

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

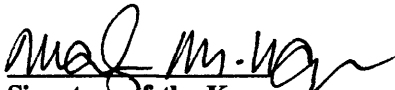
NRIS Reference Number: 92001760

Date Listed: 1-25-93

**Property Name: Wakulla Springs Archeological and Historic District
County: Wakulla State: Florida**

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

1/26/93
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

The nomination is amended to indicate that the Period of Significance is from 12,000 B.C. to A.D. 1943. However, it is noted that no specific archaeological components have been identified for the Contact (A.D. 1528-1565) or the Spanish Mission (A.D. 1633-1704) subperiods. In addition, Conservation has been removed as an area of Significance because the period of Edward Ball's conservation activities falls after the Period of Significance

These changes were made in consultation with Barbara Mattick, Sites Specialist, Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

RECEIVED

1760

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 11 1992

NATIONAL
REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Wakulla Springs Archaeological & Historic District
other names/site number Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park, Wakulla Springs

2. Location

street & number 1 Spring Drive n/a not for publication
city or town Wakulla Springs vicinity
state Florida code FL county Wakulla code 129 zip code 32305

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Suzanne P. Walker / Deputy SHPO 12/8/92
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Florida Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
M. J. M. [Signature] 1/25/93

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	9	buildings
55	0	sites
1	6	structures
0	0	objects
62	15	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

n/a

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

(Please see Continuation Sheet)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape: Park

Landscape: Conservation Area

Domestic: Hotel

Recreation & Culture: Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mediterranean Revival

Other: Frame Vernacular

Other: Masonry Vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stucco

walls Stucco

Brick

roof Metal

other Glass

Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Archaeology: Prehistoric
Archaeology: Historic-Aboriginal
Archaeology: Historic-Non-Aboriginal
Entertainment/Recreation
Industry
Conservation
Architecture

Period of Significance

- c. 15,000 B.C. - A.D. 1565
1716-1821
1865-1943

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Ball, Edward

Cultural Affiliation

(Please see Continuation Sheet)

Architect/Builder

Marsh & Saxelbye/Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2,902 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

(Please see Continuation Sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Brent Weisman/Archaeologist & Barbara E. Mattick/Historic Sites Specialist
organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date December 1992
street & number R.A. Gray Bldg., 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (904) 487-2333
city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Wakulla Co., FL

SUMMARY

The Wakulla Springs Archaeological and Historic District is located within Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park. The park is a 2,902 acre tract (2484 upland, 418 submerged) in Wakulla County, Florida, approximately 14 miles south of Tallahassee, the state capital. The boundaries of the district correspond to the boundaries of the park, which is located in the eastern half of Wakulla County, a north Florida Gulf coast county. The district is bounded by State Road 267 on the north, State Road 61 on the south and west, State Road 365 on the southeast, and by irregular property lines on the northeast (see District Map #1).

The district contains 55 recorded archaeological sites dating from the Paleoindian period into the twentieth century, and 22 buildings and structures associated with the architecturally significant Wakulla Springs Lodge which was built in the 1930s. All identified archaeological sites are considered contributing to the significance of the district. Non-contributing resources include 15 buildings and structures that were built less than fifty years ago.

SETTING (See Postcard #1)

The Wakulla Spring, the most important natural feature of the district, is located near the northwest corner of the irregularly shaped district. Sally Ward Spring runs into the Wakulla Spring boil from the northeast, while the Wakulla River, which originates in the spring boil, flows southeast, bisecting the district. The land around the springs and river is marshy. McBride Slough flows into the river from the north in the western part of the district. Elevations are at 5 feet around the water and rise to 20 feet at the district boundaries. A 10-foot ridge just south of the Wakulla River is an important feature of the terrain, and is the location of many significant archaeological and historical resources.

Aside from the swampy areas and the cleared areas on the south side of the spring, where the Wakulla Lodge and its ancillary buildings and structures are located, the district is dominated by upland hardwood forest, including American beech, southern magnolia, mockernut hickory, black walnut, and various oaks. Fruits include grapes and red mulberry. Besides longleaf pine, the upland pine area includes deciduous oaks and dense ground cover of grasses, particularly wiregrass.

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Fauna in the upland areas of the district includes deer, raccoon, opossum, fox squirrel, turkey, snake, and tortoise. The park is a bird sanctuary and attracts a wide variety of migratory and native birdlife. The Wakulla River supports a different type of fauna, particularly alligators and turtles, and a wide variety of waterfowl. Some examples of the waterfowl include: anhinga, osprey, gallinules, coot, ibis, and limpkin. The limpkin, an endangered species, is prolific at Wakulla Springs because of the abundance of the limpkins' primary food, apple snails.

The area around the lodge is landscaped with expanses of lawn, camellias, azaleas, lilies, roses, ligustrum, gardenias, crape myrtles, dogwoods, and magnolias. Pathways of handmade, octagonal concrete pavers surround and approach the lodge from the beach located at the spring boil's southern edge.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES:

Both archaeological and architectural contributing resources have been identified in the Wakulla Springs Archaeological and Historic District. Archaeological sites are located on both sides of the Wakulla; most of the sites are of Native American origin. The architectural resources are located on the south side of the river, primarily in the western part of the district (see the List of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources and District Maps 1 & 2).

All sites except the Wakulla Spring, the lodge and associated structures, and 8WA362 were identified in the course of a cultural resource survey conducted by Stephen Bryne of the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research in 1988. The spring site has been known since the mid-19th century, the hotel since its construction in the mid-1930s. 8WA362 was identified by B. Calvin Jones of the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research in 1988 in the course of site investigations prior to construction of a park ranger station.

With the exception of 8WA24A, which is submerged, most of the identified sites are densest near the southern bank of the Wakulla River, especially at the 10 foot contour line, which is never more than 50 feet from the river. The lodge building and two of its six associated structures are built upon this ridge. The other associated structures are located with reference to the hotel; the two dumps (8WA317 and 8WA351) are located with

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reference to the hotel, and the 8WA326 homesite is sited on the flat, well-drained portion of the park above the 10 foot contour, but within 1/2 mile of the river.

The Bryne Survey was conducted along transects located 500 meters apart; therefore, it is likely that many other sites are located within the district. It should be noted that the Bryne survey is a major source of information about archaeological sites in the district. In addition, in 1992 Brent Weisman and Christine Newman, archaeologists for the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, returned to the park and conducted stratigraphic testing of sites 8WA310, 312, 321, 323, 330, and 358. The sites were tested with 50 cm x 50 cm test units (see District Map #2).

Immediately following is a description of the most significant archaeological sites. Following it is a description of the architectural resources.

8WA24A includes the Wakulla Spring, spring boil, and initial portion of the Wakulla River. 8WA24A is the site known longest and best among the resources of the Wakulla Springs Archaeological and Historic District. The site designation originally included the spring and nearby uplands, but after 1989 the site number was confined to the submerged area described above. It has been the site of the recovery of mastodon skeletal materials and worked stone and bone artifacts. The spring has been known as a paleontological resource since approximately 1850, when a "Professor King" of Newport, Florida, recovered mastodon skeletal materials. Other mastodon remains were recovered in the later nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century.

In the twentieth century, archaeologists focused their attention on the site after some 600 bone points were found in general association with extinct Pleistocene elephant remains from the underwater cave area of the springs (Olsen 1958). Soon thereafter, archaeologist Wilfred Neill noted that he knew of three Paleoindian Suwannee stone projectile points from in or near the springs. He suggested that the Suwannee points, the "extraordinarily abundant" bone points, and the remains of mammoths, mastodons, sloth, and deer represented a Florida Paleoindian kill site similar to Clovis sites described for the American Southwest (Neill 1964). 8WA24A thus became one of the

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"type sites" used by Neill and others to formulate the concept of the existence of Paleoindian big game hunters in Florida.

8WA329 is located on the ridge line which parallels the nascent Wakulla River, and on which the Lodge (8WA305) is sited. The results of extensive testing of the lodge area and the ridge near the lodge indicate there are the following cultural components: Paleoindian, Early Archaic, Weeden Island, and Fort Walton or Leon-Jefferson. The primary component appears to be the Archaic, although Jones (1990b) found a Paleoindian Suwannee point at approximately 75 cmbs [centimeters below surface]. Jones also noted that ceramics (including a Weeden Island period Tucker Ridge Pinched sherd) came from the upper 50 cm of soil, while only lithics occurred below.

8WA312 (Photo 1), east of 8WA329 and 1/2 mile below the spring, is a multicomponent habitation site with Late Archaic, Weeden Island, and historic Seminole components. The Late Archaic component is represented by a Putnam-like Archaic stemmed projectile point; the Weeden Island component is represented by Weeden Island Plain and Carrabelle Punctated ceramics. The Seminole component is represented by Chattahoochee Brushed ceramics and olive-green bottle fragments. The site appears to have dimensions of approximately 100 meters east-west by 50 meters north-south. A 1992 survey test by Weisman and Newman located a sand-tempered plain pottery sherd at 25 cmbs in a tan, brown, and yellow mottled sand stratum also containing two flakes (one of which was utilized). Three flakes were found in a yellow sand stratum between 50-70 cmbs (see Figure 1).

The Seminole component of 8WA312 is believed to be the site of Francis' Town, the nineteenth century settlement of the Creek chief Hillis Hadjo, also known as Francis the Prophet.

8WA321 (Photos 2, 3, & 4), located east of 8WA312, is classified as a multicomponent site with Deptford and Fort Walton components. The site extends for a distance of 100 meters east-west, by 60 meters north-south. One auger test and 22 shovel tests were performed in the site.

The Deptford component is represented by a Deptford Simple Stamped sherd, while the Fort Walton component is represented by Lake Jackson Plain and Fort Walton Incised ceramics, along with a characteristic Lake Jackson fluted rim. The Deptford component is much the smaller and appears to be confined to the eastern end

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of the site. It is suggested that the Fort Walton component of this site may represent the 16th century Apalachee village of Aute. The 1992 testing indicated a general stratigraphic separation between a ceramic component and lithic-bearing levels of yellow-tan and light yellow sand found below 18 cmbs (see Figure 1).

8WA322 (Photo 5), adjacent to 8WA321 and 8/10 mile below the spring, is classified as a multicomponent site with probable Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Leon-Jefferson components. The site appears to extend for about 270 meters east-west by about 100 meters north-south.

Four surface collection areas and fifteen shovel test areas were sampled. Eleven of the fifteen yielded lithic debitage. The Middle Archaic component is represented by a contracting-stem projectile point. The Late Archaic element is represented by a Marion stemmed point fragment. The Leon-Jefferson component is represented by Lamar Complicated Stamped and Cool Branch Incised ceramics. This latter component appears minor, and the primary component appears to date to the Archaic period. Weisman and Newman found a large scraper on the road surface at the southern boundary of the site during the 1992 survey.

8WA309 (Photo 6), located immediately south of 8WA321, is a Weeden Island mound complex consisting of two sand ceremonial/burial mounds, A and B, and a small, related Weeden Island occupation which also includes 8WA330, located to the southeast. The entire site covers approximately 120 meters east-west by 90 meters north-south.

Mound A is the larger. It is roughly square, 40 by 40 meters; its elevation is approximately 2 meters. The borrow pit associated with mound A is located immediately northwest of the mound and measures approximately 40 meters northeast-southwest by 20 meters northwest-southeast. The borrow pit is crescent-shaped and has a lowest elevation of -1.5 meters.

Mound B is located approximately 65 meters northeast of mound A. B is linear, approximately 15 by 5 meters. The elevation of B is about 50 centimeters; the associated borrow pit is located adjacent to the mound to the southwest and is circular, about 10 meters in diameter and 30 centimeters deep.

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8WA309 is thought to be a Weeden Island ceremonial/burial mound complex. Limited testing of the site did not confirm the presence of burials in either mound, and it is likely that the mounds had a platform or substructure, rather than burial, function. The well-preserved condition of the site is noteworthy since few sites of equal or better condition remain in Florida.

