

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Crystal River Site

other names/site number 8Ci-1

2. Location

street & number U.S. 19-98, 2 miles northwest of Crystal River

not for publication

city, town Crystal River

vicinity

state Florida

code FL

county Citrus

code 017

zip code 32629

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings (museum)
<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>3</u>		structures (roadway)
<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>	objects
		Total

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 14

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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 _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion - Religious Structure

Funerary - Graves/Burials

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Landscape - State Park

Recreation Culture - Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation

walls

roof

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Site Type: The Crystal River Site, located in Citrus County, Florida, is a complex ceremonial center and burial site consisting of ten temple, burial, shell, and sand mounds (See Figure 1). Occupation at the site occurred during the Deptford, Weeden Island, and Safety Harbor prehistoric periods.

Archeological Investigations: The first written account of the Crystal River Site was by the Florida State Geologist Mr. F.L. Dancy, in which he described Mound A, in the middle part of the 19th century.

It is about forty feet in height, the top surface nearly level, about thirty feet across, and covered with magnolia, live-oak, and other forest trees, some of them four feet in diameter. Its form is that of a truncated cone, and as far as can be judged from external appearance, it is composed exclusively of oyster shells and vegetable mould. These shells are all separated. The mound was evidently thrown up by the Indians for a lookout, as the Gulf can be distinctly seen from its summit (Brinton 1859:178-179).

It was not until the work conducted at the Crystal River Site in 1903 by Clarence B. Moore, however, that it was determined how extensive were the prehistoric remains at the site. Moore mapped the site (see Figure 2), described most of its features, presented an account of his excavations in the main burial complex (see Figure 3), and illustrated the artifacts recovered.

Moore described Mound A as 28 feet 8 inches in height (some twelve feet lower in height than described by Dancy near fifty years before), 182 feet long and 100 feet wide. The summit plateau measured 107 feet in length and 50 feet in width (larger than Dancy's 30 feet across). Moore measured the ramp on the eastern side of Mound A as 14 to 21 feet in width and 80 feet in length (Moore 1903; Weisman 1987:40) (see Figures 1 and 2).

Surrounding Mound A to the north, was the main shell midden deposit of the site, that Moore referred to as Area B (referred to in this study as Mound B). Also north of Mound A was the main burial Complex of Features, called Mounds C-F (see Figures 1-3).

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally National Historic Landmark Criterion 6

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
(see Continuation Sheet)

Period of Significance
500 BC - 1200 AD

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation
Deptford
Weeden Island
Safety Harbor

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary Statement of Significance: The Crystal River Site has played a significant role in the development of archeological method and theory by helping explain the relationship between early mound building groups (Deptford, Santa Rosa-Swift Creek, and Weeden Island) in the Gulf of Mexico coastal areas of Florida and the Hopewellian cultures in the Ohio River Valley. The Crystal River Site was also significant for focusing the debates in archeological scholarship over the possibilities of direct communication between the Gulf Coast area of the Eastern United States and Mesoamerican cultures.

The Crystal River Site is considered nationally significant under National Historic Landmark Criterion 6 for its contributions in understanding burial mound cultures within the southernmost portion of the Hopewellian Interaction Sphere, and for clarifying arguments both for and against Mesoamerican contact with the burial mound building cultures of the Southeastern United States. It is anticipated that further research efforts at this site will clarify the nature of the Deptford prehistoric culture.

Crystal River Site in the Hopewellian Interaction Sphere

Since the initial excavations at the Crystal River Site by C.B. Moore in 1903, the exotic artifacts recovered from the Deptford Period burial mound complex (Mounds C-F) have led archeologists to speculate on the connections between this site and the contemporary Hopewell culture in the Ohio River Valley. The Hopewell prehistoric phenomenon, centered in what is now southern Ohio, developed between 100 BC and AD 300. Hopewell culture is characterized by the construction of specially prepared burial mounds, often containing exotic grave goods obtained through long-distance trade with other aboriginal cultures to be interred with the deceased.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register (1970)
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office (Florida)
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Division of Historical Resources, Dep't of State, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of property 17.5 acres

UTM References

A
 Zone Easting Northing

C

B
 Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Crystal River Site is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM Reference points: A 17 341140 3198950, B 17 341390 3198950, C 17 341400 3198730, D 17 341230 3198570, and E 17 341140 3198680.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the Crystal River Site has been established by over eighty years of archeological site excavation and testing, which have identified all the pertinent cultural resources associated with this site.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

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Mound C was a circular sand embankment 6 feet in height with a width of 75 feet. The embankment enclosed a level area (Mound Area D) from which rose an irregularly sloping artificial mound of sand (Mound E). Near the center of Feature E was a higher sand mound (Mound F) with a diameter of approximately 70 feet (Weisman 1987:41) (see Figure 3).

Moore also located Mound G, a "low and irregular ridge of shell," that later proved to be a burial mound, and Mound H, which like Mound A was a flat-topped mound with a ramp, but only 12 feet in height (see Figures 1 and 2).

Moore conducted limited excavations in Mound C and Mound Area D, and excavated all of Mounds E and F (with the exception of the southeast quadrant) (see Figure 3). These excavations, particularly those in the latter areas, produced over 200 burials, many with accompanying grave goods. These grave goods consisted of pottery vessels, stone celts, projectile points, and shell and copper ornaments. The finding by Moore of exotic trade items, and their interment with specific individuals, suggested to him a relationship between the Hopewell of the Ohio River Valley and the Crystal River Site.

In the winter of 1906, Moore returned to the Crystal River Site to conduct further excavations. He conducted excavations in the remaining portions of Mounds E and C, and uncovered nearly 200 burials. From these excavations Moore began to see that burials placed in Mound E were placed in deposits of shell and did not contain exotic trade items such as crystal, quartz, or copper ornaments (Moore 1907; Weisman 1987:47). In addition, he illustrated examples of pottery vessels and ceramic sherds of types today known as Crystal River Incised, Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, Deptford Simple Stamped, Basin Bayou Incised, and Weeden Island Plain. Moore's 1907 report emphasized the idea that the mounds were probably constructed by different cultural groups at various times based on the differences he observed in the material culture.

Finally, in 1917, Moore conducted excavations in portions of the circular embankment (Mound C) and recovered some twenty-four burials with grave goods similar to those described above (Moore 1918). The main observation of Moore's was that "embankment C differed from (Mounds) E and F because it was constructed primarily of midden material, while E and F were made of sand" (Weisman 1987:49).

In 1938, Emerson F. Greenman, in his article "Hopewellian Traits in Florida," identified the Crystal River Site as having the largest number of Hopewellian Phase traits of any site in Florida. Greenman also perceived

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that Weeden Island series pottery had not been properly segregated from pottery of earlier "Hopewellian" contexts in Florida mounds, with the result that the contemporaneous relationship between Florida "Hopewell" pottery (pre-Weeden Island) and pottery from the Hopewell region was not correctly recognized" (Weisman 1987:53).

Another archeologist who studied the material collected by Moore from Crystal River was Gordon R. Willey. He correctly identified three ceramic complexes at the site, Deptford, Santa Rosa-Swift Creek, and Weeden Island. In addition, Willey identified further research needs at the site such as clarifying the temporal and cultural relationships between the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek cultures and the Ohio Hopewell (where negative resist painted ceramics originated) and the dating of Mounds A, B, G, and H (Willey 1949; Weisman 1987:57).

In 1951, two archeologists, Hale G. Smith and Ripley P. Bullen, both began separate excavations at Crystal River with the intention of clarifying the chronological position of the various mounds and features at the site. Smith excavated tests in Mounds B, C, and E, and surface collected Mound A. Although this work was inconclusive at most of the mounds, the finding of St. Johns Check Stamped sherds in the circular embankment Mound C suggested that at least a portion of that feature was constructed in the late Weeden Island Period (Smith 1951; Weisman 1987:60).

