

AMENDMENT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

RFP 973-040-04-14-06

AMENDMENT NO: 1 - 05/01/2014

Department of State
Room 428, R.A. Gray Building
500 S. Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

TITLE: Panhandle Shipwreck Trail/Viva Florida Communications and Media Plan

BID OPENING DATE: May 7, 2014, 3:00 PM, Eastern Time

THIS AMENDMENT NOW BECOMES A PART OF THE ORIGINAL RFP.

This Amendment includes the following:

1. Written Responses to Written Questions

COMPANY NAME _____

FEID #: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP: _____

TELEPHONE: () _____ FAX NUMBER: () _____

E-MAIL ADDRESS: _____

ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THIS AMENDMENT WITH AN AUTHORIZING SIGNATURE AND RETURN THIS AMENDMENT AS A PART OF YOUR RESPONSE. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY SUBJECT THE RESPONDENT TO DISQUALIFICATION.

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE (MANUAL)

DATED

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE (TYPED), TITLE

Note: Failure to file a notice protest within the time prescribed in section 120.57(3), Florida Statutes, shall constitute a waiver of proceedings under chapter 120, Florida Statutes.

Questions and Answers

Q1a) What has been the response to-date of the Florida Panhandle Shipwreck Trail since its creation in 2012?

A1a) *From what we have heard from our dive partners, the Shipwreck Trail has been very well received. We had the opportunity to speak with divers and diver operators at DEMA, the largest Dive Convention in the US, and there was a lot of interest in the trail. Something to keep in mind is that with the BP Grant, this is the first time that we have had an opportunity to market the trail, so up until a few months ago it has been primarily word of mouth, the Passport and the website.*

Q1b) Is there a measurement of how many visitors per year/per month obtain and utilize the FPST Passport?

A1b) *At this point there isn't a measurement for this.*

Q1c) How many unique visitors does the website draw monthly at this point?

A1c) *We are averaging between 1,300-1,400 users a month. We expect to see a big jump in May and June once advertising begins.*

Q2) What, if any, partnership currently exists between TDCs of counties where Shipwrecks exist?

A2) *To date, we have worked with Visit Panama City and Visit Pensacola. However, we have a great working relationship with the Dive Charters in the counties where the shipwrecks exist, who have a great working relationship with the TDC's.*

Q3) Has the Florida Panhandle Shipwreck Trail been highlighted at all within FAM tours or media visits to these TDCs?

A3) *We do not know if the TDC's have plugged the Panhandle Shipwreck Trail during FAM tours or media visits. Pensacola heavily markets diving in their area. .*

Q4) Is there any existing partnership or cross-promotion between specific hotel properties and the Florida Panhandle Shipwreck Trail to drive hotel guests to website to explore diving and fishing options within the Trail?

A4) *No*

Q5a) Where can we find a listing of the Viva Florida historic, cultural and archaeological sites located in Northwest Florida that should be taken into consideration in creative campaign concepts and media tour planning for this proposal?

A5a) *We are in the process of creating a dedicated landing page for the Viva Florida Northwest Florida area. In the meantime, please visit VivaFlorida.org and under the Explore Section, sort by Northwest Florida. In addition, please find the "Sample List" below*

Q5b)

In other words, which of the sites highlighted on VivaFlorida.org should be included in this project?

A5b) *Please see answer to Q5a and the Sample List below.*

Q6a) Is there a comprehensive listing of applicable Northwest Florida Viva Florida events that should be included in Public Relations and Social Media campaign development for this proposal?

A6a) *Not at this time. This is something that we will need to reach out to partners to collect.*

Q6b) Are there particular events that are of greater importance?

A6b) *Not at this time.*

Q7) What efforts have been implemented successfully around the Viva Florida Northwest Florida sites and events to-date?

A7) *We are in the beginning stages of the promotion of Viva Florida Northwest Florida. To date, we have run advertisements in Atlanta Magazine, AAA Living and Garden and Gun; we have put up transparencies in two VISIT FLORIDA Welcome Centers; and we are running a digital advertising campaign on VisitFlorida.org.*

Q8) Are there social media pages specific to Viva Florida NW Florida or will the vendor operate through the existing Viva Florida 500 networks?

