

7-19-73

P40012548 HZ 16 1174

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Florida	
COUNTY: Volusia	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
MAY 7 1973	

1. NAME	
COMMON: Tomoka State Park	
AND/OR HISTORIC: Nocoroco <i>use this</i>	

2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Two miles North of Ormond Beach on Old Dixie Highway			
CITY OR TOWN: Ormond Beach Vicinity			
STATE Florida	CODE 12	COUNTY: Volusia	CODE 127

3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME: Division of Recreation & Parks, Dept. of Natural Resources			
STREET AND NUMBER: Larson Building			
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee	STATE: Florida	CODE 12	STATE: Florida COUNTY: Volusia

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund			
STREET AND NUMBER: Elliott Building			
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee	STATE: Florida	CODE 12	

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY: Florida Archaeological Survey			
DATE OF SURVEY: 1949 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Florida State Museum			
STREET AND NUMBER: Gainesville			
CITY OR TOWN: Gainesville	STATE: Florida	CODE 12	ENTRY NUMBER MAY 7 1973 DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The site of the 17th century Indian village of Nocoroco is situated on a point of land, called Mount Oswald, which extends into Tomoka Basin. This point of land is bordered on the west by the Tomoka River, and on the east by the Halifax River. Fortunately, a first-hand description of this area was made by Alvaro Mexia during the year 1605.

A translation of Mexia's description is as follows:

"Continuing your way for a distance of five leagues (from a certain fresh-water lake) a footpath is taken through the gullies, traversing a wood of live-oaks, and you emerge at a bay which is called Nocoroco, where canoes are boarded. This bay has a gravelly bottom and there is a cove on the west side, and on the flats of the said cove are four villages. On the point of land extending on the south is the town of Nocoroco. A dense woods of live-oaks runs along the west side of the bay, and along the east shore stretches a thorny thicket." (Higgs, 1951:270).

Some changes have occurred in the area since Mexia's visit, but the vegetation is remarkably similar to that of the original description. In fact, Higgs reports that the live-oak stand mentioned by Mexia "... is still extant - a verdant oasis in the arid beach terrain (Ibid)."

Griffin and Smith (1949:342-343) have reported that significant erosion of the area has taken place since the 1605 visit. The gravel bottom of the bay is not apparent at this time, but the existing muck deposits in the bay could be representative of very recent deposition. This hypothesis is somewhat substantiated by the discovery of a brick platform located on the west shore of the bay. This platform, presumably built between 1766 and 1835, was covered by approximately 9 inches of muck (Ibid). "In view of the evidence for the accumulation of muck around Tomoka Basin, it appears likely that Mexia's description of the bay as gravelly bottomed may also be correct. Deposits of coquina rock are common in this region; the point on which Nocoroco was located is underlain by it" (Griffin and Smith, 1949:343). They also characterize the extant vegetation on the site as indicative of a young hammock. This is due to the clearing of the area for agricultural purposes during the 18th century (Ibid:342). At the present time, the area, excepting the beach erosion, closely approximates the physical environment reported in 1605. The area is under public ownership, and has been preserved from the urban encroachment that has affected much of Volusia County. Some drainage canals have been cut through the marsh areas as part of the local mosquito control program.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian

☒ 16th Century

☐ 18th Century

☐ 20th Century

☐ 15th Century

☒ 17th Century

☐ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal

☐ Education

☐ Political

☐ Urban Planning

☐ Prehistoric

☐ Engineering

☐ Religion/Phi-

☐ Other (Specify)