8WA330 (Photo 7), southeast of 8WA309, is classified as a Weeden Island habitation site with a minor Fort Walton or Leon-Jefferson component. The site is located on a roughly circular, slightly elevated (about 30 centimeters) area approximately 20 meters in diameter. The feature may be natural; however, the possibility exists that it may be a low burial mound associated with 8WA309. In any event, 8WA330 appears to be the principal Weeden Island village associated with 8WA309. Dimensions of the site, based on subsurface testing, are about 110 meters north-south by 60 meters east-west.

Six of seven auger tests and seventeen of twenty-five shovel tests yielded prehistoric artifacts. Diagnostic Weeden Island ceramics include Weeden Island Plain, Weeden Island Red, Weeden Island Incised, Carrabelle Incised, and Wakulla Check Stamped. The Fort Walton or Leon-Jefferson component is represented by a sherd of Lake Jackson Plain. The 1992 survey recovered a Wakulla Check Stamped sherd (19 cmbs), an unidentified incised rimsherd (21-27 cmbs), and a Weeden Island style rim (34 cmbs) from a tan sand stratum which may be cultural mound fill. Below this, a Weeden Island Punctated sherd was found in a grey to tan mottled sand stratum at 46 cmbs and a plain sherd was found in the same stratum at 54 cmbs (see Figure 1). It is noteworthy that no lithics were found in the test. A second test, off the low mound area, revealed an apparently natural stratigraphy of grey, brown, and yellow mottled sands to a depth of 32 cmbs where tan sand was encountered. No artifacts were recovered in the tan sand (dug to 50 cmbs) or in the overlying strata.

8WA323, one and 7/10 miles below the Spring, is classified as a prehistoric lithic scatter with a Weeden Island component. The site measures about 100 meters east-west by 110 meters north-south. Tests were made by surface collection, 4 auger tests, and shovel tests. Twenty-six of thirty-two shovel tests yielded prehistoric artifacts.

The primary component of the site appears to be an extensive lithic scatter; though this may represent an Archaic occupation

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or occupations, no diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The Weeden Island component is represented by a single sherd of Weeden Island Incised pottery from the southeast corner of the site. Stratigraphic testing during the 1992 survey showed a density of flakes in a tan sand stratum between 55-74 cmbs (see Figure 1). Above this, a single thermally-altered flake was found in a brown to yellow sand stratum at 35 cmbs.

8WA310, located in the southeast corner of the district, is classified as an Early Archaic site based upon the presence of a diagnostic Wacissa point. Presence of a large quantity of lithic debitage evident both on the surface and in subsurface tests suggests an intensive occupation at this location.

Surface collection of the road surface (Photo 8) produced a quantity of chert, a Wacissa projectile point, and a chert hammerstone. Subsurface testing was by a combination of shovel and auger tests. Seven of eleven shovel tests and one of five auger tests produced chert debitage. Stratigraphic testing during the 1992 survey recovered lithic flakes from the bottom of a grey to brown sand stratum at c. 70-75 cmbs and at c. 49 cmbs in the same stratum (see Figure 1). Above this, in a white to tan stratum, flakes (and a possible core) were found, reinforcing the Early Archaic dating of at least the deeper deposits.

8WA311 (Photo 9), adjacent to 8WA310, is a historic turpentine camp. It appears to date from the late 19th through the early 20th century, which coincides with the period during which the land was leased for turpentine. The site occupies an area approximately 120 meters in diameter. It may be related to the nearby 8WA319. A portion of the site overlies 8WA310.

The majority of artifacts noted at this site consist of materials relating to the turpentine industry, including several types of turpentine containers. Other artifacts included ceramic tableware, tin cans, liquor bottles, pharmaceutical bottles, and soft drink bottles.

8WA319 (Photo 10), located southeast of 8WA310 and 311, appears to represent the remains of a historic turpentine distillery site, tentatively identified through local informants as Watkins Still. There may also be evidence for a tar-processing kiln from the 19th century. This would date the site to the middle and the third quarter of the 19th century. There is a pile of burned wood chips about 1.5 meters high and 5 meters

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in diameter. Surrounding the wood chips is a scatter of turpentine pots, bottles, tableware, and red brick fragments about 30 meters in diameter.

8WA328, northeast of 8WA319 and on the east bank of the river at the district boundary, is classified as a historic earthwork. It is approximately 2 meters high, 3-4 meters wide, and 65 meters long.

Bryne suggested that this might be alternatively, either a bridge abutment or the remains of an early logging operation. Investigations by John Scafidi and Park Manager Richard Miller, then by B. Calvin Jones on the land outside the park boundary during 1991, point to the latter as the more reasonable thesis; however, "industrial" or "extractive" might better be used in place of logging. The earthwork continues for at least 50 meters and becomes more branched and complicated as it proceeds farther south.

8WA326 (Photo 11), located 8/10 mile west of 8WA311, is classified as an early to mid-20th century house site. The site is approximately square with dimensions of 50 by 50 meters.

Three discrete areas, A-C, of artifacts were found on the surface. Area A consisted of 2 piles of limestone; Area B consisted of a single limestone pile, and Area C consisted of 2 limestone piles. Artifacts including liquor bottles, soft drink bottles, tableware ceramics (including white ware, ironstone, salt glazed stoneware, and other crockery fragments), pharmaceutical bottles, red bricks, iron fragments, and a turpentine pot were found in association with the piles.

8WA358 (Photo 12), on the district boundary directly south of the spring, is classified as a multicomponent prehistoric habitation site with Late Archaic Norwood fiber-tempered component, a Deptford component, a strong Weeden Island component, and a Fort Walton component. The estimated dimensions of the site are 200 meters northwest-southeast by 100 meters northeast-southwest.

A surface collection was conducted, and thirteen of fifteen shovel tests excavated in the site yielded prehistoric artifacts. The Norwood component is represented by fiber-tempered ceramics of the Norwood series; the Deptford component by Deptford Linear Check Stamped; the Weeden Island component by Wakulla Check

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Stamped and Carrabelle Incised sherds; and the Fort Walton component by Lake Jackson Plain ceramics including a short collared bowl and probable Marsh Island ceramics. Recovered lithics include primary, secondary, and non-decortication chert flakes as well as fire-cracked quartz rocks. It is probable that intact archaeological features are present. Testing by Weisman and Newman in 1992 revealed a very deep cultural stratum, with a plain rimsherd being found in a tan to yellow sand stratum at a depth of 83 cmbs. In general, the profile from 25 cmbs to 83 cmbs is very mottled and indicates a great deal of cultural activity. A total of 11 pottery sherds was found (see Figure 1), including a Carrabelle Incised sherd from 41 cmbs. An unidentified bone fragment was found at 80 cmbs.

8WA362 (Photo 13), at the northwest corner of the district, is classified as a multicomponent prehistoric site with an Early or Middle Archaic component and a Weeden Island or Fort Walton component. The site dimensions are estimated at 100 meters northeast-southwest by 450 meters northwest-southeast.

Investigation of this site was begun by Jones (1988b). He excavated seven 50 centimeter by 100 centimeter test pits. He recovered 14 artifacts: 11 chert flakes, 1 residual prehistoric sherd, a limestone nut-grinding basin, and a mid section of an unidentified coral projectile point. He suggested that the Early Archaic level corresponded to a light orange sand stratum encountered between 50 cmbs-90 cmbs, underlain by a possible Paleo component in a cream white sand (see Figure 1). Bryne conducted 35 shovel tests, 18 of which yielded prehistoric artifacts consisting of primary, secondary, and non-decortication chert flakes. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

In addition to the archaeological sites, the district contains 22 buildings or structures. Seven of these resources are associated with the Wakulla Springs Lodge and contribute to the significance of the district. There are also 15 noncontributing resources which are nonhistoric buildings and structures associated with the maintenance or use of the park. (See List of Contributing and Noncontributing Resources). Most nonarchaeological resources are located at or south of the Wakulla River and Spring at the west end of the district (See District Map #1).

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Wakulla Co., FL**Wakulla Springs Lodge**

The Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA305) is a 1937, two story, Mediterranean Revival building, shaped like the Greek letter pi (Photo 14). It has a textured stucco exterior, arched entries, and low pitched, side gabled roofs. The roof surface of the main block and wings of the building is asphalt, but an attached, hip roofed loggia on the north elevation is covered with its original metal, simulated Spanish barrel tile. Fenestration includes arched, 4-light casement windows on the first story, and 3-light casement windows at the second story. Three exterior stuccoed chimneys are located on the elevations of the courtyard located on the south side of the building. The interior has marble floors and wainscoting and plaster walls.

Setting

The hotel is located on a rise several hundred feet south of the Wakulla Spring boil. A beach at the south edge of the spring is served by a diving tower and a swimming platform. A floating dock for cruise boats and glass bottom boats, and a boat tour concession building are located at the east end of the beach. Paths of hand made concrete paving stones lead down to the water. A large parking lot, accessed by drives on the east and west, is located on the south side of the hotel. Buildings and structures associated with the hotel and spring are located to the north and south of the hotel (See Site Plan & Postcard #1). The area has little formal landscaping, but includes expanses of lawn, shrubbery, and trees (See description provided on page 2).

Exterior

The main facade (N elevation) faces the spring (Photo 15). A walkway of hand made paving stones leads from the spring to the lodge. The main entrance is sheltered by a 7-bay loggia which is covered by a low pitched, hipped roof with metal tiles shaped to look like Spanish barrel tile. The loggia is flanked by four arched windows at the first story of the main block of the building. Rectangular casement windows of various configurations are at the second story.

The west elevation (Photo 16) has an arched window and an arched doorway which provides access to the loggia. The gable end of the main block of the building is stepped and accented with brick coping. Scuppers arranged in a triangular pattern are

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located in the center of the gable end. A door below the scuppers is flanked by single, 3-light casement windows. A stuccoed, turned fire escape with ironwork railings leads from the second story to the ground. Arched entries lead to a side entrance at the first story. A single casement window is located north of the first floor entrance.

The west elevation of the west leg of the U has three arched windows at the north end at the first story. The remaining fenestration at both stories is rectangular casement windows.

The south elevation (Photo 17) includes the courtyard created by the two wings which extend south from the south elevation of the main block of the building. The south ends of the wings both have fire escapes and features very similar to those at the entrance on the west elevation. The major rear entrance to the building is located at the center of the first story of the south elevation (the main block), and consists of double wooden doors with glazing in the upper half. An exterior chimney is located to the east of the entrance. The second story has casement windows.

The east and west elevations of the courtyard are similar, with casement windows at both stories. The east side has service doorways sheltered by tiled pent roofs. At the north end of the elevations are groups of three arched windows separated by composite engaged columns. The east and west elevations of the courtyard have exterior chimneys.

The east elevation (Photo 18) of the hotel is similar to the west elevation with slight variations in fenestration. A pent roofed secondary entrance is located at the juncture of the east end of the main block and the east elevation of the east leg of the U.

Interior (See Postcard #2)

The simple lines and ornamentation of the exterior contrast with the elaborate features of the interior public spaces of the lodge. The main entrance of the lodge is located on the north side and is accessed through the loggia. The entrance from the walk that leads from the spring is through an arched entry with double doors. The doors have a fixed transom and side lights (Photo 15). The loggia is a wide terrace paved with squares of Tennessee marble. The ceiling is of pecky cypress. The glazed

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arches of the loggia are similar to the arched windows on the main block of the building (Photo 19). The main entrance to the lobby (Photos 20 & 21) is located at the center of the south wall of the loggia. It is flanked by twisted columns with composite capitals under a shouldered arch. The fanlight above the double doors has an ornamental ironwork grill, as do the glazed parts of the doors. The entire entrance is surrounded with Spanish tile, and is flanked by wrought iron light fixtures similar to those which hang from the loggia ceiling.

The lobby of the lodge occupies the entire central area of the main block of the building at the first floor. It is dominated by a large, artificial stone fireplace on the south wall (Photo 22). Cast iron andirons in the fireplace are in the form of great blue herons. The floor of the lobby is marble, as are all the floors throughout the lodge. The lodge is constructed from load bearing masonry and reinforced concrete. Reinforced concrete "beams" span the twenty-foot ceiling of the lobby, creating a coffered effect. They are veneered with wood.