A8) *Operate through the existing Viva Florida 500 networks.*

Q9) Will selected vendor handle all social media postings to recommended sites {thus have admin access for social media in order to post daily/multiple times weekly}?

A9) *No, they will not handle all social media postings. However, we will work closely to integrate Social Media into the overall public relations plan to strengthen efforts. Selected vendor will have access to social media if needed.*

Q10) Is there a preferred timeframe and/or set dates for the two group media familiarization tours?

A10) *Ideally we would like to do the Shipwreck FAM in August/September and the Viva Florida FAM in September/October.*

Q11) Can a portion of the FAM budget be put towards individual media visits if an identified key journalist is unable to attend the set group tours?

A11) *No*

Q12) Are there any recommended accommodation, dining and additional activity partners already identified for the FAM that should be taken into consideration?

A12) *Funding is from a BP Promotional Seafood Grant. FAM attendees should be exposed to Florida's fresh seafood.*

Q13) For the Panhandle Shipwreck Trail campaigns are there any other key target audiences to consider in addition to those seeking diving and fishing excursions?

A13) *We would consider family and those interested in snorkeling. The Vamar off Port St. Joe is shallow enough to snorkel. Another great audience to target is out of state dive shops that plan trips regularly to Florida.*

Q14) For the Viva Florida campaigns are there any other key target audiences to consider in media outreach in addition to families and couples?

A14) *Families, couples, travelers interested in history, travelers interested in culture, seniors, multigenerational, outdoor enthusiasts, etc. Because Viva is broader, the key audience is quite broad.*

SAMPLE LIST

A sample of Historic, Cultural and Archaeological sites to be featured, include:

Bay County

Man in the Sea Museum



The Man in the Sea Museum illustrates early attempts to work underwater through interpretive drawings, dioramas and written records. The large collection of rare diving equipment highlights Man's success in developing ways to live in underwater habitats for weeks at a time, including the famous SEALAB-1, as used by the United States Navy (U.S.A.). We are using the past to build the future.

Science & Discovery Center of Northwest Florida

The Science and Discovery Center of Northwest Florida will educate and inspire children and adults through hands-on, interactive exhibits and programs that promote discovery of science, technology, and history.



Visual Arts Center of Northwest Florida



The Visual Arts Center is located in downtown Panama City and is viewed as “the anchor” of the revitalization of downtown Panama City as well as one of the major cultural organizations within one hundred miles of the Bay County area, serving a seven county region. The museum has over 2,000 square feet of gallery space to showcase its own substantial art collection as well as traveling art exhibitions

from around the nation and abroad.

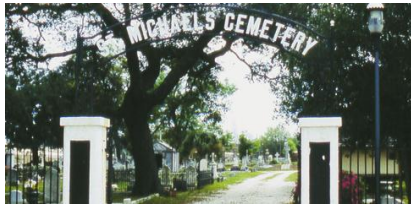
Escambia County



Fort Barrancas

One of three forts designed to protect the United States Navy Yard, Fort Barrancas was completed in 1844 on a bluff overlooking Pensacola Bay. Defenses included two other major separate masonry fortifications. The Advanced Redoubt Battery was constructed beginning in 1845, approximately one half mile inland, to protect the fort from attack on the land side. The 1797

Spanish Battery San Antonio, or Water Battery, immediately south of the fort on the shore side, was renovated in 1840. With the election of Abraham Lincoln as President in 1860, and the secession of Florida in January of the following year, the Union garrison abandoned Fort Barrancas in favor of the more defensible Fort Pickens on Santa Rosa Island. Southern forces occupied this site at that point and Fort Barrancas took part in the massive artillery duels with Fort Pickens in November 1861 and January 1862. After the Confederates abandoned Pensacola in May 1862, Fort Barrancas became an important base for Union operations into Florida and Alabama for the duration of the war. Like other masonry fortifications, Fort Barrancas became obsolete with the advances in artillery and naval armaments after the Civil War. Today, Fort Barrancas is a unit of the National Park Service's Gulf Islands National Seashore.



