

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB), 1/20/2012, rev 3/13/2012

27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Victoria County (Job #11VT02) Subject (Atlas) UTM: 14 000000E 0000000N

Location: Victoria, 1201 W. Stayton Avenue

VICTORIA PUMPING STATION

IN THE 1880s, ENGLISH-BORN WILLIAM WHEELER (1861-1931) CAME TO TEXAS WITH THE C. E. GRAY CONSTRUCTION CO. TO INSTALL WATER WORKS FOR PALESTINE, TYLER, TAYLOR, COLUMBUS, AND VICTORIA. HE ARRIVED IN VICTORIA IN JUNE 1884 WITH CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER J. T. JONES. UPON COMPLETION OF THE CONTRACT IN EARLY 1885, WHEELER WAS HIRED AS VICTORIA'S SUPERINTENDENT OF WATER WORKS.

THE FIRST FRAME BOILER HOUSE WAS LOST TO FIRE AND REPLACED BY A BRICK BUILDING c. 1890, DESIGNED BY LOCAL ARCHITECT JULES C. LEFFLAND. THIS BUILDING HOUSED TWO BOILERS AND TWO PUMPS, WHICH DREW WATER FROM THE GUADALUPE RIVER AND DELIVERED IT TO A 100-FOOT TALL STANDPIPE IN THE CENTER OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE. IN 1901 WHEELER'S NEW HOME NEAR THE WATER WORKS INCLUDED A SYSTEM PRESSURE GAUGE IN THE CENTRAL HALL, SO THAT HE COULD MONITOR THE WATER PRESSURE AFTER HOURS. IN 1904 THE NEW MUNICIPAL SEWER SYSTEM WAS PLACED UNDER WHEELER'S SUPERVISION. FRANK REUBEN ROCKWELL BUILT THE SITE'S FIRST RESERVOIR IN 1909. TWO DEEP WELLS DRILLED THE SAME YEAR BY LAYNE AND BOWLER OF HOUSTON ENDED THE SYSTEM'S USE OF UNTREATED RIVER WATER. WHEELER RETIRED IN 1922 AND H. G. KING REPLACED HIM. TERRELL BARTLETT ENGINEERING CO. (1926) AND VICTORIA ARCHITECT KAI J. LEFFLAND (1936) DESIGNED ADDITIONS TO THE ORIGINAL BUILDING. THE COMPLEX IS MASONRY WITH STUCCO CONSTRUCTION, FLAT ROOFS AND A STRING COURSE BELOW THE PARAPET. METAL CASEMENT WINDOWS AND PROJECTING STRUCTURAL PIERS DIVIDE WALLS INTO MULTIPLE BAYS.

BY 1970, NEW CITY FACILITIES HAD RENDERED THE SITE OBSOLETE. PORTIONS WERE LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES IN 1986. AFTER THE BUILDINGS WERE THREATENED WITH DEMOLITION, THE SITE WHICH HAD BEEN PUBLIC LAND SINCE 1841 BECAME PRIVATE PROPERTY IN MARCH 2010. THIS NOTABLE MUNICIPAL ARCHITECTURE REMAINS A FIXTURE NEAR RIVERSIDE PARK. A COMPLETE RENOVATION WAS COMPLETED IN 2011.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2011

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

**RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK MARKERS:
2011 Official Texas Historical Marker
Sponsorship Application Form**

Valid September 1, 2010 to November 15, 2010 only

This form constitutes a public request for the Texas Historical Commission (THC) to consider approval of an Official Texas Historical Marker for the topic noted in this application. The THC will review the request and make its determination based on rules and procedures of the program. Filing of the application for sponsorship is for the purpose of providing basic information to be used in the evaluation process. The final determination of eligibility and therefore approval for a state marker will be made by the THC. This form is to be used for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (building marker) requests only. Please see separate forms for either Historic Texas Cemeteries or subject markers.

