

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Green Mound

other names/site number Green Mound State Archaeological Site, Ponce Preserve, FMSF Number 8VO90

2. Location

street & number 4400 South Peninsula Drive not for publication

city or town Ponce Inlet vicinity

state Florida code FL county Volusia code 127 zip code 32127

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Alissa Lotane 3/13/2020
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau John A. ...

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

for _____ Signature of the Keeper

6/4/2020
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	total

Name of related multiple property listings

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

"N/A"

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Village Site

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape: Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A
walls
roof
other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Archaeology

Period of Significance

St. Johns I (500 BC to 800 AD)

St. Johns II (800 AD to 1565)

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

St. Johns I and II (500 BC to 1565 AD)

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

Green Mound
Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.21 Acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	5	0	4	8	3	5	3	2	2	0	8	0	0
	Zone		Easting					Northing							
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting					Northing							
4															

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Amy Zengotita, Cultural Services Manager/ Kelly L. Chase, FL Division of Historical Resources

organization Town of Ponce Inlet date 1/10/2020

street & number 4300 S. Atlantic Ave. telephone (386) 236-2163

city or town Ponce Inlet state Florida zip code 32127

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida

street & number 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard #412 telephone _____

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399

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

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

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Green Mound

Name of Property

Volusia, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

SUMMARY

The Green Mound (8VO90) is a precontact archaeological site located in the Town of Ponce Inlet in Volusia County, Florida. The site covers approximately three acres on coastal uplands east of the Halifax River and consists of one large shell bearing mound and associated midden deposits. Artifacts recovered from the site include ceramics; shell, stone, and bone tools, and both vertebrate and invertebrate faunal remains. Despite impacts from mining and development, Green Mound retains its integrity in location, setting, feeling, and materials. The remaining mound and associated midden deposits have the potential to address significant research questions in the field of archaeology. Additionally, the town of Ponce Inlet has developed a management plan for the Ponce Preserve park, which contains the site, in an effort to continue to raise public awareness of the cultural and historic significance of Green Mound while also minimizing future adverse impacts to the site.

SETTING

The Green Mound (8VO90) archaeological site is located approximately three and one-half miles north of Ponce de Leon Inlet in Section 30, Township 16 South, Range 33 East. The site is situated on a long sandy peninsula which separates the Halifax River to the west and the Atlantic Ocean some 500 yards to the east (Figure 1). The base of the mound sits atop yellow beach sand which suggests that the Atlantic shoreline was once much closer than it is today (Bullen and Sleight 1960). This location would have been ideal for resource procurement, particularly for shellfish, in the past (Griffin 1948a; Erbe, Dickinson, and Wayne 2001).

The Green Mound is directly surrounded by maritime hammock which consists of relatively level sand dunes covered with live oak, laurel oak, redbay, cabbage palm, southern red cedar, Simpson's stopper, and some saw palmetto (Erbe, Dickinson, and Wayne 2002). Soils associated with the site are of the Paolo-Canaveral and the Hydraquents-Turnbull associations (USDA 2019). Paolo sands are characterized as excessively drained sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands. Paola soils are associated with native vegetation such as sand pine, slash pine, longleaf pine, scrub live oak, scattered turkey oak, and bluejack oak, cacti, mosses, lichens, creeping dodder, rosemary, and scattered saw palmetto. Hydraquents-Turnbull soils are characterized as very poorly drained salt marshes and mangrove swamps prone to tidal flooding. According to the USDA, Turnbull soils are associated with native vegetation such as needlegrass rush, smooth cordgrass, bushy sea-oxeye, marshhay cordgrass, glasswort, bigleaf sumpweed, and seashore saltgrass. Tidal marshes are often used as wildlife habitat and serve as a spawning area for many fish and shellfish.

Visitors to Green Mound today will experience the site much as it was many years ago (Figures 2 and 3). As the site is located within a conservation area known as the Ponce Preserve, the physical and ecological environment in which the site is located is much the same as it was when the mound was constructed. The Ponce Preserve is a 41+ acre state owned property and is the only example of undisturbed ocean-to-riverfront property in Ponce Inlet, and one of the few remaining in Volusia County (Erbe, Dickinson, and Wayne 2002).

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Green Mound archaeological site consists of one large mound and associated subsurface midden deposits which cover nearly three acres. Early accounts estimated Green Mound to be 12 meters tall (40 feet), second in height only to Turtle Mound (8VO109) which is estimated to have been 15 meters (50 feet) tall prior to erosion.

