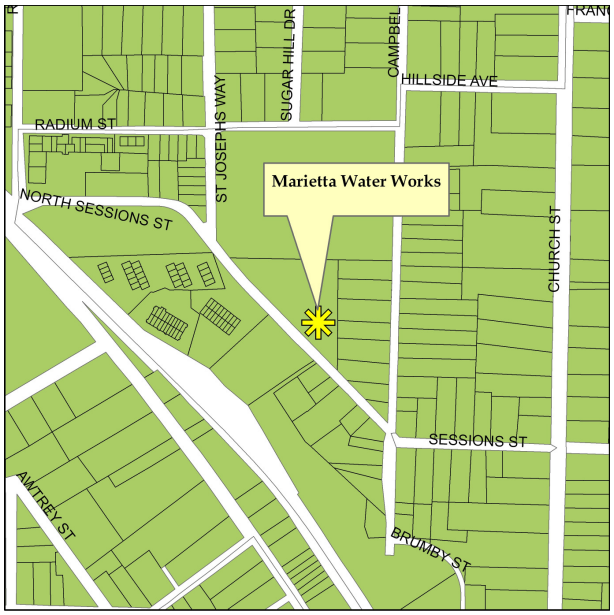
Preservation Plan and Design Guidelines for the Marietta Waterworks



Prepared by Erin Parr
For the Marietta Historic Preservation Commission
July 15, 2009
Revised October 23, 2009

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction

In 2005, the Marietta City Council took steps to protect its historic resources by passing a Historic Preservation ordinance. This ordinance created the Marietta Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) who is responsible for, among other things, the restoration and preservation of any historic property acquired by the city.[1] For this reason, in 2009 the HPC requested that a Preservation Plan and Design Guidelines be created for three city owned properties—Brumby Hall, the Clarke Library, and the Marietta Waterworks—so that they can be preserved for future generations.

The Preservation Plan and Design Guidelines for the Marietta Waterworks is meant to be a guide for the city on how to preserve and maintain the building. This document:

- Presents arguments for the value of preservation and lists grants available to the city.
- Outlines the historical significance of the building.
- Details the current architectural description and provides current and historic photographs in order to provide a reference point for future work.
- Provides the steps for planning a preservation project so that preservation principals guide future plans.
- Gives the current conditions of the building's materials and features as well as how those elements should be treated.
- Outlines a maintenance plan that provides both a list of prioritized and cyclical maintenance.
- Provides a list of sources and recommended readings to help guide preservation work beyond the capacity of this plan.

[1] Article 7-8-9: Historic Preservation Ordinance, Section 7-8-9-030: Historic Preservation Commission, Section D: Jurisdiction and Authority, #5

2.0 Value of Preservation

2.1 Social Benefits

The principles of historic preservation rely on a city's historic resources to express the history and culture of generations past in order to create and maintain a sense of place for the present community and future generations. This sense of place not only promotes community pride but also draws new residents and cultural tourists.

Historic preservation strengthens the framework of communities and pushes for the conservation of historic neighborhoods, commercial areas, and landscapes. Historic resources not only link us to our past but they also make up the scenery of a community's everyday lives. As our world continues down a path of connectivity and cultural homogeneity, it will be our historic resources that will promote a sense of identity that will connect communities and allow differences to be embraced.

2.2 Environmental Benefits

The principles of historic preservation go hand and hand with green principles like sustainability and "reduce, reuse, and recycle." The preservation of historic resources promotes the reuse of existing structures, which slows the negative effects of urban sprawl, eliminates disposal of demolished buildings, and decreases material intensive construction.

Facts on Historic Preservation and the Environment[2]

- Rehabilitation construction uses 23% less energy than new construction. Rehabilitation construction is labor intensive rather than materials intensive, as is found in new construction, resulting in the use of fewer natural resources.
- Reuse of historic resources prevents existing materials from being removed to a landfill thereby conserving its embodied energy. In addition, historic buildings are often decorated with finishes and materials that are now very expensive, rare, or completely extinct.
- It takes approximately sixty-five years for a new energy efficient building to save the amount of energy lost in demolishing an existing building.
- Reuse of historic resources eliminates the need to spend energy manufacturing and transporting new materials.
- Historic resources are already designed with energy conserving features because they were constructed before the time of modern heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. Some of these features include operable windows and shutters, porches and awnings, high ceilings, and attic vents.

[2] Facts are from a variety of sources including Chapter 10 "Preservation Economics" in Historic Preservation by Norman Tyler, "Sustainability by the Numbers" published by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the article "What Replacement Windows Can't Replace" by Walter Sedovic and Jull H. Gotthelf (www.state.il.us/hpa/PS/images/replacement_windows.pdf)

2.3 Economic Benefits

Historic Preservation can also offer several economic benefits. These benefits are reflected not only in the local economy but also in the wallets of those funding the preservation work. Simply put—historic preservation is good for business.

Facts on Historic Preservation and the Economy[3]

- Historic Preservation attracts new residents, and thus additional tax revenue, because it creates a city with a distinctive character and sense of place.
- Rehabilitation projects are nearly twice as labor intensive as new construction. This means that more dollars are going to people rather than materials, which creates jobs and produces a strong, dynamic local economy.
- Rehabilitation projects create two to five times as many jobs as new construction for a given expenditure of money.
- Reinvestment and upkeep of historic resources will stabilize, if not increase, property values and tax revenues. This type of investment revitalizes communities and provides the catalyst for others to make the same investments in their own properties.
- Repair of materials and features will, many times, cost less over time than replacement. New, modern materials are often only guaranteed for a limited amount of time while many original materials have already existed several decades with minimal routine maintenance.
- Preservation of a city's historic resources creates a market for heritage tourism because it gives the area personality and sets it apart from other tourist destinations. This type of tourist typically stays longer and spends more during their visit than other types of tourist.
- Rehabilitation costs per square foot are often significantly less than the costs of new construction, generally running 25 to 35% less. Even when costs are equivalent, the perks of rehabilitation include saved time in construction, less developmental review, limited or no neighborhood opposition, limited zoning delays, and increased tax incentives and other grant funding.

Grants for historic preservation are offered through state and federal agencies as well as local and national foundations. Information on specific grants can be found through Georgia's Historic Preservation Division (HPD). (See Funding Sources for Historic Preservation Projects in the Grant Information section of the appendices.) The National Trust for Historic Preservation also offers information on their grant programs. Other resources for available grants include The Foundation Center, The Southeastern Council of Foundations, and Grants.gov. Some grants available to city governments include:

- The Georgia Grant Program – This program is state funded with distribution done through the Historic Preservation Division. It offers matching funds on a statewide competitive basis to local governments and nonprofit organizations for the preservation of Georgia and National Register eligible historic properties. Grants are provided for developmental and predevelopment projects.

[3] Facts are from a variety of sources including Chapter 10 "Preservation Economics" in Historic Preservation by Norman Tyler and the article "What Replacement Windows Can't Replace" by Walter Sedovic and Jull H. Gotthelf (www.state.il.us/hpa/PS/images/replacement_windows.pdf)

Developmental projects include archaeological, stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration activities. Predevelopment projects include plans and specifications, feasibilities studies, historic structure reports, or other buildings-specific or site-specific preservation plans. (See Facts Sheet in Grant Information section of the appendices.)

- The Livingston Foundation, Inc. – This local foundation gives grants primarily within the metropolitan Atlanta area in a wide range of areas including historic preservation. An application form is not required. For more information call 404-873-8500.
- The Johanna Favrot Fund for Historic Preservation – This grant is distributed through the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Grants range from $2,500 to $10,000 and must be matched dollar-for-dollar. Funds can be used for obtaining the services of consultants in the areas of architecture, planning, archeology, fund raising, and other areas. (See Johanna Favrot Fund For Historic Preservation: Guidelines and Eligibility in Grant Information section of the appendices.)

3.0 Property Information

3.1 History of the Marietta Waterworks

The Marietta Waterworks building was constructed in 1910 and was the first city owned waterworks in Marietta. The city's citizens voted to construct a "first class system" when the privately owned and operated waterworks system was deemed inadequate.