☒ Historic

☐ Industry

☐ Philosophy

☐ Agriculture

☐ Invention

☐ Science

☐ Architecture

☐ Landscape

☐ Sculpture

☐ Art

☐ Architecture

☐ Social/Human-

☐ Commerce

☐ Literature

☐ itarian

☐ Communications

☐ Military

☐ Theater

☐ Conservation

☐ Music

☐ Transportation

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Nocoroco was apparently a Timucuan Village that was in existence at least as early as 1605. In all probability, this site extends back in time to some degree, but its known temporal placement enhances its significance. Excavations were conducted on this site in the late 1940's by John W. Griffin and Hale G. Smith (1949), and the artifact assemblage recovered strongly indicated that this was the site of Nocoroco reported by Mexia in 1605. Ceramics represented the major portion of the artifacts, although a pair of scissors, a split bone awl, and a shell spoon were recovered (Griffin and Smith, 1949:355). The provenience of the scissors within the excavation units definitely ties the site to an historical phase, but the ceramics offer the major evidence for a tight chronological placement. A minor amount of San Marcos Complicated Stamped was excavated at Nocoroco, and is dated from the Early Spanish Colonial Period in St. Augustine (Smith, 1948). Approximately 50% of the potsherds belong to the St. Johns series, with plain wares predominating. This presents an interesting picture, primarily because St. Johns Check Stamped is the major aboriginal ceramic type of the St. Johns series in St. Augustine. Evidently Nocoroco represents a very early transitional site, moving toward the Mission period influences, and away from totally indigenous cultural traits. The particular location of this site would also allow for influences coming in from the late Glades tradition. Nocoroco evidently represents one of a small number of sites which manifests an artifact assemblage influenced by early European impact. This contrasts greatly with the later sites of the Mission period which are products of a great deal of European influence and are comparatively quite numerous.

The actual fate of the village of Nocoroco after Mexia's visit in 1605 is unknown, but a legend concerning "Tomokie" has gained wide popular acclaim and become part of the region's oral heritage. According to the legend, the Indians regarded a certain spring with awesome superstition. Its waters were believed to possess curative

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(See Attached Sheet)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	29° 21' 22"	81° 05' 30"				
NE	29° 21' 22"	81° 04' 58"				
SE	29° 20' 51"	81° 04' 58"				
SW	29° 20' 51"	81° 05' 30"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 100 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: <u>Daniel T. Penton, Historic Site Specialist</u>		DATE <u>11/16/71</u>
ORGANIZATION <u>Division of Archives, History & Records Mgt.</u>		
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>Department of State - The Capitol</u>		
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Tallahassee</u>	STATE <u>Florida</u>	CODE <u>12</u>

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

Name Robert M. Wilkerson

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert M. Wilkerson
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 5/7/73

ATTEST:

W. D. Smith
Keeper of The National Register

Date 4 20 73

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Florida	
COUNTY Volusia	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
MAY 7	1973

(Number all entries)

8. Significance

powers, and was called the "water of life". Tomokie, giant chief of his warriors, did not share in this belief. He greatly offended the members of other tribes by drinking out of the spring with a sacred cup, never before touched by human hands, and brought war on his land by the other tribes. Tomokie was unharmed until Oluta, a beautiful enemy maiden, fired an arrow that pierced his heart. She grabbed the cup from the dead Tomokie's hand, only to be struck by a poisoned arrow, causing her to fall dead. This so enraged her tribe that they did not stop until every member of Tomokie's band was dead. This popular legend holds the cup to be in the possession of Florida Indians at the present time.

This legend is memorialized by a group of statuary which was executed by Fred Dana Marsh and donated to the park.

A document, dated November 16, 1569 by Captain Antonio de Prado, states that a blockhouse was to be built in a place called Nocoroco "... which is situated between two rivers, one which goes to the port of Matanzas and the other to that of Mosquitos." (Connor, 1925:291). There are no further records available on this proposed blockhouse, and the plans for such a blockhouse probably never materialized.

In summary, the site of Nocoroco is significant for a number of reasons. It is a site known to have been occupied in 1605, and archaeological evidence indicates that European acculturation was just beginning to be expressed in the material culture of this group. In addition, this site seems to be the origin of the popular legend of Tomokie; an integral part of the local heritage. It is a site which has contributed greatly to the understanding of Florida's early history, and also holds the potential for yielding more data as new excavations are initiated.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
Volusia	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAY 7 1973

(Number all entries)

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Connor, Jeanette Thurber. Colonial Records of Spanish Florida. (1570-1577), Vol. I. Deland, 1925.
2. Higgs, Charles D. "The Derrotero of Alvaro Mexia, 1605" in Irving Rouse's "A Survey of Indian River Archaeology, Florida", Yale University Publications in Anthropology. Vol. 44, New Haven, Conn., 1951.
3. Griffin, John W. "Toward Chronology on Coastal Volusia County", The Florida Anthropologist, Vol. L, No. 3-4, Gainesville, Florida, 1948B.
4. Griffin, John W., and Hale G. Smith. "Nocoroco, A Timucua Village of 1605 Now in Tomoka State Park". Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. 24, No. 4, Gainesville, Florida, 1949.
5. Smith, Hale G. "Two Historical Archaeological Periods in Florida", American Antiquity, Vol. 13, No. 4, 1948.

