

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received **OCT 18 1983**
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Palatka North Historic District

and/or common N/A

2. Location

*Roughly bounded by St. Johns River,
Bronson, N. 1st, N. 5th, and Main St.*

street & number (See Continuation Sheet)

N/A not for publication

city, town Palatka

N/A vicinity of

state Florida

code 012

county Putnam

code 107

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple (Owner notification by newspaper advertisement)

street & number N/A

city, town Palatka

N/A vicinity of

state Florida

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Putnam County Courthouse

street & number 400 St. Johns Avenue

city, town Palatka

state Florida

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Cultural Resource Survey of
title Palatka, Florida

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980-1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records Florida Division of Archives, History & Records Management

city, town Tallahassee

state Florida

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Palatka North Historic District is a late nineteenth-early twentieth century residential neighborhood in Palatka, Florida. This eleven block area of Palatka is located immediately north of downtown. The styles represented in this district include Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, Mediterranean Revival, and frame vernacular. The construction is generally frame and the exterior fabrics are weatherboard or wood shingle. The buildings are generally in a good state of repair.

The Palatka North Historic District is an eleven-block, irregularly shaped neighborhood located immediately north of the downtown business district. It is bounded on the east by North First Street and the St. Johns River, on the west by North Fifth and North Fourth, on the south by Main and Madison Streets, and on the north by Bronson Street. The North District contains Palatka's only National Register properties, the ca. 1852 Bronson-Mulholland House (fig. 3) and the 1855 St. Mark's Episcopal Church (fig. 7).

The area is predominately residential, with late nineteenth and early twentieth century residences lining both sides of tree-shaded brick streets that have retained the original grid pattern laid out in the 1850s (figs. 26-29). There is considerable similarity in building materials, set-back, and scale, although residences tended to become smaller in the first three decades of the twentieth century. Amid this residential neighborhood are a city museum (the Bronson-Mulholland House), located on an expansive, shaded square; and the only extant pre-Civil War church in Palatka (St. Mark's Episcopal Church).

The residences in the North Historic District represent all major eras of Palatka's development 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. This neighborhood has one of the largest collections of late nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture in the city. Of the 76 pre-1930 buildings, 38 percent were erected in the nineteenth century, a significant number and cluster in a state whose architecture is predominately of twentieth century origin.

The most significant buildings in the district are four that date before the Civil War. The oldest extant structure in Palatka is a ca. 1840 residence, a modest one-story Greek Revival residence that originally served as the officer's quarters at Fort Shannon, a Seminole War military reservation in Palatka (fig. 9). This solitary survivor of the territorial period fort was constructed of hand-hewn lumber and coquina (for the hearth) imported from St. Augustine, and exhibits classical Greek Revival porch treatment, entrance sidelights, and six over nine double-hung windows. The largest building in the district, the Bronson-Mulholland House, another pre-Civil War residence, was designed in the massive Greek Revival style (fig. 3). The contemporary St. Mark's Episcopal Church, designed by noted architect Richard Upjohn, exhibits classical Gothic Revival features, particularly the familiar board and batten siding and lancet windows (fig. 7). The adjacent rectory building, built in 1870, complements the design (fig. 15). The fourth ante-bellum building, the ca. 1860 Teasdale House at 107 Madison Street, opposite the Bronson-Mulholland House, was altered after the war to Italianate style (fig. 4).

The late nineteenth century residences comprise some of the best examples of domestic architecture in Palatka, with the Queen Anne houses representing probably the finest collection of the style in Northeast Florida. Most vernacular residences of this era are large

(See Continuation Sheet)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1840-1931 **Builder/Architect** Various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

This late 19th-early 20th century district is significant as the earliest settled portion of the City of Palatka. This neighborhood is at a strategic location on the St. Johns River and is significant for the concentration and quality of its architecture. Historically this area of Palatka is important for its association with political, economic, and religious leaders of nineteenth century Florida.