The most spectacular feature of the hotel is the designs which cover the "beams" of the lobby ceiling (Photos 23 & 24). Hand painted by a European craftsman in 1939, the beams are decorated with geometric figures and pictures which depict local scenery, bird life, women's faces, and Spanish galleons. The beams are aligned with pilasters on the north and south walls. Wrought iron chandeliers with four light fixtures hang from the ceiling. The Registrar's desk is located east of the fireplace.

A dining room (Photo 25) is located off the west end of the lobby. Its twenty-foot, coffered ceiling is not decorated except for a dentil cornice and egg and dart cornice. Like the lobby, however, it features arched windows and similar wrought iron chandeliers. A small private dining area is located south of the large dining room. It has three arched windows with a ceiling similar to the one in the large dining room.

A similar space off the east end of the lobby is occupied by a snack bar/gift shop (Photo 26). Its most notable feature is a sixty-foot long soda fountain which is faced with marble slabs carefully aligned to form butterfly-like designs (Photo 27).

Built into the east and west walls of the lobby are permanent, back-lighted photograph display cases. Photographic

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transparencies, displayed on both sides of the wall (in the lobby, dining room, and snack bar), show scenes from the park.

South of the entrance to the snack bar is an elevator (Photos 28 & 29) which was installed when the lodge was built. It retains its original fixtures and features, including rosewood panelling with a marquetry floral design, fluting, and cornice work. The installation of the elevator and air conditioning, also part of the original construction, were examples of high technology and luxury at the time, especially in Wakulla County.

The wings, which extend from the south side of the lodge, are not public spaces at the first floor. The first floor of the east wing houses office space and rest rooms, and the first floor of the west wing houses the kitchen and storage areas.

The entire second floor of the lodge is devoted to 25 individual guest rooms, a 3-room suite, and storage/service rooms. It is reached on the interior by way of a turned stairway at the east end of the lobby, behind the hotel registration area. The stairway has a wrought iron banister which incorporates figures of birds similar to those of the fireplace andirons. These birds are a great blue heron, a limpkin, a yellow crowned night heron, and a great egret (Photo 30). The stairs lead to undecorated hallways with marble tile floors (Photo 31). Single and double guests rooms (Photo 32), each with a bathroom (Photo 33), are located in the main block of the building and in the wings. The east end of the main block, however, is occupied by a suite of rooms which includes a large conference room (Photo 34), and two bedrooms with bathrooms.

Alterations

The most significant alteration to the lodge occurred in 1943 when a fire destroyed the original roof of all but the loggia. It was replaced with asphalt shingles. The only other major change was the glazing of the arches of the loggia, at an early, but unknown date. The loggia arches were glazed by 1940 (American Automobile Association, reprint of 1940 edition:55), and it is possible that they were glazed at the time of construction.

Aside from these changes, the lodge was little altered until the late 1980s, when measures were taken to bring the building into compliance with modern safety code regulations. At the east

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and west ends of the main block of the building, and at the south end of the west wing, central windows at the second story were converted into doorways, and fire escapes were added (Photos 16, 17 & 18). The stairways were made to conform to the style of the original stairway at the south end of the east wing. On the interior, transoms over the guest room doors were filled, and a sprinkler system, replacement air-conditioning and lowered hallway ceilings were installed (Photo 31).

Associated Buildings

Six historic resources are associated with the Wakulla Springs Lodge:

A Pump House (8WA305e, 1935?) is located at the edge of the spring, west of the diving tower. It is a small, vernacular building with a gabled roof covered with metal, simulated Spanish barrel tiles (Photo 35). It has 3-light casement windows. The pumps originally extracted water from the spring and forced it to a Water Tower (8WA305f, 1936) located south of the lodge. In the 1980s, the pumps were rerouted to supply the lodge air conditioning system, and the water tower was connected to the "city" water main.

A Bath House (8WA305a) or men's and women's dressing rooms, now the waterfront or concession building, was among the first buildings to be completed after plans for the hotel were announced in early 1935 (Photos 36 & 37). The bath house is composed of two simple, brick, masonry vernacular buildings, joined in the center by a service counter/concession area, and unified by a gable roof covered with red, metal Spanish barrel tile. The concession area, as well as portions of the bath house floors and baseboards, are marble. A frame vernacular ell was originally attached to the end of each bath house. These have been detached, and one has been removed. The remaining bath house ell, now converted for use as a Conference Room (8WA305b, Photo 38), stands just north of the west end of the bath house. The roof of the conference room is covered with asphalt shingles.

The Engine House (8WA305c, Photos 39 & 40), which provided power and boiler steam to the lodge, was completed in 1937. The engine room is a rectangular, gable roofed, vernacular structure constructed of load bearing masonry on a concrete slab foundation. Fenestration is regular with 16-light, metal casement windows with center panel openings, located on the sides

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in groups of three. A double door is located in the center of each gable end; there is also a circular vent in each gable. Exterior fabric is stucco on plaster, painted white. The roof is covered with metal, simulated, red Spanish barrel tile. The interior is divided into two spaces by a fire wall. The boilers and generators have been removed and the building now serves as a laundry and storage area.

The Staff House (8WA305d, Photos 41 & 42) is a gable roofed, two story, frame vernacular building completed in 1942. The foundation is masonry piers, exterior fabric is weatherboard, and the roof is finished in three tab fiberglass shingle. Fenestration is regularly placed sash windows. The first story takes the form of a traditional double house, with the halves separated by a fire wall; the second story is divided into individual rooms which open on a central hall. Access to the second story hall is through a gable end door and a set of wood stairs.

The staff house was constructed to house managerial and other permanent staff of the hotel. The first floor continues to be used for staff housing, and the second story is now occupied as offices for hotel functions. The only major alteration is the addition of fire escapes on the east and west elevations.

ALTERATIONS

The Wakulla Springs Archaeological and Historic District when taken as a whole has been little altered since the 1940s. The original entrance to the park was south of the lodge off of State Road 61. The present entry road off of State Road 267 was a scenic drive. Most of the changes have come since the park became part of the state park system, with the construction of a ranger station and new residences for park staff, and a new diving tower. Other park maintenance structures date from the 1950s and 1970s (Photos 4 & 43; see List of Non-archaeological Resources). One of the major characteristics of the Wakulla Lodge is the lack of alteration particularly on the interior, aside from the installation of fire safety equipment and a new air conditioning system.

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Wakulla Co., FLCONTRIBUTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES IN THE WAKULLA SPRINGS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL & AMERICAN DISTRICT

<u>Site # (8WA-)</u>	<u>Component</u>	<u>Type of Site</u>
17	American Ft. Walton Weeden Island	Habitation Site
24A	Paleoindian	Kill Site
309	Weeden Island	Mounds
310	Early Archaic	Habitation Site
311	American	Turpentine Camp
312	Seminole Weeden Island Late Archaic	Francis' Town? Habitation Site
313	Late Archaic	Habitation Site
314	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
315	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
316	Fort Walton	Habitation Site
317	American	Trash Dump/Earthwork
319	American	Turpentine Distillery/ Tar Processing Watkin's Still?
320	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
321	Fort Walton Deptford	Village - Aute?
322	Leon-Jefferson Late Archaic Middle Archaic	Artifact Scatter

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323	Weeden Island Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
324	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
325	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
326	American	House Site
327	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
328	American	Earthwork/Bridge?
329	Fort Walton/ Leon-Jefferson Weeden Island Early Archaic Paleoindian	Village (Site of Wakulla Lodge)
330	Fort Walton/ Leon-Jefferson Weeden Island	Habitation Site Mound? Village
331	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
332	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
333	Fort Walton/ Leon-Jefferson	Habitation Site
334	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
335	Middle Archaic	Habitation Site
336	Weeden Island	Habitation Site
337	Weeden Island	Habitation Site
338	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
339	Weeden Island	Habitation Site
340	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter

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341	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
342	Weeden Island	Habitation Site
343	Middle Archaic	Habitation Site
344	Weeden Island	Habitation Site
345	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
346	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
347	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
348	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
349	Weeden Island	Habitation Site
350	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
351	American	Trash Dump, Earthwork
352	Fort Walton	Habitation Site
353	Weeden Island Late Archaic/ Norwood	Habitation Site
354	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
355	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
356	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
357	Fort Walton/Leon Jefferson Weeden Island	Habitation Site
358	Fort Walton Deptford Late Archaic/ Norwood	Habitation Site
359	Deptford or Swift Creek	Habitation Site

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360	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
361	Late Archaic/ Norwood	Habitation Site
362	Fort Walton Weeden Island Middle Archaic Early Archaic	Habitation Site

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NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

**CONTRIBUTING & NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES IN THE WAKULLA SPRINGS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Contributing Resources

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style/Type</u>
Wakulla Springs Lodge (WA305)	1937	Med Rev
Bath House (WA305a)	1935	Masonry V
Conference Room (WA305b)	1935	Frame V
Engine House (WA305c)	1937	Masonry V
Staff Residence (WA305d)	1942	Frame V
Pump House (WA305e)	1935?	Masonry V
Water Tower (WA305f)	1936	Structure

Non-Contributing Resources

Bridge	post 1955	Structure
Ranger Station	1989	Masonry V
Diving Tower	1992	Structure
Swimming Platform	post 1972	Structure
Floating Dock	post 1960	Structure
Boat Tour Concession	post 1950	Masonry V

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Gazebo	post 1980	Structure
Shed	1989	Frame V
Park Manager's House	1989	Frame V
Park Shop & Equipment Shelter	1989	Frame V
Trailer (Temporary Park Office)	1986	Building
Trailer (Temporary Residence)	1986	Building
Old Shop	post 1960	Frame V
The Ways (Marine RR)	post 1950	Structure
Park Warehouse	post 1950	Industrial V

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SUMMARY

The Wakulla Springs Archaeological and Historic District is significant at the state level under **Criterion D** for its potential to yield significant information concerning long-term relationships between human cultures and natural resources on Florida's north Gulf Coast from the Paleoindian Period through the mid-twentieth century. It is significant under **Criterion A** under **Recreation/Entertainment** because of the role Wakulla Springs has had as a resort, especially since the construction of the Wakulla Springs Lodge complex, built between the mid-1930s and 1942; and **Conservation** as a wildlife sanctuary since the 1930s. The lodge also carries significance under **Criterion C** as an example of a restrained use of the Mediterranean Revival Style. Although rather plain in overall design, the building displays some excellent examples of craftsmanship and the use of fine materials. It was designed by Marsh & Saxelbye, a well known architectural firm of Jacksonville, Florida. The district is also significant under **Criterion B** because of its close association with Edward Ball who built the lodge and established the district as a wildlife preserve.

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS**Paleoindian Period (12,000-7500 B.C.)**

The first Floridians were hunters and gatherers who entered the state near the end of the Pleistocene. Evidence of Paleoindian people in Florida consists largely of isolated discoveries of lanceolate projectile points. Suwannee points, the typical Florida Paleoindian point, have been found along the beds of a number of North Florida rivers, including the Aucilla, Withlacoochee, Suwannee, Santa Fe, Ichetucknee, and Oklawaha (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:35-36). Paleoindians were mobile, hunting and gathering populations with generalized subsistence, including small game animals, birds, fish, reptiles, and the Pleistocene megafauna of mastodon and bison. Wild plant foods probably were important also.

Paleoindians are best known through the study of their distinctive fluted lanceolate projectile points. These points were probably put to generalized use. Some may have been hafted knives; others may have been used as spear points. A variety of unifacially chipped lithic scrapers as well as other worked

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flakes have been found, suggesting that Paleoindians performed a wide range of butchering, leatherworking, and woodworking tasks. Bone pins and bone points have been found in springs and rivers near or in association with apparent kill sites (including 8WA24A), indicating their importance in the Paleoindian tool kit.