St. Michael's Cemetery

St. Michael's Cemetery was developed on the distant outskirts of the Spanish colonial city of Pensacola. Formally surveyed by the Spanish in 1807, St. Michael's Cemetery may have been used as a burial ground as early as the mid-1700s. Preliminary investigations suggest that along with the 3,200 marked burials, a large number of unmarked burials are also present on the site.

Julee Cottage Museum

This simple, wood-frame building, built around 1804, is Pensacola's only surviving "to the sidewalk" construction. It belonged to Julee Patton, a free woman of color, who purchased the freedom of fellow enslaved blacks. The cottage's pegged framing and beaded ceilings were preserved during rehabilitation. It serves as a black history museum.



Pensacola Lighthouse & Museum

In the spring of 1861, Confederate authorities dismantled and removed the first-order Fresnel lens from the 1859 Pensacola Lighthouse. During the Union bombardment of Pensacola in November 1861, the lighthouse was struck by several shells and slightly damaged. After Union troops reoccupied the city in 1862, the lighthouse was relit with a smaller fourth-order Fresnel lens in December of that year.



Historic Pensacola Village: T.T. Wentworth Jr. Florida State Museum

Located in the restored 1908 Old City Hall building, the Wentworth Museum contains exhibits on local history including “The Coming of Civil War” exhibit on the first floor and a larger “Pensacolians and the Civil War” exhibit on the second floor with period artifacts and historic photographs. Many of the Florida Civil War items on display were obtained from the Civil War Soldiers Museum in Pensacola which closed after it was damaged by Hurricane Ivan in 2004.



Pensacola Museum of Art



The Museum’s Permanent Collection comprises 20th- and 21st- century works by Alexander Calder, Andy Warhol, Pablo Picasso, Leonard Baskin, Salvador Dali, Thomas Hart Benton, Louis Comfort Tiffany, Käthe Kollwitz, John Marin, Miriam Schapiro, Fairfield Porter, Alex Katz, Lynda Benglis, Milton Avery and many more. The museum also owns decorative arts collections of European and American glass and African tribal art. The Museum offers a wide range of educational and cultural programs year round, including its monthly lecture series, Culture Club, summer art camps for kids, art in the park, Art Night on the Bayfront, art in bloom, Suite Soiree, multicultural day events and more.

Roy L. Hyatt Environmental Center

The mission of the Roy Hyatt Environmental Center is to assist students in mastering science concepts and processes through the integration of science disciplines in studying the environment. Hands-on outdoor activities and live animals make science fun!



National Naval Aviation Museum



Established in 1962, the National Museum of Naval Aviation is one of the largest air and space museums in the world. Exhibits include over 140 restored aircraft representing Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Aviation.

Destination Archaeology Resource Center



Learn about the amazing archaeological sites that you can visit and experience throughout the state. With close to 500 years of European history and more than 10,000 years of Native American history, Florida is host to an array of cultural landmark sites on land and under water. Our exhibit, "A Roadtrip through Florida Archaeology," showcases heritage sites open to the public within the eight regions of the Florida Public Archaeology Network.

Franklin County



Cape St. George Lighthouse

Completed in 1852 to replace the earlier 1848 lighthouse destroyed during a hurricane in 1851, the lighthouse was located at the southern tip of what is now Little St. George Island. At the beginning of the Civil War, Confederate authorities ordered the lighthouse darkened and in July 1861 arranged for the removal of the lighthouse lens for safekeeping. The lens and other equipment were taken to Apalachicola and then moved further inland to prevent its capture by Union forces. In December 1861, the USS Hatteras, on duty with the Gulf Blockading Squadron, landed a shore party at the lighthouse and found it abandoned. They used the lighthouse to observe Confederate shipping at Apalachicola, and Union sailors periodically returned for this purpose during the course of the war. The lighthouse remained unlit until after the war when it was returned to service in August 1865. In 2005, shore erosion caused the lighthouse to collapse into the Gulf of Mexico. Using salvaged material from the collapsed lighthouse, the Cape St. George Lighthouse was reconstructed in the county park on St. George Island and reopened for public visitation in 2008. Reconstruction of the Keeper's Quarters for use as the lighthouse museum was completed in 2010.