The first waterworks used by the City of Marietta was built in 1894 by the Marietta Paper Manufacturing Company. The mill was in need of a waterworks system in order for it to expand and the city needed a waterworks system for its citizens. Though the company was granted rights to build a waterworks and supply the city, Marietta retained the right to build its own waterworks when the need arose. By 1908, the mill owned waterworks was inadequate for city use.

On November 16, 1908, the citizens of Marietta voted to issue $80,000 water bonds and $80,000 sewage bonds. A two-thirds vote was required to authorize the issue. Both bond issues passed, with the water bond approved with 396 votes for and only thirteen against. "After the result was known the jubilant crown rung the court house and fire engine bells, exploded fire works and lit up the square with a bonfire."[4]

The Marietta Journal and Courier reported that men had begun clearing trees at the site on December 3, 1909.[5] However, later that month a Superior Court judge granted an injunction filed by the Trust Company of Georgia, formerly the Marietta Paper Manufacturing Company. The Trust Company argued that the new waterworks would divert water from Allgood's Creek, which would decrease waterpower and limit their expansion plans. "The Trust company says it is one of the largest taxpayers in the city and this is 'a scheme to ruin its property and confiscate it.'"[6] By mid January 1910, work resumed on the waterworks when another judge dismissed the injunction.

On November 11, 1910, The Marietta Journal and Courier published the forty-eight regulations passed by the City Council outlining how water may be obtained from the city's system.[7] On November 17, 1910, Dr. S.D. Rambo was the first citizen to connect to the waterworks and was followed in rapid succession by Mr. Joe Black, Judge Morris, Mr. H.N. DuPre, and others. "Up to date about fifty applications for water have been filed and the taps are being made as rapidly as possible. The people seem anxious to get the artesian water and it is expected that in a short while practically the entire city will be using it."[8]

On December 2, 1910, the Marietta Journal and Courier reported that 125 connections have been applied for by residents with forty or more being connected already and new

[4] "Sewerage and Water Bonds Carried," The Marietta Journal, November 19, 1908, pg. 1
[5] "Work Started on New Water Works," The Marietta Journal and Courier, pg. 10
[6] "Atlanta Judge Stops the Work on Marietta's New Water Works," The Marietta Journal and Courier, December 24, 1909, pg. 1
[7] " City Council Adopts Rules in Regard to Water Service," The Marietta Journal and Courier, November 11, 1910, pg. 4
[8] "New Water System Begins Operations," The Marietta Journal and Courier, November 25, 1910, pg. 1

applications coming in every day.[9] By the end of the month work on connections was suspended because the city's meter supply ran out and with sixty nine connections but still 135 applications still pending, the city can barely keep up with the demand.

3.2 Architectural Description

The Marietta Waterworks is located at 426 Sessions Street, Marietta, Georgia 30060. It is less than half a mile from the historic Church-Cherokee corridor and less than a mile from Marietta's historic square. The building is surrounded on the north and west by the modern waterworks property, on the south by Sessions Street, and on the east by the original reinforced concrete basin.

The building is asymmetrical and roughly L in shape with the inside of the L facing Sessions Street. It is one story in height. The foundation is a concrete slab and the roof is flat. The exterior of the building is brick in a six-course common bond and painted white.

The building's decorative elements include its windows and a wide stepped entablature giving it elements of the Neoclassical Revival architecture style. The wood windows are all eight-beside-eight casement windows with fixed eight-light arched windows and brick arch above unless noted otherwise.

The building has two front doors located inside the L, one on the southeast façade and one on the southwest. The doors have been replaced but the asymmetrical surround seems to be original with a four light transom above and a two-by-seven light sidelight to one side. A metal awning has been added above both doors, covering a brick arch similar to the arch above the windows. The southeast façade has a window on either side of the door, while the southwest façade has one window to the west of the door.

The southwest façade located closest to Sessions Street also appears to have once had a door, which is now bricked in. To the west of the bricked in door are three windows, the two outside windows being larger in size than the middle one. The southeast façade located closest to the concrete basin has at least one typical window on its southern portion but landscape overgrowth blocks the remaining sections of the façade from public view.

The northwest façade has two typical windows on the south portion with the remaining two windows standard six-over-six double-hung windows. The north section is located behind a fence and due to this design element, was never meant to be within public view. The landscaping behind the fence is overgrown with several vines growing up the side of the building and over the two windows on the north section. There appears to be a portion of a west addition still standing but as this is not within the public view it is unknown how much of this portion still exists. The northeast façade is completely out of view from the public right-of-way.

[9] "Sparkling Water Furnished by City," The Marietta Journal and Courier, December 3, 1910, pg. 1

The property has limited landscaping with a small lawn between the building and Sessions Street. Much of the property's landscape is overgrown especially on the east and west sides of the property. There is a parking pad located within the L shape of the building with walkways providing access to each door. This front area is also landscaped with well-kept bushes close to the building.

4.0 Steps for Planning a Preservation Project

4.1 Selecting an Appropriate Use

The first step in planning a preservation project is to select an appropriate use for the building. An appropriate use is one that will help minimize the need for substantial modifications. Ideally, the building will be used for the same thing it was designed for—a residence is used as a residence, a store as a store, and so on. However, it is not always possible to use the building in the same capacity as it was previously. In this case a use should be selected that requires minimal alterations and retains most, if not all, of the building's character defining features.

When selecting an appropriate use, keep these things in mind:

- The city should first seek uses for which the building is designed. This will minimize the need for alterations and ensure that building and safety codes are met more easily.
- If this is not an option, an alternative but compatible use should be found. This use should require minimal alterations. Alterations should be carefully planned so that character-defining features are not destroyed and rehabilitation costs are kept at a minimum. In most cases a compatible use can be found that incorporates a design that retains the building's features while allowing for a new use.

4.2 Selecting a Treatment Approach

The Secretary of the Interior's Standard for the Treatment of Historic Properties outlines four treatment philosophies when working with historic buildings. These are Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction. For each treatment, a set of Standards and Guidelines is outlined. Once a treatment plan for the project is selected, the Standards and Guidelines for that treatment should be used throughout the course of a project.

Below is the definition and Standards for Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction as outlined in the Secretary of Interior's Standard for the Treatment of Historic Properties.[10]

4.2.1 Preservation

Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

[10] Description and Standards are quoted directly from The Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. (www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standguide)

Standards for Preservation
1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color, and texture.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

4.2.2 Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features, which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Standards for Rehabilitation
1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature

will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

4.2.3 Restoration

Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

Standards for Restoration
1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use, which reflects the property's restoration period.
2. Materials and features from the restoration period will be retained and preserved. The removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize the period will not be undertaken.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve materials and features from the restoration period will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
4. Materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods will be documented prior to their alteration or removal.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the restoration period will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated features from the restoration period will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials.
7. Replacement of missing features from the restoration period will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. A false sense of history will not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other properties, or by combining features that never existed together historically.
8. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

9. Archeological resources affected by a project will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
10. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.

4.2.4 Reconstruction

Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

Standards for Reconstruction
1. Reconstruction will be used to depict vanished or non-surviving portions of a property when documentary and physical evidence is available to permit accurate reconstruction with minimal conjecture, and such reconstruction is essential to the public understanding of the property.
2. Reconstruction of a landscape, building, structure, or object in its historic location will be preceded by a thorough archeological investigation to identify and evaluate those features and artifacts, which are essential to an accurate reconstruction. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
3. Reconstruction will include measures to preserve any remaining historic materials, features, and spatial relationships.
4. Reconstruction will be based on the accurate duplication of historic features and elements substantiated by documentary or physical evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different features from other historic properties. A reconstructed property will re-create the appearance of the non-surviving historic property in materials, design, color, and texture.
5. A reconstruction will be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation.
6. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.

4.3 Energy Conservation & Sustainability in Historic Structures

Recently the philosophies of energy conservation and sustainability have come to the forefront of American society. But these philosophies have always been apart of the historic preservation ethic. The mere action of preserving and reusing historic resources equals sustainability and energy conservation.