Tomoka State Park

Volusia Co.

73000605

PROPERTY

STATE

Fla.

REGISTER NUMBER

5/3/71

FBS

NO

NUMBER

MAY 7 1973

DATE PAGE

PHOTO (S)

PHOTO DESCRIPTION (S)

MAP (S)

MAP DESCRIPTION (S)

LOGGED

ACKNOWLEDGE

5/4/71

7/25/72

See my comments on orange slip.
Means 8/1/72

Circulate to staff for recommendation:

Unclear what is nominated. Whole State Park cannot be justified. They should, if the aim is to commemorate the legend, seek to register a specific historical resource within the park -- like the "archeological findings" if they exist still.

HISTORIAN

This information does not confer either historical or archeological significance for the site. Needs a great deal of additional specific information.

Herrick

Barb 10/25/71

ARCHEOLOGIST

see over

OK CATH
1-29-73

Jan. 17, 1973
L.E. Allen

What do you say about a 25 year old statue that stinks? Means 11/1/71

Agree with Herrick & ED, and in sending back, I hope we stress that the statue is not to be included in whatever they re-nominate. It's the ugliest one I've seen in a long while. Chambers 7-28-71

ASST. KEEPER

OK 4/25/73

KEEPER

As long as that ghastly statue can be played down

Wm 4/26/73

ENTRY

I can see on aches, grounds, but wish they'd give us some idea of how much of the 100 acres is potential yield area. Go along w/ #2 of their recommendations. How many acres returns?

Marvin 8/4/72

CHIEF, OAHF

EDITORIAL PROCESSING, EDITOR

are there any archeological remains? If not, I don't think they have much of a case. The acreage is excessive.

ED 7/28/71

Federal Register Entry 7-3-73

Annual Edition Entry

Logged

MAY 7 1973

Card

MAY 7 1973

WORKING NUMBER

5.1.70.37



See 6/11/71

Wm. V. Campbell

Archaeology :

The real value of this nomination is the Indian site presumed to be Nacoso. It was tested years ago by competent professionals and the great potential of the site is a generally acknowledged idea among Florida archaeologists, even if it ~~is~~ ^{may or may not} really be Nacoso. The statement of archaeological significance is generally adequate regarding the reasons for why the site is seen to have potential; namely, such aboriginal/European contact sites are very rare. It was not much later than this 1605 village (or around 1710) that the original Florida aboriginal population had disappeared and was replaced by the southward moving Creeks who became known as the Seminoles. I strongly support nomination of this site and its immediate surroundings as outlined on the map. That crumbling statue and "legends" shouldn't divert attention from the real significance of this site.

L. E. Allen
Jan. 17, 1973

#7. - could ask for descrip
of villages; drawing
would help; # of
houses (estimate)

#8. - any dates of occu-
pation by Timucua?
- what are some of
archaeol. findings
mentioned?

acreage again - 9,150 entire
park, I guess.

Sm.



STATE OF
FLORIDA
TALLAHASSEE

native s
interest

NPS Number

Title: To

Loc. Volusia

State

PROPERTY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Florida	
COUNTY Volusia	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER MAY 7 1970	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: Tomoka State Park

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

Two miles north of Ormond Beach on Old Dixie Highway

CITY OR TOWN:

Ormond Beach

STATE:

Florida

CODE
12

COUNTY:

Volusia

CODE
127

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Florida News Bureau, Department of Commerce

DATE OF PHOTO: 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

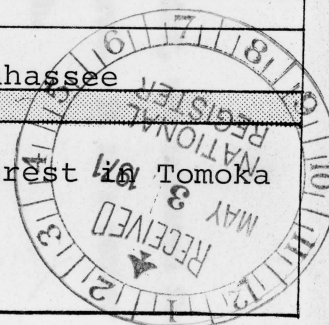
Department of Commerce, Collins Building, Tallahassee