Fort Gadsden Historic Site

Sited on the east bank of the Apalachicola River on Prospect Bluff, the known military use of this location dates back to the 1814 construction of a British post. After the British withdrew, it was occupied by some 300 blacks, many of them fugitive slaves. Viewed by the Americans as a haven for runaway slaves, a force led by Colonel Duncan Clinch, under orders from General Andrew Jackson, destroyed the "Negro Fort" and killed most of the occupants in July 1816 when a "hot shot" fired from a gunboat blew up the fort's magazine. Recognizing the strategic location of this site, General Jackson later directed Lieutenant James Gadsden to construct what became Fort Gadsden at the ruins of the earlier fort. Due to the significance of the Apalachicola River to area transportation, a company of Confederate infantry occupied this site in 1862 as a deterrent to Union navy ventures up the river. An outbreak of malaria in July 1863 forced the withdrawal of the infantry company, but a few Confederate sentries continued to be stationed at the fort for use as an



observation post. In January 1865, several Confederate pickets at Fort Gadsden were surprised and captured by a Union navy raiding party. The Fort Gadsden site contains interpretative information in a kiosk building and on markers, including a State Historical Marker.

John Gorrie State Museum

The coming of railroads in the 1850s affected Apalachicola's role in the formerly lucrative cotton trade. The town's dwindling economy was further shattered during the Civil War by a blockade that sealed off the harbor. The economy remained affected until a decade after the war, when a thriving lumber industry developed to revive the town's income.



The town rode the crest of the lumber boom until 1930, when the Apalachicola River floodplain was stripped of cypress. Facing another economic crash, Apalachicola began to capitalize on a readily available natural resource. The bay had been a source of sponges and seafood since the early settlement days and seafood canning became the town's main industry. A true citizen of Apalachicola: Arriving in 1833 and remaining until his death in 1855, Dr. John Gorrie, a brilliant physician and inventor, developed a refrigeration unit used to cool the rooms of yellow fever patients. His machine laid the groundwork for modern refrigeration and air conditioning and was the first patented ice machine.



Camp Gordon Johnston Museum

Operated by the Camp Gordon Johnston Association, the museum exhibits U.S. Army artifacts, photographs related to camp activities and the base newspaper, The Amphibian.

Apalachicola Maritime Museum

The Apalachicola Maritime Museum has been re founded to celebrate the maritime history of Apalachicola in the form of a maritime museum with active sailing, boat building and restoration and educational programs. The activities of the AMM provide insight into the rich history of the Gulf coastal region and river systems that come together to form



the largest river in Florida. The museum was reborn in October of 2007 with the arrival of the L. Francis Herreschoff designed 58' wooden ketch, Quark, into Apalachicola bay. The Quark has since been renamed to Heritage of Apalachicola and offers sailing trips.

Gulf County

Constitution Convention State Museum

The original settlement in St. Joseph lasted only nine years, but was a boomtown when it was founded in 1835 and competed with Apalachicola as a Gulf Coast trading port. During its short life, the city was selected over Tallahassee to host Florida's first State Constitution Convention. The museum, which sits on a portion of the park's 12 acres, commemorates the work of the 56 territorial delegates who drafted Florida's first constitution in 1838. Following four more constitution conventions, Florida was finally admitted to the Union in 1845 as the 27th state. Visitors can take a self-guided tour through displays and exhibits of the era. A replicated convention hall takes visitors into the debate of delegates Robert Raymond Reid, William P. Duvall, David Y. Levy and Thomas L. Baltzell. These life-size, audio-animated mannequins bring a realistic demonstration of the debate and process of drafting a state constitution.