Proposed marker topic (official title will be determined by the THC): The Old Pump House - Victoria's Original Water Works

County: Victoria

Town (nearest county town on current state highway map): Victoria

Street address of marker site or directions from town noted above: 1201 W. Stayton Avenue

Marker Coordinates:

If you know the location coordinates of the proposed marker site, enter them in one of the formats below:

UTM Zone Easting Northing

Lat: 28°48'22.40"N Long: 97°00'58.03"W (deg, min, sec or decimal degrees)

Otherwise, give a precise verbal description here (e.g. northwest corner of 3rd and Elm, or FM 1411, 2.6 miles east of McWhorter Creek):

NOTE: Recorded Texas Historic Landmark markers must be placed at the structure being marked.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark markers definition: Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) markers are awarded to structures deemed worthy of preservation for their historical associations and architectural significance. RTHL is a legal designation and comes with a measure of protection; it is the highest honor the state can bestow on a historic structure, and the designation is required for this type of marker. The RTHL designation becomes effective upon approval by the THC. Official Texas Historical Markers signify the RTHL designation, which comes only through application to and approval by the THC and must include public display of an Official Texas Historical Marker. Owners of RTHL-designated structures must give the THC 60 days written notice before any alterations are made to the exterior of the structure. RTHL status is a permanent designation and is not to be removed from the property in the event of a transfer of ownership. Only the THC can remove the designation or recall the marker. The marker must remain with the structure and may not be removed or displayed elsewhere until or unless the THC gives express approval in writing for such action. Once designated as RTHL, properties are subject to provisions of Texas Government Code, Section 442.006(f).

Criteria:

1. **Age:** Structures eligible for the RTHL designation and marker must be at least 50 years old.
2. **Historical significance:** Architectural significance alone is not enough to qualify a structure for the RTHL designation. It must have an equally significant historical association, and that association can come from an event that occurred at the site; through individuals who owned or lived on the property; or, in the case of bridges, industrial plants, schoolhouses and other non-residential properties, through documented significance to the larger community.
3. **Architectural significance:** Structures deemed architecturally significant are outstanding examples of architectural history through design, materials, structural type or construction methods. In all cases, eligible architectural properties must display integrity; that is, the structure should be in a good state of repair, maintain its appearance from its period of significance and be considered an exemplary model of preservation. Architectural significance is often best determined by the relevance of the property to broader contexts, including geography. Any changes over the years should be compatible with original design and reflect compliance with accepted preservation practices, e.g., the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.
4. **Good state of repair:** Structures not considered by the THC to be in a good state of repair are ineligible for RTHL designation. The THC reserves the sole right to make that determination relative to eligibility for RTHL markers.

Special National Register considerations for RTHL marker applications: If a structure has been individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under either Criterion A or B **and** Criterion C (Architecture), the historical text compiled as part of the National Register nomination process may be submitted as part of the marker process, provided it includes the required reference notes and other documentation. Acceptance of the National Register information for the purposes of the marker process will be up to the sole determination of the THC. Listing in the NRHP does not guarantee approval for an RTHL marker. See the THC web site at <http://www.thc.state.tx.us/markerdesigns/madnrcrit.html> for National Register criteria.

Check this box if the property is individually listed in the NRHP.

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

Any individual, group or county historical commission (CHC) may apply to the THC to request an Official Texas Historical Marker for what it deems a worthy topic. Only complete marker applications that contain all the required elements and are submitted online as required can be accepted or processed by the THC (for RTHL markers, the required elements are: sponsorship application form; narrative history; documentation; legal description of the property; site plan; floorplan; historic photograph; and current photographs clearly showing each side of the structure—please resize photographs to 1-2 MB, or approximately 1024 x 768 pixels).

- Completed applications must be duly reviewed, verified and approved by the county historical commission (CHC) in the county in which the marker will be placed.
- The sponsorship application form, narrative history and documentation must be submitted as Microsoft Word or Word-compatible documents and sent via email attachments to the THC by no later than November 15, 2010.
- Required font style and type size are a Times variant and 12-point.
- Narrative histories must be typed in a double-spaced (or 1.5-spaced) format and include separate sections on context, overview, significance and documentation.
- The narrative history must include documentation in the form of reference notes, which can be either footnotes or endnotes. Documentation associated with applications should be broad-based and demonstrate a survey of all available resources, both primary and secondary.

- Upon notification of the successful preliminary review of required elements by the THC, a non-refundable application fee of \$100 is required. The fee shall be submitted to the THC within ten working days of application receipt notification.