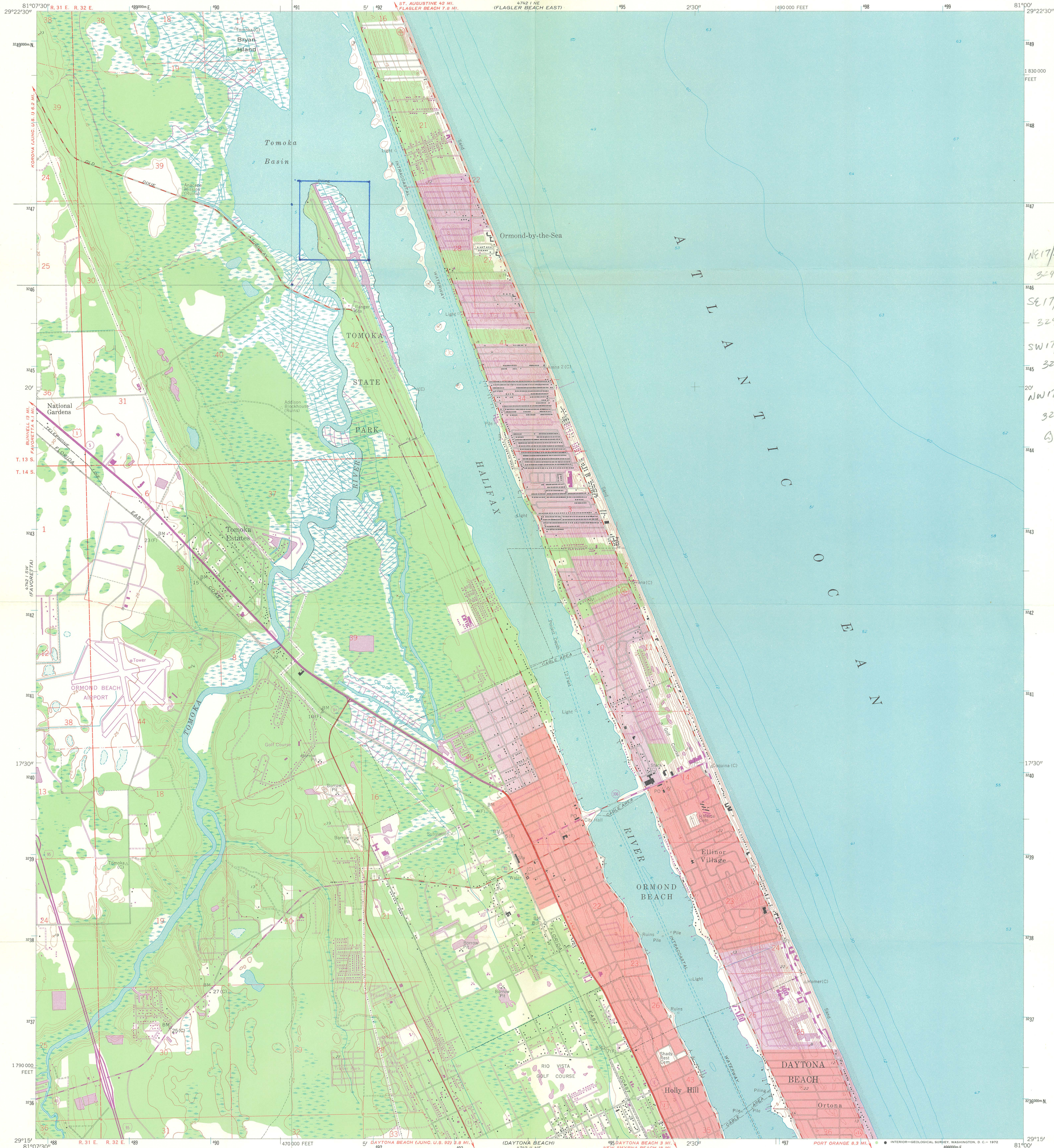
4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

View of the statue of Tomokie, a center of interest in Tomoka State Park.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS





Mapped by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
Edited and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USC&GS (C), USCE (E), and Florida Geodetic Survey (F)
Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1952 and 1956. Topography by planetable surveys 1952
Field check 1956
Hydrography compiled from USC&GS charts 843 (1957) and 1244 (1958)
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Florida coordinate system, east zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only
landmark buildings are shown
Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from
aerial photographs taken 1970. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