However, there may still be a need for maintenance and modifications to increase a historic resource's energy conservation. The first step in this process is creating an energy conservation strategy. Because many historic buildings were constructed before the time of modern heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, energy conserving features like operable and strategically placed windows, transoms, porches, awnings, attic vents, and high ceilings were built into the original design. Therefore these designed energy conserving features should be evaluated first in an energy conservation strategy. Preserving these features not only keeps inherent energy conserving features in place but also maintains the building's character defining features.

Next an evaluation of the thermal efficiency of the foundations, walls, roof, windows, and doors should be done. Heating and air conditioning are lost through two processes—infiltration and conduction. Infiltration is the movement of air through cracks and joints creating drafts and often occurs around windows, doors, and wall joints. Conduction is the transfer of heat through materials and often occurs through window glass. These processes can be easily and inexpensively corrected while preserving the historic fabric of the building.

Recommendations for Correcting Infiltration

- Interior and exterior caulking is the number one priority for preventing infiltration.
- Exterior caulking will prevent water and air infiltration. Caulk around all windows and door frames (but not under them) and at construction joints. Never caulk the space under clapboards as they allow the house to breathe and water vapor to escape from walls.
- Interior caulking is the most effective way to prevent air infiltration. An investigation should take place before starting since infiltration varies from building to building. However, the following joints should be caulked on all exterior walls: between window and door casings and walls including tops and under sills, joins in window jambs and casings, the joint between the window stop and jamb, joints of baseboards and base moulding joints, around ceiling fixtures and other penetrations on the top floor, ceiling and wall junctions, and wall paneling joints. Make sure to caulk in closets and cupboards as these spots are often forgotten.
- Weatherstrip and seal doors. In order for this to work correctly, the door itself must be in good shape and this may involve removing the door, re-gluing and/or repining loose joints, adjusting hardware, moving the stops, and trimming the door to fit so that it latches snugly yet easily.
- Weatherizing windows correctly will save energy. This includes weatherstripping sash, installing storm windows, caulking all joints between fixed parts, and installing pulley seals.
- Adequate insulation of the attic or ceiling is necessary for energy conservation. Be sure to allow for some ventilation to allow water vapor to escape in order to prevent moisture build up and damage.
- Insulating walls without a vapor barrier should not be done unless a contractor with experience in historic buildings is consulted. This process will only be cost effective if all other measures have been taken.

Recommendations for Correcting Conduction

- Confirm that windows are in good shape and are properly glazed.
- Installation of exterior storm windows will create a dead air space between the window and the outside, slowing the loss of heat.
- Installation of interior storm windows is also very effective in saving energy, even if exterior storm windows are also installed. When properly installed, they are completely airtight. This eliminates condensation, which is the primary cause of

window deterioration. When they are not needed, these windows are easily removed.

Once thermal efficiency is evaluated and addressed, the building's energy consumption for heating, cooling, lighting, and appliances should be examined. Sometimes annual cleaning of the furnace or boiler can conserve energy. An efficiency test should be conducted by a technician and results explained. If a mechanical system must be upgraded or completely replaced, visible portions of the system that define the buildings character like grilles and lighting fixtures should be retained. New systems should be installed in a way that does not destroy or damage character defining features and historic materials.

In addition to the information provided above, the Energy Efficiency section within the chosen treatment philosophy of the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties should be consulted.

4.4 Accommodating Persons with Disabilities in Historic Structures

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 requires buildings provide accessibility for people with disabilities. Though historic buildings are not exempt from ADA requirements, it is recognized that compliance can damage or remove significant spaces, features, materials, and finishes. However, steps can be taken in order to provide the highest level of access with the least amount of damage.

- An inventory should be done of existing barriers, including stairs and doors, which might prevent or limit a disabled person from using the building. Each barrier noted should include information on its architectural significance to the buildings overall character.
- Accessibility solutions and barrier removal must consider how proposed modifications will affect character defining features and historic materials.
- Discussions between the building owner, people with disabilities, local code officials, and the Historic Preservation Division should be put in motion so that alternative accessibility solutions can be reviewed and agreed upon.
- New and additional accessibility routes should be compatible in design with the historic building and it's setting.

In addition to the information listed above, the Accessibility Considerations section within the chosen treatment philosophy of the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties should be consulted.

5.0 Preservation Plan and Design Guidelines for the Marietta Waterworks

5.1 Current Conditions and Treatment Recommendations

The significant features of the Marietta Waterworks include the brick walls and architectural detailing, wood windows, and door surrounds. The site also features its original reinforced concrete basin, which should be retained with any changes to the property.

Brick Walls and Architectural Detailing

- Walls, stepped cornice, arches, and other brick architectural detailing is in good condition and should be retained as is.
- Paint touch ups with matching color should be preformed on a regular basis for continued protection of the brick.
- Cracks in mortar should be filled with a compatible material—limestone based mortar for historic bricks and Portland cement for modern bricks. Portland cement should never be used to fill in mortar cracks with historic bricks as it not compatible and increases their deterioration.
- Cleaning should be done with low-pressure water, non-abrasive detergents, and natural bristle brushes. A cleaning test should be done in a hidden area over a sufficient period to time to ensure cleaning method is appropriate. Sandblasting should never be used to clean brick.

Wood Windows

- Historic windows are in fair condition. Repairs should be made with like material. Replacement materials should be wood.
- Paint touch ups with matching color should be preformed on a regular basis for continued protection of the wood elements.
- Caulking and weatherstripping can be done to improve energy efficiency.
- Interior and exterior storm windows can be installed where feasible. These should match the window in size and proportion and not detract or damage the historic window.

Door Surrounds

- Decorative door surrounds, including transom and sidelights, should remain intact.
- Door surround should not be obscured. Non-historic awnings may be removed.
- Original doors have been replaced. New doors that are compatible with the building's architectural style should be installed.
- Paint touch ups with matching color should be preformed on a regular basis for continued protection of the wood elements.

5.2 Maintenance Plan

5.2.1 Prioritized Maintenance

Prioritized maintenance is maintenance that is considered non-routine. Below is a list of maintenance issues that currently need to be addressed for the Marietta Waterworks.

- Broken wires on the southeast side of building near water reservoir should be repaired or removed. Before touching wires, it should be confirmed that they are no longer "live." If they are live, power should be cut off to avoid personal injury. Wires should be addressed as soon as possible because live wires have the potential to seriously injure and kill people. Live wires can also cause extreme damage by way of fire to the building.
- Bushes, trees, and other plants should be trimmed so they are not touching the building or preventing it from drying out completely.
- Ivy growing on building should be removed. If ivy has grown into building materials, the plant should be allowed to die and fall away naturally. If ivy has not grown into building, it needs to be trimmed back. Plants should not be permitted to grow on or up building as this causes and increases deterioration.
- Gutters that have been removed should be replaced. Gutters in disrepair should be repaired or replaced.

5.2.2 Cyclical Maintenance

Cyclical maintenance is maintenance that is performed on a cycle or regular basis. This type of maintenance is important because it not only keeps features and materials in good condition, it also catches issues with the potential to cause damage before they get serious. Lack of regular upkeep can cause damage to historic features and materials and costly repairs, if repair is still an option. Cyclical maintenance is split into three periods—periodic, performed every one to three months; spring/fall, performed every six months; and annual, performed once a year.

Periodic Maintenance (1-3 months)

- Regular drive by surveillance to ensure no blatant disrepair or vandalism.
- Monthly walk around to check windows for breakage, secure entrances, graffiti and other types of vandalism, moisture damage, musty air, and evidence of rodent or insect intrusion. Battery packs, monitoring equipment, and light bulbs should be checked at this time as well.
- If moisture damage is observed, the leaking areas should be observed and documented during a storm.
- Lawn should be mowed as required.
- Building should be opened every three months to air out.

Spring/Fall Maintenance (every 6 months)

- Site should be cleaned of litter and landscape should be trimmed.
- Gutters and downspout should be checked and storm drained cleaned out.

- Crawlspaces and other areas not observed during periodic walk around should be checked for pests.
- Mold and moisture inspection.

Annual Maintenance (once a year)

- Inspect and treat for termites and other pests.
- Check roof for loose and/or missing shingles.
- Inspection of equipment and utilities.
- Cleaning, spot repair, and touch up painting of exterior materials.
- Check and update building file.