The Palatka North Historic District comprises the earliest settled portion of a city that traces its origins to the first century of Spain's occupation and which has subsequently played a significant military, economic and political role in the settlement and development of northeast Florida. The neighborhood joins the St. Johns at a location prized for centuries by Indian, Spanish, English and American occupants of the region for its convenience as a crossing place and the natural terminus of ocean borne traffic. The district boasts the city's oldest building (ca. 1840), the Fort Shannon Officer's Quarters (fig. 9), a survivor of the strategically important Fort Shannon military reservation, headquarters for the United States Army during the Second Seminole War. Two outstanding pre-Civil War structures in the district, the Bronson-Mulholland House (fig. 3) and St. Mark's Episcopal Church (fig. 7), are on the National Register of Historic Places. A number of residents prominent in the political and economic development of nineteenth century Florida made their homes in this neighborhood and left a splendid architectural legacy of the Victorian era, a "Golden Age" in Palatka when the city occupied for a time a place as one of Florida's leading port cities and tourist entrepots.

Located on the banks of the St. Johns River some thirty miles southeast of St. Augustine, Palatka finds its European origins in the mid-seventeenth century land grants extended by the Spanish royal governors to the wealthy and influential Menendez Marques family, descendents of Pedro Menendez of Aviles, conquistador of Florida and founder of the colony. The grant that includes the site of the present city was called Tococruz and ran twenty miles along the St. Johns from a point beginning about five miles north of Palatka. The approximately 400-square mile tract was a modest part of the Menendez family holdings, which extended across a large section of central and north central Florida. The Tococruz grant was especially valued for the river crossing it offered the family in the process of shipping its cattle to the royal slaughter house in St. Augustine.¹

During Florida's first period of Spanish colonial occupation (1565-1763) development of the cattle industry and settlement of the region languished under the impact of incessant British and Indian hostility and when in 1763 England acquired the Florida colony, the Spanish occupants abandoned it virtually en masse. The British hastily invalidated the Spanish land claims and initiated a liberal land policy designed to attract settlers.² White settlement came slowly, however, and migratory Indians from the interior often camped at the crossing place. Royal botanist John Bartram found signs of "an ancient plantation" there in 1765 and in 1774 his son, William, discovered an Indian encampment on the sloping

(See Continuation Sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 35

Quadrangle name Palatka

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	<u>17</u>	<u>439</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>3279</u>	<u>7170</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing			

B	<u>17</u>	<u>438</u>	<u>840</u>	<u>3279</u>	<u>840</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing			

C	<u>17</u>	<u>438</u>	<u>860</u>	<u>3279</u>	<u>950</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing			

D	<u>17</u>	<u>438</u>	<u>760</u>	<u>3279</u>	<u>970</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing			

E	<u>17</u>	<u>438</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>3280</u>	<u>240</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing			

F	<u>17</u>	<u>439</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>3280</u>	<u>190</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing			

G	<u>17</u>	<u>439</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>3280</u>	<u>010</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing			

H	<u>17</u>	<u>439</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>3279</u>	<u>960</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing			

Verbal boundary description and justification

(See Continuation Sheet)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A
-------	-----	------	-----	--------	-----	------	-----

state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title William Adams/Larry S. Paarlberg, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Division of Archives, History & Rec. Mgmt. date September 30, 1983

street & number The Capitol telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title George W. Percy, State Historic Preservation Officer

date 10/13/83

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register

date 11/17/83

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Streets running east-west

Bronson	303-422
Olive	315-421
Madison	107-422
Main	100-310 - even only

Streets running north-south

N.1st	304-422
N.2nd	312-508
N.3rd	300-605
N.4th	309-515
N.5th	415

Bounded on the east by N. First and the St. Johns River, on the west by North Fifth and North Fourth, and the south by Main and Madison Streets, and on the north by the back property lines for buildings on the north side of Bronson Street.

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2-2½ stories, with a gable roof parallel to the street and a two-story veranda with ornate woodwork (figs. 16, 18, 19). Several buildings exhibit decided Victorian influences, particularly in their irregular and complex massing and decorative woodwork on the veranda and gable ends (fig. 24). However, the finest examples of nineteenth century architecture in the district are the Queen Anne residences (figs. 5, 20, 21). All are highly irregular and complex in massing, and use a combination of siding materials, especially weatherboard and patterned shingles. Porch treatment differs, however, from the simple to the ornate. The two best examples of Queen Anne architecture in the neighborhood are the 1886 Loeb House at 510 North Third Street (fig. 20) and the 1896 Walton House at 605 North Third Street (fig. 21), the two forming striking landmarks at the northern boundary of the district. Prominent features of the Loeb House are the complex facade organization, profuse wood ornamentation, and a three-story tower with leaded stained glass fenestration. The Walton House is most noteworthy for its undulating facades caused by a series of interesting gables and projecting highly-ornamented porches, verandas, and bay windows. One residence that does not fit into the Vernacular or Queen Anne types is the Georgian-style ca. 1870 St. Mark's Rectory at 312 North Second Street (fig. 15).