APPROVAL BY COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

The duly appointed marker representative (chair or marker chair) noted below for the county historical commission will be the sole contact with the THC for this marker application. To ensure accuracy, consistency and efficiency, all information from and to the THC relative to the application—and throughout the review and production processes—will be via direct communication with the CHC representative. All other inquiries (calls, emails, letters) to the THC will be referred to the CHC representative for response. By filling out the information below and filing the application with the THC, the CHC representative is providing the THC with notice that the application and documentation have been reviewed and verified by the CHC and that the material meets all current requirements of the Official Texas Historical Marker program.

As chair or duly appointed marker chair, I certify the following:

- Representatives of the CHC have met or talked with the potential marker sponsor and discussed the marker program policies as outlined on the THC web site. CHC members have reviewed the history and documentation for accuracy and made corrections or notes as necessary. It is the determination of the CHC that the topic, history and documentation meet criteria for eligibility.

CHC comments or concerns about this application, if any:

Name of CHC contact (chair or marker chair): Gary Dunnam, Co-Chair

Mailing address: Box 1486 **City, Zip:** Victoria TX 77902-1486

Daytime phone (with area code): 361.573-1878 **Email address** (required): gdunnam@vctx.org

PERMISSION OF PROPERTY OWNER FOR MARKER PLACEMENT

Property owner: Dennis and Louise Hull Patillo

Address: 802 W. Power Avenue **City, state, zip:** Victoria TX 77901

Phone: 361.648-8545 **Email address:** louise@louisehull.com

Legal Description of the property (metes and bounds, lot and block, etc.): “Being a 1.73 acre tract of land out of the “Victoria Waterworks” tract shown by the map of the Original Townsite of Victoria.”

Upon receipt of the application, the THC will provide the owner with a letter that outlines the legal responsibility of ownership under the Recorded Texas Historic Landmark statute. The letter must be signed by the owner and returned to the THC before the evaluation can be completed.

NOTE: The property owner will not receive any additional copies of correspondence from the THC. All other correspondence—notice of receipt, request for additional information, payment notice, inscription, shipping notice, etc.—will be sent via email to the CHC representative, who is encouraged to share the information with all interested parties as necessary. Given the large volume of applications processed annually and the need for centralized communication, all

inquiries about applications in process will be referred to the CHC for response. The CHC is the sole liaison to the THC on all marker application matters.

SPONSORSHIP PAYMENT INFORMATION

Prospective sponsors please note the following:

- Payment must be received in full within 45 days of the official approval notice and must be accompanied by the THC payment form. The THC is unable to process partial payments or to delay payment due to processing procedures of the sponsor. Applications not paid in the time frame required may, at the sole discretion of the THC, be cancelled or postponed.
- Payment does not constitute ownership of a marker; Recorded Texas Historic Landmark markers and other Official Texas Historical Markers are the property of the State of Texas.
- If, at any time during the marker process, sponsorship is withdrawn, a refund can be processed, but the THC will retain the application fee of \$100.
- The Official Texas Historical Marker Program provides no means of recognizing sponsors or property owners through marker text, incising or supplemental plaques.

Marker sponsor (may be individual or organization): Dennis and Louise Hull Patillo

Contact person (if applicable): Gary Dunnam

Mailing address:Box 1486 **City, zip:** Victoria TX 77902-1486

Email address (required):gdunnam@vctx.org **Phone: 361.573-1878**

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

In order to facilitate delivery of the marker, residence addresses, post office box numbers and rural route numbers are not permitted. To avoid additional shipping charges or delays, use a business street address (open 8 a.m.—5 p.m., Monday through Friday).

Name: Victoria County Historical Commission

Street address:205 West Goodwin Ave. **City, zip:** Victoria TX 77901

Daytime phone (required): 361.573-1878 **Email** (required): gdunnam@vctx.org

TYPE AND SIZE OF RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK MARKERS

As part of its review process, the THC will determine the appropriate size marker and provide options, if any, for the approved topic based on its own review criteria, including, but not exclusive of, historical significance, replication of information in other THC markers, relevance to the Statewide Preservation Plan and the amount of available documented information provided in the application narrative. In making its determination, however, the THC will also take into account the preference of the CHC, as noted below.