6.0 Sources and Recommended Reading

6.1 Marietta Waterworks

"Atlanta Judge Stops the Work on Marietta's New Water Works." *The Marietta Journal and Courier*: December 21, 1909, p.1.

"City Council Adopts Rules in Regard to Water Service." *The Marietta Journal and Courier*: November 11, 1910, p. 4.

"City May Go Ahead Building Waterworks." *The Marietta Journal and Courier*: January 14, 1910, p.1.

"Fifty Meters Arrive Fifty More Coming." *The Marietta Journal and Courier*: December 23, 1910, p. 2.

"Marietta Waterworks." Identified Sites File at Georgia's Historic Preservation Division: Atlanta, Georgia.

"New Water System Begins Operations." *The Marietta Journal and Courier*: November 25, 1910, p. 1.

"Sewerage and Water Bonds Carried." *The Marietta Journal*: November 19, 1908, p. 1.

"Sewer Troubles End; System Now in Use." *The Marietta Journal and Courier*: January 6, 1911, p. 1.

"Sparkling Water Furnished by City." *The Marietta Journal and Courier*: December 2, 1910, p. 1.

"Work Started on New Water Works." *The Marietta Journal and Courier*: December 3, 1909, p. 10.

Reed, Mary Beth and Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr. The First Marietta Waterworks: A Preliminary Archeological and Historical Assessment of the Life Student Center Site. New South Associates Technical Report, 1989.

Temple, Sarah Blackwell Gober. The First Hundred Years: A Short History of Cobb County in Georgia. Athens, GA: Agee Publishers Inc., 1989. 6th Edition.

6.2 Historic Preservation

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. National Park Service Technical Preservation Services. 2001. Last accessed June 17, 2009 from www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standguide.

"Sustainability by the Numbers: The Costs of Construction & Demolition." National Trust for Historic Preservation. Last accessed June 15, 2009 from www.preservationnation.org/issues/sustainability/additional-resources/sustainability-numbers.html.

"The Ten Basic Principles for Sensitive Rehabilitation." *Old House Journal* (December 1981), pp 273-276.

"Weatherstripping." *Old House Journal* (September 1980), pp. 106-107.

Bucher, William Ward. "Heating Alternatives." *Old House Journal* (September 1981), pp. 210-212.

Gotthelf, Jill and Walter Sedovic. "What Replacement Windows Can't Replace: The Real Cost of Removing Historic Windows." *APT Bulletin: Journal of Preservation Technology*, 36:4. 2005. Last accessed June 4, 2009 from www.state.il.us/hpa/PS/images/replacement_windows.pdf.

Grimmer, Anne E. "Preservation Brief 6: Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning to Historic Buildings." National Park Service Technical Preservation Services. Last accessed June 11, 2009 from www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief06.htm.

Hover, William. "Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings." Georgia Department of Natural Resources – Historic Preservation Division. Last accessed June 4, 2009 from http://gashpo.org/Assets/Documents/Energy_Efficiency_and_Historic_Buildings_article.pdf.

Jester, Thomas C. and Sharon C. Park. "Preservation Brief 32: Making Historic Properties Accessible." National Park Service Technical Preservation Services. Last accessed June 11, 2009 from www.nps.gov/history/hps/TPS/briefs/brief32.htm.

Labine, Clem. "Talk About Caulk." *Old House Journal* (September 1980), pp. 103-105.

Mack, Robert C. and John P. Speweik. "Preservation Brief 2: Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings." National Park Service Technical Preservation Services. Last accessed June 12, 2009 from www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief02.htm.

McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York, NY: Alfred A Knopf, Inc., 1984.

Myers, John H. "Preservation Brief 9: The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows." National Park Service Technical Preservation Services. Last accessed June 12, 2009 from www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief09.htm.

Park, Sharon C. "Preservation Brief 24: Heating, Ventilating, and Cooling Historic Buildings – Problems and Recommended Approaches." National Park Service Technical

Preservation Services. Last accessed June 11, 2009 from www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief24.htm.

_____. "Preservation Brief 47: Maintaining the Exterior of Small and Medium Size Historic Buildings." National Park Service Technical Preservation Services. (Contact for printed copy, online copy not yet available.)

Smith, Baird A. "Preservation Brief 3: Conserving Energy in Historic Buildings." National Park Service Technical Preservation Services. Last accessed June 11, 2009 from www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief03.htm.

Tyler, Norman. Historic Preservation: An Introduction to its History, Principles, and Practice. New York, NY: W.W. Norton & Company, 2000.

Wallace, Andy. "Weatherizing the Old House." *Old House Journal* (September 1986), pp. 338-343.

Young, Robert A. Historic Preservation Technology. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2008.