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Green Mound

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Volusia, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

At present day the mound measures approximately 125 by 50 meters horizontally and stands at about 10 meters tall. During the time of mound construction and as late as the 1920's, the mound itself was not covered with dense vegetation (Figure 4). Much of the vegetation growing on the mound today is new growth which reached maturity within the last 50 years (Figures 5, 6, and 7). One exception is a large live oak (Figures 8 and 9), directly east of the mound, which is estimated to be roughly 500 years old (Griffin 1948a; Erbe, Dickinson, and Wayne 2002).

The Green Mound, comprised of dense layers of shell and other artifacts, was formed by the intentional and repetitive discarding of refuse in the same location for hundreds of years. This created an easily recognizable marker on the landscape from both land and sea. Freshwater and marine shell comprise the majority of the mound and midden fill. Stalter and Kincaid (2014) estimated that 65 percent of the shell makeup comes from oysters, 20 percent comes from clams, 10 percent coquina, and 5 percent other invertebrate species. Animal bone, bone artifacts, shell artifacts, ceramic sherds, coquina rock, historic artifacts, and stone tools are also present. After the initial deposition of midden material during the early St. Johns period, the midden was covered or capped with dune sand. This process of midden deposition and capping with sand was then repeated for hundreds of years (Bullen and Sleight 1960). The alternating layers of clam, ash, and burnt shell vary in thickness suggesting varying lengths of occupation over time.

The shell midden surrounding the mound is visible on the ground surface some 75 meters to the south and 25 meters to the north (Figure 10). A recent cultural resources survey indicated that, "the midden was evident along the bank of the mosquito ditch along South Peninsula Drive directly across from the mound," indicating that the mound, at one time did extend into the wetland area (Erbe, Dickinson, and Wayne 2002:41). Subsurface midden deposits extend some 100 meters to the south and 50 meters to the north (Erbe, Dickinson, and Wayne 2002). These subsurface midden deposits likely extended further in all cardinal directions, however both historic and modern development have impacted these resources.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Early Work

As early as 1871, the name Green Mound was used in the Florida Gazetteer to describe the "pile of oyster shells thirty feet or more high on the western border of the sand hills...highest point of land for several miles" (in Griffin 1948a:1, Hawks 1871:124). Amos W. Butler noted in 1915 that, "In the day before lighthouses," Green Mound and Turtle Mound were regarded as the "most conspicuous landmarks on the east coast of Florida." Butler recorded several fragments of St. John's plain, St. Johns check stamped, and plain check stamped ceramic types during his survey of mounds on the Atlantic coast. Botanist, John K. Small conducted a botanical and archaeological survey of Green Mound in 1922 (Small 1924). Small concluded that shell mounds create a unique and diverse botanical environment and documented the first noted occurrence of heliotrope vine in North America. During his rudimentary archaeological work, Small also identified what he thought was an epiphyseal plate from a whale vertebra. However, scholars later on proposed that this bone was most likely from a porpoise.

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Green Mound

Name of Property

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N/A

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Professional Surveys and Excavations

John W. Griffin

In 1941 and 1946, John Griffin, an archaeologist with the National Park Service, conducted the first major archaeological surveys of the Green Mound. Griffin (1948a, 1948b) never provides the exact number or location of his test units, but he discusses in detail the artifacts and features he identified during his work (Figures 11 and 12). By carefully excavating the stratigraphic layers of the mound, Griffin was able to analyze artifacts both in relation to each other and in relation to artifacts from other excavation levels to develop a detailed cultural chronology of the St. Johns period site (Griffin 1948a).

Griffin divided the ceramics he analyzed into two main categories based on temper, or the material added to clay to add strength and to prevent cracking during the firing process. The predominant ceramic was chalky to the touch (Griffin 1948a). This chalky texture comes from microscopic sponge spicules in the clay and is a defining characteristic of St. Johns period pottery. The second ceramic type was tempered with sand and therefore was gritty to the touch. Sand and grit tempered pottery is typically associated with the Belle Glade culture of the Lake Okeechobee area. Griffin (1948a, b) noted that although some form of chalky type pottery appeared in every portion of the mound, the gritty ceramics only appeared in the middle and upper portions of the mound.

Though ceramics were the main focus of Griffin's analysis, he identified a number of other artifact classes as well. Griffin reported that he identified at least 25 shell species during his investigation (though no species list is ever provided). He concluded that the invertebrate species located within Green Mound indicate that the environment at the time of his excavation was the same as the environment during the time of occupation (Griffin 1948a). Griffin also described what he called "shell lenses" or discrete areas of certain invertebrate species which he interpreted as representing gathering activities by indigenous people (Griffin 1948a: 4). He noted that some strata were composed of only shell, while other strata were dark bands containing a mix of organic matter, ceramics, and other artifacts which likely represent periods of occupation (Griffin 1948b).