Jackson County

David West House, Chipola Trust Museum

Constructed in c.1840 for local merchant John Davis, it became the home of Dr. Theophilus West upon his marriage to Davis' widowed daughter in March 1861. In May 1861, Dr. West enlisted in the 8th Florida Infantry, and in July 1862 was promoted to assistant surgeon. He served with the regiment in the eastern theater, and he was with the unit when the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia surrendered at Appomattox, Virginia in April 1865. In 1996, the house and its antique furnishings were willed to the Chipola Historical Trust for use as a meeting center and regional history museum.

Florida Caverns State Park

The park features cave tours of the dry (air-filled) caves, which are very rare in Florida. Native Americans used the caverns for shelter for 1,000 years. Displays include a variety of exhibits on the cultural and natural history of the park area, including pre-European periods. - See more at: <http://vivaflorida.org/Explore/Gardens-and-Parks/Florida-Caverns-State-Park#sthash.dfN3NsQI.dpuf>

Jefferson County

Letchworth-Love Mound Archaeological State Park



The Letchworth Mounds site includes Florida's tallest recorded Native American ceremonial mound at 46 feet in height. The people who built the mound are believed to have been members of the Weeden Island Culture, a group of Native Americans who lived along the Gulf Coast between 1,200 and 1,800 years ago. There is a self-guided interpretive trail, including a boardwalk around the tallest mound.

Leon County

Goodwood Museum and Gardens

The estate known as Goodwood was assembled in the 1830s by Hardy Croom of North Carolina. Plans for a full-time Florida residence were dashed when he, his wife and three children perished in the sinking of their steamship while en route to Florida. Bryan Croom, Hardy's brother, completed the Main House at Goodwood and established it as the centerpiece for his extensive Florida landholdings.

Florida's Historic Capitol Museum

Restored to its 1902 appearance in 1978-1982, the Old State Capitol building still retains at its core the original 1845 brick building. The Florida Secession Convention convened at this location and, on January 10, 1861, voted to secede from the Union. As Florida's Civil War capitol, Governor John Milton maintained his office at this site, and the building saw service as soldiers' quarters and an armory. On May 20, 1865, Union Brigadier General Edward McCook's forces formally raised the United States flag over the Florida Capitol building, signifying Florida's official surrender. A new capitol building was built in the 1970s, and the restored Old State Capitol building opened in 1982 as a museum. It is now home to the Florida Legislative Research Center & Museum. Exhibits feature images, documents and military artifacts from the Civil War including an 1863 Union mountain howitzer with a gun carriage, and a replica of the flag believed to have been raised at the Capitol by General McCook. In 1881, a monument to Leon County Confederate soldiers was erected on the west side of the Capitol by a group of local women. In 1923, the monument was moved to its present location at the building's northeast corner.

John G. Riley House Museum

The John G. Riley house represents the thriving black neighborhood that once existed in what is now the downtown area of Tallahassee. John Gilmore Riley was a black educator and civic leader in Tallahassee in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He was the principal of Lincoln Academy, the first black high school in Leon County. The frame vernacular house which Riley had built for his family in the 1890s was the family home until his death in 1954. Today, the mission of the John Gilmore Riley Center/ Museum of African-American History and Culture is to restore and preserve the Riley House and its collections, and to research and interpret materials related to African-American history in Tallahassee and the State of Florida.

Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park

The Lake Jackson Mounds Site encompasses six earthen temple mounds and one possible burial mound. Artifacts recovered during excavations show that the site is part of a larger southeastern culture known as the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. Visitors can picnic on an open grassy area near the largest mound or hike past the remains of a 1800s grist mill. Outdoor exhibits explain the history and lifeway's of the native people who lived here.

LeMoyné Center for the Visual Arts

Presenting artistic experiences for residents of North Florida in this historic building. The building was constructed in 1854, this house was moved southward on logs in 1903 to its present location. During the Civil War, the house was used as a temporary hospital for Confederate soldiers wounded at the February 1864 Battle of Olustee.

