendations are applicable:

1. Copies of this report and FMSF forms generated from the survey should be placed in the collection of the Putnam County Library and Putnam County Historical Society, as well as offered to local college libraries. Any subsequent surveys should also be made available to the public in digital format (at minimum).
2. City staff, elected officials, and residents should utilize the information contained in this report, becoming better aware of the town's historic building fabric and act to protect those historic resources. The City can offer this and additional information (on aspects like aesthetic benefits and financial incentives) through a variety of means, such as walking tours, GIS Storymaps, and the publication of digital or electronic guidebooks and/or pamphlets. The City has done a commendable job promoting the significant historic resources within the Districts with signage along the main roads, especially within the NHD. However, updating the information and refurbishing the signs is recommended.
3. Historic Preservation is one strategy to help implement sustainability. Rehabilitating and reusing buildings provides an increased commitment to the principle of preservation and sustainability. Historic buildings were designed to adapt to their environment, and, because of this, they are often energy efficient in their design. As long as a proposed measure does not diminish the historic character of a building or endanger historic fabric, then improving the energy efficiency of a structure should meet the SOI Standards for Rehabilitation.¹¹⁷ For additional information on this guidance see *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Illustrated Guidelines on Sustainability for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* by the NPS Technical Preservation Services. Terracon recommends the City encourage the preservation and reuse of traditional historic resources.
4. The City should be commended for its creation and implementation of their historic preservation ordinance and Historic Preservation Board. However, the use of the National Register Districts as boundaries for the implementation of local governance is not what the NPS intended when they created this process. It is strongly recommended that the City consider the creation of local historic districts. This may go a long way to helping local citizens understand that a National Register District is strictly designation and acknowledgement of historic significance, with no ability to tell private owners what they can (or cannot) do with their properties.¹¹⁸ The creation of Local Historic Districts will permit the City to appropriately apply rules and guidelines for buildings within the defined local districts, providing oversight for the proposed alteration through the established Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) application process. Local historic

¹¹⁷ National Park Service. "Energy Efficiency, Sustainability, and Green Building Practices in Historic Buildings." 15 September 2022. <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/taxincentives/energy-efficiency-sustainability-green.htm>

¹¹⁸ Unless government funds are provided or federal permitting is required; and, even then, the National Register only requires that avoidance be attempted, and if the historic property is not avoidable, mitigative strategies are required.

district boundaries need not be the exact boundary of the National Register Districts; however, they can be. Local districts can even use the same established criteria as the National Register.

5. The City could establish a demolition review requirement for all structures recorded in the FMSF, or are 50 years old or more, to have an updated (or completed) FMSF form on record with the City prior to demolition. The form should include architectural descriptions and the appropriate associated data, including maps and photographs.
6. Broadly speaking, the city should incorporate historic preservation initiatives and plans. For example, historic preservation should be integrated into a Historic Preservation Overlay District within the Zoning, Land Use, Community Redevelopment Agencies, and Comprehensive Plans. The City should develop a Historic Preservation Master Plan or Element within the City's Comprehensive Plan. A Preservation Master Plan should outline short-term and long-term goals for designated historic properties and districts.
7. The City's code does not currently provide for a local landmark process (individual or district). The City should consider the creation of a local process that would allow for the designation of significant historic structures that would be similar to the NRHP process, but performed on the local level. Many cities have local landmarking guidelines that follow National Register criteria.
8. The city should consider increased code enforcement within the historic districts to encourage the maintenance of or mothballing vacant buildings to prevent further deterioration and loss. The city could also consider using a checklist system to determine if a building has been properly "mothballed."¹¹⁹
9. The Historic Preservation Board should continue to undergo annual training to stay up to date on current issues and best practices, in addition to on-board training, to have a full understanding of their authority and operation. All Board members should attend at least one CLG workshop during their term. Technical assistance and training opportunities are offered by the Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation and regional trainings are held each year. CLGs may also request individual on-site trainings for their local historic board.¹²⁰ Other trainings are available through the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation, American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA), and the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions (NAPC).¹²¹ Among the Board's on-going initiatives, they should continue to request future survey work, develop financial incentives to encourage rehabilitation and restoration, and promote adequate budget allocations for qualified preservation staff.
10. Falling tree limbs cause significant damage to homes, especially historic buildings. Trees on private property can be difficult and a costly burden for homeowners to maintain in a timely and efficient manner. The city could consider employing a certified arborist to perform tree health assessments to determine the longevity and safety of the canopies. The city could also consider the development of code enforcement measures to maintain and preserve a healthy tree canopy to prevent damage to historic buildings.

¹¹⁹ See NPS Historic Preservation Brief 31: Mothballing Historic Buildings.

¹²⁰ Florida Division of Historical Resources: Certified Local Governments.

<https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/preservation/certified-local-governments/clg-faqs/>

¹²¹ An extensive list of organizations that offer trainings and education has been compiled by the National Preservation Institute and can be found [here](#).

11. The City should consider offering creative incentive programs to strengthen the relationship between owners of historic properties and code enforcement. For example, the city could consider programs that offer funding assistance to restore brick driveway aprons, provide tree maintenance and replacement on private property due to safety concerns, and façade grants for commercial properties.
12. The city should consider resiliency planning in reference to historic resource protection due to both Districts' proximity to the St. Johns River. Sea level rise, flooding, and increased storm severity are all threats to historic structures. The city should identify resources at risk and develop a mitigation plan to lower those risks during these natural disasters. This can include programs focused on tree maintenance and storm preparation for historic resources to prevent tree damage or structural damage from neglect and high winds. Older neighborhoods are often the most vulnerable with historic proximity to the water and outdated water systems. The city should incorporate the best practices for historic resources and resiliency into their initiatives and plans, where feasible.