Ripley P. Bullen and Frederick W. Sleight

In 1958, archaeologists Bullen and Sleight (1960) excavated nine test units into the mound proper (Figure 13). The ceramics recovered during these investigations confirmed Griffin's original interpretations and chronological sequence, but the new dataset also served to refine the ceramic chronology of the St. Johns culture period and documented cultural change between the St. Johns I and St. Johns II periods.

Bullen and Sleight (1960) identified a number a features, several postholes in a circular pattern, which indicate that structures were subsequently built on the mound summit (Figure 14). Within the circular pattern, the earth and midden fill had been leveled and covered with a layer of gray dune sand and ash. The circular postholes along with the leveled surface in the center are most securely interpreted as a structure with a prepared floor. The structures were destroyed or removed and then covered with additional shell midden as the mound continued to be utilized in later years (Bullen and Sleight 1960).

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The vertebrate faunal material recovered during Bullen and Sleight's investigations included commonly identified taxa for the St. Johns period such as deer, raccoon, possum, a variety of birds, and unidentified fish. Less commonly identified species such as bottlenose dolphin and shark were identified during these excavations as well. Bone tools such as awls, pins, and handles were identified in a number of test units. A large mammal rib, presumably that of a bear, and some fish bones exhibited cut marks which are likely the result of by removing meat from the animal with a knife.

As a result of Bullen and Sleight's investigation, it was noted that the invertebrate species in earliest layers of mound are almost exclusively clams. Then at about half way up the mound, clam was replaced by oyster as the most commonly identified species. This shift in species composition also coincides with the emergence of St. Johns check stamped ceramic wares within the stratigraphy. The abrupt change in both fauna and ceramic artifacts suggests that the site was occupied and utilized differently between the St. Johns I and St. Johns II periods.

SouthArc, Inc.

In 2002, a cultural resource management company SouthArc, Inc. (SouthArc) conducted an archaeological survey of the park which contains Green Mound. The goals of this survey were threefold. SouthArc sought to compile and synthesize known information on the site, to develop recommendations for site management, and to evaluate the integrity of the remaining archaeological deposits (Erbe, Dickinson, and Wayne 2002). The survey techniques used included a walkover of the site, subsurface testing around the mound, and a canoe survey of the tidal marsh.

The primary goal of the walkover and canoe survey was to delineate the extent of shell and midden deposits. The ground surface and marsh were visually inspected for evidence of material culture as well as evidence of disturbance. The salt marsh and mangrove swamp were probed to identify any midden deposits below ground surface as well. The walkover survey identified shell on the surface at least 75 meters south of the mound.

The subsurface testing consisted of 56 50 X 50 centimeter shovel tests around the mound. The mound itself was not tested. The coastal dunes were considered areas of low probability and tested at 50 meter intervals. The maritime hammock immediately adjacent to the mound was considered high probability and tested at 25 meter intervals. The 12 shovel tests placed on the coastal strand did not produce any artifacts or evidence of human activity. A total of 13 shovel tests within the maritime hammock were positive for cultural material (Figure 15).

Shovel tests were terminated once 30 centimeters of shell was encountered as this level of thickness was sufficient to conclude that the test was in a midden deposit and was not a deposit of eroded materials (Erbe, Dickinson, and Wayne 2002). Shells were the most common item recovered from shovel tests. Some faunal material, primarily fish bones, and 13 St. Johns period ceramics were recovered as well (Erbe, Dickinson, and Wayne 2002).

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Green Mound

Name of Property

Volusia, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

PAST AND CURRENT IMPACTS

According to naturalist Amos W. Butler, Green Mound was whole and undisturbed in 1915. However, like many other mounds and middens in Florida, the shell from Green Mound was mined for use as fill in roads and other construction projects. Between 1922 and 1929, the mound was subjected to several mining episodes (Erbe, Dickinson, and Wayne 2002). By 1933 roughly one-third of the mound was mined and in 1946 the mound was once again subjected to mining for fill leading to the loss of an additional one third of mound (Griffin 1948a). Green Mound was purchased in 1948 by the Green Mound Historical Society, a non-profit organization formed for the sole purpose of preserving the site and preventing further destruction of the mound (Bullen and Sleight 1960). The society then transferred ownership to the Florida Forest Service.