The sponsor/CHC prefers the following size marker:

- 27" x 42" RTHL marker with post (\$1500)
- 27" X 42" RTHL marker without post* (\$1500)
- 18" x 28" RTHL marker with post (\$1000)

- 18" x 28" RTHL marker without post* (\$1000)
- RTHL medallion and 16" x 12" plaque with post (\$750)
- RTHL medallion and 16" x 12" plaque without post* (\$750)

*For an RTHL marker without post, indicate to what surface material it will be mounted:

- wood
- masonry
- metal
- other (specify)

SUBMITTING THE APPLICATION (via email required)

When the CHC has determined the application is complete, the history has been verified and the topic meets the requirements of the Official Texas Historical Marker Program, the materials should be forwarded to the THC via email at the following address:
markerapplication@thc.state.tx.us.

- The CHC or marker chair should send an email containing the following attachments (see attachment function under file menu or toolbox on your computer):
 - This application form
 - The narrative history (including documentation)
 - Legal description of the property
 - Detailed floor plan for each floor of the structure
 - Detailed site plan of the property
 - At least one historic photograph
 - Current photographs clearly showing each side of the structure

RECORDS RETENTION BY CHC: The CHC must retain hard copies of the application as well as an online version, at least for the duration of the marker process. The THC is not responsible for lost applications, for incomplete applications or for applications not properly filed according to the program requirements. For additional information about any aspect of the Official Texas Historical Marker Program, see the Markers page on the THC web site (<http://www.thc.state.tx.us/markerdesigs/madmark.html>)



The Old Pump House

Victoria's Original Water Works

I. CONTEXT

At the point where Stayton Avenue descends to meet Riverside Park, one encounters a series of interconnected brick buildings sitting 65 feet above sea level. Immediately behind them lies one of Texas most historically significant waterways: The Guadalupe River. These buildings (1890-1936) were for many years the center of Victoria's water system. The history of Victoria's public water supply system begins with the construction of the "water works" which was completed early in 1885.

The land where the Old Pump House stands is a part of the Four League Grant to the Corporation of the Town of Victoria by Sam Houston President of the Republic of Texas, dated December 20, 1841. This grant encompassed one hundred million square varas of land.¹ This land would remain in the possession of the City of Victoria until March 17, 2010. We pick up the narrative in 1884.

II. OVERVIEW

Mr. William Wheeler, born August 9, 1861, in Cerney Wick, Gloucestershire, England, left his native land in 1880, landing at Philadelphia in February of 1880. Two years later he was employed by the C. E. Gray Construction Company, which was building a system of water works in St. Charles, MO. Upon completion of this work he was sent to Texas to install water works for Palestine, Tyler, Taylor, Columbus, and

¹ Victoria County Deed Records, Vol 3 p 67.

eventually Victoria. Mr. Wheeler arrived in Victoria on June 20, 1884, along with J. T. Jones, the construction engineer for the Gray Company, and upon the completion of the water works contract here early in 1885, was hired as Superintendent of Water Works.² Included in the system was “the Old Standpipe” which measured approximately fifteen feet in diameter, one hundred feet in height, and rested on a concrete footing directly in the center of the public square downtown. The weight of 150,000 gallons of water yielding to gravity provided the pressure to send it flowing into the homes serviced by the system. It remained a landmark for the next forty years.

In 1904 when the municipal sewer system was built, it was also placed under Mr. Wheeler’s supervision.³ “In April of 1909 the city council voted to connect city hall and all public watering places to the sewer, and in May the water and sewer superintendent, William Wheeler, reported there were 616 water connections and 163 sewer connections in the city.”⁴

“The first boiler house was of frame construction, dating from 1884. Five years later this structure was destroyed by fire (believed to have been set by an arsonist). A new building was built, probably from bricks made on the site at the old Brown or Owens Brick Yard.”⁵ This work was done with the assistance of local architect, Jules C. Leffland (building #1).

Two boilers were installed in addition to two large pumps. The boilers were fired by wood. At this point there were no wells; water was pumped directly from the river into the mains and up to the old Standpipe. The water was untreated, being deemed safe enough for consumption.

² Obituary, William Wheeler, *Victoria Advocate*, July 21, 1931. Copy on file in office of Victoria Preservation Inc., 205 W. Goodwin Avenue, Victoria TX 77901.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Roy Grimes, editor, *300 Years in Victoria County*, p. 487, printed by The Victoria Advocate, 1968; reprinted in 1986.