ORMOND BEACH, FLA
SE 1/4 ORMOND 15' QUADRANGLE
N 2915—W 8100/7.5

1956
PHOTOREVISED 1970
AMS 4742 I SE—SERIES V847

Form 10-301
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

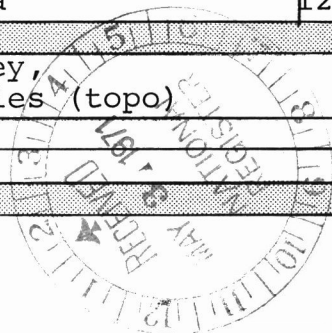
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Florida	
COUNTY Volusia	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER MAY 7 1973	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Tomoka State Park			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Two miles north of Ormond Beach on Old Dixie Highway			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Ormond Beach			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Florida	12	Volusia	127
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Ormond Beach Quadrangle, 7 1/2 minute series (topo)			
SCALE: 1:24,000			
DATE: 1956			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			



R BEACH WEST)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

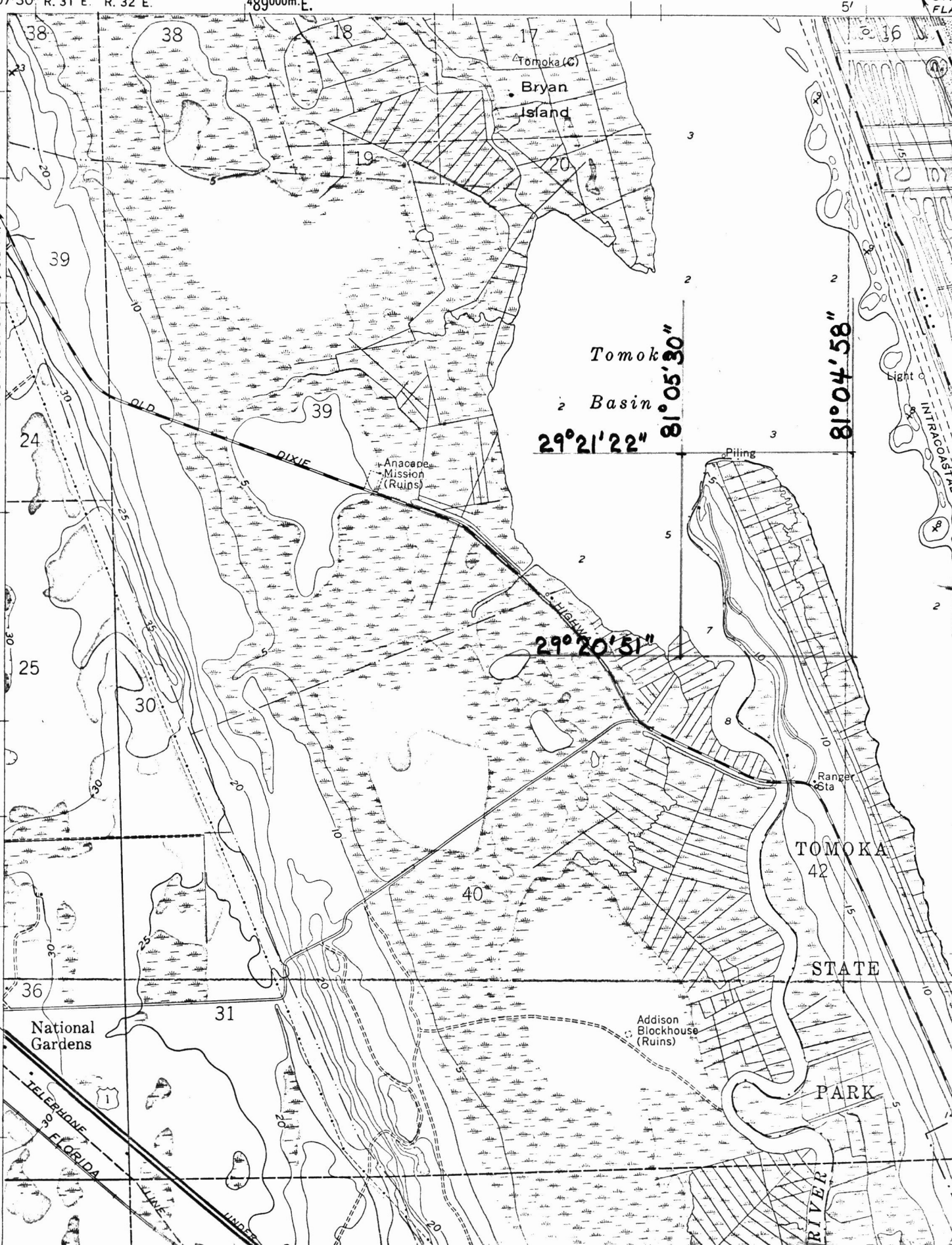
81°07'30" R. 31 E. R. 32 E.
29°22'30"

489000m.E.