North District Survey Area Recommendations

The area north of Main Street consists primarily of residential buildings. Main Street appears to have been altered to include mid-century commercial buildings.

1. Within the North District, Main Street is heavily traveled by pedestrians and vehicles. Stop signs are located on the north and south streets, however, they are not located east to west along Main Street allowing for vehicles to travel at an increased speed through the residential area. The City should consider traffic-calming strategies¹²² to include street scape improvements and historic signage. According to the Community Redevelopment Plan, seven vehicular accidents occurred along Main Street, all within intersections.¹²³
2. The City may consider the creation of a Local North District. This would facilitate the creation of guidelines and inclusion of additional buildings adjacent to the district guidance without having to re-create the North District nomination in its entirety.
3. Recommend survey of the North Palatka area of interest, located northwest of downtown and west of the NHD. The neighborhood appears to be a historically African-American community.
4. See page **63** for potential expansions of the National Register NHD.

South District Survey Area Recommendations

1. The City and the SHPO need to clarify the eligibility of some of Palatka's historic resources that may have been determined eligible in the past. Research has implied that both the Conant House and the Westview Cemetery are eligible for listing in the National Register. If this is accurate, it would be beneficial for the city and the respective properties to be determined eligible.
2. The city could consider the development and installation of additional historic "informational" signage throughout the South District, similar to the North District.

¹²² For example, raised intersections, roadway narrowing with the use of medians, and/or traffic circles.

¹²³ S & ME. *City of Palatka Community Redevelopment Plan*. 2021, page 68

3. See page **69** for potential expansions of the National Register SHD.

Central Main Street (St. Johns Avenue) Survey Area Recommendations

1. Recommend survey of the City of Palatka's Main Street corridor (St. Johns Avenue) to determine if a National Register District is present. Based on the limited investigation performed by the field staff, it appears likely that a historic commercial district exists.
2. The City should also consider the creation of their commercial area for the Main Street program, a technical assistance program with the goal of revitalizing historic downtowns and encouraging economic development within the context of historic preservation.¹²⁴
3. Work with the FDOT to examine traffic calming strategies and allowable way finding (new signage) opportunities along US Highway 17/ Reid Street. During field work and pedestrian inspection, it appears as though vehicular traffic traveling through the downtown area exceeded the posted speed limit of 35mph and vehicles enter the city from the bridge at excessive speeds. The City would benefit from wayfinding signage on Highway 17 calling out the commercial and historic districts to help guide drivers to these areas.

Federal Financial Incentive Programs

Tax increment financing (TIF) provides for use of the tax upon an increased valuation of an improved property to amortize the cost of the bond issue floated to finance the improvement. Tax increment financing can effectively pay for redevelopment by requiring that the additional ad valorem taxes generated by the redeveloped area be placed in a special redevelopment trust fund and used to repay bondholders who provided funding at the beginning of the project. This device is often used in commercial or income-producing neighborhoods.

State and local incentives and programs encouraging revitalization not only of enterprise zones, slums, or blighted areas, but of historic properties in general include the reduced assessment and transfer of development rights provisions and, most notably, Industrial Revenue Bonds.

Amendment 3, enacted by Florida voters in November 1992, permits counties and cities to enact legislation that offers property tax abatement to property owners who rehabilitate certified historic buildings. The legislation offers up to a ten-year tax abatement on certified improvements made to a historic property. Property owners of historic buildings should be apprised of the benefits of the legislation, which is available through the Bureau of Historic Preservation in Tallahassee.

Other incentives include (1) job creation incentive credits; (2) economic revitalization tax credits; (3) community development corporation support programs; (4) sales tax exemption for building materials used in rehabilitation of real property in enterprise zones; (5) sales tax exemption for electrical energy used in enterprise zones; (6) credit against sales tax for job creation in enterprise zones.

¹²⁴ The Florida Division of Historical Resources provides information on their website providing helpful documents, tools, and resources for more information: <https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/preservation/florida-main-street/program-resources/>

Private and Voluntary Financial and Legal Techniques

The State of Florida became increasingly active in historic preservation during the 1980s and accelerated its grants program in the closing decade of the twentieth century. It continues to spend more dollars on historic preservation than any other state in the nation. The Florida Department of State is responsible for dispersing state preservation dollars. It provides funding in the areas of acquisition and development; education; and survey and registration. The City of Palatka should confirm placement on the current mailing list of the Bureau of Historic Preservation and continue to apply for grants for appropriate projects, such as additional survey and registration projects, design guidelines, and publications. Any public or private agency or group in the city that requires current information on available loans, grants, and funding sources or programs for historic preservation is advised to inquire with:

Florida Department of State
Division of Historical Resources
R. A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

National Park Service
Technical Preservation Services
1849 C Street NW,
Mail Stop 7243
Washington, DC 20240

Florida Trust for Historic Preservation
901 E Park Avenue
Tallahassee, Florida 32302

National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue N. W
Washington, DC 20036

Among the projects for which funding may be sought are surveys of architectural and archaeological resources, preparation of National Register nominations, preparing a historic preservation ordinance and accompanying guidelines, completion of a Historic Preservation Element to the Comprehensive Plan, acquisition of culturally significant properties, rehabilitation of historic structures, and the publication of brochures, books, and videos on local heritage and architecture. There are also a variety of programs available for community development under the auspices of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

A variety of legal and financial incentives and instruments are available for use by government and citizens to assist in preservation efforts. Some are already provided through federal or state law or regulations (detailed above); others must be adopted by a local government. In most cases, the instruments that local government and residents can employ in the preservation process are familiar devices in real estate and tax law.