Bullen's work consisted of two stratigraphic tests in Mound B. However, his major contribution was to analyze the previous work at the site and assign the various earthworks and features to cultural periods. Bullen saw that the lower portion of Mound F, where prone and flexed burials were found accompanied by copper artifacts, could be assigned to the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek Period (Florida's Hopewell Phase), while the top of Mound F, where Moore encountered only bundle burials, was constructed during the late Weeden Island or Safety Harbor Periods. Bullen believed that Mounds E and C, where prone and flexed burials were found but copper artifacts were absent, dated from the Weeden Island Period (Bullen 1953; Weisman 1987:60-61).

In 1960, Bullen returned to the Crystal River Site to conduct even more extensive excavations. This work has never been published and it has only partially appeared in other publications. In 1987, Brent Weisman reconstructed the excavation work from Bullen's notes and correspondence. Bullen was able to conduct his excavations after a clearing of the dense vegetation that covered the site. This work uncovered two additional sand mounds (Mounds J and K) located some 300 feet northwest of Mound A (see

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Figures 4 and 5). Mound J was described as an irregularly shaped eminence of shell, while K was said to be a small flat-topped temple mound or chief's house (Weisman 1987:78). According to Weisman,

Tests were made in (Mounds) K, H, and G. G was a small burial mound that contained 35 burials in a 10' x 20' area excavated by Bullen. Tests in the main burial complex were successful in locating two areas of undisturbed burials. The first area was in Mound F where 15 burials were located. The second area was in the embankment C where undisturbed burials were located but not removed (1987:79).

In 1962, William H. Sears' article "Hopewell Affiliations at Certain Sites on the Gulf Coast of Florida," appeared in which he saw the Crystal River Site as a part of a complex of sites (Yent Complex) that was assigned to the Deptford Period, "the peninsular Florida temporal equivalent of the Tchefuncte cultures of the lower Mississippi drainage and Hopewell to the north" (Weisman 1987:64). Sears' article was important for seeing Crystal River as not so much a part of the Hopewell culture, but rather as, "a Florida manifestation of Hopewell-derived ceremonialism," and that the beginnings of the Crystal River Site dated to the Deptford Period (Sears 1962; Weisman 1987:64).

In 1964, Edward W. McMichael published an article on the Crystal River Site, in which he indicated that the site was the result of stimulus diffusion from the Olmec sites of Mesoamerica, like La Venta and Tres Zapotes, based on similarities of temple mound construction and negative painting of pottery vessels (Weisman 1987:65-66).

In McMichael's view, the Crystal River Complex was a ceremonial overlay on local cultures, as one might expect in a case of diffusion. However, the significance of the Complex is expressed in the following ways: it contained the seeds of what would develop into Weeden Island ceremonial culture; the Crystal River Complex directly stimulated the Hopewell culture climax, and; it introduced the decorative technique of complicated stamping" (on pottery vessels) (Weisman 1987:66).

Further possible linkage between the Crystal River Site and Mesoamerica appeared in 1964 during the preparation of the site for public interpretation. As reported by Bullen (1966), two limestone stelae, similar to those found on Mesoamerica sites, were uncovered. Stela No. 1 (see Figure 6) contained the pecked and incised representation of a human-like face, while Stela No. 2 was undecorated. Radiocarbon dates associated with Stela No. 1 were from AD 350-

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530 ± 125 years. Bullen also published radiocarbon dates for Mound A (AD 640 ± 100 years), and Mound B (30 BC ± 100 years to AD 200 ± 130 years).

In 1971, Clark Hardman Jr., published an article called "The Primitive Solar Observatory at Crystal River and its Implications". In this article Hardman viewed the various shell and sand mounds as functioning to mark solstices, equinoxes, and alignments of the stars (Weisman 1987:72). In this study Stela No. 1 served as sighting for the sunrise during the summer solstice, and Mounds A and H functioned as platforms for solar observations (see Figure 7). Hardman also recorded the discovery of a third stela that was possibly located on Mound B, where it would have faced the sunset on the winter solstice. Stela No. 3 had a pecked or incised representation of a human hand.

In 1979, Dr. David Brose proposed that the similarities between the Crystal River Site and Hopewellian sites to the north "resulted from shared socio-economic adaptations, not from spheres of diffusion or pervasiveness of religious cult beliefs as had been proposed by earlier writers" (Weisman 1987:73), such as Bullen and McMichael. Brose attempted to explain the similarities as due to the logical outcome of the development of lineage-based leaders who controlled the procurement and exchange of local and imported resources (1979).

The most recent published synthesis of the Crystal River Site was presented by Jerald T. Milanich and Charles H. Fairbanks in their 1980 publication "Florida Archeology". They viewed the Crystal River Site as originating in the Deptford Period, during which time it was a major southern trade center with the Ohio Hopewell communities. They also suggested that some sporadic contact between this site and Mesoamerica was possible. The exotic trade items, first found by Moore in his excavations, constituted articles of personal adornment of religious or political specialists who were supported by the general populace. The authors also point out the general mound and horseshoe shape of the site was not unique, but could be found at other major sites in Florida dating from AD 100-400 (Weisman 1987:75).

Site Analysis

The Crystal River Site appears to have been occupied for over a thousand years. Beginning in the Deptford Period (500 BC - AD 200) band level societies appear to have constructed the basal portion of Mound B and the burial complex of Mounds C-F. Deptford society appears to have existed at a relatively simple level of social organization made up of families or bands of related families who lived in small, seasonally-shifting settlements. Deptford culture represents the transition between hunting and gathering

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Archaic cultures through the Hopewellian interaction phase, into the horticultural Mississippian cultures in the eastern United States (see Figure 8). The people who occupied the coastal area of northwestern Florida created a ceremonial center and burial complex at the Crystal River Site apparently under the guidance of religious or political specialists. There appears to have been a differentiation between the burials of these specialists and the rest of the Deptford culture people, as shown by the excavations of Moore and Bullen.

The exotic materials recovered from the burials in the burial complex at the Crystal River Site appear in some cases to have originated in the Hopewellian culture heartland based in the Ohio River Valley. These trade items show a definite connection between Florida and the Ohio areas (see Figure 9), although the nature of these connections is still under study.

The Deptford Period was followed by the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek and Weeden Island Periods at the Crystal River Site, with occupation apparently going into the early Safety Harbor Period (AD 700 - 1200) (see Figures 10-13). These groups also used the Deptford Period burial complex for interments of their dead, but appear to have been responsible for the construction of the two ramped temple mounds (Mounds A and H) and burial Mound G at the site.

Of particular importance are the occurrence and apparent alignment of the three stelae at the Crystal River Site. Their occurrence strongly argues for a connection between the Deptford Period society of Florida and Mesoamerica, or at the very least indicates a high level of cultural achievement. Brent Weisman notes that the stelae are very crude by Mesoamerican standards and do not actually resemble any specific Mesoamerican stelae (personal communication, 1989).

Site Integrity: Although past archeological investigations have removed most of the burial complex of Mounds C-F, and part of Mound A was removed for fill, the bulk of this significant archeological site has changed little since the area became a state park in the early 1960s. The Mounds C-F have been reconstructed for visitor interpretation (see Figure 14). The other prehistoric archeological features in the park (Mounds B, G, H, J, and K) are still intact (see Figure 15), and all the features still contain some undisturbed archeological remains. The only non-contributing structures on the site are the site museum and the paved roadway.

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Hopewell burials in the Ohio Valley show that the dead were apparently supplied with a variety of marine shells, shark and alligator teeth, and other Florida marine products. Likewise, a variety of specimens is present in Florida burial mounds that originated from Ohio Hopewell or resulted from trade with Hopewell-influenced cultures of the Appalachian Piedmont. In particular, from the Crystal River Site these latter artifacts consisted of copper "panpipes", earspools, beads, pendants, and effigy figures, stone gorgets and pendants, sheets of mica, and steatite smoking pipes.

The similarities in grave goods between the two areas has caused archeologists to speculate on the influence of the Hopewell on the Crystal River/Deptford Period Native Americans of Florida. Crystal River Site contains the most striking and numerous assemblage of Hopewell derived trade items in Florida. It is also the southernmost site to have definitely participated in this shared ceremonial complex in the eastern United States, usually referred to as the Hopewell Interaction Sphere. The earthworks constructed at the Crystal River Site, particularly the circular embankment, reflect Hopewell practices to a greater degree than any other site in Florida (Weisman 1987:20-21).