Mission San Luis

Archaeological Site and Living History Museum. Mission San Luis transports visitors to a community where Apalachee Indians and Spaniards were drawn together by religion, military and economic purposes. Today visitors to San Luis discover a re-created colonial town including a Franciscan church, friary, Hispanic village, Apalachee council house and a fort, Castillo de San Luis. A new visitor center houses a catering hall seating 250, theatre, classrooms, and a gift shop. _

Museum of Florida History

Opened in 1977, the Museum of Florida History collects, preserves, exhibits, and interprets evidence of past and present cultures in Florida, and promotes knowledge and appreciation of this heritage. As the state history museum, it focuses on artifacts and eras unique to Florida's development and on roles that Floridians have played in national and global events. Through exhibits, educational programs, research, and collections, the Museum reflects the ways that people have shaped and reacted to their cultural and natural environments.

Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park

Natural Bridge is the site of the second largest Civil War battle in Florida and where the St. Marks River drops into a sinkhole and flows underground for one-quarter of a mile before reemerging. During the final weeks of the Civil War, a Union flotilla landed at Apalachee Bay planning to capture Fort Ward (San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park) and march north to the state capital. With a timely warning, volunteers from the Tallahassee area - Confederate soldiers, old men and young boys - met the Union forces at Natural Bridge and successfully repelled three major attacks. The Union troops were forced to retreat to the coast and Tallahassee was the only Confederate capital east of the Mississippi not captured by the Union. A reenactment of the battle is held at the park every first full weekend in March. A monument at the site honors the Confederate soldiers who defended Natural Bridge. There are picnic and fishing areas surrounded by woodlands for a comfortable place to relax and reflect back on Florida's history. Guided tours are available upon request.

Tallahassee Museum

The Tallahassee Museum provides experiential learning opportunities on the natural and cultural heritage of the Tallahassee region and plays a vital role in creating a sense of place. Includes living history pioneers settlement, exhibits of Florida wildlife and history as well as the c.1840 Bellevue plantation house, which was moved in 1967 from its original location on Jackson Bluff Road in Tallahassee. From 1854 until 1867, Bellevue was the home of Catherine Murat, great grandniece of George Washington and the widow of French prince Achille Murat, who was a nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Tallahassee – St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail

The first railroad chartered by the Florida territorial government in 1831, the Leon Railway Company became the Tallahassee Railroad Company in 1834, and was the first rail line to begin construction in the state. In 1837, the route between Tallahassee and the port of St. Marks was completed. The railroad served the Confederacy during the Civil War in the transportation of troops, supplies, and munitions between Tallahassee, Camp Leon, Camp Simkins, and St. Marks. Perhaps its greatest contribution came in March 1865, with the quick transport of troops from Tallahassee south to defensive positions at Natural Bridge. This timely arrival of men played a crucial role in the Confederate defeat of the invading Union force. In the 1980s, the rail line was abandoned and

purchased by the State of Florida. The segment between Capital Circle and St. Marks became Florida's first state rail trail.

Okaloosa County



City of Fort Walton Beach Heritage

The City of Fort Walton Beach Heritage Park & Cultural Center consists of the Indian Temple Mound Museum, the Camp Walton Schoolhouse Museum, the Garnier Post Office Museum, and the Fort Walton Temple Mound.

Destin History and
Destin History & the history of the fishing industry photographs.



Fishing Museum

Fishing Museum celebrates and documents Destin. The history of the early settlers and come alive thru displays, exhibits, and



The Emerald Coast Science Center

Enjoy a unique and inspiring museum filled with more than 200 touchable, workable exhibits, including a nature discovery room, an air cannon, color and light exhibits and holograms

Air Force Armament Museum

Founded in 1985 on Eglin Air Force Base, this facility's mission is to exhibit and interpret the military history of Eglin and the armed forces in general.



Heritage Museum of Northwest Florida



Flint spear points, a black iron wash pot, crosscut saws, turpentine collection cups, a porcelain pitcher, lumber mill tokens, and old school desks portray the history of Okaloosa and Walton Counties. These artifacts, and hundreds more spanning the years from 8,800 B.C. to the present, illustrate past ways of life for you and your family to enjoy. Stone tools and weapons chipped by

Paleo-Archaic hunters (our first residents) are on display. Pottery shards from the Woodland Period show you the ingenuity of pottery construction and decoration.