⁵ Sidney R. Weisiger, *Vignettes of Old Victoria*, p.36. Edited by Robert W. Shook, Ph.D., Nortex Press, Austin TX, published 2001.

In 1901 William Wheeler built a new home at the corner of William St. and Goodwin Avenue. In the central hall there remains to this day a pressure gauge, which Mr. Wheeler would consult after hours. It measured the water pressure in the city lines. If more pressure was needed, he would hop on his bicycle, ride to the pump house, and set things straight.⁶

The first underground storage tank (reservoir) - 100 feet in diameter - was built by Frank Reuben Rockwell, a resident of Decatur IL.⁷ It had a wooden top, later replaced by concrete. Completed in 1909, it is still standing at this date; the original wooden covering has since been replaced by concrete. At this same time two deep wells were drilled by Layne and Bowler of Houston, and the use of untreated river water was discontinued. These two wells were not the first city wells. At some undocumented early date the city authorized a hand-dug well on Market Square, and prior to 1873 a well was drilled at the center of the public square. Water was pumped by a windmill into a large wooden cistern underneath. A decorative fishpond near Main Street was kept full from this cistern.

Beaumont oil soon came to be used as fuel for the boilers. Mr. Wheeler retired as superintendent in 1922 and H. G. King was hired to fill that position. Mr. Wheeler passed away July 21, 1931.

In 1926 the first major additions were made to the facility since its completion (building #2). This addition, designed by the Terrell Bartlett Engineering Company, was built by local contractor, Ed Wagner. This addition is an unusual double height room with a battery of tall windows on each side. A third structure was designed by architect Kai J.

⁶ Gary Dunnam, *A History of the William Wheeler House*, 2006 Historic Homes Tour booklet, copy on file in office of Victoria Preservation Inc.

⁷ Letter from M. J. Breeden regarding her grand-father, F. R. Rockwell. Letter on file in office of Victoria Preservation Inc., 205 W. Goodwin, Victoria TX 77901. Also included is a photo of the reservoir with a wooden top, under construction.

Leffland, son of Jules Leffland, and built by J. W. Kimbrough in 1936 - the year of the Texas Centennial (building #3).⁸ This third structure connects with the 1926 building and extends eastward toward present-day Memorial Park Drive and the West Outfall. Architect Kai J. Leffland's work in 1936 enlarged and unified the existing structures. The 1936 work contained two boilers and the large pump to furnish power; two additional deep wells, a steam engine to run the pumps, a settling basin, additional underground storage tanks, and a tank to store the fuel oil.

There were a number of men who worked for the water works from 1884 until Jacob Henry Fox, Jr., began his job as engineer about 1895. Known to the people of Victoria as "Noonie" Fox, and as "Mr. Noonie" by all the kids who frequented the site.

Noonie Fox was the son of Jacob Henry Fox, a native of Cernay, Alsace, Germany. The elder Fox had farmlands adjoining the old Pump House property to the north, now a part of Riverside Park known as Fox's Bend.

Gus Hoffman came to work shortly after Mr. Fox. This working relationship lasted until Fox's death in 1935. These men faithfully kept the grounds mowed, including the extensive drainage ditch known today as the West Outfall. They trimmed trees, repaired and maintained the equipment, and kept a good supply of water pumped into the mains and standpipe.

In the early days there was no electrical power to the pump station. A series of Leyden jars were maintained to make and store electricity. The current was used to operate the big fire bell in the tall tower in back of the fire station in the 100 block of East Constitution. After 1889 or 1890 telephone lines were strung to the pump house to report fires.

⁸ National Register of Historic Places, Reference number: 86002610. Historic Resources Survey and national Register Applications on file in office of Victoria Preservation Inc., 205 W. Goodwin, Victoria TX, 77901.

When news of a fire was called in, the engineer on duty placed the proper disc on the alarm system to start the big alarm bell ringing. He then ran to the boiler, gave the fire more fuel oil, then to the pump pit to get the big pump going, thereby pumping water to the mains in order that the firemen would have pressure.

In addition to these duties, the engineers raised several generations of Victoria boys who spent much time around the river and the pump house. These men acted as unofficial lifeguards, and a number of drowning persons were snatched out of the Guadalupe River by these watchful gentlemen.