Voluntary preservation and conservation agreements represent the middle ground between the maximum protection afforded by outright public ownership of environmentally significant lands and the sometimes-minimal protection gained by government land use regulation. For properties that are unprotected by government land use regulation, a voluntary preservation agreement may be the only preservation technique available. For other properties, government regulation provides a foundation of protection. The private preservation agreement reinforces the protection provided under a local ordinance or other land use regulation.

Because of federal tax considerations, the charitable gift of a preservation easement is the most commonly used voluntary preservation technique. A preservation easement is a voluntary legal agreement between a property owner ("grantor") and a preservation organization or unit of government ("holding organization" or "grantee"). The easement results in a restriction placed against the future development of a property. In use as a historic preservation instrument, the easement is usually placed with a non-profit organization that is qualified to maintain it over a period of time. Tax advantages are available for some easements. Federal law permits, for example, the donation of a facade easement for the purpose of preserving the exterior integrity of a qualified historic building. Scenic or open space easements are used to preserve archaeological sites.

There are also resources available to organizations working within their communities. One of these includes the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC). LISC is a national corporation that works with organizations to provide grants for strategic planning or new programs, and real estate development grants that further revitalization.

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Glossary and Notes

A **recorded resource** is a resource documented as part of this survey on the FMSF Historical Structures form. Recorded resources are both updates and originals.

An **updated resource** is a resource that prior to this survey, was previously documented with the FMSF.

An **original resource** is a resource that was not previously updated in the FMSF and is therefore a new building record.

A **surveyed resource** is a resource that was surveyed as part of the windshield and/or pedestrian survey but was not recorded on a FMSF form.

The **National Register of Historic Places** is an official list of sites and properties throughout the country that reflect the prehistoric occupation and historical development of our nation, states, and local communities. It includes districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that have been identified and documented as being significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering or culture.

The **Florida Master Site File (FMSF)** is the State of Florida's official inventory of historical and cultural resources. The FMSF maintains copies of archaeological and historical survey reports and other manuscripts relevant to the history and historic preservation in Florida.

The term **integrity** indicates that sufficient original building fabric is present to convey the property's historic and architectural significance. The National Register breaks integrity into seven aspects or qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The **condition** of a structure is not the same as the **integrity**.

The National Park Service lists four approaches to the treatment of historic properties. They are:

- **Preservation**, which focuses on maintaining and repairing existing historic materials and retaining the property's form as it has evolved over time
- **Rehabilitation** acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historic character
- **Restoration** identifies a particular period in the building's history and removes evidence of other periods
- **Reconstruction** recreates vanished or non-surviving portions of a property for interpretive purposes

The consultant made a best effort to identify any spelling errors in the FMSF forms, but any mistakes are unintentional.

This survey did not include exhaustive research on every resource, and as such the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) form does not represent the totality of information about each recorded resource. Additionally, it should be noted that the recorded FMSF forms and associated data are the consultant's opinion based upon field inspection and use of the respective National Register and local-level criteria for determining a structure's integrity and significance. For each form recorded with this survey, further research could yield more information on its architectural style, historical significance, and designation.

Appendix A FMSF Survey Log

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

Consult *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet* for detailed instructions.

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

City of Palatka NR District Survey Update

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Historic Resources Survey Report
City of Palatka, North and South Historic District Update

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. Meghan Browning 3. Stephanie Gallagher
2. Selena Garza 4. Patricia Davenport-Jacobs

Publication Year 2023

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 114

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names M. Browning, P. Davenport-Jacobs

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Terracon City Jacksonville, Florida

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use county name, or common words like *archaeology, structure, survey, architecture, etc.*)

1. North Historic Distri 3. National Register of 5. North Palatka 7. _____
2. South Historic Distri 4. Central Downtown Hist 6. Main Street 8. _____

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, organization, or person funding fieldwork)

Name Lisa Walsh Organization City of Palatka

Address/Phone/E-mail 201 N. 2nd St. Palatka, FL 32177

Recorder of Log Sheet Selena Garza Date Log Sheet Completed 6-14-2023

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? No Yes: Previous survey #s (FMSF only)

Project Area Mapping

Counties (select every county in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Putnam 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

USGS 1:24,000 Map Names/Year of Latest Revision (attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Name PALATKA Year 2021 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name _____ Year _____ 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 3-22-2023 End 4-27-2023 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 383.00 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed _____

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: _____ meters _____ feet Length: _____ kilometers _____ miles

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (select all that apply): archaeological architectural historical/archival underwater
damage assessment monitoring report other(describe): National Register Update

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

Comprehensive pedestrian survey of historic resources within 2 National Register historic districts (Palatka North Historic District, Palatka South Historic District) and the central downtown area in the City of Palatka, FL.

Preliminary Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

Florida Archives (Gray Building) library research- *local public* local property or tax records other historic maps LIDAR
Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) library-special collection newspaper files soils maps or data other remote sensing
Site File property search Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP) literature search windshield survey
Site File survey search local informant(s) Sanborn Insurance maps aerial photography
other (describe): _____

Archaeological Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.
surface collection, controlled shovel test-other screen size block excavation (at least 2x2 m) metal detector
surface collection, uncontrolled water screen soil resistivity other remote sensing
shovel test-1/4" screen posthole tests magnetometer pedestrian survey
shovel test-1/8" screen auger tests side scan sonar unknown
shovel test 1/16" screen coring ground penetrating radar (GPR)
shovel test-unscreened test excavation (at least 1x2 m) LIDAR
other (describe): _____

Historical/Architectural Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.
building permits demolition permits neighbor interview subdivision maps
commercial permits windshield survey occupant interview tax records
interior documentation local property records occupation permits unknown
other (describe): Sanborn maps, historical aerial imagery

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? Yes No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 344 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 51

List Previously Recorded Site ID#s with Site File Forms Completed (attach additional pages if necessary)

See attached - In addition to structures, 1 of the recorded resources is a cemetery and 2 are resource groups (NR districts).