Settlement patterns are not completely known, but include base camps (containing the widest range of artifact types), quarry sites, short term camps, and kill sites. Such a pattern may be represented in the Wakulla Springs district, with site 8WA24A representing a kill site, 8WA329 a base camp, and lithic scatter sites along the river representing short term camps. Bone points found in general association with elephant (mammoth and mastodon) remains and the recovery of several diagnostic Suwannee projectile points from the vicinity of the spring (8WA24A) figured importantly in the first definition of the typical Florida Paleoindian kill site (Neill 1964).

Known archaeological sites in the district have contributed or have the potential to contribute to our knowledge of the Paleoindian period in a number of ways. Stratified Paleoindian deposits at 8WA24A, 8WA329 (where a Suwannee point was found approximately 75 centimeters below surface [cmbs] (see Jones 1990a), or other lithic sites, if present, could place the Paleoindian occupation in a dateable context, rare for early Florida sites, and provide additional information about the range of tool forms, technology, subsistence practices, and conceivably, the spatial organization of base camps and other settlement types. Organic remains probably are preserved in the spring itself (8WA24A). In addition to worked bone, such remains may include basketry, netting, plant foods, or human remains, all rare or poorly known for Florida Paleoindian sites. Paleoindian wet sites are considered by some (Borremans 1990) to be the most archaeologically significant site type in Florida.

Archaic Period (7500-1000 B.C.)

The generalized hunting-gathering-foraging lifeways of the Paleoindian period continued in the Archaic period but, perhaps as a response to the extinction of the Pleistocene megafauna and increasingly wet environmental conditions (similar to the modern environment), coastal areas in the Archaic period were exploited for their shellfish with permanent or semi-permanent coastal occupation also occurring. Populations are assumed to be more dense than in the previous Paleoindian period, and social

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behaviors more complex. Cemeteries, representing the formal burial of the dead, are known from a number of pond or muck sites in south Florida, and intentionally constructed sand mounds are attributed to Archaic populations of the southwest coast (Russo 1991). Other site types include villages, quarries, special-use or short-term sites, middens, and caves.

Early Archaic (7500-5000 B.C.) and Middle Archaic (5000-3000 B.C.) subdivisions are defined largely by changes in types of stemmed projectile points, while Late Archaic (3000-1000 B.C.) is marked by the appearance of fiber-tempered pottery. This pottery is widely distributed in Florida and is found in all major river drainages and along both coasts.

As is the case for the Paleoindian period, the investigation of stratified sites containing Archaic period remains is a major research need in terms of understanding the full range of Archaic settlement patterns. Such sites may also provide additional chronological information regarding changes within the subdivisions mentioned above. Further, these sites may contain in situ cultural deposits from which information about spatial organization can be derived. Sites in the Wakulla Springs district, particularly sites 8WA310, 323, 329, 335, and 343, contain such deposits and thus have the potential to contribute to an increased understanding of the Archaic period.

Deptford Period (1000 B.C.-A.D.100)

The Deptford culture, which appears to be restricted to portions of the Gulf and Atlantic coastal regions, represents a transition between the earlier Late Archaic band level hunter-gatherers and the later, more complex Swift Creek societies (Tesar 1980:66-67). Deptford components are identified based on the presence of paddle-stamped, sand-tempered ceramics, particularly Deptford Linear Check Stamped and Deptford Bold Check Stamped (Willey 1949:353).

The Deptford period is marked by the presence of distinctive stamped sand-tempered ceramics associated with fabric-impressed pottery early in the period. The Deptford occupation is best known from coastal shell middens which contain shellfish, fish, mammal, reptile, and wild plant food remains. Increasing social and political complexity is evident during the Deptford period, and several site complexes are known which contain one or more burial mounds and associated village midden deposits.

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Accompanying some burials are numbers of exotic artifacts, including worked copper, stone pendants, sheet mica, and meteoric iron. Also found are cut animal jaws and special mortuary pottery. These finds indicate that some degree of social stratification, status, or prestige existed, and that the trade networks connected Florida Deptford peoples with Hopewell and other aboriginal cultures of the Eastern Woodlands.

While primarily thought of as a coastal (estuarine) phenomenon, the Deptford adaptation also included limited (perhaps seasonal) use of interior forests, presumably accessed by the major coastal drainage systems. Interior Deptford settlement is not well understood; indeed, it has not been established with certainty that inland sites with Deptford pottery represent seasonal camps for coastal Deptford peoples rather than small villages or camps of permanent interior Deptford or Deptford-related populations. Archaeological sites 8WA321, 358, and 359 have Deptford components and are considered to have potential to answer questions pertaining to interior Deptford period occupation.

Swift Creek Period (A.D. 100-300)

By A.D. 100, Deptford had evolved into Swift Creek on the Gulf Coast (Willey 1949:336-396). Early Swift Creek components are recognized by the distinctive complicated stamped ceramics which replaced the Deptford series. Early Swift Creek in the district is followed by Late Swift Creek, distinguished by the late varieties of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped defined by Willey (1949).

Platform mounds, conical burial mounds, and exotic artifacts suggest an elaboration of political and religious ceremonialism during the Swift Creek period (Tesar 1980:102-103). Exotic imported artifacts and raw materials found at Swift Creek sites suggest participation in widespread exchange systems with groups throughout the eastern United States.

As is the case for the Deptford period, the relationship between coastal and inland Swift Creek sites is open for investigation, and the same concerns expressed for the Deptford period apply here. One major research concern--whether or not "pure" Deptford or Swift Creek components actually exist--is pertinent to the significance of 8WA359, interpreted as a Deptford or Swift Creek habitation site. Site 8WA336 is

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considered to have the potential to provide information about the relationship between interior Swift Creek occupation (if, in fact, it exists) and the succeeding Weeden Island period.

Weeden Island Period (A.D. 300-1000)

The Weeden Island period is distinguished from the earlier Deptford and Swift Creek periods by the appearance of the distinctive Weeden Island ceramic series, including the types Carrabelle Incised, Carrabelle Punctated, Keith Incised, Weeden Island Incised, Weeden Island Punctated, and in the Weeden Island II subperiod, Wakulla Check Stamped (Willey 1949). Weeden Island pottery, which includes mortuary effigy forms, is widely considered to be the finest produced in aboriginal Florida.

Burial mounds are regular features of Weeden Island sites, which also may include low flat-topped substructure (or platform) mounds with an associated village. Major Weeden Island research questions involve the settlement patterns and subsistence of these interior Weeden Island communities, and concern permanence of habitation (Percy and Brose 1974) and the presence, absence, or relative importance of maize horticulture (Milanich 1974; White 1985:173). Within the district, sites 8WA330 and 8WA309 are considered to be an associated Weeden Island mound/village complex as described above and are considered to have potential to significantly contribute to interior Weeden Island period research. Sites 8WA353 and 358 contain significant Weeden Island components and are thought to represent village locations where archaeological features and subsistence remains may be found. Small sites such as 8WA336 and portions of sites 8WA321 and 8WA323 may represent Weeden Island campsites, and thus have potential to contribute settlement pattern information. It is also possible that sites such as 8WA310, which lack pottery but have deep, apparently stratified, lithic deposits, may in part date to the Weeden Island period when they would have functioned as extraction sites or campsites.

Fort Walton Period (A.D. 1000-1600)

The Fort Walton societies practiced a generalized Mississippian adaptation similar to those of other Mississippian period societies in the Southeast. Characteristics of this adaptation include subsistence procurement systems based on maize agriculture and hierarchical social organizations (Scarry 1984:341-342). The Fort Walton society in the district area can

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be identified with the historic Apalachee, based on the territory occupied, ceramic technology, house types, site locations, subsistence patterns, and socio-political similarities (Tesar 1980:162).

Fort Walton sites typically occur within two broad environmental zones. Some sites are located along the coast adjacent to bays and estuaries. These sites contain large amounts of shell refuse. Other sites are located in interior uplands and river valleys (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:194). This latter region contains mixed hardwood and pine forests and loamy soils that are excellent for farming. Based on her work in the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge in Wakulla County, Bense (1979) has suggested that the sites in the coastal lowlands will occur along river valleys, spring heads, and shorelines of lagoons and salt water bays. Tesar suggests that Fort Walton settlement in the upland areas of Leon County appears to have been focused on hilltops and locations overlooking frequently flooded bottomlands and associated with agricultural soils (1980:618).

An important part of the Fort Walton settlement system consisted of small farmsteads, located some distance from major sites and civic/ceremonial centers such as the Lake Jackson mounds (8LE1, NR 1971). Few farmstead sites have been excavated (none in the immediate area of Wakulla Springs), thus, the full range of activities that occurred at these sites and their relationship with large mound groups are not entirely known. Also not known with certainty is the full range of Fort Walton cultural adaptations to riverine or wetland (nonagricultural) resources. What were the relative roles of hunting, gathering, and farming at sites not located in the fertile upland river valleys or terraces of the interior? Sites 8WA316 and 333 (possible farmsteads), and 8WA321, 358, and 330 (possible village areas) are considered to have potential to contribute to our knowledge of the Fort Walton period in this area of Florida. It was this Fort Walton culture that Spanish explorers encountered when they arrived in the Apalachee area in 1528.

Contact Period (1528-1565)

When the first Spanish explorers entered the Apalachee province in the sixteenth century, they found the Apalachee in control of the district area. The accounts of the Narvaez (1528) and De Soto (1539-40) expeditions provide an important source of

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knowledge regarding the Apalachee (Hann 1988). Finding no gold, and under constant attack by the Apalachee, Narvaez marched to the village of Aute (possibly 8WA321). At Aute, the expedition built crude boats in an effort to reach Mexico by sea, but these boats were swamped at sea and nearly all members of the expedition were lost (Groene 1981:6). Only four survivors reached Mexico.

In 1539, Hernando De Soto landed near Tampa Bay and the expedition proceeded up the peninsula. The expedition wintered in what is now Tallahassee (at 8LE853b) from early October of 1539 until early March of 1540, when De Soto left the Apalachee area to search for gold elsewhere in the Southeast. While in Tallahassee, communication with Havana was established during the winter by means of an Indian trail to Aute, and from there by ship to Cuba (Groene 1981:6-7). The expedition eventually reached the Mississippi River, where De Soto was slain by local Indians.

The location of the village of Aute is greatly debated, but, based upon Spanish records, it is possible that the remains of the village lie within the district boundaries. If this is the case, site 8WA321 has the potential to answer questions concerning native responses to culture contact and, because of the Spanish presence at Aute, may contain archaeological information about the interactions between Spaniard and Indian.

Spanish Mission Period (1633-1704)

In 1608, the Apalachee rendered formal allegiance to the Spanish crown. Friars visited Apalachee province several times after that, and permanent missionaries were sent to the province in 1633 (Sturtevant 1961:59). Bryne (1986:57-59) has proposed a typology of four settlement types for this period. Ranging from largest to smallest, these are: towns, villages, hamlets, and farmsteads.

Each missionary lived in a doctrina, presumably the central Indian town of his district, and periodically went to his visitas in the outlying villages and hamlets. His responsibility often covered some ten villages with a population of a thousand or so (Sturtevant 1961:62-63). The typical mission village included a large council house, the cacique's home, a granary, a church, thirty or more houses, and a priest's house (Covington 1972:368).

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During this period, Fort San Marcos de Apalache (8WA26, NR & NHL 1966) was established at St. Marks some time after 1660. The fort, located on the peninsula formed by the junction of the St. Marks and Wakulla Rivers, was strategically important for defense and shipping. The fertile soil of the Apalachee province was ideal for cultivating grain the Spaniards needed to feed the growing population in St. Augustine. Grain was shipped by water to St. Augustine via Apalachee Bay, rather than by the long overland route.

The fort was of little help, however, in defending against aggression from the north. Destruction of the North Florida mission population began about 1680 with raiding by Creek and Yamassee Indians, supplied and sometimes led by English colonists from Carolina (Sturtevant 1971:100). The mission of San Luis de Talimali (8LE4, NR 1966), located in what is now Tallahassee, was the headquarters of the Franciscan mission chain in Apalachee. The end of San Luis and the Apalachee missions came as a result of a raid in 1704 by 1,000 Creek warriors under English Colonel James Moore and fifty Carolinians.