At the same time, there are a number of important difference between Crystal River and Hopewell sites of the Ohio River Valley. According to Weisman,

Evidence for the development of lineages, or some form of incipient social stratification, has not been forthcoming from the archeology of Crystal River, while archeology in the Hopewell area provides strong evidence for the emergence of clans and an emphasis on the social ranking of individuals. Crystal River lacks evidence for cremations, burial pits, and charnel house structures, all of which are features of related Florida sites. The caches of exotic goods found buried in Hopewell mounds do not seem to be present at Crystal River (1987:22).

The central concern is not whether there is demonstrated connection between the two areas, but what the level of interaction between them was during this prehistoric period. Archeology shows that there was a relationship between these areas, but also indicates that the situation is too complex to be explained through simple models of artifact traits, diffusion, or economic exchange (Weisman 1987:21).

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Crystal River Site and Mesoamerican Contacts

Beginning in the 1950s, several authors viewed the earthworks and features and the Crystal River Site as evidence of Mesoamerican contact during the Formative Period of prehistory in the Eastern United States. The debate over such contact centered on the exotic artifacts, earthworks, and features, in particular the three stelae, found at the site. According to Weisman, the debate can be characterized as follows:

Crystal River has figured in several theories as a point of introduction for Mesoamerican traits, said to have first gained acceptance at this site and then diffused throughout other cultures of the Southeast. The basis for these claims rests on the alleged occurrence of these traits earlier at Crystal than at other sites in the Southeast, but later than the appearance of antecedent forms in the Mesoamerican archeological record. All traits are held in one way or another to have had some significance in the cultural evolution of the aboriginal Southeast. The favored donor areas are the Gulf Coast of Veracruz (the heartland of the Olmec culture) or the Mayan area of the Yucatan Peninsula. A summary of the traits involved includes "complicated stamped" pottery, "negative painted" pottery and other decorative and painted styles, copper ear spools, the practice of pyramid or temple mound construction, and the erection of carved stone monuments known as stelae" (1987:23-24).

In response to the above, critics have pointed out that the dating for stelae at Crystal River (c. AD 530) post-date the Mesoamerican introduction of stelae in the Olmec area by nearly a thousand years. And the relationship of the Crystal River stelae to the temple mounds A and H may place their introduction into Florida even later. At the same time, other traits suggesting contact such as pottery styles having "specific ancestral forms in Mesoamerican assemblages is open to demonstration" (Weisman 1987:25).

At this point, sporadic or sustained contact between the cultures of Crystal River and the Mexican or Circum-Caribbean area is still an active topic of debate and research in which the Crystal River Site has played and will continue to play an active role.

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Crystal River Site and the Deptford Culture

Two major phases of archeological investigations have occurred at the Crystal River Site. The first was by C.B. Moore who, in the first two decades of this century, uncovered numerous burials with exotic trade goods that first stimulated archeological interest in the site. The second phase was conducted by Ripley Bullen in the 1950s and 1960s, and, although it did not produce the quantity of exotic artifacts Moore uncovered, through time this work has become more influential in the modern interpretation of the site.

In particular, it was Bullen's investigations that first identified the early Deptford component of the Crystal River Site. From his previous work in the Caribbean, Bullen was the first to advance major theories regarding the possibility of Mesoamerican contacts and astronomical observatories at the site. Today the Crystal River Site is placed within the Yent Complex of the Deptford Period, an area which geographically covers the Gulf Coastal area of northwestern Florida (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:85).

The Deptford Period society is viewed as a transitional culture that links the hunting and gathering Archaic Period, through the Hopewellian interaction phase into the horticultural Mississippian Period cultures. As a transitional culture, the Deptford society introduced the concept of permanent villages and/or ceremonial centers, long distance trade with other transitional cultures (e.g. Hopewellian) for exotic grave goods, earthworks to house the deceased, and well developed pottery technology, into this area of Florida. What is lacking is an understanding of how a large ceremonial center like the Crystal River Site functioned during the Deptford Period.

It has been postulated by Bullen (1966) that the site served as an economic center where a permanent group of elite political or religious specialists oversaw the exchange of goods and services to the band level societies that occupied smaller hunting camps throughout the Crystal River area. Bullen suggested that the smaller sites in Crystal River area were occupied by a single family, or group of related families, who subsisted on marine resources such as shellfish, fish, and turtles obtained from the shallow coastal waters. These coastal groups would go the Crystal River to exchange their marine derived resources with inland groups who specialized in collecting horticultural resources, or finished goods (e.g. pottery), in the inland parts of the Crystal River area.

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Other authors have suggested that the Deptford people undertook seasonal movements from the coastal areas to the inland sections of the Crystal River area (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Annual gatherings of band level groups at the Crystal River Site may have occurred during the fall for coordinated deer hunting and/or the collection of nuts and berries. This view would have eliminated the necessity for a permanent population at the Crystal River Site.

Another possible explanation for the site was that it functioned to mark the territory of the band level societies that made up the Deptford Period population in the Crystal River area. However, as Weisman points out, none of these theories really serve to explain the unique earthworks and exotic artifacts found at the site (1987:163). The Crystal River Site has been demonstrated to be the largest mound complex of the Deptford Period in the Southeastern United States. It is a type site for the Deptford Period sites along the Gulf of Mexico coastal area, and, due to the large numbers of Hopewellian derived grave goods, represents the southernmost ceremonial center in the Hopewellian Interaction Sphere that at one time covered most of the eastern United States. However, as noted by Weisman,

the legacy of Crystal River is as uncertain as its origins. An outline of the culture period sequence at the site has been determined through the stratigraphic excavation of the midden and undisturbed portions of the burial mound complex. This work has not, however, yielded an evaluation of the role of Crystal River in the evolution of prehistoric societies in Florida. In this respect, Crystal River still remains enigmatic (1987:165).

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National Historic Landmark Thematic Framework

I. CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS: Indigenous American Populations

B. Post-Archaic and Pre-Contact Developments

23. Post-Archaic Adaptations in the Gulf of Mexico Coastal Regions

C. Prehistoric Archeology: Topical Facets

8. Prehistoric Economics/Trade

22. Major Contributions to the Development of the Science of Archeology

25. Contact Between the Southeastern Prehistoric Cultures and Mesoamerica

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Archeology - Prehistoric

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UTM References

A 17 341140 3198950

B 17 341390 3198950

C 17 341400 3198730

D 17 341230 3198570

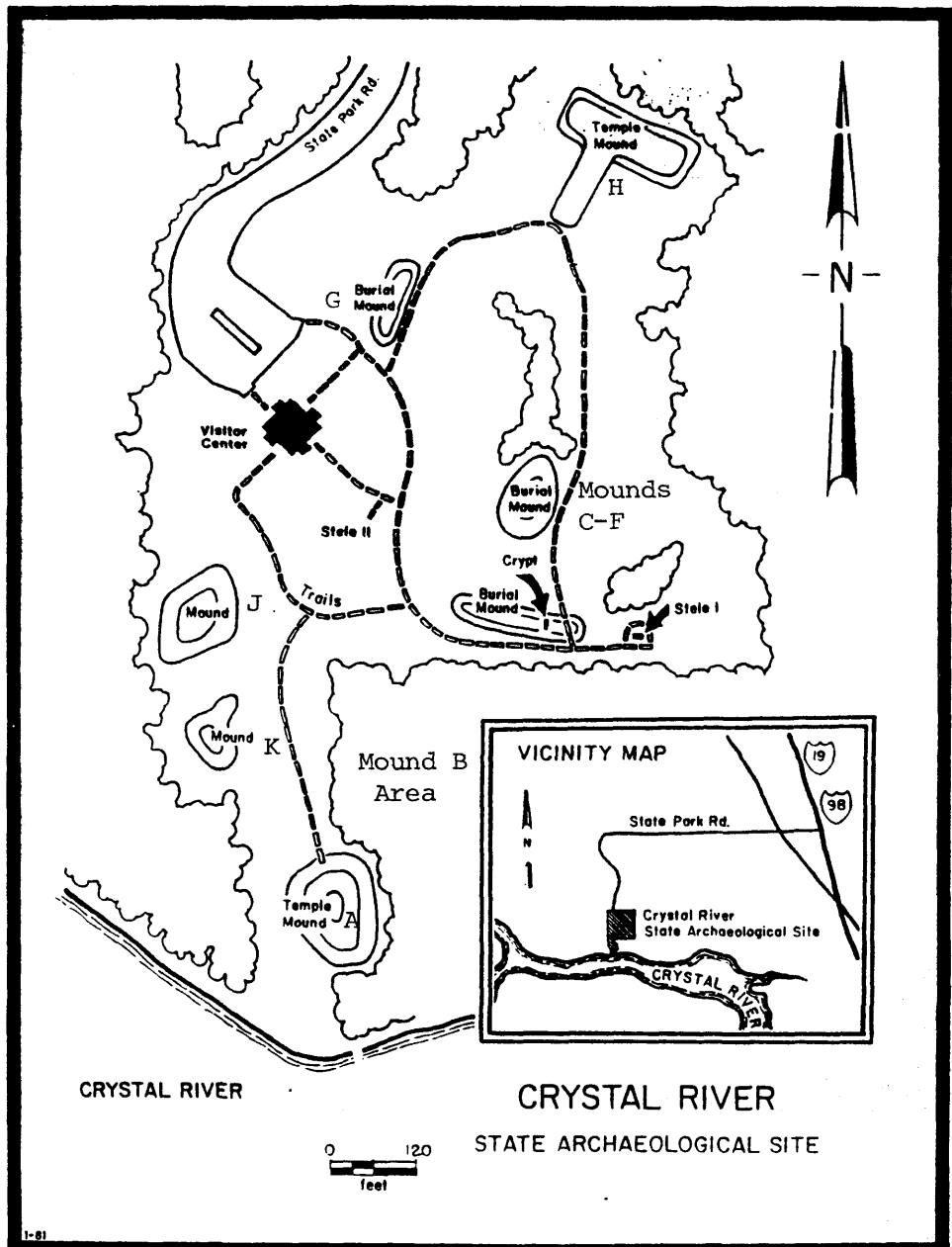
E 17 341140 3198680

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Figure 1. Map of the present site of the Crystal River Site. Shows location of the various features on the site.



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Figure 2. Map by C. B. Moore of the Crystal River Site, Showing the location of various features identified in his excavations.

Note that Mounds J and K are not yet identified. (From Moore 1903)

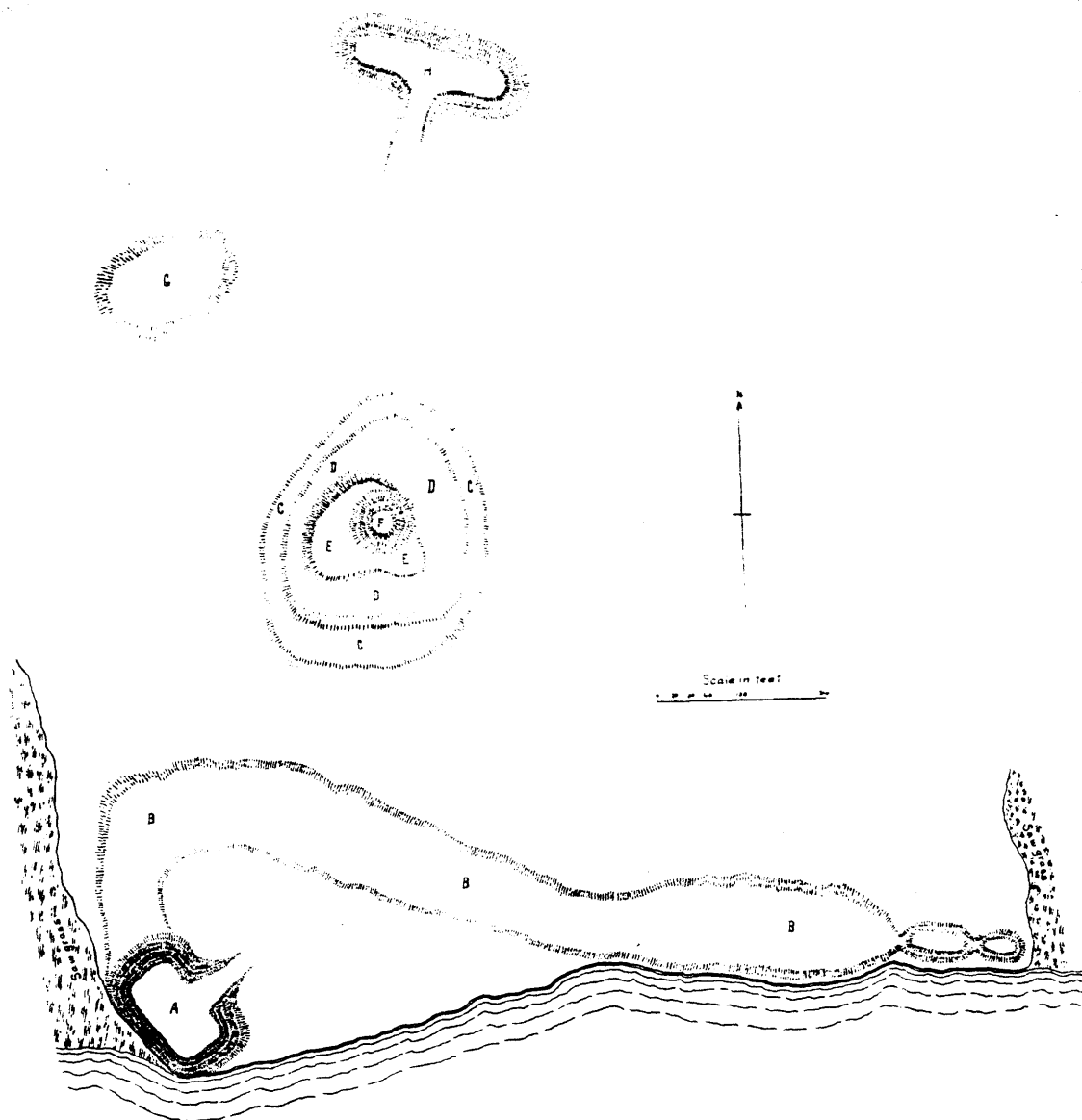


FIG. 16.—Plan. Mounds, shell-heaps and causeway. Crystal river.

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Figure 3. Map of C. B. Moore showing the Burial Mound complex of Mounds C-F. The dashed lines show the location of his original excavations. (From Moore 1903).