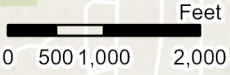
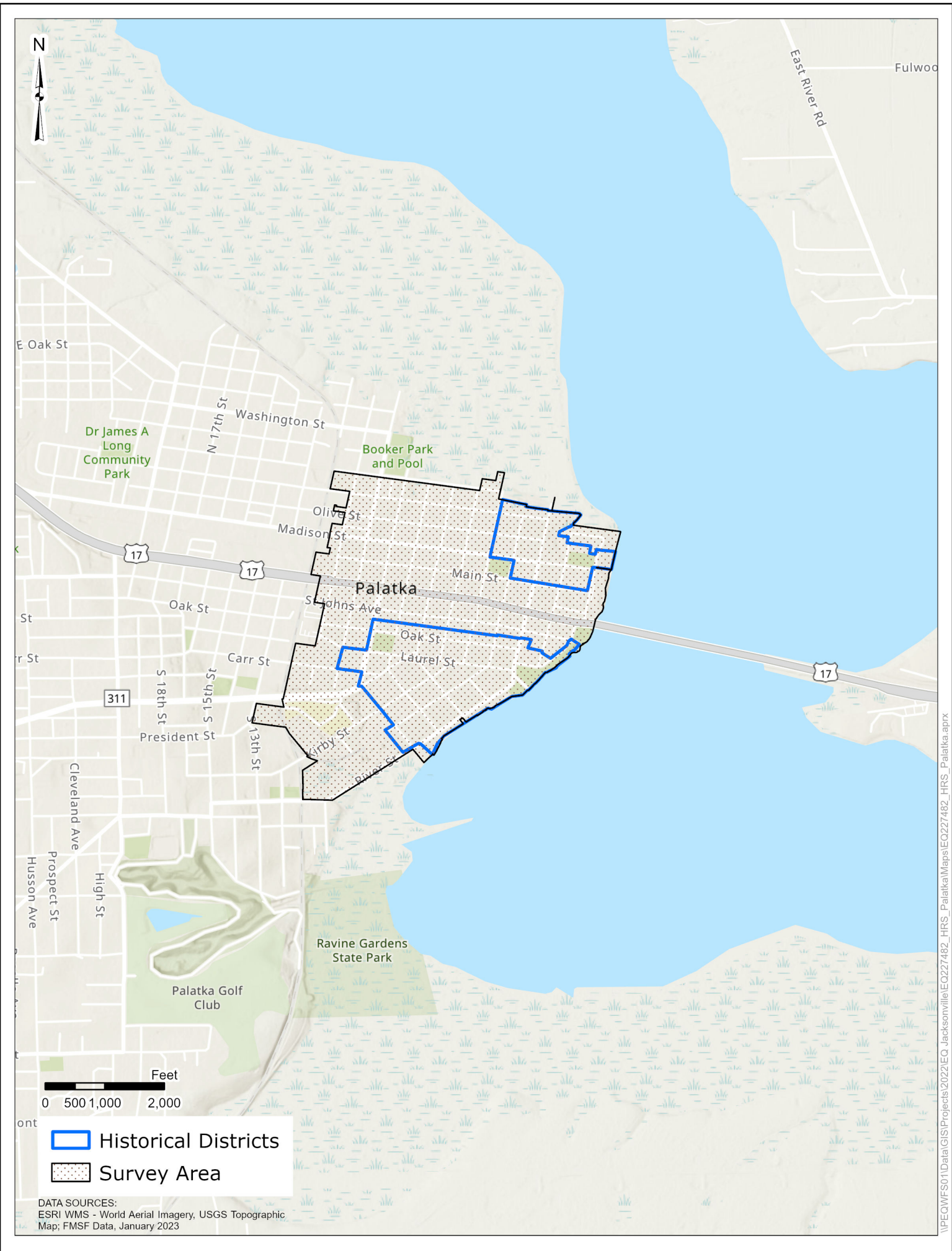
List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary)

See attached - In addition recorded structures, 2 of the recorded resources are bridges and 1 is a cemetery.

Site Forms Used: Site File Paper Forms Site File PDF Forms

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY
Origin of Report: <input type="checkbox"/> 872 <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands <input type="checkbox"/> UW <input type="checkbox"/> 1A32 # _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Academic <input type="checkbox"/> Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Avocational <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Project # _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Compliance Review: CRAT # _____		
Type of Document: <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Historical/Architectural Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Cell Tower CRAS <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring Report <input type="checkbox"/> Overview <input type="checkbox"/> Excavation Report <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Site Excavation Report <input type="checkbox"/> Structure Detailed Report <input type="checkbox"/> Library, Hist. or Archival Doc <input type="checkbox"/> Desktop Analysis <input type="checkbox"/> MPS <input type="checkbox"/> MRA <input type="checkbox"/> TG <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		
Document Destination: <u>Plottable Projects</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Plotability: _____		



- Historical Districts
- Survey Area

DATA SOURCES:
 ESRI WMS - World Aerial Imagery, USGS Topographic
 Map; FMSF Data, January 2023