Leon-Jefferson Period (1600-1716)

The Leon-Jefferson period is the aboriginal culture generally associated with the Spanish Mission period. Settlement followed the general mission pattern of a main village (doctrina) with outlying villages (visitas), hamlets, and farmsteads. There does not appear to have been much farming in the Wakulla Springs area; instead, the emphasis was on hunting and gathering of forest and riverine resources by Indians based in small camps. The Leon-Jefferson culture is indicated artifactually primarily by the presence of Jefferson Ware, a complicated stamped pottery, and of Miller Plain and Mission Red Filmed Wares, Indian pottery which shows the influence of European ceramic making techniques.

Between 1633 and 1704 there were at least 15 mission doctrinas in the Apalachee province. No suspected Spanish mission locations were recorded within the district by the Bryne survey, but several sites containing Leon-Jefferson period aboriginal ceramics have been located. These sites (8WA322 and 330) may contain significant information pertaining to 17th century aboriginal life in non-mission contexts.

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British Period (1763-1784)

The 1763 Treaty of Paris, which ended the Seven Years War, gave England what had been Spanish Florida. British settlements during this period were concentrated around St. Augustine, St. Marks, and Pensacola. The English were most interested in trade with the Indians. Although some naval stores were produced, the greatest profits were derived from fur and hide trading with local Indians (Forney 1984a:23). Among the most important of the English traders was the Panton, Leslie Company, which, by the end of the American Revolutionary War, was transacting more business than any American company engaged in the southern Indian trade (Kinnaird 1931:156).

In 1776, the company established a trading post on the Wakulla River. It became one of Panton's principal warehouses (Kinnaird 1931:156). This site, located about six miles upstream from the Spanish fort of San Marcos de Apalache (Wright 1967:65), is now known to be the archaeological site 8WA39, located south of the district.

Second Spanish Period (1784-1821)

The treaty signed after the American Revolution allowed Spain to recover Florida, but the Spanish were not the great colonial power they had been during the First Spanish Period. During this time intrigues and rebellion plagued the area. The United States government unofficially sanctioned the unrest, hoping the instability it created would lead Spain to cede Florida to the United States.

Although most of the British population began to leave in 1783, Panton and Leslie continued their operations after taking an oath of obedience to the Spanish crown (Kinnaird 1931:156-157). The disruption of their trade was the focus of several more intrigues.

By 1804, John Forbes was the owner of the Panton, Leslie trading post at St. Marks. The Indians offered him land to repay debts and damages that they had incurred on the store. In 1806 an agreement was signed by the trading company and 22 chiefs of various tribes to turn over nearly 1.5 million acres of land in retribution to Forbes. The Spanish governor of West Florida certified the exchange of land with the stipulation that Forbes

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and Company encourage cultivation of the land (Spanish Land Grants in Florida 1941, 3:132).

Seminole Period (1716-1842)

Beginning in the early eighteenth century, the Seminole Period spanned the First Spanish, British, and Second Spanish Periods, and extended into the American Period.

During the early 1700s, the former Apalachee territory was gradually filled by a mixed group of Hitchiti, Oconee, and other Muskogean-speaking peoples, later called the Seminole (Smith and Gottlob 1978:9). According to Fairbanks, "while there were certainly some Apalachee, Yamassee, Yuchi, and perhaps even some Calusa in Florida after 1716, most of the Indians were Creeks from the towns along the lower Chattahoochee River" (1978:165). The Spanish attempted to attract the Creeks by opening a trading store at St. Marks in 1738 (Sturtevant 1971:102). By the early 1740s, the Apalachee region was a winter hunting territory for Creeks from the lower Chattahoochee, and from 1739-1750 Lower Creeks continued to move into the old Apalachee territory (Mahon 1967:4).

Fairbanks indicates that the Seminoles were settled in at least three areas during the mid-eighteenth century: the vicinity of present-day Tallahassee, a series of settlements around Lake Miccosukee, and settlements in present-day Alachua County near Lake Cuscowilla. The earliest settlements were probably near Tallahassee, but few sites dating from this period have been located in North Florida, and little is known archaeologically about the Seminoles during this period. Fairbanks suggests this may be due to a more diffuse settlement pattern than had been characteristic of both their central Georgia ancestors and the earlier Apalachee of northern Florida (1978:168). Additionally, the Seminole occupation was relatively short, which also contributes to the paucity of remains.

It is known that Seminole material culture was unlike that of the earlier Apalachee. Seminole pottery was closely related to that of the Creek in Central Georgia and Alabama. Goggin (1964) described Chattahoochee Brushed, Stokes Brushed, and several other types from Seminole sites of this period. The Tallahassee, Miccosukee, and perhaps the Apalachicola bands traded with the store at St. Marks where they obtained rum, cane

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syrup, tobacco, and pipes in exchange for deerskins (Fairbanks 1978:168). Wright (1967:65) notes that arms, powder, blankets, iron pots, and the like were indispensable for the Indians.

By the early 1800s, expanding American settlement increased pressures against the Indians in the Southeast. During Andrew Jackson's 1813-1814 campaign against the Creeks, Hillis Hadjo, a Creek chief of considerable prominence, was driven from his home near the Chattahoochee River in Alabama into Spanish Florida. Hillis Hadjo, known by Americans as Francis the Prophet, was a leader in the Creek nativistic movement. This was a religious movement led by "prophets" to resist the American incursion, both military and cultural, against the Indians, and to preserve and revitalize the traditional Indian way of life. In Florida, Francis established a settlement, called Francis' Town, on the Wakulla River near Fort San Marcos de Apalache (Davis 1943:254). John Lee Williams, in his 1827 View of West Florida (1976:23), places the location of this settlement on the Wakulla River seven miles above the fort. The Bryne survey identified the probable location of Francis' Town as 8WA312 within the district boundary.

In 1818, Andrew Jackson crossed into Spanish Florida with 2,000 men, many of them Creek. During this campaign, which is now called the First Seminole War (1817-1818), American forces destroyed the Seminole and Black occupied Negro Fort (Fort Gadsden Historic Memorial 8FR64, NR 1972, NHL 1975) located on the Apalachicola River, and burned the Seminole villages in the Apalachee region. Many fled as he approached, and suffered massive losses of crops, livestock, and houses. Following Jackson's attacks, many Seminoles moved east, some into the Alachua region and some southward into peninsular Florida. Still others moved west toward Pensacola. Reports resulting from the campaign list twenty towns, and describe the main ones with their square grounds, council houses, and outlying fields and associated smaller settlements (Sturtevant 1971:106-107).

During Jackson's campaign, an incident occurred that relates to the Wakulla River and Francis' Town. Duncan McKrimmon, an American soldier, was separated from his company near Fort Gadsden. He was captured by hostile Indians and taken to Francis' Town on the Wakulla River. There, Francis' daughter Malee (or Milly) intervened on McKrimmon's behalf, perhaps saving his life. McKrimmon was then held for several days before he was taken to Fort San Marcos de Apalache, where his captors negotiated with the Spanish commander for his ransom. Francis

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was subsequently captured and hanged by Jackson. Francis' family, including Malee, surrendered and were removed to Arkansas for resettlement (Davis 1943:256-260).

Weisman (1989) has discussed the possible archaeological correlates of the Creek and Seminole nativistic movements of the nineteenth century, such as the movement led by the Prophet Francis. These correlates include 1) the presence of identifiable Seminole pottery (e.g. Chattahoochee Brushed) and the conspicuous absence of European ceramics (which were commonly available and found on aboriginal sites of the period), and 2) evidence for the construction of the traditional Creek square ground, which had otherwise ceased to be used by Seminoles of the time. If broad scale Seminole (or Creek) archaeological remains are identified at 8WA312, the site would have importance as a test case for the ideas presented above.

American Period (1821 to 1933)

Spain ceded Florida to the United States by the terms of the 1821 Adams-Onis Treaty. Although Florida was soon organized as a U.S. territory, settlement was hampered by unresolved land claims and problems with the Seminoles. In 1823, John Lee Williams from Pensacola and William H. Simmons from St. Augustine were appointed to select a new seat of Florida government somewhere between the Ocklockonee and Suwannee Rivers. They met on the north Gulf coast near the Wakulla Spring. Williams' description of the Wakulla River and the spring, recorded in his journal, shows that the area has changed little since 1823 (Williams 1823).

Lingering tensions with the Seminoles erupted into the Second Seminole War in 1835. Although most of the fighting took place in East and Central Florida, one Second Seminole War post, Fort Stansbury (8WA103), was located approximately 5.2 km north of the district near the Wakulla-Leon County line. It was occupied by American troops from 1840-1842. No other sites from this era are known to be in the vicinity of the district. At the conclusion of the Second Seminole War in 1842, the majority of the Seminole population was relocated to present-day Oklahoma and most of the peninsula had been cleared of the Indians who were in the path of American settlement.

The Forbes Purchase contained about two million acres of land east of the Apalachicola River in present-day Franklin,

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Liberty, Gadsden, Wakulla, and Jefferson counties. When the United States acquired Florida in 1821, there was a question whether the trustees of John Forbes retained title to the land, but the United States Supreme Court ruled in their favor in 1835. The Apalachicola Land Company was organized in November 1835 to sell this acreage (Rich 1964:351-352).

The Apalachicola Land Company owned all of the land from the mouth of the St. Marks River north to the Natural Bridge on the Wakulla-Leon County line and west to Gadsden County, including Wakulla Springs and all of the Wakulla River (Magnolia Monthly, March 1973). In 1859, the company sold the springs and 414 acres of the land around it to S. Burton Ferrell (Magnolia Monthly, March 1973). Another 376 acres was sold to John L. Thomas, Jr., who had a large homestead near the springs. It is suggested that Thomas' homestead was located at Vereen on the Tallahassee-St. Marks Railroad. Another 376 acres went to J.W. Duggar and 20 acres to J. L. McBride, a large plantation owner. J. W. Duggar eventually sold some of his acreage to William Causseaux (Magnolia Monthly, March 1973).

Florida became a state in 1845. Although the economy of Florida was primarily based on the slave-based cotton plantation system, most of the population consisted of small farmers dependent on family labor. The local economy around the spring remained predominantly agricultural.

The Civil War completely disrupted most of Florida's economy and society. Wakulla County was involved only minimally in this conflict, however, and no Civil War sites have been identified in the district. After the war, the economy slowly revived and forest industry provided employment for many poor whites and freedmen (Forney 1984b:30). Companies acquired leases to extract resin from pines for the production of naval stores. A turpentine camp usually processed about 90,000 trees, divided into "crops" of 10,000 trees. A typical camp included a firestill, spirit shed to house the turpentine, glue pot to coat wooden barrels, rosin yard, blacksmith shop, cooperage, pump house, barn, wagon depot, commissary, and shacks for workers. A few camps had churches. Some camps were permanent, but most lasted only until the supply of trees was exhausted, about 5 to 10 years (Jahoda 1967:229-230, Forney 1984a:30). A probable turpentine distillery site (8WA319) has been tentatively identified within the district as Watkins' Still, based on a hand-drawn map of the area by George Washington Scott.

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Modern Wakulla County continues to be dominated by the forest industry, especially silviculture. The primary commercial trees grown in Wakulla County are longleaf, slash, loblolly, and pond pine. There are also some commercially valuable hardwoods including oak, gum, and cypress. The management of timber lands in the county is directed toward the production of pulpwood, saw timber, and gum naval stores.

In 1882, Dr. M. H. Slosson purchased land from Causseaux, Ferrell, and Thomas with the idea of establishing a sanitarium at the spring (Weekly Floridian, 11 April 1882). Slosson allowed the public access to the spring for an annual May fest which was a tradition dating from the 1870s. The event, called the "May picnic" or "Wakulla Spring Picnic," was known as Florida's oldest political picnic (Tallahassee Daily Democrat, 7 May 1928). Activities included games and boat rides over the spring. Local politicians took advantage of the gathering to campaign; between the 1880s and the late 1920s, many gubernatorial aspirants began their campaigns by announcing at the Wakulla Spring picnic. The tradition waned in the 1930s as better media coverage and means of transportation developed. Dr. Slosson's sanitarium never came about, and other commercial development of the spring was prevented because of the area's isolation and the lack of capital (Revels 1990, 39-41).