There came a time that the ladies went along the banks of the river near the plant. This caused the city council to ban skinny-dipping at the pump house, and yet another chore was added to the long list of jobs at the station. The engineers were ordered to see that the boys wore bathing suits.

As the city grew, so did the need for newer additional equipment. New wells were drilled around the perimeter of the city in order to meet the demand for more water. By 1970 all of the old steam boilers had been removed and sent to the scrap pile. The large steam pumps from the old pit are long gone, the pit filled in and concreted over to make a level floor. Gone is the steam engine with the big belt wheels which operated the pumps on the first two wells.

Some of the buildings comprising the Old Pump Station were used primarily as a workshop until the new water treatment plant was completed in the year 2000. Water meters were repaired at this site until it became cheaper to replace the defective meters rather than repair them. For over forty years the facility *appeared* to be vacant, and less and less maintenance was performed. Within the last decade there was talk of razing the structures, as they were deemed both an attractive nuisance and a liability to the city. The

bid for demolishing the old structures and filling in the circular water storage tank came in at \$250,000. Fortunately, these efforts came to nothing.

On December 12, 1986 portions of this property were listed on the National Register of Historic Places as “City of Victoria Pumping Plant/Waterworks.”⁹ They include building #1, Building #2, and the reservoir. At the time the research was done and the National Register application filed, Building #3 was not yet 50 years old, and was deemed to be non-contributing to the nomination.

On March 17, 2010, the subject property - 1201 W. Stayton Avenue - was sold to Dennis and Louise Hull Patillo, both of whom own successful businesses in Victoria. Deed records in the office of the County Clerk, Vol. 3 p. 67 of the Map and Plat Records of Victoria County, describe this as “Being a 1.73 acre tract of land out of the “Victoria Waterworks” tract shown by the map of the Original Townsite of Victoria.”¹⁰ It is uncommon that a piece of property in Victoria would have had only three owners in its 169 year history.

III. SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of these buildings was underlined when they were entered in the National Register of Historic Places. Notable municipal architectures from the 1930’s are rare in Victoria. This substantial grouping of buildings is a striking presence at the entrance to Riverside Park.

⁹ U. S. Department of the Interior, Letter of confirmation of listing on National Register, dated December 19, 1986. Copy on file in office of Victoria Preservation Inc., 205 W. Goodwin, Victoria TX 77901.

¹⁰ City of Victoria, Official Records Instrument #201002392 3 pgs. Special Warranty Deed - 1201 W. Stayton. Copy on file in Office of Stewart Title of the Coastal Bend (GF# 2100344), 202 W. Goodwin Ave, Victoria TX 77901 and office of Victoria Preservation Inc., 205 W. Goodwin Ave, Victoria TX 77901.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Victoria County Deed Records, County Clerk's Office, Victoria County Courthouse.

Roy Grimes, editor, *300 years in Victoria County*, printed by The Victoria Advocate, 1968

Sidney R. Weisiger, *Vignettes of Old Victoria*. Edited by Robert W. Shook, Ph.D. Nortex Press, Austin TX, published in 2001

Gary Dunnam, *A History of the William Wheeler House*, copy on file in office of Victoria Preservation Inc.