Baker Block Museum

We are a living history museum. Take a walk through the past to gain knowledge and perspective of life, heritage and history of our local region. Learn about naval stores, lumbering, farming, land development, local military patriots and much more.



Santa Rosa County

Arcadia Mill Site

Florida's largest antebellum industrial complex, the Arcadia Mill was the site of a water-powered business that included a sawmill, lumber mill, gristmill, shingle mill, cotton textile mill, and bucket and pail factory.

The facility was in operation from 1830 to 1855 when the two-story textile mill burned. The complex



included a dam over a quarter of a mile long and about 15 feet high, which formed a 160-acre man-made pond for holding hewn timber and controlling the flow of water to the mills. During the Civil War, several skirmishes were fought in the Arcadia Mill area between Union raiders from Pensacola and local Confederate defenders, and a small Confederate cavalry force frequently used it as its base. Although the mill facilities were abandoned after the 1855 fire, the large dam remained and appears to have been destroyed by the Confederates during the war in order to prevent any use of the site by Union forces. Arcadia Mill contains a visitor center and museum, and an elevated boardwalk through the archaeological remains.

Bagdad Village Museum & Complex

Housed in the restored c.1886 New Providence Missionary Baptist Church building, the Bagdad Village Preservation Association Museum contains exhibits on local history including a Civil War exhibit with period artifacts and photographs



Wakulla County

San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park



Located at the confluence of the St. Marks and Wakulla Rivers, Native Americans used the site of Fort San Marcos de Apalache for thousands of years. The fort was built by the Spanish in 1600s to protect the Spanish missions in the area. The recorded history of this National Historic Landmark began in 1528 when Pánfilo de Narváez arrived in the area with 300 men. The Spanish built the fort in 1679 to

protect the Spanish missions in the area. The fort had stood only three years when it was burned and looted by pirates. Not until 1718 did Captain José Primo de Ribera arrive to construct a second wooden fort. Construction began on the first stone fort in 1739. Progress was slow, and the fort was less than half finished when the Florida colony came under British rule in 1763.

St. Marks Lighthouse

Constructed in 1842 to replace an earlier 1831 structure which was threatened by erosion, the St. Marks Lighthouse is located at the mouth of the St. Marks River on Apalachee Bay. After Florida seceded from the Union in January 1861, the Confederates continued to operate the lighthouse until mid-1861, when authorities determined that it could not be secured against the Union navy, and removed the lens for safekeeping. In June 1861, Confederate forces erected a small artillery battery about 50 yards from the lighthouse which they named Fort Williams, and used the lighthouse for lookout purposes. In June 1862, Union navy ships shelled the lighthouse and sent ashore a landing party, which destroyed the evacuated Fort Williams and burned the lighthouse keeper's quarters. No casualties were reported for either side. In July 1863, the Union navy shelled the lighthouse again, and a landing party set fire to the wooden stairs of the lighthouse to prevent it from being used as a lookout post. In March 1865, approximately 1,000 Union troops landed in the vicinity of the lighthouse for an expedition against Newport, St. Marks and Fort Ward, which culminated in the Battle of Natural Bridge. After being repulsed by the Confederate forces, the Union troops retreated back to the lighthouse area where they re-boarded their transport vessels. The lighthouse was relit with a new fourth-order Fresnel lens in January 1867.



Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park



Home of one of the largest and deepest freshwater springs in the world, this park plays host to an abundance of wildlife, including alligators, turtles, deer, and birds. Daily guided riverboat tours provide a closer view of wildlife, and glass bottom boat tours are offered when the water is clear. Swimming is a popular activity during the hot summer months.

A nature trail offers a leisurely walk along the upland wooded areas of the park. The Wakulla Springs Lodge was built in 1937 by financier Edward Ball and is open year-round. A full-service dining room overlooks the spring; lodge meeting facilities offer an excellent place for retreats. Wakulla Springs State Park and Lodge is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is designated as a National Natural Landmark.