In December 1919, Slosson's daughter leased the property to the Wakulla Turpentine Company for five years. The beauty and significance of the area was recognized in the 1920s, with many showing concern over the types of development that might take place there. In 1923, a Georgian suggested that the spring be made part of the National Park System (Revels 1990:43).

George T. Christie of Jacksonville purchased the spring and 270 acres in 1925. Christie allowed the annual May picnics to continue and built a diving area, large pier, and provided glass bottomed boats (Photo 44). It was in the summer of 1930 when those improvements were under way that mastodon bones were recovered from the spring (Photo 45). The publicity generated by the operation led to the production of the first motion picture to be filmed at Wakulla Springs. Pathe News filmed an underwater newsreel in May 1931 followed by a color film about the bones in June 1931. Christie continued to promote the idea of tourism in North Florida, and strong local support for the concept was spurred by the example of the commercial success of Silver Springs near Ocala, Florida. Christie failed financially,

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however, and the spring and land were sold in a public sale in May 1934 to William Blount and Associates of Leon County.

Edward Ball and Wakulla Springs 1934-1943Edward Ball

Edward Ball was born in Hopewell, Virginia, on March 21, 1888. He met Alfred I. DuPont, of the DuPont Chemical Company based in Delaware, as a boy when he accompanied his father and DuPont on a hunting trip. DuPont married Ball's sister, Jessie, in 1921. In 1926, he sent Ball, who had proved his financial acumen in handling DuPont interests, to Florida to handle the company's enterprises in the state. Part of Ball's activities included buying up overcut timberland which was available at extremely low prices. DuPont died in 1935, and his will made Ball one of the trustees of his estate. The trustees were charged with establishing a foundation to "alleviate human suffering"; the resulting Nemours Foundation funds hospitals for crippled children in Jacksonville and Wilmington, Delaware (Morris n.d.).

In 1936, one year after Alfred I. DuPont died, Ball created the St. Joe Paper Company which by that time held millions of acres of timberland in northwest Florida and southwest Georgia. Ball had many other enterprises throughout the state, including banking interests (Florida National Bank), Talisman Sugar Company, Florida Sugar Refinery, St. Joseph Telephone and Telegraph, the Florida East Coast Railroad, and other transportation interests. Ed Ball was the leading industrialist in Florida for nearly fifty years, and by the time he died in June 1981, at the age of 93, he was believed to have amassed \$2 billion dollars for the Nemours Foundation; his personal wealth, though not publicly known, was estimated to amount to from \$10 million to \$50 million. Although Ed Ball never held public office, his wealth and positions of influence gave him tremendous power in the state politically, and he was able to accomplish most of his personal aims. In spite of his great wealth, Ball was known for his simple tastes and frugality. One of his main interests was the preservation of wildlife.

Wakulla Springs and the Wakulla Springs Lodge

In June 1934, Wakulla Springs, Inc., owned by Edward Ball, began purchasing land around the Wakulla Spring. By September,

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he had acquired the spring and nearly 4,000 acres along two miles of the Wakulla River. Plans for a hotel were announced in early 1935, and construction materials were brought to the site in April. The first projects were the construction of a beach and bulkhead around the spring, a bath house with dressing rooms, a pier, and a pavilion. These were completed by late summer. In October work on the lodge began.

Ball hired Marsh & Saxelbye, one of the foremost architectural firms in Jacksonville in the 1920s, to design the 27-room lodge just south of the spring. They had designed DuPont's personal estate, Epping Forest (1927, 8DU127, NR 1973), many of the DuPont Florida National Bank buildings in the state, and numerous railroad depots. The lodge was completed and opened to the public in September 1937. The last building of the lodge complex, the staff house, was completed in 1942. Through Ball's influence, the Works Progress Administration built roads in Wakulla County which made the spring and lodge more accessible. Ball's St. Joseph Telephone and Telegraph provided telephone service.

It is not known what Ball's original plans for the spring were. One source claims that he originally intended it to be his home. The grand scale of the lodge and the auxiliary buildings, however, would indicate that he intended the spring to be open to the public. He may even have intended it originally to be a moneymaker, but he later claimed that he never had plans to further develop the property or even to make money. The facts that food and lodging prices were always kept at a modest level commensurate with local incomes, and that the lodge was never heavily promoted nor allowed to develop into a tourist attraction like Silver Springs, seem to support Ball's claims (Puskar 1992).

Although Ball kept the spring open to the public, the May fests and political picnics which had begun to fade in the early 1930s finally came to an end. The transfer of ownership also affected the local population. Independent African American boatmen who had taken people out on boat rides over the spring went out of business or went to work for Ball. The tradition of African American boatmen continued, however, and the spiel recited by the boatmen, especially on the glass bottom boats, virtually became a local folk tradition.

The 1940 Southeastern Tour Book published by the American Automobile Association described Wakulla Springs as an

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attraction, including mention of the jungle cruises, glass bottom boat rides, and the spring which was "situated in a bird sanctuary in the midst of a beautiful hardwood forest, and surrounded by Florida cypress trees." The Wakulla Springs Hotel was described as "a \$300,000 hotel, one of the finest of its size in America. Every room in the building is air-conditioned, including the spacious, glassed-in veranda overlooking the Springs, and every room has a marble floor" (American Automobile Association, reprinted 1940 edition:55).

Ball employed various managers. Newton Perry, a swimming coach, was employed in the early 1940s. He installed underwater air stations for divers and coordinated synchronized swimming shows in which members of the Tarpon Club at the Florida State College for Women in Tallahassee (now Florida State University) participated. The Pathe films of the early 1930s had demonstrated that the clarity of the spring's waters was ideal for motion picture filming. Perry also coordinated and served as a stunt man for some scenes in two Tarzan movies, which were partially filmed at the springs: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure" (1941) and "Tarzan's New York Adventure" (1942). Local citizens sometimes performed as extras in the films.

During World War II the lodge was a site of recreational activities for soldiers based at Camp Gordon Johnston on the Gulf coast. Camp Gordon Johnston was the site of intensive amphibious training during the war. The springs were used for some training exercises. Perhaps because of the good filming conditions of the spring water, Wakulla Springs was the location for the filming of "Amphibious Fighters," a one reel Paramount picture produced by Grantland Rice. The film won an academy award for short subject films in 1943 (Academy Awards 1978:361).

In early 1943, a fire broke out in the attic of the east wing and spread across the roof of the entire lodge. Firemen from Tallahassee fought the blaze as soldiers removed furniture from the second floor. From an amateur film of the fire and its aftermath, it appears that only the second floor was damaged. The entire roof, which originally was metal shaped like Spanish barrel tile, was subsequently replaced with asphalt shingles.

After the war, Wakulla Springs continued to be a favorite, quiet gathering place, particularly of the local population and Tallahasseans.

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Because of Ball's keen interest in wildlife conservation, in 1966 he created the Edward Ball Wildlife Foundation to establish several wildlife sanctuaries in Florida. They were: Southwood Farm Sanctuary near Tallahassee, the Box R Ranch near Apalachicola, both located on St. Joe Paper company lands, and Wakulla Springs. In the early 1960s, the Wakulla Springs was briefly associated with the Audubon Society, and became an Audubon bird sanctuary. In 1967, the National Park Service designated Wakulla Springs a registered natural landmark.

Ball travelled extensively and did not own a home. Instead, he lived in hotel suites. Wakulla Springs served as a retreat for him, and he occupied a suite at the east end of the second floor of the lodge when he was there. He often entertained guests at the springs and carried on business negotiations from a private office. Because of his great wealth and influence, Ball wielded a great deal of power politically; many politicians depended upon his support for election, coming to the lodge to confer with him.

Ed Ball died in 1981. He had willed the property to the Nemours Foundation, a non-profit Dupont family trust. In 1986, the State of Florida through the CARL (Conservation and Recreation Lands) Trust Fund purchased from the foundation a large part of the property, including the spring and the lodge, and placed it under the joint management of the Department of Natural Resources and the Florida State University. The park, now called the Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park, is administered by the Division of Recreation and Parks, while the lodge, now called the Wakulla Springs Lodge and Conference Center, is operated by the Florida State University Center for Professional Development and Public Services.

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Wakulla Co., FL**ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE**

The Wakulla Springs Archaeological and Historic District is significant because it contains representative undisturbed portions of settlement systems which reflect cultural adaptations to local resource availability from the Paleoindian period (ca. 12,000 B.C.) to the recent historic past. The variety of archaeological site types represented, e.g., Paleoindian kill sites, lithic scatters, village areas, a mound/village complex, aboriginal campsites, turpentine camps, and historic refuse dumps, together document the long-term human use of the area's natural resources. For example, an analysis of the lithic artifacts from the district reveals that sites generally classified as lithic scatters may have functioned as areas for bifacial stone tool manufacture, small campsites, village sites, or special use activity areas. Further, the Wakulla Springs site (8WA24A) played an important role in developing the initial concept of the Florida Paleoindian kill site as a site type. The sites also have the potential to contribute to research questions pertinent to northwest Florida archaeology, particularly those concerned with chronological and comparative studies of settlement patterns.

In the twentieth century, changes in land use are evident in the remains of logging and turpentine, especially in the eastern portion of the district. Finally, the establishment of the Wakulla Springs Hotel in the late 1930s typifies developments in Florida after the real estate boom of the 1920s, when entrepreneurs began viewing the land as an entertainment resource. Wakulla Springs has remained a place of entertainment and recreation since the 1930s, and is likely to remain so for many decades.

Stratigraphic testing of selected archaeological sites indicates that deeply buried cultural components, possibly attributable to the Paleoindian or lithic Archaic cultures, exist. There is the potential for stratigraphic separation between these early lithic cultures and the subsequent pottery making cultures of the Late Archaic, Deptford-Swift Creek, Weeden Island, Fort Walton, Leon-Jefferson, and Seminole periods. There is also an indication, based on stratigraphic testing, that certain lithic sites functioned similarly for cultures of several periods, and thus may contain lithic components dating not only to the Paleo or Archaic periods, but also to the Weeden Island or

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later periods. The Weeden Island period is particularly well represented, with diagnostic pottery sherds found at several sites at depths of 20-45 centimeters below surface (cmbs). Because most of the sites are relatively undisturbed and all culture periods under consideration are represented by relatively undisturbed archaeological components, the potential for studies of aboriginal culture change and adaptation is considered to be excellent.

The periods represented by the resources of this district are virtually every cultural period assigned to Native Americans in the Northwest Florida archaeological culture area, from Paleoindian to Removal at the close of the Seminole period, about 1840. There are no identified European resources of the British or either Spanish era, roughly 1520-1820; however, Native American resources from coincident periods are evident in several sites. There are few other places where any similar collection of resources, many of which might be individually eligible for listing, exist in a single protected area.

Site 8WA312, tentatively identified as Francis' Town, is of particular importance. Francis' Town was the village of the Seminole Hillis Hadjo, known to Americans as the Prophet Francis. If the identification as Francis' Town is confirmed in future investigations, this would be the only known Florida location with a link to the Native American Prophet Movement of the first quarter of the 19th century. Often cited in connection with events north of the Ohio River, particularly the activities of Tecumseh, the Prophet Movement has rarely been studied in other contexts. This movement to unify Native Americans in their resistance to European advances is among the most obvious examples of the pan-Indian movements which climaxed in the western "Ghost Dance" movement of the late 19th century. Unfortunately, the movement is little studied in the Southeast, and is rarely cited in connection with events in Florida. Instead, the few documented activities of Hillis Hadjo are depicted as events in the life of Andrew Jackson, who was responsible for his death. Ultimately, investigation of Francis' Town may return legitimacy to the life of this Native American leader and help develop understanding of the material culture of a village of the Prophet Movement.