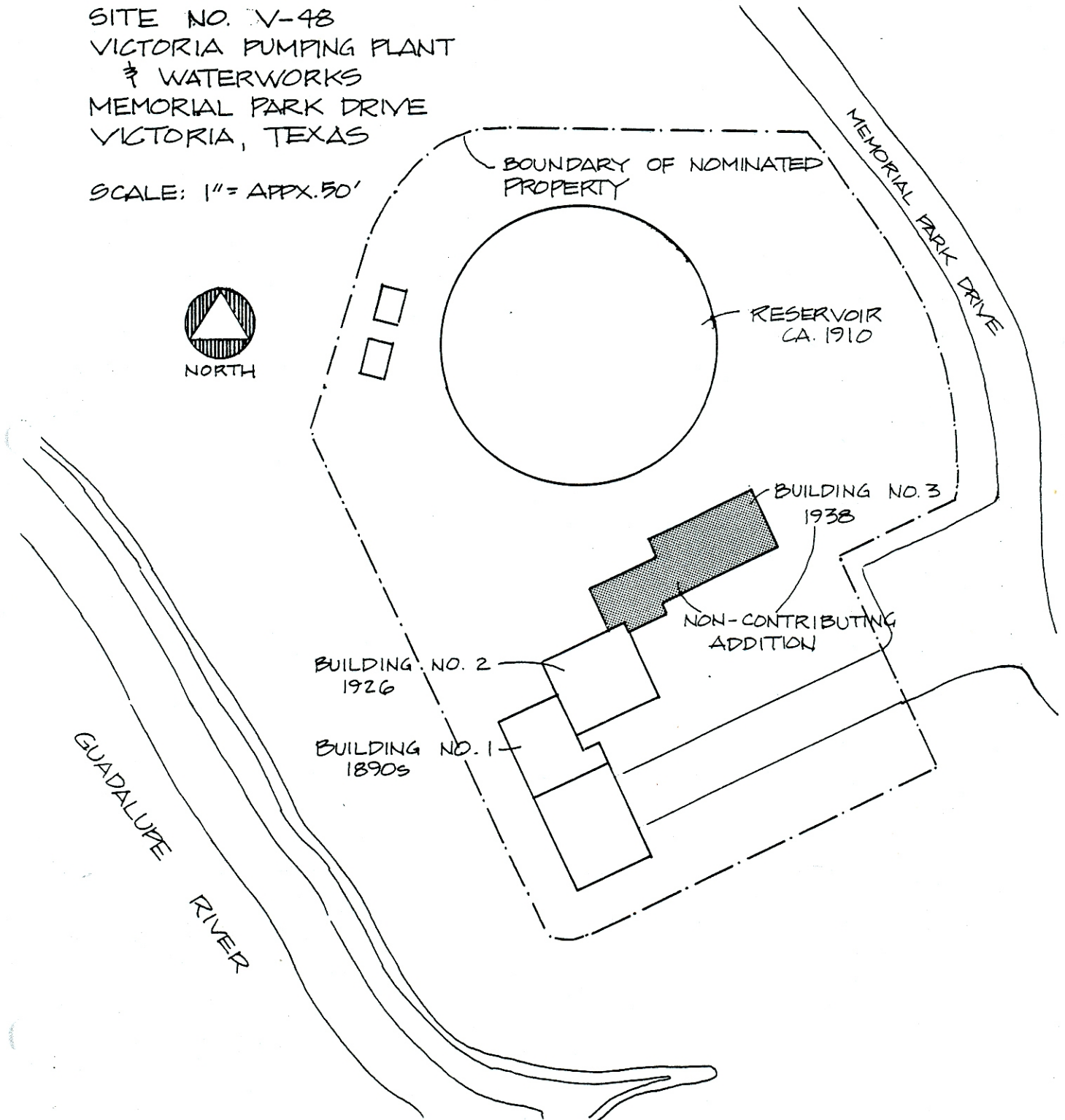
U. S. Department of the Interior, Letter of confirmation of listing on National Register, dated December 19, 1986. Copy on file in office of Victoria Preservation Inc., 205 W. Goodwin, Victoria TX 77901.