3249000m.N.



KORONA (UNC. U.S.) 6.2 MI.



BUNNELL 13 MI.
FAVORETTA 4.1 MI.
T. 13 S.
T. 14 S.

National Gardens

TELEPHONE
FLORIDA
LINE

Addison Blockhouse (Ruins)

TOMOKA

STATE

PARK

RIVER



TOMOKA STATE PARK

N. Beach Street, Ormond Beach
Volusia County

Tomoka State Park now covers the area at the confluence of the Halifax and Tomoka Rivers, where a map drawn in 1605 by a Spanish soldier, Alvaro Mexia, showed the Timucuan village of Nocoroco.

At another Indian village downstream on the Halifax, also now within the park, historians have surmised that the first Christian marriage in the United States occurred in 1567. This united the Indian Princess Issena and a young Frenchman, Enest D'Erlack, who was a refugee from the massacre of Ribaut's Huguenots.

By 1766, the park area was part of the vast plantation owned by Richard Oswald, a figure of importance at the British Court. Today, the only remains of this holding are the network of rice field canals in the tidal marshes.

But Richard Oswald himself left a much deeper imprint upon America than the dim ditches. Due to his knowledge of the colonies, he was sent by King George III to meet with Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and John Adams at the close of the Revolutionary War. They drafted the treaty of peace, whereby America was granted her independence.

The focal point of the park today is the statue of the legendary chief, "Tomokic." Executed and presented as a gift to the park by the well-known sculptor Fred Dana Marsh, it symbolized the Indian belief that the surrounding waters possessed curative powers.

It depicts Tomolie drinking from a "Sacred cup," and Oleeta, a beautiful maiden from an enemy tribe, piercing his heart with her arrow just before she, too, was fatally struck by an arrow.

The Marsh Museum here houses artifacts and exhibits of this area's past, as well as art works by Marsh.

(over for certification)

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the
National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____



RICHARD (DICK) STONE
SECRETARY OF STATE

STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

THE CAPITOL
TALLAHASSEE 32304

ROBERT WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY, AND
RECORDS MANAGEMENT

April 29, 1971

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
Department of Interior
National Park Service
801 - 19 Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Bill:

Transmitted herewith is the completed National Register documentation for the twenty advance nominations listed on the enclosure. These Florida properties have the unanimous approval of the Florida Review Committee and the State Liaison Officer as unquestionably worthy of entry into the National Register of Historic Places.

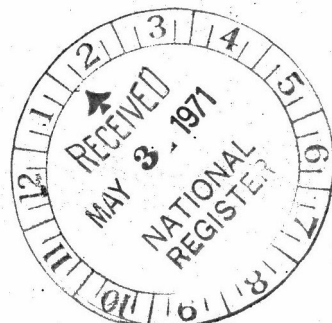
With warmest regards, I remain

Sincerely,

Robert Williams, Director
and State Liaison Officer

RW/nps

Enclosures 20



STATE OF FLORIDA

Department of State

THE CAPITOL
TALLAHASSEE 32304



RICHARD (DICK) STONE
SECRETARY OF STATE

ROBERT WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY, AND
RECORDS MANAGEMENT

April 29, 1971

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
Department of Interior
National Park Service
801 - 19 Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Bill:

After further consideration, the Florida National Register Review Committee has decided not to submit documentation on six of our advance nominations; therefore, in effect withdrawing nomination to the National Register. Only one of these sites, Everglades and Seminole Indian Reservations, was actually entered on the National Register although all were submitted in April of 1970. The sites we are withdrawing from nomination are as follows:

Cedar Key Historic Memorial
Everglades and Seminole Indian Reservations
Dickinson (Johathan) State Park
Florida's First Constitution Convention
Gorrie (John) Museum
Huguenot Historic Memorial

Ichatucknee River Archaeological Zone documentation is not included pending completion of archaeological survey work. This site definitely warrants inclusion on the National Register and since it was not actually included when originally nominated last April, I request it be placed on the Register at this time.