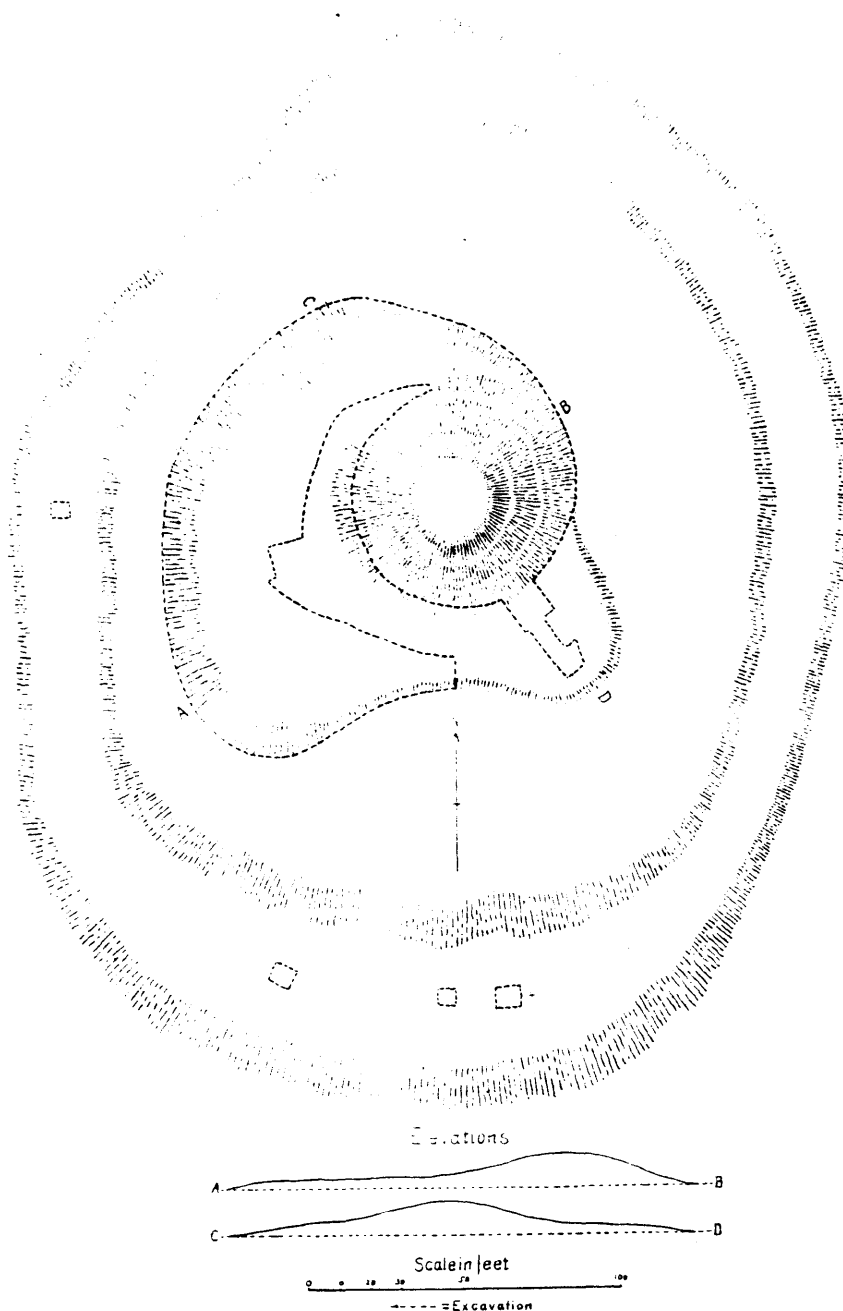


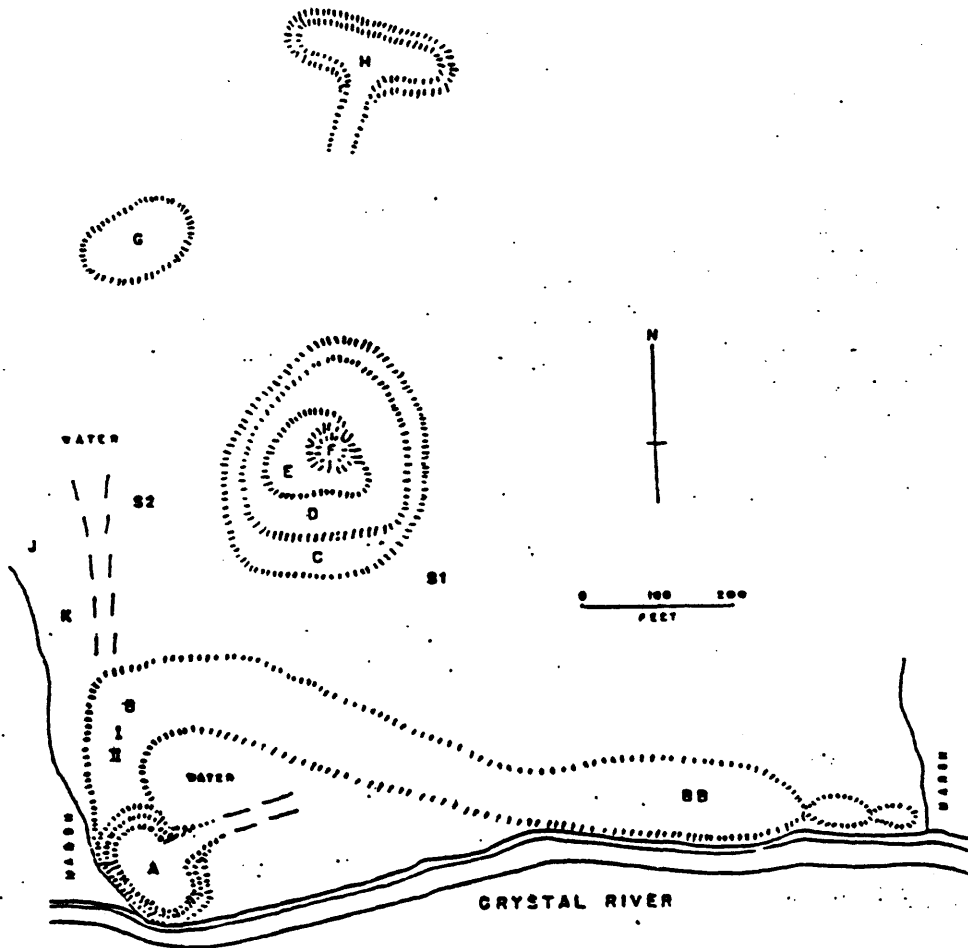
FIG. 17.—Plan and elevations. Place of burial. Crystal river.

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Figure 4. Composite Map of Crystal River Site, based on Bullen's 1951 work. B is the location of Smith's investigations. While I and II are Bullen's investigation location. S1 and S2 are the location of the first two stelae.



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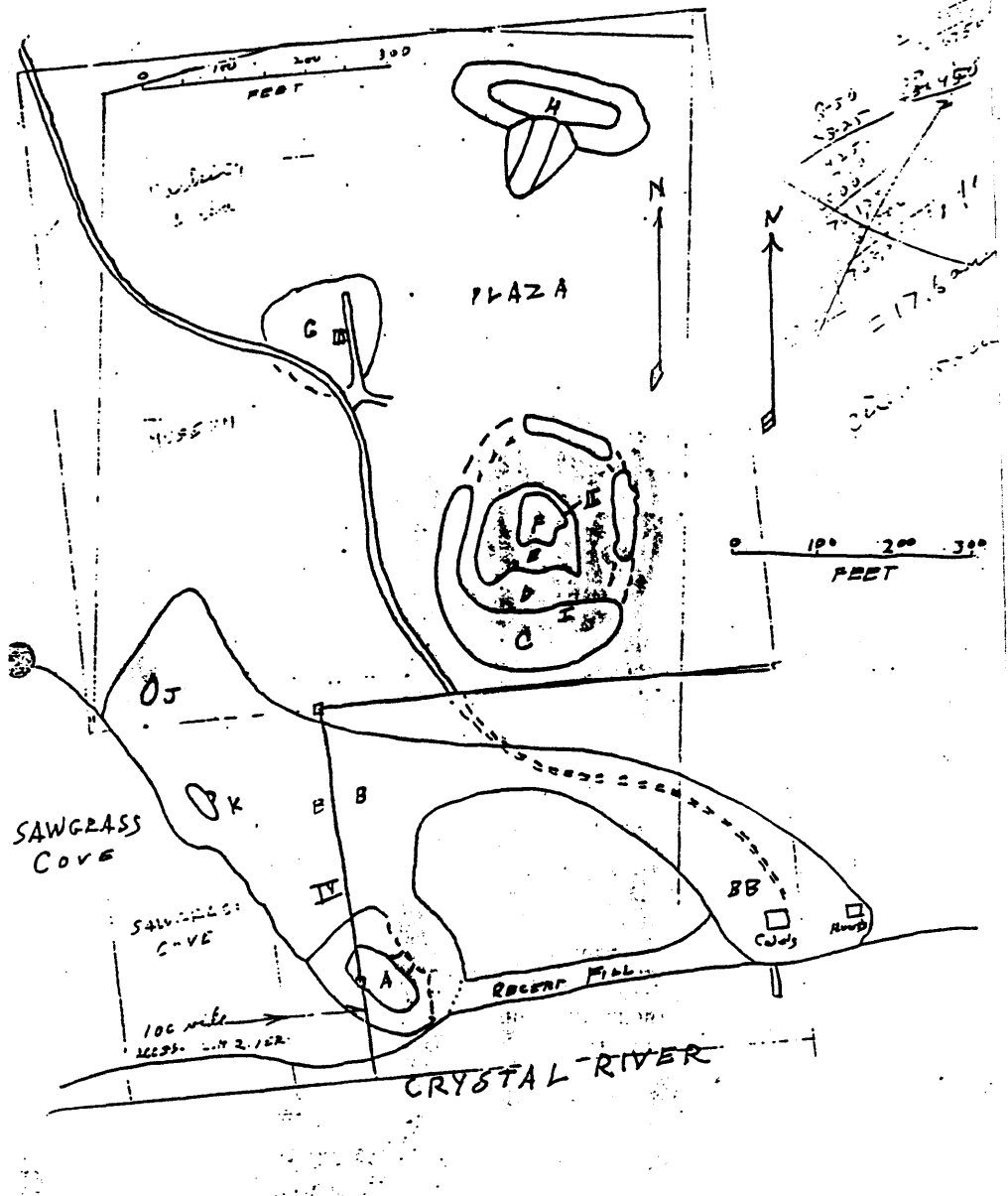


