

feet, and the amount 375,000 gallons. The well was protected by an octagon building; the pump house was built of gray Florida brick with stone trimmings. The pumping machinery comprised two Worthington Duplex engines with a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons daily. The waterworks as thus constructed was accepted by the Sanitary Bond Trustees July 6, 1880, and Dr. Cloud was paid \$89,725, in Sanitary Bonds, for the job.

The original system was in use until the fall of 1882, when there was an irruption of salt water into the streams supplying the reservoir, and the water became unfit for use. It was then found necessary to look elsewhere for a supply until a better solution could be reached. A temporary supply was obtained by throwing a dam across Hogans Creek, 500 yards above the plant, opposite Hansontown, and water from the pond thus created, was conveyed to the reservoir by means of a trunk 10x20 inches, constructed of 2-inch plank, and which was provided with a series of filters. At the same time the lateral pipes in the reservoir were sealed. The existence of numerous springs in the "valley" of the north branch of Hogans Creek induced further explorations for underground water, and by sinking wells to a depth of 75 feet, flowing wells were produced. This water was directed into the creek to augment the volume for use at the waterworks. The water was generally considered unfit for drinking purposes, and the residents of Jacksonville, after a great deal of complaint, went back to the old system of cisterns and surface wells for drinking water.

Explorations for underground water closer to the waterworks plant were started in 1884. A 4-inch well was driven to 490 feet and it produced a flow of 180 gallons a minute. As soon as this well was finished, a 6-inch well was started and carried down to 637 feet, producing a flow of 650 gallons a minute. The amount of water now procured was considered sufficient for the needs of the town at the time, and on November 24, 1885, the creek supply was shut off and the artesian water turned into the reservoir. On March 12, 1886, another 6-inch well was completed near the plant. The total flow from the three wells at that time was 2,400,000 gallons daily. A large fire in the down-town district in March, 1888, resulted in draining the reservoir of its water supply, and this fact led to the sinking of a fourth well, which was driven to a