7.0 Appendices

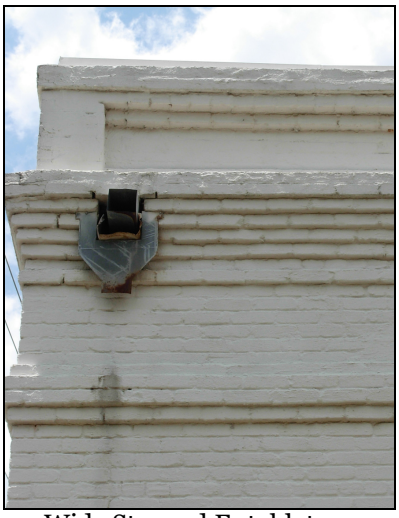
7.1 Current Photographs

Southwest and Southeast Facades

Original concrete basin to the east of building

Typical Window Configuration

Southeast Façade showing bricked in doorway



Wide Stepped Entablature

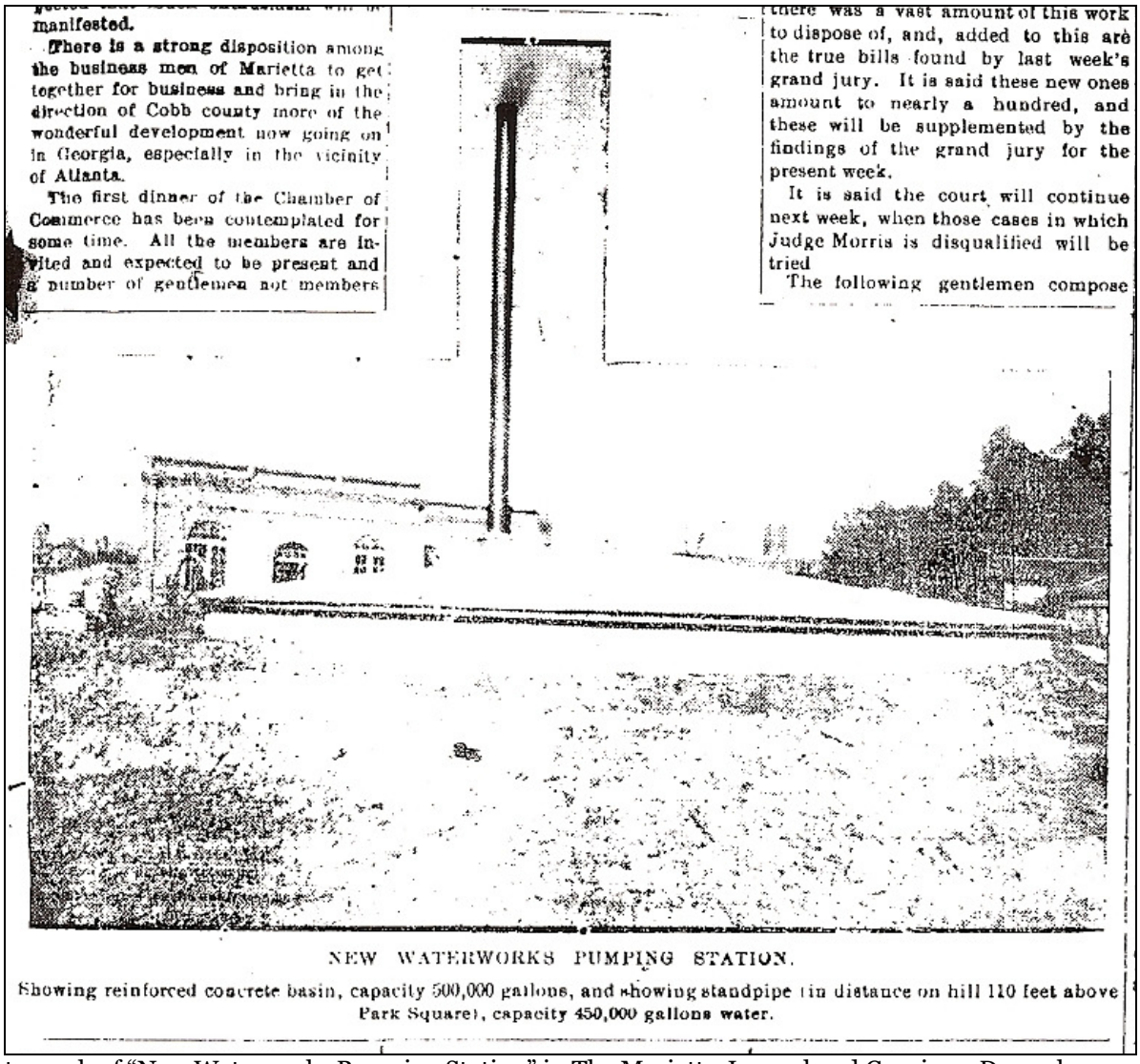
Northwest Façade

Northwest Façade beyond fenced area

Southeast Façade near concrete basin

Typical Doorway

7.2 Historic Photograph



manifested.

There is a strong disposition among the business men of Marietta to get together for business and bring in the direction of Cobb county more of the wonderful development now going on in Georgia, especially in the vicinity of Atlanta.

The first dinner of the Chamber of Commerce has been contemplated for some time. All the members are invited and expected to be present and a number of gentlemen not members

there was a vast amount of this work to dispose of, and, added to this are the true bills found by last week's grand jury. It is said these new ones amount to nearly a hundred, and these will be supplemented by the findings of the grand jury for the present week.

It is said the court will continue next week, when those cases in which Judge Morris is disqualified will be tried

The following gentlemen compose

NEW WATERWORKS PUMPING STATION.

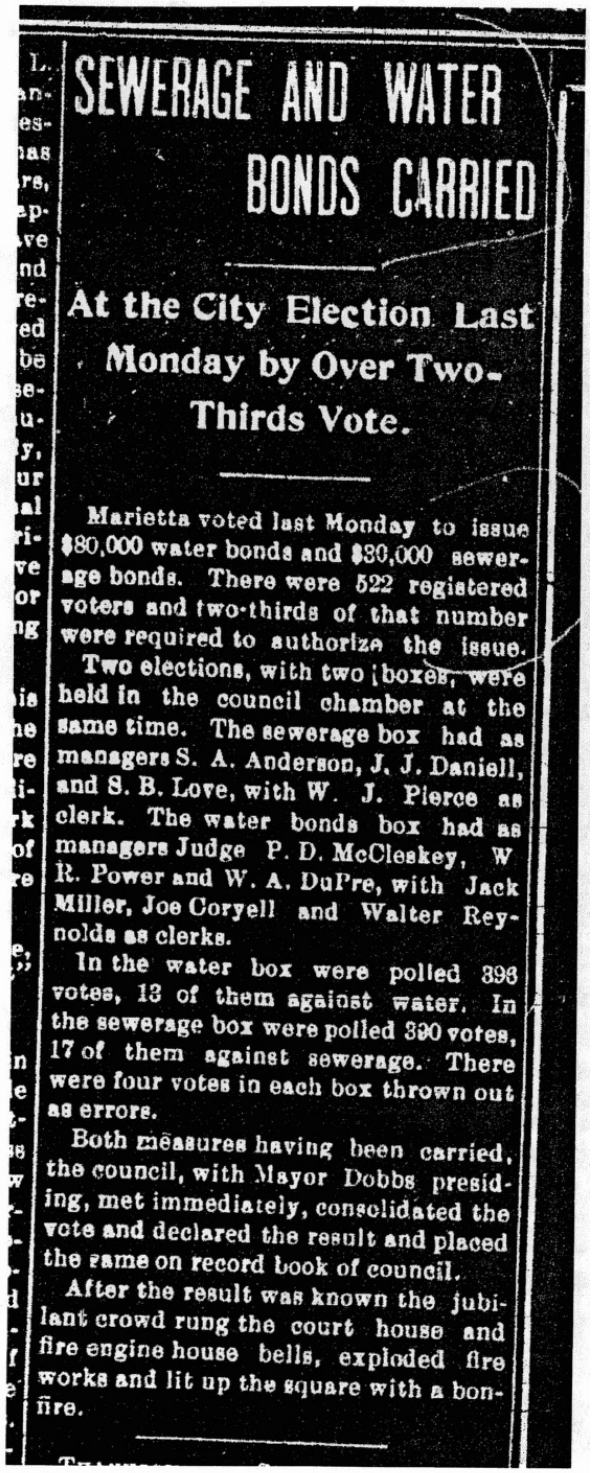
Showing reinforced concrete basin, capacity 500,000 gallons, and showing standpipe (in distance on hill 110 feet above Park Square), capacity 450,000 gallons water.

Photograph of "New Waterworks Pumping Station" in The Marietta Journal and Courier – December 2, 1910
Standpipe is no longer standing.

7.3 Relevant Historical Documents

See attached documents:

- “Sewerage and Water Bonds Carried” November 19, 1908.
- “Work Started on New Water Works” December 3, 1909.
- “Atlanta Judge Stops the Work on Marietta’s New Water Works” December 24, 1909.
- “New Water System Begins Operations” November 25, 1910.
- “Sparkling Water Furnished By City” December 2, 1910.
- “Fifty Meters Arrive Fifty More Coming” December 23, 1910.



SEWERAGE AND WATER BONDS CARRIED

At the City Election Last Monday by Over Two-Thirds Vote.

Marietta voted last Monday to issue $80,000 water bonds and $30,000 sewerage bonds. There were 522 registered voters and two-thirds of that number were required to authorize the issue.

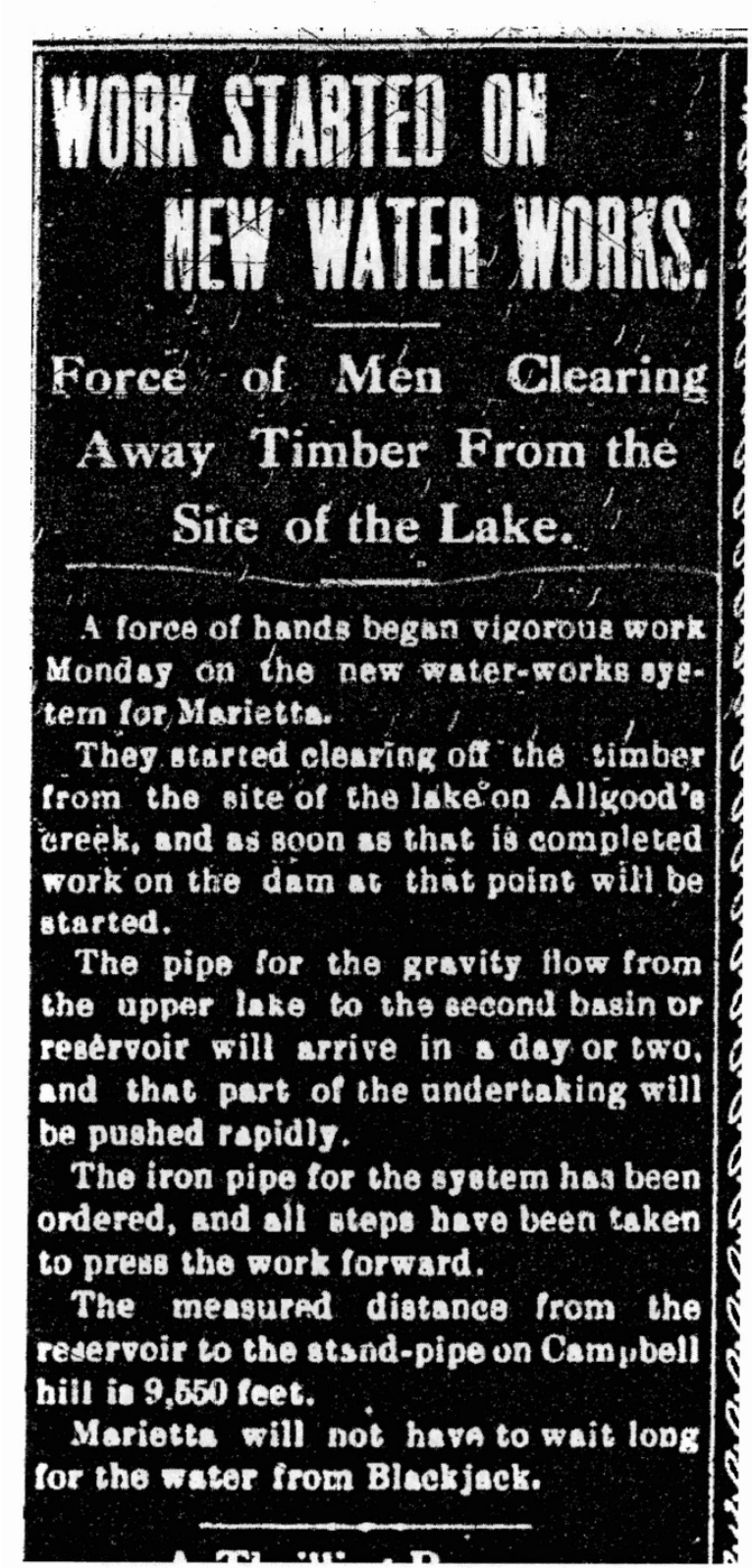
Two elections, with two boxes, were held in the council chamber at the same time. The sewerage box had as managers S. A. Anderson, J. J. Daniell, and S. B. Love, with W. J. Pierce as clerk. The water bonds box had as managers Judge P. D. McCleskey, W R. Power and W. A. DuPre, with Jack Miller, Joe Coryell and Walter Reynolds as clerks.