Appendix B Inventory of Resources

Site ID	Address	Year Built	Style	District Eligibility	Location
Central Palatka Survey Area					
PU00266	201 N Second St	1916	Romanesque (Revival)	Not Contributing	Central Palatka Survey Area
PU00392	216 Reid St	1930	Art Deco	Not Contributing	Central Palatka Survey Area
PU00398	719 Reid St	c1908	Richardsonian Romanesque	Not Contributing	Central Palatka Survey Area
PU00589	109 North Ninth St	1922	Masonry Vernacular	Insufficient Information	Central Palatka Survey Area
PU01402	Reid St N	c1927	Not applicable	Not Contributing	Central Palatka Survey Area
PU01403	Reid St N	c1927	Not applicable	Not Contributing	Central Palatka Survey Area
PU01952	924 Reid St	1962	Masonry vernacular	Insufficient Information	Central Palatka Survey Area
PU01956	319 Main Street	1953	Mid-Century Modern	Insufficient Information	Central Palatka Survey Area
Main Street Area of Interest					
PU00430	122-126 St Johns Ave	1885	Italianate	Insufficient Information	Main Street Area of Interest
PU00431	210-214 St Johns Ave	1909	Masonry Vernacular	Insufficient Information	Main Street Area of Interest
PU00434	300-02 St Johns Ave	1916	Prairie	Insufficient Information	Main Street Area of Interest
PU00437	305 St Johns Ave	1912	Masonry Vernacular	Insufficient Information	Main Street Area of Interest
PU00438	307 St Johns Ave	1912	Masonry Vernacular	Insufficient Information	Main Street Area of Interest
PU00439	309, 309 1/2, 311, 311 1/2 St Johns Ave	1887	Masonry Vernacular	Insufficient Information	Main Street Area of Interest
PU00443	319 St Johns Ave	1924	Neo-Classical Revival	Insufficient Information	Main Street Area of Interest
PU00456	617-627 St Johns Ave	1930	Masonry Vernacular	Insufficient Information	Main Street Area of Interest
PU00464	801 St Johns Ave	1930	Masonry Vernacular	Insufficient Information	Main Street Area of Interest
PU00466	807 St Johns Ave	1884	Gothic Revival	Insufficient Information	Main Street Area of Interest
PU01723	410 St Johns Ave	c1909	Neo-Classical Revival	Insufficient Information	Main Street Area of Interest
PU01953	822 St Johns	1952	Mid-Century Modern	Insufficient Information	Main Street Area of Interest
PU01954	805-807 St. Johns Ave	1946	Masonry vernacular	Insufficient Information	Main Street Area of Interest
PU01955	615 St. Johns Avenue	1925	Moderne	Insufficient Information	Main Street Area of Interest
PU01957	Confederate Monument	1924	Not applicable	Insufficient Information	Main Street Area of Interest
PU01958	Historic Maltby Liveoak	c1854	Not applicable	Insufficient Information	Main Street Area of Interest
PU00071	420 N Third St	1882	Neo-Classical Revival	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00087	110 Madison St	1845	Colonial Revival	Contributing	North Historic District
North Historic District					

Site ID	Address	Year Built	Style	District Eligibility	Location
PU00094	310 N Second St	1868	Gothic Revival	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00098	510 N 3Rd St	c1890	Queen Anne (Revival)	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00101	605 N Third St	1896	Queen Anne (Revival)	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00120	406 Bronson St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00121	411-413 Bronson St	1924+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00122	414 Bronson St	1915+	Bungalow	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00123	415 Bronson St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00124	419 Bronson St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00125	421 Bronson St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00126	422 Bronson St	1924+	Bungalow	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00197	107 Madison St	1857+	Italianate	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00198	208 Madison St	1845	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00199	213 Madison St	1885+	Colonial Revival	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00200	218 Madison St	1865+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00201	220 Madison St	1881+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00202	223 Madison St	1903+	Colonial Revival	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00203	311 Madison St	1915+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00204	313 Madison St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00205	314 Madison St	1885	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00206	317 Madison St	1915+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00207	322 Madison St	1884+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00208	322 1/2 Madison St	1885	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	North Historic District
PU00209	408 Madison St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00210	412 Madison St	1915+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00211	422 Madison St	1924+	Bungalow	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00268	504 N Second St	1909+	Masonry Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00269	312 N Second St	c1869	Greek Revival	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00270	508 N Second St	1915+	Bungalow	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00272	112 Main St	1903	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
North Historic District					
PU00273	208 Main Street St	c1882	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00275	308 Main St	1909+	Bungalow	Contributing	North Historic District

Site ID	Address	Year Built	Style	District Eligibility	Location
PU00276	310 Main St	1892+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00277	310 1/2 Main St	1915	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00289	300 N Third St	1912+	Colonial Revival	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00292	310 N Third St	1911+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00293	400 N Third St	1884+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00294	417 N Third St	1884+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00295	421 N Third St	1885+	Colonial Revival	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00296	501 N Third St	1915	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00297	502 N Third St	1892+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00298	503 N Third St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00300	600 N Third St	1896	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00345	313-315 Olive St	1930-	Italianate	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00346	400 Olive St	1915	Masonry Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00347	401 Olive St	1924	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00348	405 Olive St	1915+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00349	414 Olive St	1896	Mpt d dsf	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00350	415 Olive St	1885	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00351	418 Olive St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00352	420 Olive St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00353	421 Olive St	1885	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00373	311 N Fourth St	1887+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00374	400 N Fourth St	1892+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00375	406 N Fourth St	1924+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00376	412 N Fourth St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00377	415 N Fourth St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00378	417 N Fourth St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
North Historic District					
PU00379	419 N Fourth St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00380	508 North Fourth St	1915	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00381	509 N Fourth St	1915+	Bungalow	Contributing	North Historic District