The most significant style in the 1900-1915 period in this neighborhood is the Colonial Revival. The twentieth century Colonial Revival residence was more staid than its nineteenth century predecessor. Most were large, 2-2½ stories, symmetrically organized with a simple rectangular plan. Typical features included a large veranda or porch supported by unfluted Ionic columns, and on some a hip dormer centrally piercing the roof line. The most prominent Colonial Revival residence is the 1915 Cochrane House at 400 Olive Street (fig. 22), which exhibits a L-shaped two-story veranda with fluted doric lower story columns, and fluted Ionic upper story columns. Diamond-pattern stained glass windows in the hip dormer accent this unique Colonial Revival building.

Vernacular residences in the 1900-1915 period are simple and more modest than their nineteenth century counterparts. Most abandoned the steeply pitched gable roofs for a hip roof, rectangular plan, and a simple one-story porch with squared columns. Generally, the vernacular buildings of the period reveal Colonial Revival or Bungalow influences, particularly in their massing, porch and column treatment, and wood ornamentation (figs. 13, 17).

Most residences built in the 1915-1930 period also exhibit an intermingling of structure and influences, particularly Colonial Revival and Bungalow, but Mediterranean Revival as well. The Bungalow represents the purest single style of the period, although relatively few were constructed in this neighborhood. Bungalows were usually 1½ stories with parallel gable roofs exhibiting shingle or board and batten siding on the gable ends and either tapered or battered wood or brick columns.

The most significant private residence of this period is the 1916 Wilson House at 407 North First Street, Palatka's only example of Prairie School architecture (fig. 10). This horizontally lying building occupies a prominent location southeast of the Bronson-Mulholland House.

The 1884 Bird's Eye View map of the city (fig. 34) illustrates the pattern of

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prominent streets, which remain today, and the relationship of the two existing National Register structures, the Bronson-Mulholland House and St. Mark's Episcopal Church and Rectory, within the nineteenth century city. The Bird's Eye View map was, fortunately, completed shortly before the great fire of 1884 destroyed the city's business district, located then as now immediately south of Reid Street. The structures within the proposed North Historic District survived the fire. Some remain and, complemented by those constructed in the succeeding forty years of growth, constitute the physical legacy of an era when Palatka was truly the "Gem City of the St. Johns."

Criteria for Classification

Contributing Buildings:
(Red) buildings which generally date from the nineteenth or early twentieth century and reflect the district's development during this time. Use and function are not factors, although scale and building materials are important considerations.

Contributing but Altered Buildings:
(Yellow) generally these meet the same criteria as conforming buildings except alterations have occurred which have changed the building's basic character, such as inappropriate siding, replaced window sashes, enclosed porches, and major additions.

Non-Contributing Buildings:
(Blue) pre-1930 buildings which have been severely and irrevocably altered or post 1930 buildings which do not respect the scale, set-back, or materials used in the buildings of earlier years. Examples would include one-story brick or concrete block ranch houses.

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banks of the river, probably on the site of the residential area south of the business district now known as "the Hammock."³

To accommodate fleeing loyalists, the crown and royal governor during the Revolutionary War distributed numerous small grants of land, one of which went to a mulatto farmer and Indian interpreter named Josiah Gray. His 1500-acre tract formed the basis for what became known as Gray's Place or the Palatka Tract. Gray left when Spain reclaimed the colony in 1784, but soon returned and occupied the land until 1804, acting as agent for the important trading firm of Panton, Leslie and Company.⁴ Not until August 3, 1818, did the Spanish get around to conveying legal title to Gray's Place, when it granted to Bernardo Segui, a St. Augustine merchant, a tract of 1,200 prize acres along the St. Johns. Neither Segui or his successor to the land, George Fleming,⁵ developed the grant before Spain relinquished the colony to the United States in 1821.