In the water box were polled 398 votes, 13 of them against water. In the sewerage box were polled 390 votes, 17 of them against sewerage. There were four votes in each box thrown out as errors.

Both measures having been carried, the council, with Mayor Dobbs presiding, met immediately, consolidated the vote and declared the result and placed the same on record book of council.

After the result was known the jubilant crowd rung the court house and fire engine house bells, exploded fire works and lit up the square with a bonfire.

"Sewerage and Water Bonds Carried." *The Marietta Daily Journal*: November 19, 1908, p. 1.



WORK STARTED ON NEW WATER WORKS.

Force of Men Clearing Away Timber From the Site of the Lake.

A force of hands began vigorous work Monday on the new water-works system for Marietta.

They started clearing off the timber from the site of the lake on Allgood's creek, and as soon as that is completed work on the dam at that point will be started.

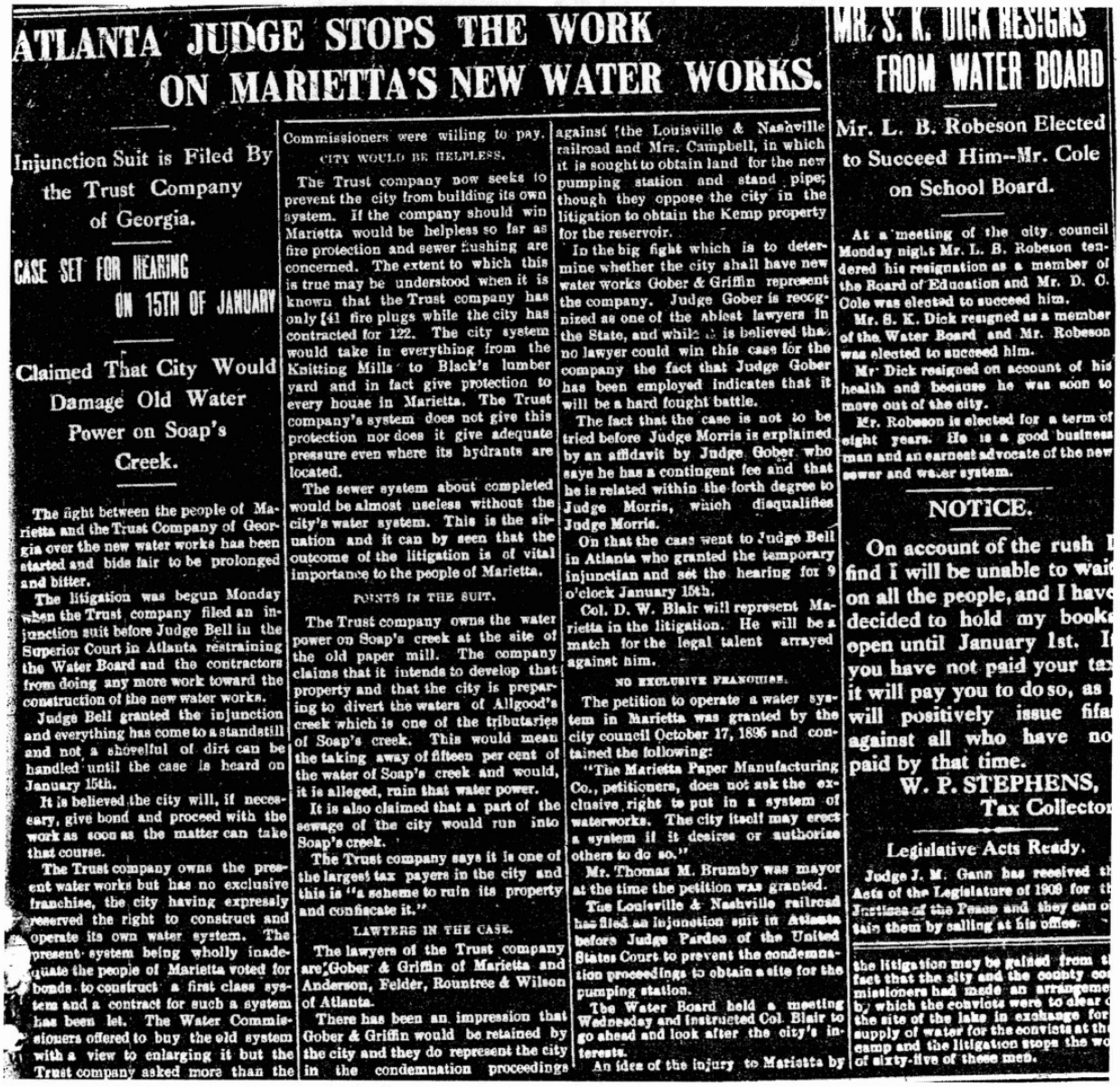
The pipe for the gravity flow from the upper lake to the second basin or reservoir will arrive in a day or two, and that part of the undertaking will be pushed rapidly.

The iron pipe for the system has been ordered, and all steps have been taken to press the work forward.

The measured distance from the reservoir to the stand-pipe on Campbell hill is 9,550 feet.

Marietta will not have to wait long for the water from Blackjack.

"Work Started on New Water Works." *The Marietta Daily Journal and Courier*: December 3, 1909, p. 10.



ATLANTA JUDGE STOPS THE WORK ON MARIETTA'S NEW WATER WORKS.

Injunction Suit is Filed By the Trust Company of Georgia.

CASE SET FOR HEARING ON 15TH OF JANUARY

Claimed That City Would Damage Old Water Power on Soap's Creek.

The fight between the people of Marietta and the Trust Company of Georgia over the new water works has been started and bids fair to be prolonged and bitter.

The litigation was begun Monday when the Trust company filed an injunction suit before Judge Bell in the Superior Court in Atlanta restraining the Water Board and the contractors from doing any more work toward the construction of the new water works.

Judge Bell granted the injunction and everything has come to a standstill and not a shovelful of dirt can be handled until the case is heard on January 15th.

It is believed the city will, if necessary, give bond and proceed with the work as soon as the matter can take that course.