Site ID	Address	Year Built	Style	District Eligibility	Location
PU00382	512 N Fourth St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	North Historic District
PU00383	515 N Fourth St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00384	516 N Fourth St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00387	110 Madison St	1845	Greek Revival	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00388	407 Mulholland Pkwy	1916	Prairie	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00389	411 Mulholland Pkwy	1905	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU00549	415 North Fifth St	c1900	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	North Historic District
PU01164	200 Madison St	1940	Colonial Revival	Insufficient Information	North Historic District
PU01165	211 Madison St	1965	Mid-Century Modern	Not Contributing	North Historic District
PU01166	120 Main St	1945+	Mid-Century Modern	Not Contributing	North Historic District
PU01167	407 Olive St	1945+	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	North Historic District
PU01169	309 N Second St	1979	Colonial Revival	Not Contributing	North Historic District
PU01170	502 N Second St	1945+	Masonry Vernacular	Not Contributing	North Historic District
PU01171	316 N Third St	1940	Bungalow	Insufficient Information	North Historic District
PU01172	320 N Third St	1967	Ranch	Not Contributing	North Historic District
PU01173	410 N Third St	1945+	No style	Not Contributing	North Historic District
PU01174	511 N Third St	1935	Tudor Revival	Insufficient Information	North Historic District
PU01175	518 N Third St	1945+	Masonry Vernacular	Not Contributing	North Historic District
PU01176	303 N Fourth St	1938	Minimal Traditional	Insufficient Information	North Historic District
PU01177	315 N Fourth St	1949	Frame Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Historic District
PU01178	503 N Fourth St	1945+	Masonry Vernacular	Not Contributing	North Historic District
PU01179	505 N Fourth St	1951	Frame Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Historic District
PU01914	100 Madison St	c1950	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	North Historic District
PU01915	100 Main St	1957	Masonry Vernacular	Not Contributing	North Historic District
PU01918	310 N 2Nd St	1882	Gothic Revival	Contributing	North Historic District
North Historic District					
PU01919	602 N 3 rd St	1945	Frame Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Historic District
PU02107	Vault Of Judge Bronson	1855	No style	Insufficient Information	North Historic District
North Historic District Expansion					
PU00267	231 N 2Nd Street	1909	Frame Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Historic District Expansion

Site ID	Address	Year Built	Style	District Eligibility	Location
PU00267	231 N Second St	1909	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	North Historic District Expansion
PU00548	414 N Fifth St	1930	Bungalow	Insufficient Information	North Historic District Expansion
PU00550	508 N Fifth St	1903	Frame Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Historic District Expansion
PU00551	512 N Fifth St	1915	Frame Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Historic District Expansion
PU00553	610 N Fifth St	1924	Bungalow	Insufficient Information	North Historic District Expansion
PU01168	422 N First St	1970	Masonry Vernacular	Not Contributing	North Historic District Expansion
PU01180	415 Mulholland Pk	1920	Colonial Revival	Insufficient Information	North Historic District Expansion
PU01902	115 Mulholland Pk	1966	Ranch	Not Contributing	North Historic District Expansion
PU01903	412 Mulholland Pk	1951	Ranch	Insufficient Information	North Historic District Expansion
PU01904	414 Mulholland Pk	1948	Colonial Revival	Insufficient Information	North Historic District Expansion
PU01905	417 Mulholland Pk	1954	Monterey	Insufficient Information	North Historic District Expansion
PU01906	419 Mulholland Pk	1936	Masonry Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Historic District Expansion
PU01907	510 Mulholland Pk	1926	Colonial Revival	Insufficient Information	North Historic District Expansion
PU01908	511 Mulholland PK	1949	Masonry Vernacular	Not Contributing	North Historic District Expansion
PU01909	512 Mulholland Pk	1947	Masonry Vernacular	Not Contributing	North Historic District Expansion
PU01910	514 Mulholland Pk	1956	Mid-Century Modern	Not Contributing	North Historic District Expansion
PU01911	515 Mulholland Pk	1954	Ranch	Not Contributing	North Historic District Expansion
PU01912	518 Mulholland Pk	1940	Minimal Traditional	Insufficient Information	North Historic District Expansion
PU01913	519 Mulholland Pk	1954	Masonry Vernacular	Not Contributing	North Historic District Expansion
PU01920	416 N 5 th St	1939	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	North Historic District Expansion
PU01948	107 Main St	1950	Minimal Traditional	Insufficient Information	North Historic District Expansion
PU01948	107 Main St	1950	Minimal Traditional	Insufficient Information	North Historic District Expansion
North Palatka Area of Interest					
PU00127	504 Bronson St	1924	Bungalow	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU00128	505 Bronson St	1915	Frame Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU00129	509 Bronson St	1924	Frame Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU00130	516 Bronson St	1915	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU00131	518 Bronson St	1915	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU00271	200 N Twelfth St	1908	Masonry Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest

Site ID	Address	Year Built	Style	District Eligibility	Location
PU00355	510 Olive St	1924	Bungalow	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU00356	511 Olive St	1924	Bungalow	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU00357	515 Olive St	1924	Bungalow	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU00358	520 Olive St	1924	Bungalow	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU00360	522 Olive St	1924	Bungalow	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU00402	1100 Reid St	c1901	Greek Revival	Not Contributing	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU00552	522 N Fifth St	1915	Frame Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU00566	515 N Sixth St	1935	Bungalow	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU00567	517 N Sixth St	1930	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU00629	213 N Eleventh St	1930	Masonry Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU00630	217-219 N Eleventh St	1924	Masonry Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU01921	320 N 5 th St	1948	Masonry Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU01922	402 N 6 th St	1934	Frame Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU01923	410 N 6 th St	1925	Frame Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU01924	412 N 6 th St	1915	Frame Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU01925	415 N 6 th St	1960	Masonry Vernacular	Not Contributing	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU01926	422 N 6 th St	1897	Frame Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU01927	518 N 6 th St	1958	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU01928	600 Olive St	1965	Masonry Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU01929	511 Bronson St	1910	Frame Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU01930	504 Bronson St	1940	Masonry Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest
North Historic District Expansion					
PU01931	510 1/2 Olive St	c1930	Frame Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU01949	1016 Main St	1925	Masonry Vernacular	Not Contributing	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU01950	300 N 11 th St	1930	Masonry Vernacular	Not Contributing	North Palatka Area of Interest
PU01951	220 N 11 th St	c1947	Masonry Vernacular	Insufficient Information	North Palatka Area of Interest
South Historic District					
PU00096	603 Emmett St	1886	Queen Anne (Revival)	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00132	810 Carr St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District