Like their colonial predecessors, the Americans continued to value the site, which derived its name from the Seminole-Creek work "Pilotaikita," meaning "the crossing," for its strategic location.⁶ The site quickly replaced Picolata, the ancient river port farther north, as the head of ocean navigation on the St. Johns, a port for settlers heading for the interior. Many of the immigrants were inspired by the Florida Association, a northern investment group that set out in the 1820s to develop the central Florida lands once occupied by the Menendez Marques family. A leading member of the group, Dr. Nehemiah Brush of New York, initiated a ferry service in 1822 to connect Palatka with St. Augustine, while the Association itself built a⁷ road leading to Alachua that quickly became the preferred route to the interior.

Indian unrest disrupted settlement, however, and by 1829 only a military supply depot remained at the site. Some civilians returned with troops of the United States Army, which chose the location for Fort Shannon, a military reservation that served as headquarters, staging area, ordinance depot and hospital for the forces prosecuting the war in northeast Florida.⁸ The north part of the reservation, which stretched for about four present-day blocks along the river from Madison to Laurel Streets, was located within the North Historic District. One military building, the Officers' Quarters, Palatka's oldest extant structure, remains.

The fifty or so civilians who remained in Palatka after the troops departed in 1843 formed the nucleus for a community that was to grow to 200 in 1850. After Brush's death in 1843, his heirs conveyed the Palatka Tract, military buildings and all, to a mercantile firm headed by R.R. Reid, the son of a Florida territorial governor. The Reid firm soon overextended itself, declared bankruptcy, and in 1852 transferred the tract to Issac H. Bronson, federal judge for the eastern district of Florida.⁹ The town by then consisted of a fourteen-block area bounded by Madison, Laurel, Fourth (then called Second) Streets, and the river. This was, substantially a twelve block area in the northeast section of the present city. It obtained a city charter from the state legislature on January 8, 1853. By the decade's end, Palatka had become the transportation hub of northeast Florida, as mercantile goods flowing to the interior crossed paths with lumber and citrus products destined for northern export. Two notable buildings in the district, both on the National Register

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of Historic Places, provide testimony to the decade's exuberant growth. They are St. Mark's Episcopal Church, a Gothic Revival building, and Judge Bronson's Greek Revival style residence located one block northeast of the church.

Trusteeship of the Palatka Tract succeeded upon Bronson's death in 1855 to James Burt, who was to become the dominant figure in Palatka's phenomenal growth after the Civil War.¹⁰ The three decades that followed the war's end constituted Palatka's "Golden Age," an epoch when the "Gem City of the St. Johns" became the state's principal freight and transportation point, profiting especially from the export of citrus. The introduction of four major railroads in the 1880s enhanced its place in the economy of northeast Florida. In two decades after 1865 the city doubled in size to more than 80 blocks. One of its two most valued residential areas was "Reid's Garden," essentially the North Historic District, bounded by Reid and Bronson Streets, the river, and Fifth Street. Reid's Garden was noted for its "costly residences" and large landscaped lots of orange trees and ornamental shrubbery.

As the century wore to its close, changing transportation patterns, decline of the north Florida citrus industry, and a disastrous fire in 1884 spelled the end of the "Golden Age." While the former levels of commerce and trade eventually recovered, other cities, notably Jacksonville, had passed Palatka by. Its tourist industry simply evaporated.¹¹ Twentieth century economic revival was fueled by small manufacturing industry, particularly by firms involved in production of wood products or by-products. Although it never regained its former prominence, the city did prosper with the new century. Its residential areas reflected the arrival of the modern era with paved streets, concrete curblines, sewers, and telephones. Development of the North Historic District was characterized by patterns of in-fill. The striking examples of Victorian architecture that survived the "Golden Age" were joined by the Colonial Revival and Bungalow residences favored in the first three decades of the century. Dozens of buildings constructed during both eras grace the district today. On the banks of the St. Johns at the district's eastern edge is the Wilson House, 407 North First Street, a classic Prairie School residence built in 1916 for the president of the Wilson Cypress Company. Associated with this house are various outbuildings, including a large boathouse. From Bronson's Greek Revival mansion of the 1850s to the elaborate Queen Annes of Palatka's "Golden Age" to the Prairie School and Bungalow houses of the twentieth century, the North Historic District presents a striking panorama of architectural styles favored by the residents and leaders of a community that exerted profound political and economic power throughout the first century of Florida statehood.