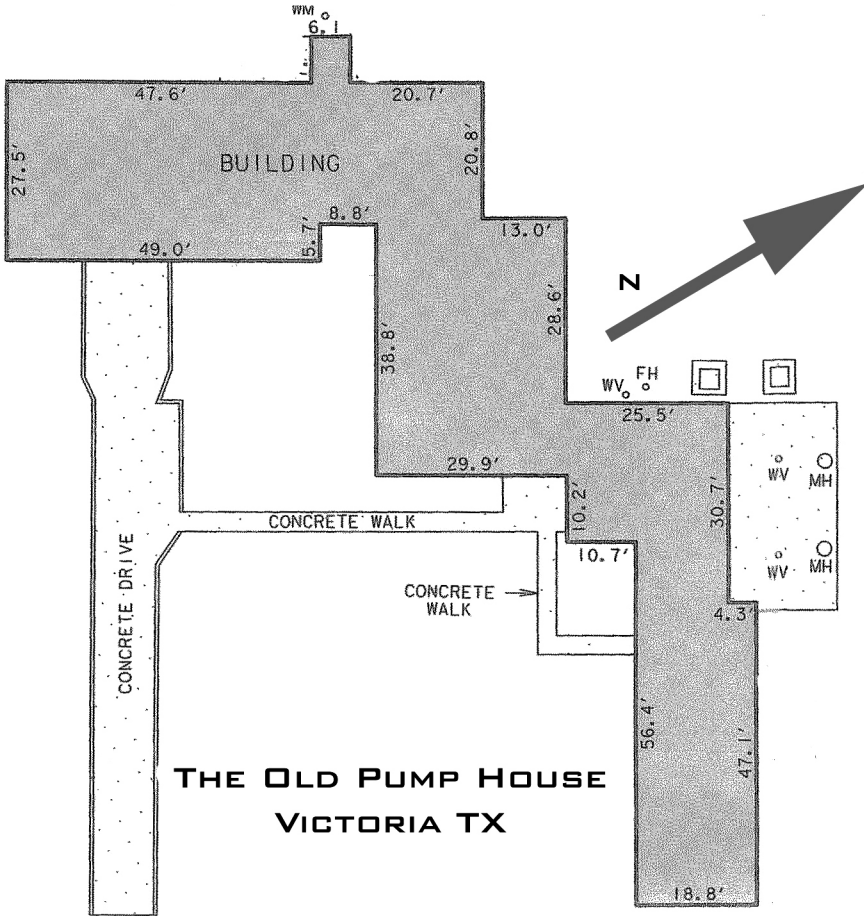
City of Victoria, Official Records Instrument #201002392 3 pgs. Special Warranty Deed - 1201 W. Stayton. Copy on file in Office of Stewart Title of the Coastal Bend (GF# 2100344), 202 W. Goodwin Ave, Victoria TX 77901 and office of Victoria Preservation Inc., 205 W. Goodwin Ave, Victoria TX 77901.

SITE PLAN FROM NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

SITE NO. V-48
VICTORIA PUMPING PLANT
& WATERWORKS
MEMORIAL PARK DRIVE
VICTORIA, TEXAS

SCALE: 1" = APPX. 50'





FEB 16 2011

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

History Programs Division

Authorization for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark Designation

Date of RTHL designation: January 28, 2011Property Name: City of Victoria Pumping PlantPhysical Address: 1201 W. StaytonCity: Victoria County: Victoria Zip: 77901Property reference number (Appraisal District/Tax Office property number, etc.): 20384645Legal Description (Lot and block, metes and bounds, etc.): Lot 1, Block 1, Victoria Waterworks Subdivision

Additional description ("property encompassing the bridge and abutments," "the 1936 portion of the County Consolidated High School building," "the historic homestead, including the main house, barn, windmill, smokehouse and water well," etc.):

The Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation is awarded to historic structures deemed worthy of preservation for their architectural integrity and historical associations. Authorized by the Texas Legislature under Texas Government Code, Chapter 442, RTHL is the highest honor the state can bestow on historic structures in Texas. Designated properties are afforded a measure of legal protection and become part of the recorded history of the state's built environment.

Benefits of the RTHL designation:

- Recognition that a property is of local, regional or state significance.
- Protection for up to 90 days from exterior alterations, including demolition or relocation.
- Ad valorem tax exemptions, where granted by local taxing authorities.
- Inclusion in the Texas Historic Sites Atlas.
- Technical preservation assistance through the THC.

Responsibility of the property owner under the RTHL provision, as noted in Texas Government Code, Chapter 442.006 (f):

Additionally:

- The designation requires the public display of the RTHL marker. The marker is the property of the State of Texas and may not be removed or relocated without the prior permission of the Texas Historical Commission.
- RTHL status is a permanent designation which is retained with the property even upon transfer of ownership. Only the Texas Historical Commission may remove the designation.
- Structures designated as RTHLs do not have to be open to the public, but the marker must be accessible to the public.
- RTHL designation does not imply eligibility for federal tax incentives for rehabilitation.

I, the property owner or legal administrator of the property noted herein, signify below that I have read the information regarding Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks and that I voluntarily seek the designation for the property. I further promise to comply with the provision noted in the Texas Government Code.

Name (print): Dennis PatilloMailing address: 802 W. PowerCity, state, zip: Victoria Texas 77901Signature: [Signature]Phone: 361-575-3886 Date: 2-11-2011













PUMPING STATION, VICTORIA, TEXAS.