Site ID	Address	Year Built	Style	District Eligibility	Location
PU00133	806 Carr St	1909+	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00134	814 Carr St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00135	904 Carr St	1909+	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00138	918 Carr St	1905	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00139	920 Carr St	1915+	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU00152	601 Crill Ave	1865+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00153	615 Crill Ave	1892+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00154	621 Crill Ave	1892+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00155	114 Dodge St	1912+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00156	115 Dodge St	1915+	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00157	117 Dodge St	1915+	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00158	118 Dodge St	1897-	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00159	122 Dodge St	1897-	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00160	126 Dodge St	1885	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00161	210 Dodge St	1915+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00162	212 Dodge St	1892+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00163	215 Dodge St	1897+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00164	223 Dodge St	1892+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00165	312 Dodge St	1915+	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00166	313 Dodge St	1892+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00167	321 Dodge St	1865+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00168	324 Dodge St	1892+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	South Historic District
South Historic District					
PU00169	328 Dodge St	1892+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00170	314 Emmett St	1924+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00171	411 Laurel St	c1930	No style	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU00172	324 Emmett St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00173	400 Emmett St	1887+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00174	409 Emmett St	1915+	Colonial Revival	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00175	411 Emmett St	1915+	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00176	413 Emmett St	1915+	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00177	415 Emmett St	1925	Craftsman	Contributing	South Historic District

Site ID	Address	Year Built	Style	District Eligibility	Location
PU00178	417 Emmett St	1865+	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00179	418-420 Emmett St	1865+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00180	419 Emmett St	1915+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00181	424 Emmett St	1882+	Queen Anne (Revival)	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00182	506 Emmett St	1925	Craftsman	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00183	510 Emmett St	1884+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00184	512 Emmett St	1896+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU00185	513 Emmett St	1887+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00186	516 Emmett St	1909+	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00187	520 Emmett St	1909+	American Foursquare	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00188	600 Emmett St	1908+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00189	611 Emmett St	1892+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00190	617 Emmett St	1885+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00191	618 Emmett St	1884+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00192	621 Emmett St	1884+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00193	622 Emmett St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00194	627 Emmett St	1884+	Queen Anne (Revival)	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00195	628 Emmett St	1915+	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00196	703 Emmett St	1915+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00216	415 Kirby St	1915+	Prairie	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00217	416 Kirby St	1892+	Mixed, none dominant	Contributing	South Historic District
South Historic District					
PU00219	420 Kirby St	1892+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00220	426 Kirby St	1892+	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU00222	501 Kirby St	1892+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00223	505 Kirby St	1892+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00224	516 Kirby St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00225	518 Kirby St	1865+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00226	519 Kirby St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00227	520 Kirby St	1865+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00228	521 Kirby St	1892+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	South Historic District

Site ID	Address	Year Built	Style	District Eligibility	Location
PU00230	524-528 Kirby St	1892+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00231	529 Kirby St	1892+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00233	613 Kirby St	1892+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00234	616 Kirby St	1892+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00235	617 Kirby St	1892+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00236	620 Kirby St	1865+	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00237	621 Kirby St	1892+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00238	117 Hotel St	1915+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00239	624 Kirby St	1865+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00240	625 Kirby St	1892+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00241	626 Kirby St	1865+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00242	627 Kirby St	1924+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00245	118 Hotel St	1915	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00246	119 Hotel St	1915+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00247	121 Hotel St	1915+	American Foursquare	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00248	125 Hotel St	1915+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00250	321 Kirkland St	1915+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00251	111 Kirkland St	1877+	Neo-Classical Revival	Contributing	South Historic District
South Historic District					
PU00252	116 Kirkland St	1915	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00253	120 Kirkland St	1892+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00254	121 Kirkland St	1884	Neo-Classical Revival	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00255	129 Kirkland St	1876+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00256	213 Kirkland St	1924+	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU00257	215 Kirkland St	1865+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00258	308 Kirkland St	1892+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00260	312 Kirkland St	1892+	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU00261	315 Kirkland St	1897+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00262	319 Kirkland St	1915+	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00281	107 Morris St	1924+	Prairie	Contributing	South Historic District

Site ID	Address	Year Built	Style	District Eligibility	Location
PU00282	121 Morris St	1924	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00285	308 Morris St	1892+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00303	503 Laurel St	1885+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00304	507 Laurel St	1885+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00305	508 Laurel St	1885+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00306	614 Laurel St	1915+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00307	811 Laurel St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00308	815 Laurel St	1903+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00309	819 Laurel St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00310	823 Laurel St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00319	306 Oak St	1915	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00320	311 Oak St	1885+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00321	315 Oak St	1885+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00322	321 Oak St	1875+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00324	501 Oak St	1926+	Neo-Classical Revival	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00326	520 Oak St	1903+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00327	608 Oak St	1882+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
South Historic District					
PU00328	616 Oak St	1897+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00329	620 Oak St	1915+	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00330	623 Oak St	1884+	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU00332	800 Oak St	1884+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00333	804 Oak St	1915+	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00334	812 Oak St	1915+	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00335	816 Oak St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00336	822 Oak St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00363	121 S Second St	1881	Romanesque (Revival)	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00365	117 S Third St	1884+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00366	118 S Third St	1915+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00367	204 S Third St	1922+	Masonry Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District