Figure 5. Bullen's 1960 map of Crystal River.

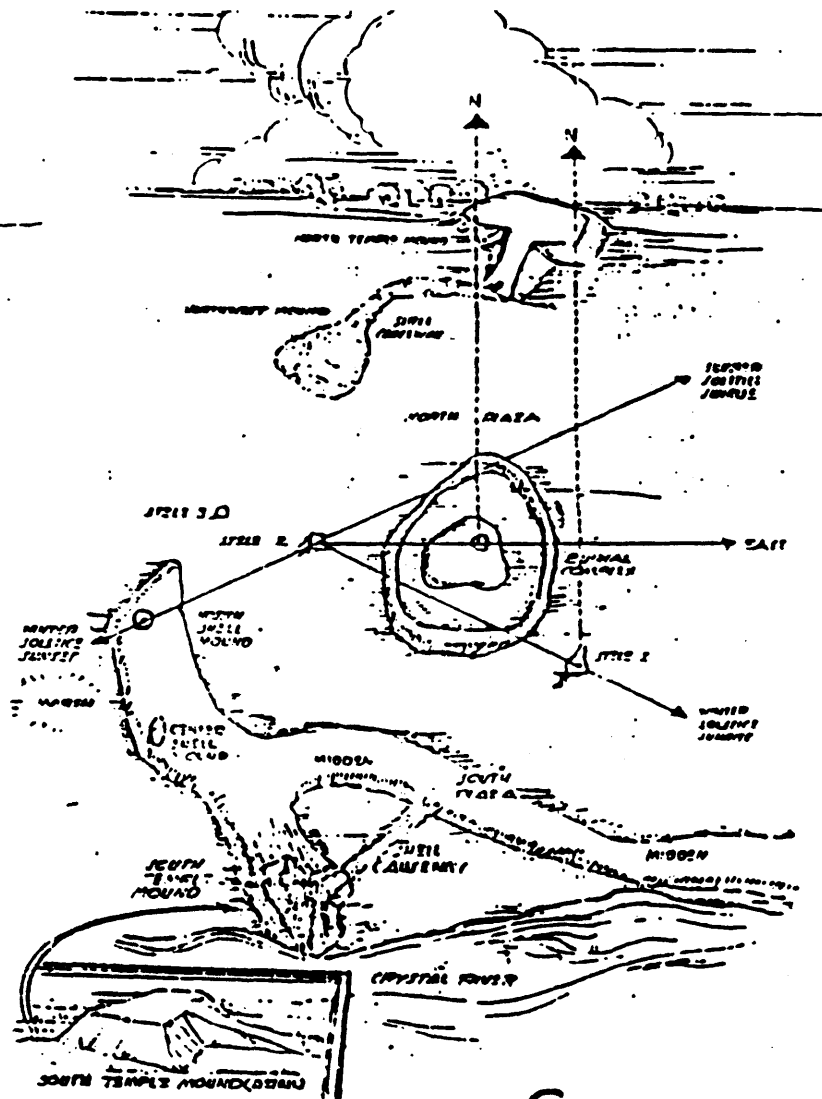
Hand drawn map by Bullen from the field notes of his 1960 excavations (From Weisman 1987).

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Figure 7. Map of Crystal River Site showing various possible alignments of stelae to detect solar positions. (From Hardman 1971)

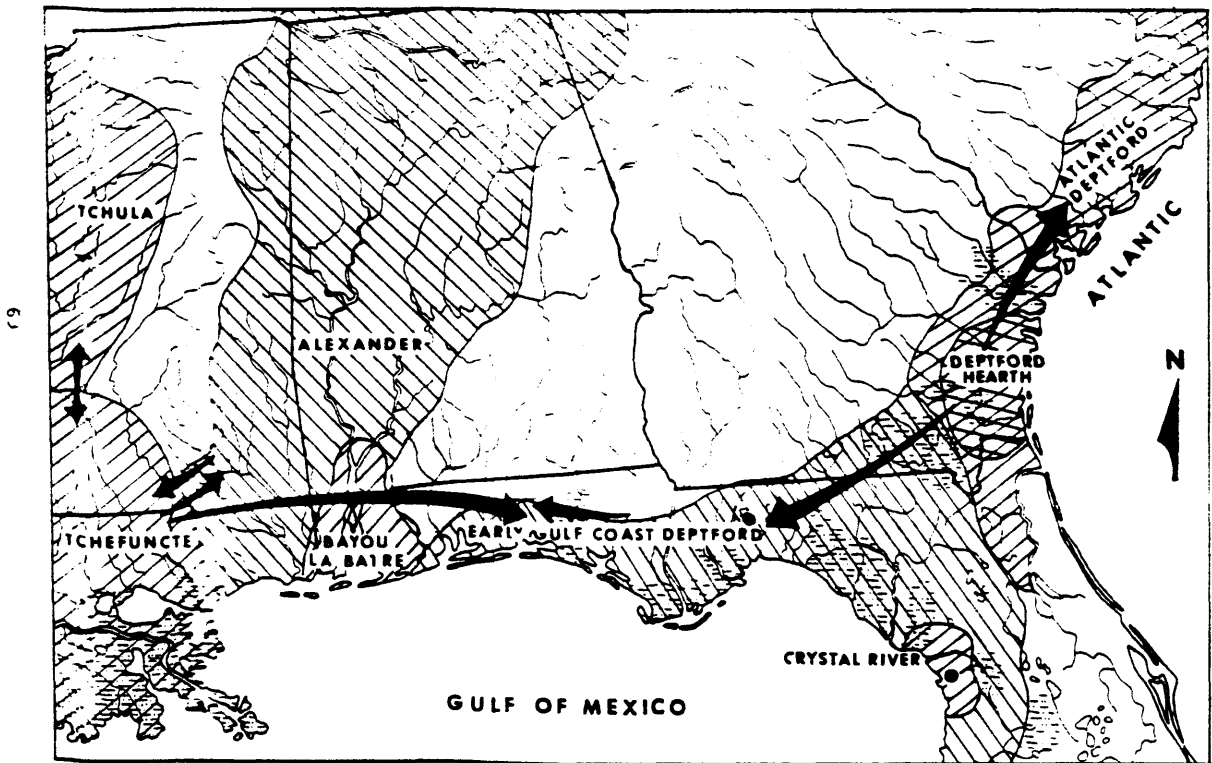


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Figure 8. Map showing the position of the Crystal River Site and the surrounding Deptford culture areas. (From Tesar 1980)