With the exception of 8WA24A, which is submerged, the identified sites are densest near the southern bank of the Wakulla River, especially in the vicinity of the 10 foot contour

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line. The 1988 survey results have led to the interim interpretation that Native American activity was centered in the area of the Wakulla Spring, with the site identified as 8WA329 the area of greatest activity. This large site on the south shore and 10 foot ridge overlooking the spring contains identifiable materials from the Paleoindian, Archaic, Weeden Island, and Fort Walton cultures. Sites 8WA358 and 8WA353 are located on the rim of a cypress dome a few hundred feet directly south of 8WA329. These also have distinct Archaic materials, and 8WA358 has also yielded evidence of Deptford, Weeden Island, and Fort Walton use or occupation.

Although sites are identified on the north side of the spring, they appear far less numerous than those on the south. The land on the north is wetter than on the south: the 10 foot contour is more than 100 feet distant from the open spring. It is also known that the proprietors of the lodge occasionally dredged the northern shores of the spring and upper river, and north side sites may have been damaged or completely destroyed during the dredging.

On the southern side of the Wakulla River the 10 foot contour line is never more than 50 feet from the river, and the sandy soils drain rapidly. This upland area is presently often characterized by hardwoods. The climax vegetative community in hammock areas is an American Beech-Southern Magnolia forest rich in fruits and nuts and capable of sustaining a rich animal population. Bryne identified 47 sites (69% of his total) in this type of community. Much of the district was historically dominated by pines. Bryne identified 20 sites (29% of his total) in upland pine areas. This physical environment was and is well suited to sustaining small human populations. Bryne accepted the hypothesis that evidence of Fort Walton activity in the district might be evidence of activities of organized hunting parties. The district's environment supports a richly varied population of game birds and animals, and the spring and river system are rich in fish, turtles, and alligators. This appears to correspond favorably to inland Weeden Island site patterns discussed by Bryne, where there is heavy reliance on deer and wild plant foods like acorns and hickory nuts.

Little faunal material has been found in the district: Bryne found some Rangia shell at 8WA321 (Aute), and the CARL Survey found a few bone fragments in testing 8WA358. This may reflect soil conditions which accelerate deterioration of bone.

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In any event, the only middens, trash piles, or dumps identified within the district are the sites identified as 8WA317 and 8WA351 and inferred at 8WA326; both of the former are associated with hotel activity during the 1935-1985 period. The home site identified as 8WA326 has trash piles in evidence, but there is no bone or other organic debris. Neither dump has any evidence of organic materials, and food container cans are very deteriorated. Metal resin cups associated with 8WA311 and 8WA319 are older and less deteriorated; they appear to be of galvanized material. Lack of evidence in the form of middens or trash heaps is posited as having no negative effect on discussions of activities in the district.

Soils of the district could apparently not sustain a concentrated population of the sizes and densities which apparently developed within the Fort Walton cultural context in general. As Bryne observed, it is likely that evidences of Fort Walton occupation in the district are the remains of seasonal or hunting camps rather than of permanent habitations. The Wakulla Spring area is able to support a small population, and development of the area's typical 19th century industrial activities, turpentine and logging, reflect this.

A minority of sites (20, or 29%) was identified within upland pine communities. In part, this is probably due to the greater suitability of nearby hammock lands for habitation; however, it may also be due to the disturbances caused by logging activities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The movements of men and mules could have easily erased delicate surface sites. There are also areas whose plant communities ought to be dominated by pines, but whose pine populations were so drastically reduced by logging that they will only regenerate with stimulation.

The people who worked the forests were the local, poor, African Americans or whites employed by lumber companies. Physical evidence of this small population is sparse in the Wakulla Springs Archaeological and Historic District; only one historic homesite, 8WA326, was identified in the Bryne 1988 survey. Local oral tradition has it that there was a population of African Americans around the Wakulla Spring, and that these people earned money from woods work and by rowing tourists across the spring. Travel literature places African American boatmen at the spring (Long 1883), but little physical evidence of the existence of this population has been identified. Additional

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evidence probably exists in the district; however, identifying it would require a more intensive survey than the 1988 study, which examined transects 500 meters apart with 30 meter intervals between shovel tests.

The sites identified as 8WA311 and 8WA319 are good indicators of the style and intensity of work in the woodlands in the late 19th and early 20th century. The two sites are located between the Wakulla River and the 10 foot contour, at the junction of two traditional roads (the park road along the contour and the road now designated State Road 365) and the Wakulla River. An earthwork identified as 8WA328 is located across the river from this area. It is not known whether the still and the logging operation, represented by the earthworks, were related.

Many pines in the district were used in turpentine and/or consumed in logging operations in the mid and late 19th century. They were cut in at least two different periods, as evidenced by the heights of remnant pine stumps. The stumps and a few old pines with healed "cat faces" are the only evidences that the vegetative communities in or near some of the aboriginal sites differed from those found today. They also provide evidence of changes in turpentine or resin gathering. Cat faces, whisker-like vees slashed across pines which would direct sap toward containers, displaced the older method of chopping squared recesses ("boxes") into trees' trunks. Boxing tended to shorten the resin producing life of pines, and threatened the interior of the tree trunk. When spent, a boxed tree was often cut for use as a dock piling. Cat faced trees, in contrast, could be left to grow and sustain themselves, permitting long and intermittent use of the resource.

It is unfortunate that much of the documentation of the activities of a African American and poor white population in the vicinity of the district over a period extending from at least 1876 is contained in organic matter, trees. These are extremely perishable, and even though they can carry information when cut, as in the boxed stumps, above, the information will not survive more than another 100 years.

The Wakulla Springs hotel complex illustrates another change in land use in the district. The Wakulla Spring impressed visitors greatly, and during the latter half of the 19th century there were regular attempts to interest entrepreneurs in

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developing a resort there. Apparently, even health sanitariums could not generate sufficient enthusiasm or capital to guarantee success, and there is no record of an inn or other permanent structure for lodging visitors to the Spring until the existing lodge opened in 1937.

The Wakulla Spring appears the ideal location for resort development, and when the hotel was built, the types of activities, the abstemious atmosphere, and the slow pace of life at the resort resembled those at other more rustic (when compared to the elaborate hotels on the east and west coasts of the Florida peninsula) resorts in North Florida, such as Bel Air (about 4 miles south of Tallahassee) and Lanark (on the Gulf Coast, southwest of Tallahassee). The difference between Wakulla Springs and the other resorts, and the reason development at the Springs awaited the 1930s, is that public transportation served Bel Air and Lanark. Bel Air was reached by railroad and tram, Lanark was located on a railroad line. Lanark was owned and promoted by the Scottish Land and Improvement Company, owner of the Carrabelle, Tallahassee, and Georgia Railroad. Wakulla Springs, in contrast, was neither on nor close to a railroad, and successful development eluded all attempts at promotion until the 1930s, when travel by motor coach gained wide acceptance and ownership of automobiles became common.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Mediterranean Revival Style

The Mediterranean Revival Style generally refers to a style derived from a combination of architectural elements borrowed from countries and cultures surrounding the Mediterranean Sea, primarily Spain and Italy. This style became popular in the late 1910s as part of the increased national interest in historical styles and architecture. Interest in such styles was especially fostered by the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego in 1915. The style, so suitable for Florida's Mediterranean-like climate and Spanish history, became extremely popular in Florida and is closely associated with the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s.

General design characteristics include features taken from the Mission, Spanish Colonial Revival, and the Italian Renaissance styles: Moorish columns; low pitched, clay tiled,

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gabled, hipped, or flat parapeted roofs; stucco exteriors with terra cotta decorative features, and multi-level plans. Loggias and arcades are common features with plans in a U or L-shape, enclosing a courtyard. The walls may be decorated with cartouches, tile, and terra cotta insets. Highly decorated door and window surrounds are common.

Marsh & Saxelbye

William Mulford Marsh was born in DeLand, Florida, in 1889, and moved to Jacksonville during his youth. Harold Saxelbye was born in England and educated at the Royal Institute of Architects. He arrived in New York in 1904 and practiced there with the firm of Jacobs and Davies and later as a partner in the firm of Thompson and Frohling.

In 1914, Saxelbye came to Jacksonville to supervise construction of the Mason Hotel. He met Marsh at this time and formed a partnership with him in 1919. Marsh, unlike Saxelbye, had no formal training in architecture. He had acquired his knowledge through first hand experience, principally with the firm of Talley and Sumer.

Marsh and Saxelbye were Jacksonville's most successful architects during the 1920s. Most of their commissions were for private residences, but they also designed major commercial, educational, and institutional buildings. Their designs were drawn primarily from the popular period revival styles, especially Colonial, Tudor, and Spanish. Marsh and Saxelbye designed numerous types of buildings in Jacksonville, including the Levy-Wolf Building, the Jacksonville Police Headquarters, the Cummer Gallery, the Mayflower and George Washington Hotels, the Hildebrant Building, the Western Union Building, Landon High School, Hope Haven Hospital, and several apartment buildings in the Riverside Historic District. They were responsible for the design of buildings in the San Jose Subdivision in south Jacksonville (NR 1985). One of their most elaborate residential works was Epping Forest (NR 1973). The estate was designed for Alfred I. Dupont in 1927 when he married Jessie Dew Ball, the sister of Edward Ball.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Wakulla Springs Lodge incorporates many of the defining features associated with the Mediterranean Revival Style,

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including: U-shaped configuration, low pitched roof, stucco exterior, arched windows, an elaborate entrance, a loggia, and metal grills and tile work. The building displays some particularly distinctive examples of fine craftsmanship. The entrance to the lobby from the spring-side loggia is flanked by twisted columns and is surrounded by elaborate tile work. The loggia has marble flooring, and a pecky cypress ceiling. The lobby, the largest and most elaborate space in the lodge, also has marble flooring, and a large imitation stone fireplace. The most striking feature of the lobby is the wood veneered ceiling which is hand painted with designs and scenes depicting women, local areas, wildlife, and Spanish galleons. The emphasis on wildlife at the spring is further carried out in the bird shaped andirons at the fireplace, and the bird figures on the balustrade of the main stairway to the second floor. Marble is used extensively throughout the building, and is found in rest rooms, and at the soda fountain in the snack bar.

CONCLUSION

The Wakulla Springs Archaeological and Historic District is significant in many areas. It has been the location of human occupation for nearly 15,000 years, as represented by archaeological and historic architectural resources dating from the Paleoindian period to the mid-twentieth century. Late nineteenth and early twentieth century use included heavy timbering and naval stores activities. The acquisition of the area by Edward Ball in 1934 resulted in its development as an attraction, but one which focussed on the preservation of wildlife and conservation of natural features. The Wakulla Springs Lodge, designed by the firm of Marsh & Saxelbye of Jacksonville, is a fine example of the use of Mediterranean Revival architecture in a elegant, yet restrained application of the style, such that it does not detract from its natural surroundings.

The district, therefore, is significant on a statewide level under Criterion D because of the information it has yielded concerning Florida kill sites and the potential it has to yield information about the occupation of the North Florida Gulf coast area over 15,000 years; under Criterion A in the areas of **Recreation/Entertainment, Conservation, and Industry** (turpentine in the late 19th and early 20th century); under Criterion C for the architecture of the lodge, and under Criterion B for its close association with Edward Ball, the most

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prominent Florida industrialist and financier in the mid-20th century, and the foremost champion of the preservation of the area and the conservation of its wildlife.

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CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

Paleoindian (12,000-7500 B.C.)

Archaic (7500-1000 B.C.)