Archaeological Potential:

In conjunction with the historic sites and properties survey, an archaeological survey of the proposed historic district was conducted in 1981 in an effort to describe and assess the area's potential for yielding significant data on its pre-historic and early historic human occupants. As early of 1765 naturalist John Bartram recognized that an ancient plantation of either Indian or Spanish origin had existed on the site that is now the City of Palatka. An early archaeological investigation in 1884 indicated that by that time the site had already been seriously disturbed.

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In the succeeding century the processes of urban development and intensive human occupation have apparently destroyed the site's archaeological usefulness. Test borings revealed a seriously disturbed stratiography and yielded virtually nothing in the way of diagnostic ceramics. Several historical sites in the vicinity of the present City, including the Spanish site of Fort Pupo and one of British origin, have been located and tested with little result.^{1,2} The urban context of the proposed district effectively hinders investigation of early nineteenth century sites, which overlap existing structures and urban improvements.

Historic Preservation Activities:

Two structures within the proposed North Historic District, the Bronson-Mulholland House and St. Mark's Episcopal Church, are presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Restoration of the former structure was completed in 1976 under the auspices of the Putnam County Historical Society, which maintains the site for public exhibition. In addition to the privately chartered Historical Society, there are two other local agencies that participate in historic preservation activities. These are the Putnam County Archives and History Office, which manages documents and records, and the City of Palatka's Office of Community Development. Under the direction of Fred Fox, the City office has for seven years conducted a vigorous rehabilitation program throughout Palatka, rescuing many residences from destruction and earning the City a reputation as a state leader in the rehabilitation aspects of community development. Fox's office obtained funds in 1980 to sponsor the survey of historic sites and properties that resulted in this nomination and has fashioned a historic preservation ordinance providing for municipal control of architectural changes in the proposed North Historic District.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Charles W. Arnade, "Cattle Raising in Spanish Florida, 1513-1763," Agricultural History, 35 (July, 1961), pp. 5-11; Amy Bushnell, "Privilege and Obligation: The Officials of the Florida Caja Real, 1565 to 1702", Ph.D. dissertation, University of Florida (Gainesville, 1978); "Spanish Map of East Florida" in Archer Butler Hulbert, ed., The Crown Collection of Photographs of American Maps, Series III, Plate No. 126 (Cleveland, 1915). Given the schematic nature of the map and poor scaling, the size and location of the land grants at best can be only approximations.

² Charles Loch Mowat, East Florida as a British Province, 1763-1784 (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1943), pp. 53-55 and 61.

³ William Bartram, The Travels of William Bartram, edited by Francis Harper (New Haven, 1958), pp. 59-60.

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⁴ East Florida Papers, Oaths of Allegiance, Bundle 350U4, Book 1, fol. 9a; Florida Historical Quarterly, 6 (October, 1927), pp. 120-122; East Florida Papers on the Panton, Leslie, and Co., 1784-1813, Bundle 116L9, doc. 1804-1 and 1804-3.

⁵ American State Papers; Public Lands, 5 vols., (Washington: Duff Green, 1834), III, Agreement Book A, p. 61; Biographical File, St. Augustine, Florida; see also Works Project Administration, Spanish Land Grants in Florida, 5 vols. (Tallahassee, 1940).

⁶ William Alexander Read, Florida Place Names of Indian Origin and Seminole Personal Names (Baton Rouge, 1934), p. 83; Bertha E. Bloodworth and Alton C. Morris. Places in the Sun: The History and Romance of Florida Place-Names (Gainesville, 1978), p. 99.

⁷ Information on the Florida Association and the Arrendondo grant is found in Spanish Land Grants, II, Confirmed Claims, A-25, A-27, A-28; American State Papers, IV, 426; Nehemiah Brush Land Book, 1848-1880, Box 24 in P.K. Yonge Library of Florida History, University of Florida, Gainesville.

⁸ Its importance as a supply depot is indicated by the fact that in 1841 and 1842, the Deputy Quartermaster commanded the department from Fort Shannon. Allan A. Swanson, "Pilo-Taikita: A History of Palatka, Florida" (Jacksonville, 1967), pp. 124-125; (H.A. Norris), "Map of Piltaka. E.F." (1851). Analysis of the 1851 map reveals key information on the size and configuration of the fort as well as the location of specific army buildings and structures. The town had not changed that dramatically in the decade to render the map useless for describing the military complex.