With the exception of two extensive archaeological excavations and erosion, the remaining portions of the site purchased in 1948 remain intact. Previous investigations estimated that over two-thirds of Green Mound had been mined, however, the archaeological survey by SouthArc, Inc. in 2002 concluded that these previous estimations may be exaggerated and confirmed that the remaining mound still possessed undisturbed deposits. This survey also identified associated subsurface midden deposits which extend far beyond the mound itself. In 2004, Christine Newman with the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research and Margi Richard with the town of Ponce Inlet, visited Green Mound to assess the site's condition and to discuss plans for site management. Newman assessed that erosion and furrows caused by foot traffic are the greatest threats to the mound and suggested the construction of a walkway to prevent any further impacts to the site from visitors. Fortunately, the site is not under threat from looting (Newnan and Gensler 2004). The excavation profile walls from Bullen and Sleights 1960's work are still visible. Newnan suggested that the town install interpretive signage and a viewing platform which would allow visitors to view the still intact stratigraphic layers which represent the multiple periods of occupation at Green Mound.

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Green Mound

Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

SUMMARY

The Green Mound site is significant at the local level under Criterion D in the area of Archaeology: Prehistoric for the information that it has yielded and for the information it has the potential to yield concerning prehistoric archaeology in Florida. Surface inspections, shovel testing, and block excavations indicate the mound was constructed and occupied over hundreds of years from the St. Johns I period into the St. Johns II period. The site is further distinguished by its size and intact stratigraphic layers with in situ artifacts which have further defined and developed the regional chronology of the St. Johns cultural tradition.

Green Mound is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its significance as an excellent example of St. Johns period cultures and for offering a comparative understanding of cultural change between the St. Johns I and II periods. Further, the site is protected from further damage or modifications as it is located within a state owned preservation area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The St. Johns culture period (500 B.C. - A.D. 1565) was a time of great social and political change in Northeast Florida. Archaeologist John Goggin describes the St. Johns tradition as, “a pottery using, mound building, semi-sedentary complex probably with agriculture,” (Goggin 1952:68). Archaeologists mark the beginning of the St. Johns tradition, which spans some 2000 years, by the emergence of chalky ceramic wares at around 500 B.C. As the population grew during this time, indigenous people established political centers and permanent or semi-permanent villages marked by large shell and burial mounds (Ste. Clare 1992; Erbe, Dickinson, and Wayne 2002). Geographically, the St. Johns cultural tradition extended throughout the St. Johns river basin from modern day Jacksonville down to Brevard County in the west, along the intracoastal waterways and Atlantic coast to the east, and into the lakes of central Florida (Ste. Claire; Milanich 1996).

The St. Johns tradition has been divided into two periods, St. John I (500 B.C. – A.D. 800) and St. Johns II (A.D. 800 A.D. 1565). This division is based largely on major changes in ceramic treatments and types. Each period has been further divided into subperiods (i.e. St. Johns Ia, Ib, and Ic) based on more distinct characteristics and changes in material culture.

St. Johns I (100 B.C. to A.D. 800)

The St. Johns I period has been subdivided into two subperiods: St. Johns Ia, and Ib. Overall the St. Johns I period is characterized by the beginning of mound burial in the form of low sand mounds which may be truncated cones of merely low rises from 4 to 12 feet in height and the dominance of St. Johns Plain ceramics in village areas. Non-local styles such as Deptford, Weeden Island, and Dunns Creek were either traded or copied and locally manufactured and placed in burial contexts (Endonino et al 2019). Other commonly identified artifacts include shell celts, stone hones, worked fossil bone, hammerstones, mica, and a possible shell bannerstone (Goggin 1952; Erbe, Dickinson, and Wayne 2002). Subsistence strategies of the St. Johns I period were similar to those practiced during the previous Orange period (~2500 – 500 B.C.). Villages and camps were established adjacent to the

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Green Mound

Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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numerous freshwater and coastal areas to increase access to resources for hunting, fishing, and collecting (Milanich 1994). Evidence for the cultivation of plants, particularly the bottle gourd, appears during the St. Johns I period at the Hontoon Island site (8VO182) (Purdy 1991). In Volusia County, St. Johns I period sites are evenly dispersed between the St. Johns River and the waterways on the east coast. However, according to current interpretations, native populations during the St. Johns II period began migrating to the interior portions of the county (Bennett et al. 2019). Table 1 (after Milanich 1994: 247) summarizes the distinguishing characteristics of each St. Johns I subperiod.