Deptford (1,000 B.C.-A.D. 100)

Swift Creek (100-300)

Weeden Island (300-1000)

Fort Walton (1000-1600)

Leon-Jefferson (1600-1716)

Seminole (1716-1842)

American (1821-present)

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Located in the Division of State Lands

A tract of land lying in sections 11, 12, 13 and 14, Township 3 South, Range 1 West and in Sections 7, 17, 18, 19 and 20, Township 3 South, Range 1 East and part of the Hartsfield Survey, all in Wakulla County, Florida, said tract being more particularly described as follows:

Begin at a St. Joe Paper Company concrete monument marking the Southwest corner of said Section 7, Township 3 South, Range 1 East and run South 89ds 49' 18" East along the South boundary of said Section 7 a distance of 3955.87 feet to a concrete monument marking the Southwest corner of the East 1/2 of the Southeast 1/4 of said Section 7, thence North 00 ds 11' 14" East 2642.85 feet to a concrete monument marking the Northwest corner of the East 1/2 of the Southeast 1/4 of said Section 7, thence South 89 ds 13' 04" East 1325.70 feet to a concrete monument marking the Northeast corner of the East 1/2 of the Southeast 1/4 of said Section 7, thence South 00 ds 18' 41" West 2628.88 feet to a railroad iron marking the Southeast corner of said Section 7, also the Northwest corner of said Section 17, thence South 89 ds 44' 14" East along the North boundary of said Section 17 a distance of 2649.86 feet to a 1-1/2" iron pipe marking the Northeast corner of the West 1/2 of said Section 17, thence South 00 ds 11' 59" East along the East boundary of the West 1/2 of said Section 17, a distance of 2639.58 feet to a St. Joe Paper Company concrete monument, thence South 00 ds 00' 03" East along said East boundary 1094.85 feet to a concrete monument on the Northerly boundary of State Road No. 365, thence along said Northerly boundary as follows: South 54 ds 13' 20" West 1937.74 feet to a Department of Transportation iron pin marking a point of curve to the left, thence along said boundary curve with a radius of 5762.58 feet, through a central angle of 04ds 55' 14", for an arc distance of 494.89 feet to a Department of Transportation iron pin, thence South 55ds 48' 16" West 98.62 feet to a Department of Transportation iron pin lying on a curve concave to the Southeasterly, thence Southwesterly along said boundary curve with a radius of 5774.58 feet through a central angle of 03ds 07' 49", for an arc distance of 315.50 feet (the chord of said arc being South 46ds 45' 51" west 315.46 feet) to a Department of Transportation iron pin, thence South 45ds 11' 57" West 686.97 feet to a Department of Transportation iron pin, thence South 55ds 07' 43" West 298.02 feet to a Department of

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Transportation iron pin, thence South 60ds 27' 36" West 358.81 feet to a Department of Transportation iron pin, thence South 68ds 43' 25" West 248.40 feet to a Department of Transportation iron pin, thence South 69ds 42'" West 513.48 feet to a Department of Transportation iron pin, thence South 71ds 19' 02" West 1812.98 feet to a concrete monument on the Easterly right of way boundary of State Road No. 61, thence leaving the boundary of said State Road No 365 run North 18ds 40' 58" West along the right of way boundary of said State Road No. 61 a distance of 42.00 feet to a concrete monument lying on a curve concave to the Northerly, thence Westerly along said curve and along the Northerly right of way boundary of said State Road No. 61 with a radius of 1836.27 feet through a central angle of 56ds 56' 04", for an arc distance of 1824.70 feet (the chord of said arc being North 80d 12' 56" West 1750.54 feet) to a concrete monument, thence North 51ds 44' 54" West along said Northerly right of way boundary 10,369.33 feet to a concrete monument marking a point of curve to the right, thence along said right of way boundary and said curve with a radius of 8519.37 feet, through a central angle of 42ds 21' 00", for an arc distance of 6297.06 feet to a concrete monument lying on a curve concave to the Northerly on the Southerly right of way boundary of State Road No. 267, thence Easterly along said right of way boundary and said curve with a radius of 1960.08 feet, through a central angle of 07ds 30' 07", for an arc distance of 256.64 feet (the chord of said arc being South 84ds 46' 24" East 256.46 feet) to a concrete monument, thence South 88ds 31' 28" East along said Southerly right of way boundary 9648.04 feet to a concrete monument marking a point of curve to the right, thence along said right of way boundary and said curve with a radius of 2814.93 feet, through a central angle of 18ds 20' 57", for an arc distance of 901.50 feet to the East boundary of said Section 12, Township 3 South, Range 1 West, also the West boundary of said Section 7, Township 3 South, Range 1 East, thence South 00ds 26' 55" east along the township line 4469.28 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING; containing 2,860.53 acres, more or less.

This boundary is represented by the heavy dashed line on the accompanying map entitled, "Wakulla Springs Archaeological and Historic District, Wakulla County, Florida" (District Map # 1).

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary coincides with the present boundaries of the Ed Ball Wakulla Springs State Park. Although this is an artificial

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boundary in regard to the probable occurrence archaeological material, it corresponds to the legal limitations imposed by property ownership.

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UTM COORDINATES

Zone 16

	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
A	758590	3348630
B	762430	3345000
C	764390	3346090
D	764350	3347210
E	763570	3347210
F	763540	3348000
G	763180	3348000
H	763170	3347200
I	761920	3347210
J	761900	3348560

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- 1 1) Wakulla Springs Archaeological & Historic District,
 1 Spring Road
 2) Wakulla Springs, Wakulla County, FL
 3) Stephen C. Bryne
 4) July 1988
 5) Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research,
 Tallahassee
 6) 8WA312 (possibly Francis' Town), camera facing N
 7) 1 of 45

Items 1-5 are the same as above for the following photographs unless noted otherwise.

- 2 6) 8WA321 (possibly Aute), camera facing N
 7) 2 of 45
- 3 6) 8WA321 (possibly Aute), camera facing S
 7) 3 of 45
- 4 6) 8WA321 (possibly Aute), camera facing E
 7) 4 of 45
- 5 6) 8WA322, camera facing N
 7) 5 of 45
- 6 6) 8WA309A, Mound A
 7) 6 of 45
- 7 6) 8WA330, camera facing N
 7) 7 of 45
- 8 6) 8WA310, camera facing SE
 7) 8 of 45
- 9 3) Barbara Mattick
 4) June 1992
 5) Bureau of Historic Preservation, Tallahassee
 6) 8WA311, showing turpentine cups
 7) 9 of 45
- 10 3-5) Same as for Photo 9
 6) 8WA319, showing turpentine cups
 7) 10 of 45

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Photographs & Figures 2 Wakulla Springs Archaeological & Historic District,
Section number _____ Page _____ Wakulla Co., FL

- 11 3-5) Same as for Photo 9
6) 8WA326, showing old gate and fence
7) 11 of 45
- 12 6) 8WA358, camera facing NW
7) 12 of 45
- 13 6) 8WA362, camera facing SE
7) 13 of 45
- 14 3) John Scafidi
4) April 1992
5) DNR, Florida Park Service, District 2 Office,
Tallahassee
6) Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA305), camera facing NW
from picnic area
7) 14 of 45
- 15 3-5) Same as for photo 14
6) Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA305), N (main) elevation,
camera facing S
7) 15 of 45
- 16 3-5) Same as for photo 14
6) Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA305), N & W elevations,
camera facing SE
7) 16 of 45
- 17 3-5) Same as for photo 14
6) Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA305), S elevation, camera
facing N
7) 17 of 45
- 18 3-5) Same as for photo 11
6) Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA305), E elevation, camera
facing W
7) 18 of 45
- 19 3-5) Same as for photo 11
6) Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA305), interior of loggia,
camera facing E
7) 19 of 45

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Photographs & Figures 3 Wakulla Springs Archaeological & Historic District
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- 20 3-5) Same as for photo 11
6) Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA305), main entrance,
showing Spanish tile surround, twisted columns,
and grille work, camera facing S
7) 20 of 45
- 21 3-5) Same as for photo 11
6) Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA305), main entrance,
doors open to lobby, camera facing S
7) 21 of 45
- 22 3-5) Same as for photo 11
6) Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA305), fireplace in lobby,
camera facing SSW
7) 22 of 45
- 23 3-5) Same as for photo 11
6) Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA305), lobby, camera
facing W
7) 23 of 45
- 24 3-5) Same as for photo 11
6) Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA305), detail of lobby
ceiling
7) 24 of 45
- 25 3-5) Same as photo 11
6) Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA305), dining room camera
facing W
7) 25 of 45
- 26 3-5) Same as for photo 11
6) Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA305), snack bar, camera
facing W
7) 26 of 45
- 27 3-5) Same as for photo 11
6) Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA305), snack bar, detail
of marble at soda fountain, camera facing S
7) 27 of 45

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Photographs & Figures 4 Wakulla Springs Archaeological & Historic District
Section number _____ Page _____ Wakulla Co., FL

- 28 3-5) Same as for photo 11
6) Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA305), elevator in lobby,
camera facing SE
7) 28 of 45
- 29 3-5) Same as for photo 11
6) Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA305), detail of marquetry
in elevator, camera facing S
7) 29 of 45
- 30 3-5) Same as for photo 11
6) Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA305), stairway to second
floor, camera facing SSW
7) 30 of 45
- 31 3-5) Same as for photo 11
6) Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA305), 2nd floor hallway,
camera facing E
7) 31 of 45
- 32 3-5) Same as for photo 11
6) Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA305), typical guest room,
camera facing NW
7) 32 of 45
- 33 3-5) Same as for photo 11
6) Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA305), typical guest room
bathroom, camera facing N
7) 33 of 45
- 34 3-5) Same as for photo 11
6) Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA305), conference room in
what was Ed Ball's private suite, camera facing SE
7) 34 of 45
- 35 3-5) Same as for photo 11
6) Pump House (8WA305e), camera facing N
7) 35 of 45

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Photographs & Figures 5 Wakulla Springs Archaeological & Historic District
Section number _____ Page _____ Wakulla Co., FL

- 36 3) Photographer unknown
4) Date unknown, between 1935 and 1975
5) Florida Photographic Archives, Tallahassee
6) Bath House (8WA305a), with present Conference Room (8WA305b) attached, in as-built configuration, camera facing S
7) 36 of 45
- 37 3-5) Same as for photo 14
6) Bath House (8WA305a), N elevation, camera facing S
7) 37 of 45
- 38 3-5) Same as for photo 14
6) Conference Room (8WA305b), W elevation, women's wing of Bath House (8WA305a) is as left
7) 38 of 45
- 39 3-5) Same as for photo 14
6) Engine House (8WA305c), W elevation, camera facing E
7) 39 of 45
- 40 3-5) Same as for photo 14
6) Engine House (8WA305c), N elevation, camera facing S
7) 40 of 45
- 41 3-5) Same as for photo 14
6) Staff House (8WA305d), S elevation camera facing N
7) 41 of 45
- 42 3-5) Same as for photo 14
6) Staff House (8WA305d), N & E elevations, camera facing SW
7) 42 of 45
- 43 1-5) Same as for photo 1
6) "The Ways" marine railway for boat repair, camera facing S
7) 43 of 45
- 44 3) Photographer unknown
4) Date unknown, 1920-1945
5) Florida Photographic Archives, Tallahassee
6) Early glass bottom boat over Wakulla Spring, camera facing NW

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Photographs & Figures 6 Wakulla Springs Archaeological & Historic District,
Section number _____ Page _____ Wakulla Co., FL

- 45 3) Photographer unknown
4) 1930
5) Florida Photographic Archives, Tallahassee
6) Mastodon bones recovery, camera facing E
7) 45 of 45

In addition to the photographs, there are two color postcards:

Postcard #1. Aerial photograph of the spring, river, and lodge complex, early 1980s, camera facing NE

Postcard #2. Composite of photographs showing the spring and river, jungle boat, lodge (N elevation), lobby, and dining room, 1980s

Figures

- Figure 1. Summary of Stratigraphic Testing, Wakulla Springs State Park, 1988-92
- Figure 2. Prehistoric Ceramics Recovered by the 1988 Survey
- Figure 3. Prehistoric Lithic Artifacts Recovered by the 1988 Survey
- Figure 4. Turpentine-related Artifacts Recovered by the 1988 Survey
- Figure 5. Wakulla Springs Lodge, First Floor Plan
- Figure 6. Wakulla Springs Lodge, Second Floor Plan