The Trust company owns the present water works but has no exclusive franchise, the city having expressly reserved the right to construct and operate its own water system. The present system being wholly inadequate the people of Marietta voted for bonds to construct a first class system and a contract for such a system has been let. The Water Commissioners offered to buy the old system with a view to enlarging it but the Trust company asked more than the Commissioners were willing to pay.

CITY WOULD BE HELPLESS.

The Trust company now seeks to prevent the city from building its own system. If the company should win Marietta would be helpless so far as fire protection and sewer flushing are concerned. The extent to which this is true may be understood when it is known that the Trust company has only [41] fire plugs while the city has contracted for 122. The city system would take in everything from the Knitting Mills to Black's lumber yard and in fact give protection to every house in Marietta. The Trust company's system does not give this protection nor does it give adequate pressure even where its hydrants are located.

The sewer system about completed would be almost useless without the city's water system. This is the situation and it can by seen that the outcome of the litigation is of vital importance to the people of Marietta.

POINTS IN THE SUIT.

The Trust company owns the water power on Soap's creek at the site of the old paper mill. The company claims that it intends to develop that property and that the city is preparing to divert the waters of Allgood's creek which is one of the tributaries of Soap's creek. This would mean the taking away of fifteen per cent of the water of Soap's creek and would, it is alleged, ruin that water power.

It is also claimed that a part of the sewage of the city would run into Soap's creek.

The Trust company says it is one of the largest tax payers in the city and this is "a scheme to ruin its property and confiscate it."

LAWYERS IN THE CASE.

The lawyers of the Trust company are Gober & Griffin of Marietta and Anderson, Felder, Rountree & Wilson of Atlanta.

There has been an impression that Gober & Griffin would be retained by the city and they do represent the city in the condemnation proceedings against the Louisville & Nashville railroad and Mrs. Campbell, in which it is sought to obtain land for the new pumping station and stand pipe; though they oppose the city in the litigation to obtain the Kemp property for the reservoir.

In the big fight which is to determine whether the city shall have new water works Gober & Griffin represent the company. Judge Gober is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and while it is believed that no lawyer could win this case for the company the fact that Judge Gober has been employed indicates that it will be a hard fought battle.

The fact that the case is not to be tried before Judge Morris is explained by an affidavit by Judge Gober who says he has a contingent fee and that he is related within the forth degree to Judge Morris, which disqualifies Judge Morris.

On that the case went to Judge Bell in Atlanta who granted the temporary injunction and set the hearing for 9 o'clock January 15th.

Col. D. W. Blair will represent Marietta in the litigation. He will be a match for the legal talent arrayed against him.

NO EXCLUSIVE FRANCHISE.

The petition to operate a water system in Marietta was granted by the city council October 17, 1895 and contained the following:

"The Marietta Paper Manufacturing Co., petitioners, does not ask the exclusive right to put in a system of waterworks. The city itself may erect a system if it desires or authorize others to do so."

Mr. Thomas M. Brumby was mayor at the time the petition was granted.

The Louisville & Nashville railroad has filed an injunction suit in Atlanta before Judge Pardee of the United States Court to prevent the condemnation proceedings to obtain a site for the pumping station.

The Water Board held a meeting Wednesday and instructed Col. Blair to go ahead and look after the city's interests.

An idea of the injury to Marietta by the litigation may be gained from the fact that the city and the county commissioners had made an arrangement by which the convicts were to clear the site of the lake in exchange for a supply of water for the convicts at the camp and the litigation stops the work of sixty-five of these men.

MR. S. K. DICK RESIGNS FROM WATER BOARD

Mr. L. B. Robeson Elected to Succeed Him--Mr. Cole on School Board.

At a meeting of the city council Monday night Mr. L. B. Robeson tendered his resignation as a member of the Board of Education and Mr. D. C. Cole was elected to succeed him.

Mr. S. K. Dick resigned as a member of the Water Board and Mr. Robeson was elected to succeed him.

Mr. Dick resigned on account of his health and because he was soon to move out of the city.

Mr. Robeson is elected for a term of eight years. He is a good business man and an earnest advocate of the new sewer and water system.

NOTICE.

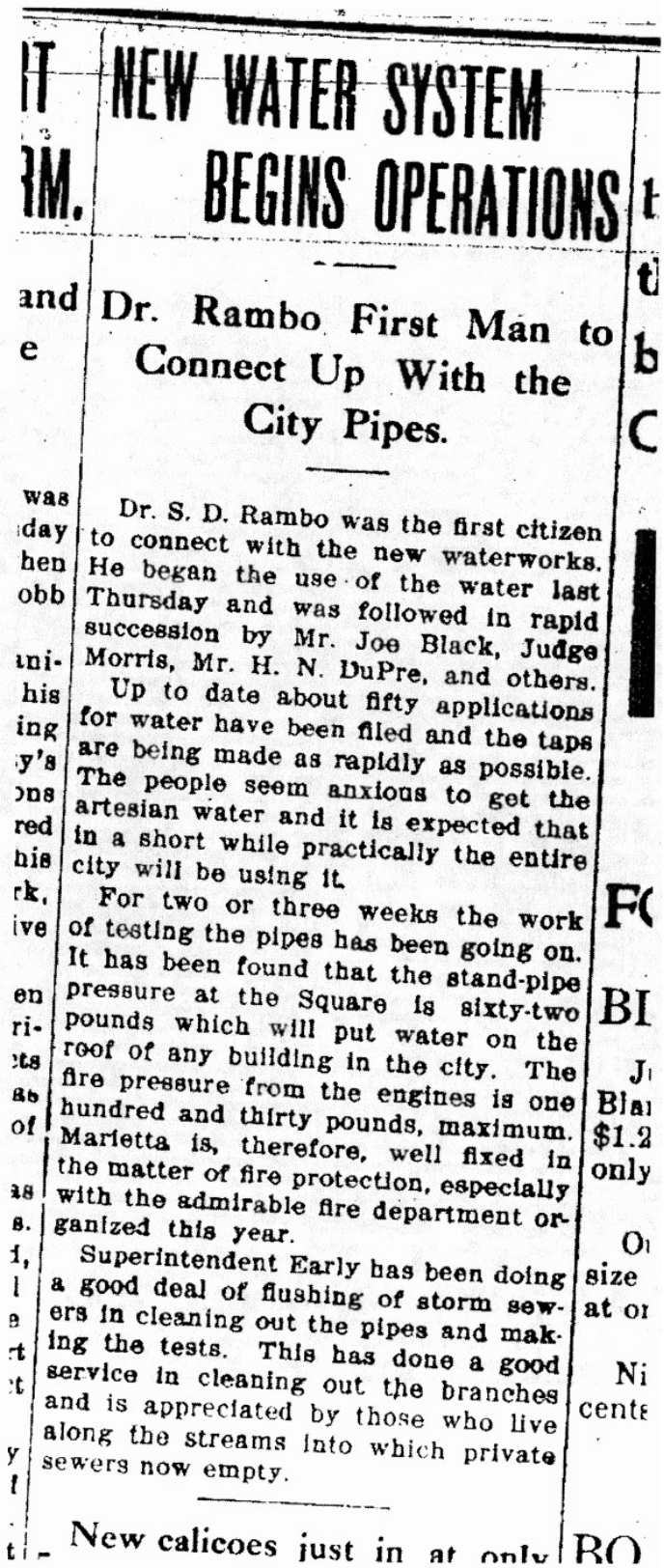
On account of the rush I find I will be unable to wait on all the people, and I have decided to hold my books open until January 1st. If you have not paid your tax it will pay you to do so, as I will positively issue fifa against all who have not paid by that time.

W. P. STEPHENS,
Tax Collector

Legislative Acts Ready.

Judge J. M. Gann has received the Acts of the Legislature of 1909 for the Justices of the Peace and they can obtain them by calling at his office.

"Atlanta Judge Stops the Work on Marietta's New Water Works." *The Marietta Daily Journal and Courier*: December 21, 1909, p.1.



NEW WATER SYSTEM BEGINS OPERATIONS

Dr. Rambo First Man to Connect Up With the City Pipes.

Dr. S. D. Rambo was the first citizen to connect with the new waterworks. He began the use of the water last Thursday and was followed in rapid succession by Mr. Joe Black, Judge Morris, Mr. H. N. DuPre, and others.