Site ID	Address	Year Built	Style	District Eligibility	Location
PU00405	309 River St	1925	Masonry Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00406	324 River St	1884+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00407	326 River St	1886+	Colonial Revival	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00408	328 River St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00409	329 River St	1915+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00410	330 River St	1884+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00411	410 River St	1915+	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00412	412 River St	1915+	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00413	418 River St	1905+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00414	422 River St	1902+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00415	500 River St	1856+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00416	504 River St	1910	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00417	510 River St	1919+	Colonial Revival	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00418	520 River St	1912+	Prairie	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00419	614 River St	1912+	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00420	616 River St	1915+	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00421	618 River St	1905+	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00422	620 River St	1903+	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
South Historic District					
PU00423	622 River St	1855+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00496	114 S 4Th St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU00497	118 S 4Th St	1898+	Romanesque (Revival)	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00499	209 S Fourth St	1870+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00500	211 S Fourth St	1924+	Masonry Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00501	215 S Fourth St	1904+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00502	220 S Fourth St	1871+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00503	221 S Fourth St	1853+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00556	221 S Fifth St	1865+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00570	120 S Sixth St	1881+	Greek Revival	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00572	216 S Sixth St	1892+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00578	200 S Seventh St	1930-	Mediterranean Revival	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00579	122 S Seventh St	1939	Commercial	Contributing	South Historic District

Site ID	Address	Year Built	Style	District Eligibility	Location
PU00580	211 S Seventh St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00586	306 S Eighth St	1909+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00587	314 S Eighth St	1900+	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00597	300 S Ninth St	1930-	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00599	306 S Ninth St	1924	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00600	314 S Ninth St	1930-	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00601	316 S Ninth St	1930-	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00602	318 S Ninth St	1930-	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00603	320 S Ninth St	1930-	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00621	305 South Tenth St	1924	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU00622	315 S Tenth St	1910	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU01115	308 Dodge St	1950	Frame Vernacular	Insufficient Information	South Historic District
PU01116	302 S Eighth St	1909+	Folk Victorian, Frame	Contributing	South Historic District
PU01117	505 Crill Ave	1945+	Masonry Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01118	507 Crill Ave	1945+	Masonry Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01119	511 Crill Ave	1930-	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
South Historic District					
PU01120	519 Crill Ave	1945+	Masonry Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01121	607 Crill Ave	1930-	Bungalow	Contributing	South Historic District
PU01122	616 Crill Ave	1930-	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU01123	617 Crill Ave	1975	Ranch	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01124	627 Crill Ave	1930-	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU01125	123 Dodge St	1930-	Mixed, none dominant	Contributing	South Historic District
PU01126	320 Dodge St	1981	Not applicable	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01127	313 Emmett St	1930-	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01128	319 Emmett St	1918+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU01129	322 Emmett St	1930+	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01130	408 Emmett St	1930+	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01131	416 Emmett St	1945+	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01133	612-14 Emmett St	1945+	Masonry Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01134	417 Kirby St	1925	Craftsman	Contributing	South Historic District

Site ID	Address	Year Built	Style	District Eligibility	Location
PU01135	610 Kirby St	1981	Masonry Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01137	203 Laurel St	1945+	Mid-Century Modern	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01141	425 Laurel St	1945+	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01142	427 Laurel St	1945+	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01143	623-625 Laurel St	1947	Masonry Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01146	913 Laurel St	1909+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU01147	211 Kirkland St	1945+	Masonry Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01148	429 Kirby St	1945+	Masonry Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01149	105 Morris St	1930-	Colonial Revival	Contributing	South Historic District
PU01150	412 Oak St	1945+	Masonry Vernacular	Insufficient Information	South Historic District
PU01151	615 Oak St	1930+	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01152	414 River St	1880+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU01155	114 S Third St	1930+	Masonry Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01157	210 S Third St	1930-	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
South Historic District					
PU01158	212 S Fifth St	1972+	Mid-Century Modern	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01159	116 S Sixth St	1870+	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU01160	202 S Sixth St	1930+	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01768	315 Emmett St	c1930	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01784	329 River St	1930	Not applicable	Contributing	South Historic District
PU01932	126 S 2 nd St	1970	Mid-Century Modern	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01933	109 S 3 rd St	1886	Colonial Revival	Contributing	South Historic District
PU01934	212 S 4 th St	1946	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01935	214 S 4 th St	1884	Frame Vernacular	Contributing	South Historic District
PU01936	120 S 7 th St	c1960	Industrial Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01937	306 S Eighth St	c1920	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01939	115 S 9 th St	1950	Minimal Traditional	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01943	312 1/2 Dodge St	c1940	Frame Vernacular	Insufficient Information	South Historic District
PU01944	524 Kirby St	1950	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District

Site ID	Address	Year Built	Style	District Eligibility	Location
PU01945	611 1/2 Kirby St	c1924	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01946	627 Kirby St (Bldg 2)	c1940	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
PU01947	614 Emmett St	1952	Masonry Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District
South Historic District Expansion					
PU00136	913 Carr St	1924	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District Expansion
PU00137	917 Carr St	1924	Bungalow	Insufficient Information	South Historic District Expansion
PU00140	921 Carr St	1924	Bungalow	Insufficient Information	South Historic District Expansion
PU00591	118 S Ninth St	1915	Bungalow	Insufficient Information	South Historic District Expansion
PU00592	122 S Ninth St	1925	Bungalow	Insufficient Information	South Historic District Expansion
PU00594	202 S Ninth St	1909	Frame Vernacular	Insufficient Information	South Historic District Expansion
PU00595	208 S Ninth St	1924	Colonial Revival	Insufficient Information	South Historic District Expansion
PU01938	114 S Ninth St	1930	Minimal Traditional	Insufficient Information	South Historic District Expansion
PU01940	224 S 9 th St	1958	No style	Not Contributing	South Historic District Expansion
South Historic District Expansion					
PU01941	400 S 9 th St	1950	Frame Vernacular	Not Contributing	South Historic District Expansion
PU01942	915 Carr St	1930	Bungalow	Insufficient Information	South Historic District Expansion