⁹ The sale to the Reid firm is confirmed in Putnam County Courthouse, Deed Records, Book A, pp. 26-28; the Reid sale to Bronson in *Ibid.*, Book A, pp. 40-42 and 385-390. One of Reid's partners was George Burt, also remembered as the first corresponding secretary and treasurer of the Florida Historical Society. The Society, in fact, held its first meeting in Burt's St. Augustine store in 1855. Burt served as mayor of St. Augustine in 1867-1868. St. Augustine Historical Society, Biographical File: Burt.

¹⁰ Putnam County Archives, History, Biographical File: Burt Putnam County Courthouse, Grantor Index (James Burt), pp. 85-86; *Ibid.*, Deed Records, Book C, pp. 483-487. James Burt was the younger brother of George Burt.

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¹¹The major event in the collapse of the city's tourist industry was a devastating fire on November 7-8, 1884, that leveled five downtown blocks and consumed the four largest hotels. For a description of the conflagration, see the Palatka Weekly News, November 15, 1884.

¹²The summary of survey findings is presented in Historic Property Associates, "Cultural Resource Survey of Palatka, Florida," unpublished report, 1981, copy on file at Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Florida Department of State, Tallahassee, pp. 70-87. See also Mildred Fryman, John Griffin, and Jim Miller, "Proposed Site for a Coal-Fired Steam Electric Generating Plant in Putnam County," unpublished report, 1978, copy on file at same location.

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- NOTE: For purposes of this description, the town plan is assumed to be oriented due north/south.
- BEGINNING: At a point, A, which is the southwest corner of the intersection of Dunham and North Third Street; proceed,
- SOUTHWARD: One hundred (100) feet along the west right-of-way of North Third Street to point B; thence,
- WESTWARD: Along a line to point C on the western right-of-way of North Fifth Street two hundred (200) feet north of the NW corner of Bronson and North Fifth Street; thence,
- SOUTHWARD: Along the western right-of-way of North Fifth Street to point, D, which is the SW corner of Madison and North Fifth Street; thence,
- EASTWARD: Along the southern right-of-way of Madison Street to point, E, which is the SW corner of Madison and North Fourth Street; thence,
- SOUTHWARD: Along the western right-of-way of North Fourth Street to point, F, which is the SW corner of Main and North Fourth Street; thence,
- EASTWARD: Along the southern right-of-way of Main to point, G, on the eastern right-of-way of North First Street; thence,
- NORTHWARD: Along the eastern right-of-way of North First Street to a point, H, which is the SW corner of lot six (6) block (6); thence
- EASTWARD: Along the southern line of lot six (6) block six (6) to point, I, which is the intersection of the Low Water Line of the St. Johns River; thence,
- NORTHWARD: To a point, J, twenty-five (25) feet south of the boathouse; thence,

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- EASTWARD: To a point, K, which is twenty-five (25) feet east of the boathouse; thence,
- NORTHWARD: To a point, L, which is the imaginary northeast corner of lot seven (7), block six (6), if that lot line were extended into the St. Johns River; thence
- WESTWARD: Along the north boundary of lot seven (7), block six (6), to a point, M, which is the intersection of the east right-of-way of North First Street; thence,
- SOUTHWARD: One hundred (100) feet along the east right-of-way of North First Street to a point, N; thence,
- WESTWARD: Along a line to a point, O, which is on the west right-of-way of North Second Street four hundred fifty (450) feet north of the NW corner of Madison and North Second Street; thence,
- NORTHWARD: Along the west right-of-way of North Second Street one hundred (100) feet to point, P; thence,
- WESTWARD: Along a line one hundred (100) feet to point, Q; thence,
- NORTHWARD: Along a line to point, R, which is on the south right-of-way of Dunham, two hundred fifty (250) feet east of the SW corner of Dunham and North Third Street; thence,
- WESTWARD: Along the south right-of-way of Dunham to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The east, north, and west boundaries of the North Historic District are selected to include one of the two major collections of 19th and 20th century architecture in Palatka. The boundaries separate this early residential development from later 20th century construction. The southern boundary separates residential development from modern commercial and governmental development.

Statistical Analysis

Contributing	54	62%
Contributing but altered	17	20%
Non-contributing	<u>16</u>	18%
	87	