Up to date about fifty applications for water have been filed and the taps are being made as rapidly as possible. The people seem anxious to get the artesian water and it is expected that in a short while practically the entire city will be using it.

For two or three weeks the work of testing the pipes has been going on. It has been found that the stand-pipe pressure at the Square is sixty-two pounds which will put water on the roof of any building in the city. The fire pressure from the engines is one hundred and thirty pounds, maximum. Marietta is, therefore, well fixed in the matter of fire protection, especially with the admirable fire department organized this year.

Superintendent Early has been doing a good deal of flushing of storm sewers in cleaning out the pipes and making the tests. This has done a good service in cleaning out the branches and is appreciated by those who live along the streams into which private sewers now empty.

New calicoes just in at only

"New Water System Begins Operations." *The Marietta Daily Journal and Courier*: November 25, 1910, p. 1.

MARIETTA, GA., FRIDAY MO

GREATER MARIETTA TO BE THEIR THEME

Business Men to Dine and Plan for Progress in City and County.

The Chamber of Commerce dinner will take place at the Armory Auditorium Thursday night, December 1.

The indications are that the event will be largely attended and it is expected that much enthusiasm will be manifested.

There is a strong disposition among the business men of Marietta to get together for business and bring in the direction of Cobb county more of the wonderful development now going on in Georgia, especially in the vicinity of Atlanta.

The first dinner of the Chamber of Commerce has been contemplated for some time. All the members are invited and expected to be present and a number of gentlemen not members have been invited, some of whom will attend. Mr. Fred L. Seely, of The Georgian writes that he will come if possible and Mr. Jules B. Schloss, advertising manager of the Massengale Advertising Agency, in Atlanta, will be present. Governor Brown writes that he will be in Kentucky at the time and regrets that he cannot attend. Letters heartily commending the movement have been received from Mayor Maddox, of Atlanta; Mr. J. K. Orr, Hon. Clark Howell, and others. Mr. E. W. Lemon and Editor Barr, of Acworth will attend.

Miss Addie Seitz kindly consented to supervise the arrangments for the dinner and that fact assures that nothing will be lacking on that score.

There will be a number of short addresses.

President Moultrie M. Sessions will sound the keynote of progress.

Dr. J. R. Patton will speak for the churches, Mr. James T. Anderson will talk on good roads, Mr. J. Gid Morris will tell how and why Cobb captures the first premiums at the State Fair. Mr. Loring Brown will talk on poultry, Mr. L. B. Robeson will talk on public utilities, Colonel D. W. Blair will speak for the lawyers, Judge Morris for the courts, and Mayor E. H. Clay for the city.

There will be other short talks and it is hoped that the dinner will mark the beginning of a great movement for the up-building of Marietta and Cobb county.

Colonel Sessions and the other officers have endeavored to see all the members and extend personal invitations. It has been impossible to see any person and he asks that this word of invitation be extended. It is hoped that at least 150 of the men who wish to see Marietta grow will be

SPARKLING WATER FURNISHED BY CITY

Water Board Makes Good Its Promise to the People.

Away back in the early spring months, when Marietta's waterworks system was in an embryonic state, the Water Board held out the promise to the citizens that water as pure as ever flowed from a mountain side, would be furnished them in the autumn.

And the Board has made good, if the first patrons of the new system know what they are talking about and can be believed. Those all agree that the water furnished them is equal to any to be had anywhere from the mountains the artesian well country. It not only appears clear and transparent, but the taste gives evidence of purity.

Taken from a tremendous depth, and conveyed to the consumer without ever being allowed to come in contact with any atmospheric conditions, it is just obliged to be all that is claimed for it.

An analysis has been made of the water by the state chemists for the state board of health, and this is the report:

	Parts per 100,000.	Grains per gallon.
Potassium chloride	1.6	.079
Sodium chloride	8.3	.486
Sodium sulphate	2.2	.091
Calcium carbonate	29.0	1.699
Magnesium carbonate	11.0	1.264
Aluminum oxide	1	.013
Ferrous carbonate	.4	.023
Silica	2.4	1.260
	99.1	6.057

Free carbon dioxide: 12.9

Superintendent T. M. Early reports that one hundred and twenty-five connections have been applied for by the residents, and forty or more of those have been connected. New applications are being received daily and the superintendent and his assistants are working over time in an effort to get all connected with the system at as early a date as possible.

The office of the Water Board will shortly be established in the Strickland building, on Church street, but for

COBB SUPERIOR COURT ON CRIMINAL DOCKET

One Week is Devoted to Offenders Against the Laws.

The second week of Cobb Superior Court is being devoted exclusively to the trial of criminal cases, of which there are a large number. Even at the beginning of the present term, there was a vast amount of this work to dispose of, and, added to this are the true bills found by last week's grand jury. It is said these new ones amount to nearly a hundred, and these will be supplemented by the findings of the grand jury for the present week.

It is said the court will continue next week, when those cases in which Judge Morris is disqualified will be tried.

The following gentlemen compose the grand jury this week:

Saxon A. Anderson, foreman; James M. Bagwell, Wm. H. Baldwin, Geo. W. Brimer, Jos. E. Brown, James W. Caldwell, Geo. D. Cochran, Geo. D. Cheatham, Chas. S. Darenport, Jos. E. Dobbs, Wm. R. Dobbs, Wm. H. Dunn, Jas. C. DuBose, Chas. C. Feagin, Lacey W. Fowler, Boyd T. Jolly, Wm. E. McCollum, Benj. G. Murdock, Ed L. Neuville, Russell B. Pearce, Peter B. Rollins, Jas. A. Skelton, Cook J. Maxwell.

The following is a list of the trial jurors serving this week:

J. L. Stopplebein, W. F. Newton, W. J. Sanders, W. E. Hardage, Jas. Walker, J. A. Walker, J. R. Baker, A. J. Stewart, A. B. Castile, C. C. Coyle, J. E. White, C. G. Mathews, J. H. York, J. W. Cochran, J. R. Underwood, J. L. Bentley, A. L. Moon, W. W. Hunton, M. O. Sprouse, W. T. Blackwell, Ed Wilson, J. F. Whitley, Austin McCleskey C. A. Guyton, I. W. Smith, N. M. Mayes, H. R. Brown, C. M. Wilkie, G. F. Coker, R. R. Harrington, H. B. Cowan, W. O. Fincher, J. B Gatlin, J. D Sanders, W. T. Dewberry, J. M Bryman, J. H. Stephens, C. J. Griggs, G. H. Petty, J. R. Brantley, A. J Cox, J. L. Shaw, T. Y. Crowder, W. H. Tedford, W. H. Richardson, J. T. Barfield, J. W. McCleskey, F. C. Blackwell.

Notice of Dissolution

The partnership heretofore existing between Henry A. Ward and Charles F. Ward, under the name and style of H. A. Ward & Bro. has this day been

NEW WATERWORKS PUMPING STATION.

Showing reinforced concrete basin, capacity 500,000 gallons, and showing standpipe (in distance on hill 110 feet above Park Square), capacity 650,000 gallons water.

"Sparkling Water Furnished by City." *The Marietta Journal and Courier*: December 2, 1910, p. 1.

FIFTY METERS ARRIVE FIFTY MORE COMING

Work Being Rushed to Supply the Demand for City's Water.

Fifty meters for the city waterworks arrived Tuesday, and fifty more are on the road. The connections with the new system have been made so rapidly that the supply of meters ran out and the work had to be suspended for a few days.

Superintendent Early has been trying to hurry things along and he has been greatly disappointed on acoount of being unable to get the meters fast enough.

With fifty on hand and fifty more coming, and with orders placed for others, he feels that he can keep up with the demand for water.

Sixty-nine connections have been made to date and there are one hundred and thirty-five applications still on file, with others coming in every day. This means that there are over two hundred who will soon be using the water, which is about one-third the total list of consumers.

The machinery is working finely and Mr. Early is enthusiastic over the way the artesian wells are responding to the pumps with a bounteous supply of clear and sparkling water.

SUGGESTION FOR A CHRISTMAS

"Fifty Meters Arrive Fifty More Coming." *The Marietta Journal and Courier*: December 23, 1910, p. 2.