If any questions arise concerning these actions, please contact Randy F. Nimnicht, of my staff, and he will provide a complete explanation of the situation. With warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Robert Williams, Director
and State Liaison Officer

FLORIDA PROPERTIES RECOMMENDED FOR INCLUSION IN THE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NAME OF PROPERTY</u>	<u>CONGRESSMAN</u>
Baker	Olustee Battlefield	Don Fuqua
Citrus	Yulee Sugar Mill Historic Memorial	William V. Chappell, Jr
Dade	Cape Florida Lighthouse	Claude Pepper
Duval	Yellow Bluff Fort	Charles E. Bennett
Escambia	Fort Pickens	Robert L. F. Sikes
Flagler	Bulow Plantation Ruins	William V. Chappell, Jr
Franklin	Fort Gadsden Historic Memorial	Don Fuqua
Indian River	Sebastian Inlet State Park	Louis Frey, Jr.
Lee	Koreshan State Park	James A. Haley
Lee	Mound Key	James A. Haley
Leon	Battle of Natural Bridge	Don Fuqua
Liberty	Torreya State Park	Don Fuqua
Manatee	Bickel (Madira) Mound	James A. Haley
Monroe	Pennekamp (John) Coral Reef State Park and Reserve	Dante B. Fascell
Nassau	Fort Clinch	Don Fuqua
St. Johns	Spanish Coquina Quarries	William V. Chappell, Jr
Sumter	Dade Battlefield Historic Memorial	William V. Chappell, Jr
Volusia	New Smyrna Sugar Mill Ruins	William V. Chappell, Jr
Volusia	Tomoka State Park	William V. Chappell, Jr
Volusia	Turtle Mound	William V. Chappell, Jr



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

801 19TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H34-HR

NOV 8 1971

Mr. Robert Williams
Director
Division of Archives, History &
Records Management
Department of State
401 East Gaines Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Dear Mr. Williams:


Our professional staff is reviewing your nomination of Tomoka State Park. We have found the nomination form to be unclear on several points and ask for clarification.

The large acreage implies that you are nominating the entire state park, something which we cannot find justified. If your aim is to commemorate the legend to Tomokie, we suggest that you nominate only the specific historical resources within the park, such as the "archeological findings."

We need more detailed information concerning the archeological evidence supporting the existence of a Timucuan village. Such things as cultural associations, probable dates of occupancy, artifactual remains, etc. are essential to our review of the integrity and importance of the site.

To summarize, we must have definitive information on the historical and archeological aspects of the site. Legendary accounts alone won't suffice. We also suggest that the acreage be reduced to encompass only the historically significant areas of the park. Upon receipt of the revised nomination, we shall process it as quickly as possible.

Sincerely yours,


Robert J. Mullen
Chief, Branch of
Registration

RECEIVED
NOV 10 1971

Enclosures

Division of Archives
History & Records Management



RICHARD (DICK) STONE
SECRETARY OF STATE

STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of State

THE CAPITOL
TALLAHASSEE 32304

ROBERT WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY, AND
RECORDS MANAGEMENT

July 19, 1972

Dr. Robert J. Mullen
Chief, Branch of Registration
National Park Service
1100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Dr. Mullen:

Please find enclosed revised nomination for
Tomoka State Park in Ormond Beach.

Sincerely,



Robert Williams

RW/se

Enclosure

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE

To: Staff

FOLLOW-UP SLIP

Date 8/1/72

There are two possible courses of action in considering this nomination.

- 1) accept, and use photo for Florida frontispiece in next edition.
After all, if they put so much store by the statue, they should be proud to have it represent the state.
- 2) ask for a photo more representative of the site.

They have restricted acreage to that which is "historically" significant. Unfortunately, the statue is located within the new boundaries.

Also, historic name should be used.

NOT TO BE FILED

Signature Mary

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE FLORIDA
 Date Entered MAY 7 1973

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
San Joseph de Ocuja Site	Lloyd vicinity Jefferson County
Florida's Historic Capitol	Tallahassee Leon County
San Juan de Aspalaga Site	Wacissa vicinity Jefferson County
Mount Royal	Welaka vicinity Putnam County
Hull-Hawkins House	Live Oak Suwannee County
Necoroco	Ormond Beach vicinity Volusia County
Burnsed Blockhouse	Sanderson vicinity Baker County

Also Notified

Hon. Edward J. Gurney
 Hon. Lawton Mainor Chiles, Jr.
 Hon. Don Fuqua
 Hon. William V. Chappell, Jr.
 Director, Southeast Region

Mr. Robert Williams, Director
 Division of Archives, History and
 Records Management
 Department of State
 401 East Gaines Street
 Tallahassee, Florida 32304