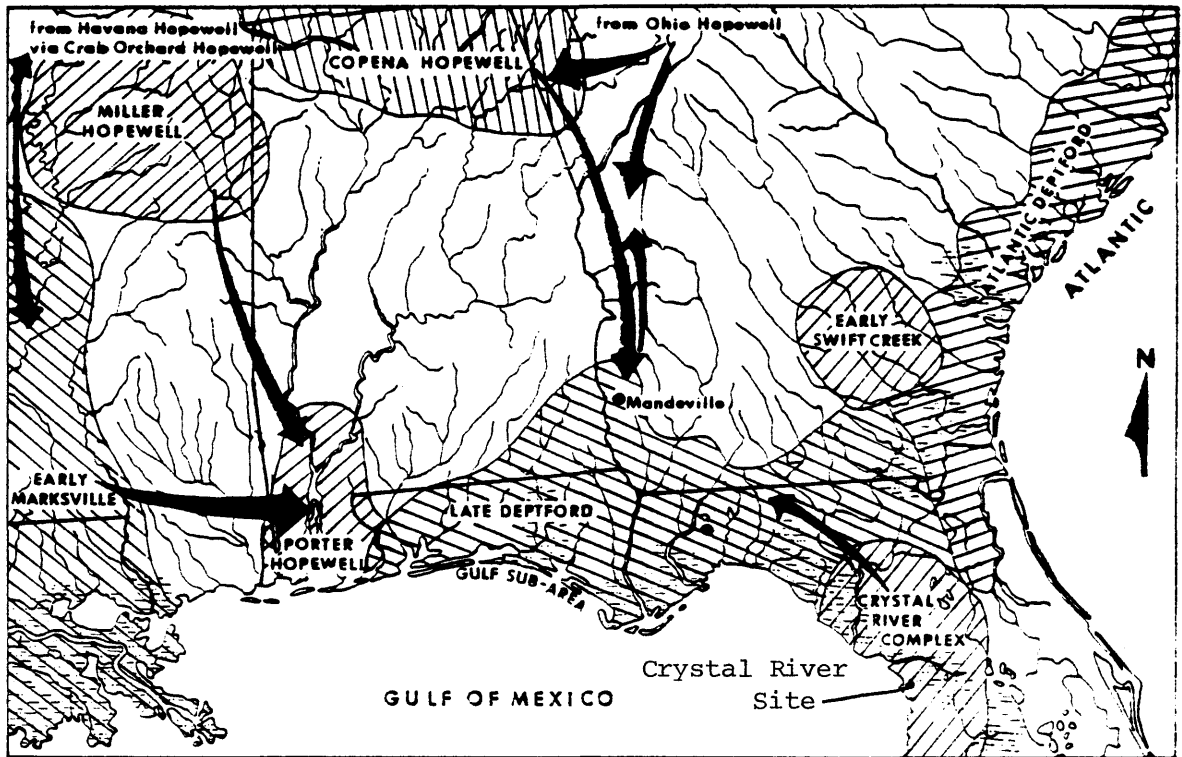
Map 3. General distribution of Early Deptford and sites of related cultures in the Gulf Tradition.

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Figure 9. Map showing the location of the Crystal River Site the possible connection of the site with the Ohio Hopewell culture area. (From Tesar 1980)



Map 4. General distribution of Late Deptford and related cultures in the Hopewellian Interaction Sphere.

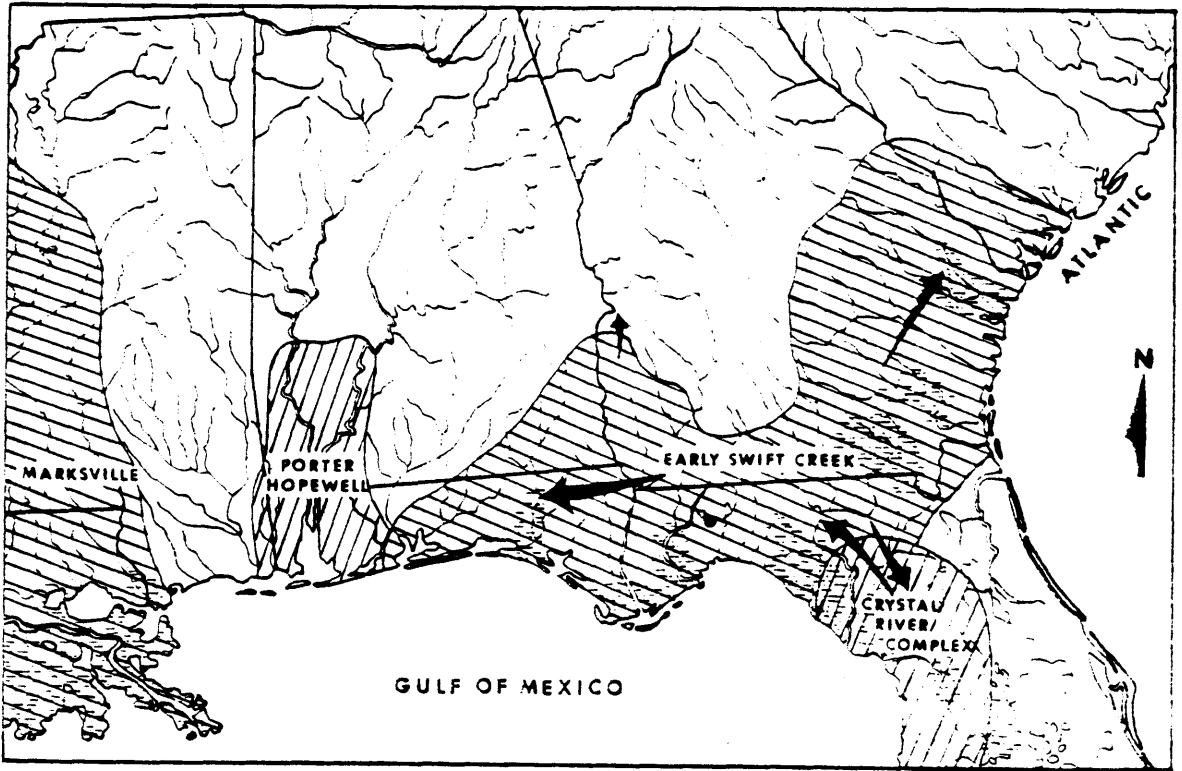
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Figure 10. Map showing the connection between the Crystal River Culture Area and the Early Swift Creek culture area. (From Tesar 1980)



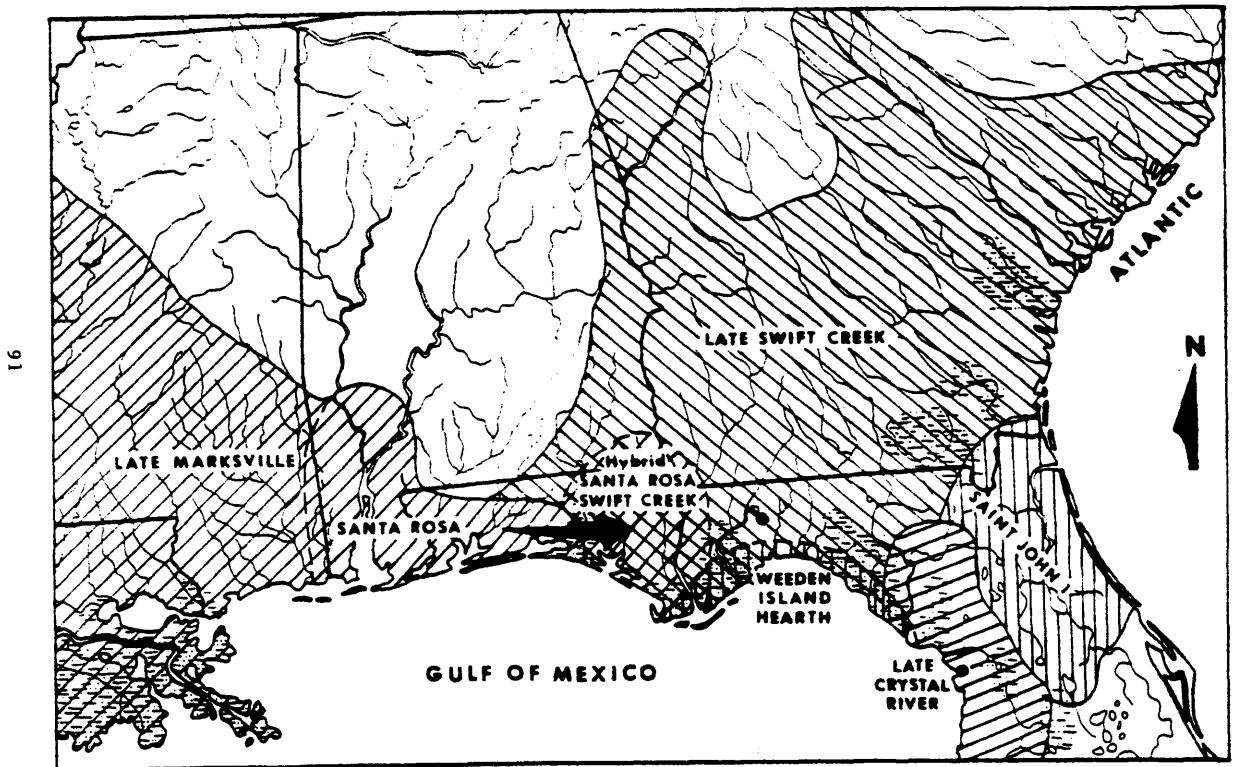
Map 5. General distribution of Early Swift Creek and related Gulf Coast cultures.

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Figure 11. Map showing the relationship between the Crystal River Culture Area and Late Woodland (Late Swift Creek, Saint John, and Weeden Island Culture areas) of the Gulf Coast. (From Tesar 1980)



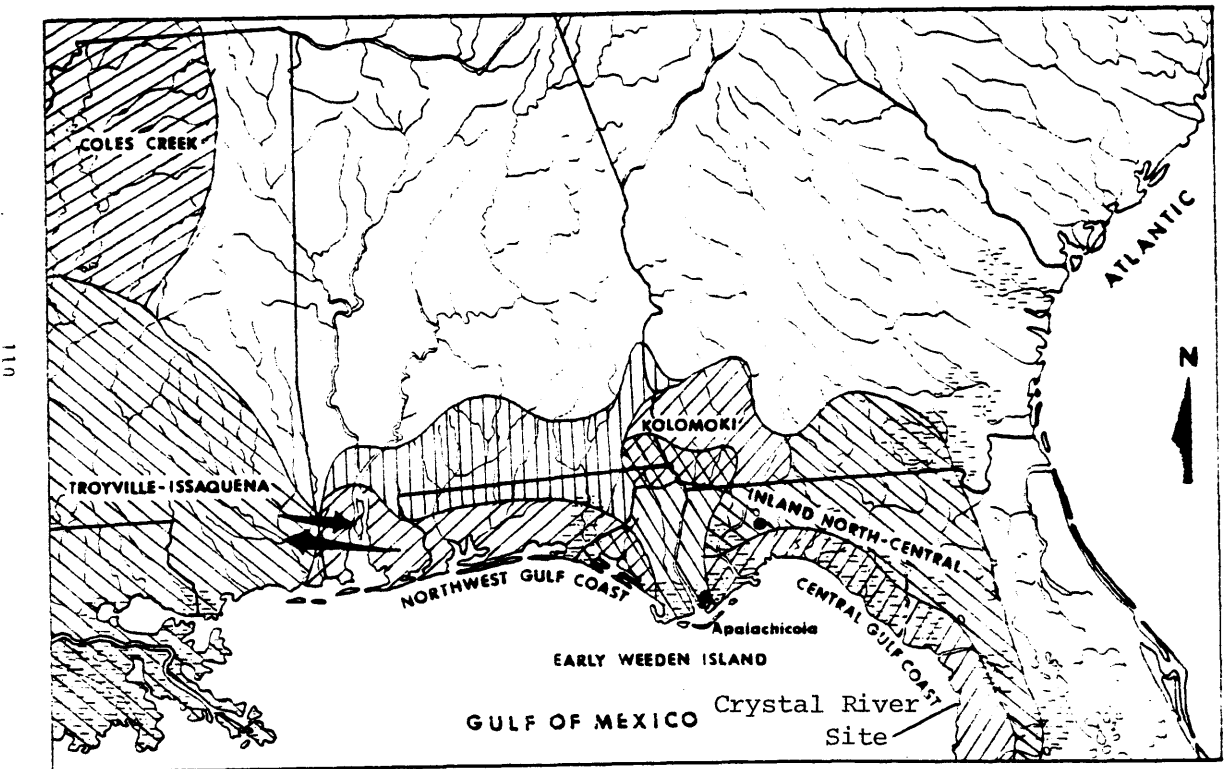
Map 6. General distribution of Late Swift Creek and related Gulf Tradition cultures.

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Figure 12. Map showing the extent of the Weeden Island Culture Area that would include the Crystal River Area during the Late Woodland Period. (From Tesar 1980)



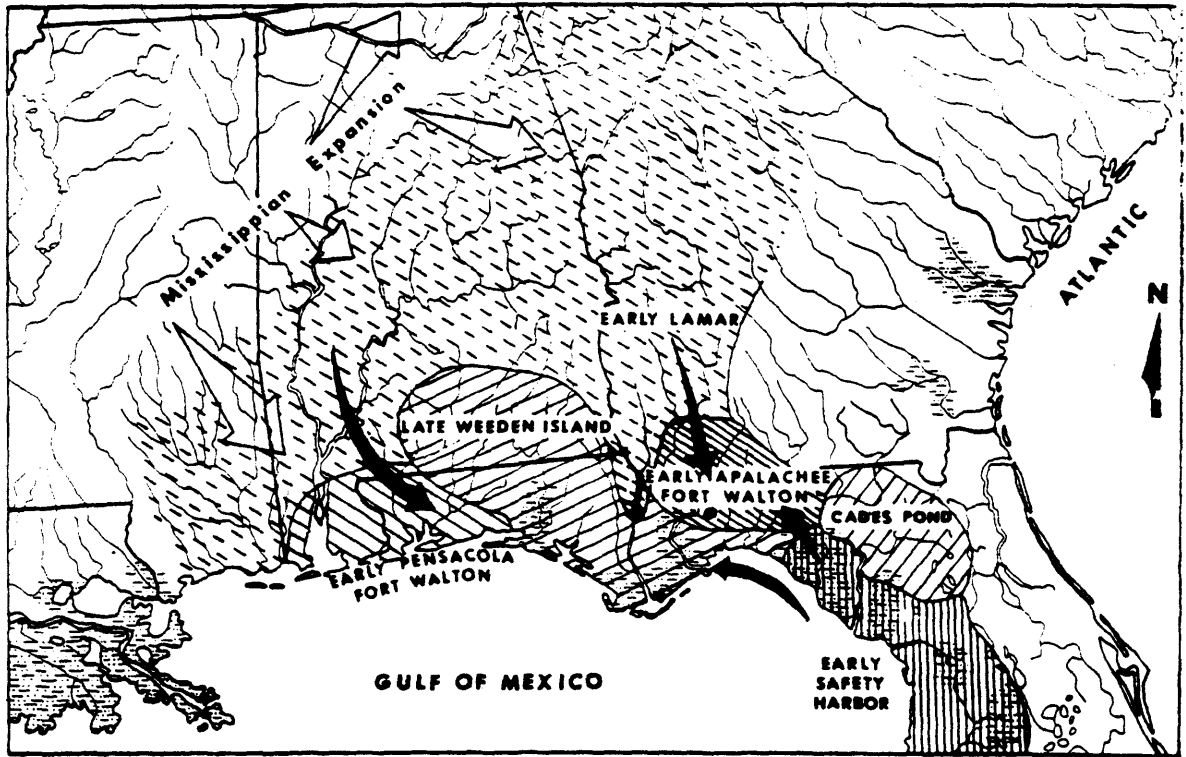
Map 7. General distribution of Early Weeden Island and related Gulf Tradition cultures.

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Figure 13. Map showing the location of the Safety Harbor culture area during the Mississippian Period that constructed some of the earthworks at the Crystal River Site. (From Tesar 1980)



Map 8. General distribution of late Weeden Island, Early Fort Walton and related cultures.

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Figure 15. Map showing the distribution of features at the Crystal River Site.