Table 1. Distinct characteristics of the St. Johns I subperiods

Subperiod	Distinct Characteristics	Dates
St. Johns Ia	village ceramics almost exclusively St. Johns plain wares	A.D. 100-500
	mounds constructed prior to A.D. 300 contain some Hopewell-Yent complex objects	
	Late Deptford and Swift Creek ceramics traded and copies locally manufactured	
St. Johns Ib	village ceramics almost exclusively St. Johns plain wares	A.D. 500-750
	Weeden Island, Dunns Creek, and St. Johns ceramics in mounds	
	pottery caches in mounds	
	evident Weeden Island influence	

St. Johns II (A.D. 800-1565)

The St. Johns II period has been divided into three subperiods: St. Johns IIA, St. Johns IIB, and St. Johns IIC. The beginning of the St. Johns II period is marked by the emergence of check stamped chalky wares. In general, the St. Johns II period represents a continuance of the subsistence patterns of previous periods, with a heavy dependence on marine and estuarine resources, particularly coquina, oyster and clam. Some shell middens along the coast were over 25 feet high, indicating the presence of large populations. In the later St. Johns II period, motifs and other material culture associated with the Mississippian Ideological Interaction Sphere (formerly the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex) appear at sites in Northwest Florida (King 2007; Knight 2006; Lankford et al. 2011; Reilly and Garber 2007). Other notable artifacts from the St. Johns II period include simple stamped or scored wares, occasional St. Johns cob-marked wares, sherd tempered wares, stone celts, small triangular points, clay effigies, and an assortment of stone, bone, and shell tools and ornaments (Goggin 1952). Mounds became larger and more complex during this period, indicating an increasingly sedentary and stratified society. Based on ethnographic accounts at the time of European contact, indigenous people of this period were Timucuan speaking peoples organized in hereditary chiefdoms and priesthoods (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980; Erbe, Dickinson, and Wayne 2002). Table 2 (after Milanich 1994: 247) summarizes the distinguishing characteristics of each St. Johns II subperiod.

Table 2. Distinct characteristics of the St. Johns II subperiods

Subperiod	Distinct Characteristics	Dates
St. Johns IIA	St. Johns check stamped ceramics appear in village and mound sites	A.D. 750-1050
	increase in number of mounds and villages, suggesting population increase	
	Weeden Island ceramics traded and copied	

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Volusia County, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Subperiod	Distinct Characteristics	Dates
St. Johns IIb	St. Johns check stamped dominant ceramic style	A.D. 1050-1513
	evidence of Mississippian influences	
	Fort Walton and Safety Harbor style ceramics often found in mounds	
St. Johns IIc	St. Johns check stamped dominant ceramic style	A.D. 1513-1565
	artifacts of European origin appear in middens and mounds	
	Timucuan-groups described in sixteenth century European accounts	

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Green Mound archaeological site is significant as it is one of the few remaining large coastal shell mounds and middens that was constructed during the St. Johns culture period in Florida. Griffin (1948a:7) noted that Green Mound is, "one of the last of the once-numerous shell heaps of Florida." Ripley and Bullen (1960) noted that Green Mound was one of the only extant sites of this type. Amos Butler (1915:104-105) surveyed 22 indigenous mounds along the Atlantic Coast and noted that many of them such as the Bill Allen Mound, Riverside Park Mound, and the South Canal Mound were partially or fully destroyed. Though Green Mound was subjected to mining and extensive excavations, it is one of the few remaining sites of its type with in situ artifacts and features which could confirm existing hypotheses or challenge our current assumptions of the St. Johns cultural tradition. As the coastal site continued to be utilized from the St. Johns I into the St. Johns II period, Green Mound provides a rare opportunity to compare material culture from each subperiod within the St. Johns tradition and identify changes and continuities in subsistence strategies, political organization, and ceremonialism.

Green Mound offers a rare glimpse into indigenous lifeways, culture, and adaptation in one specific location from 500 B.C. to the time the first Europeans arrived in Florida. Midden sites contain a variety of artifact types which allow archaeologists to reconstruct past lifeways across time and space. The cumulative data collected from Green Mound illustrates that occupation during the St. Johns I period was significantly different than the St. Johns II period. The composition of faunal species identified suggests the site was occupied year round during the earliest occupations, while the evidence suggest that St. Johns II peoples occupied the site seasonally (Erbe, Dickinson, and Wayne 2002). In addition to differences in site use, major shifts in ceramic styles and subsistence strategies between the St. Johns I and St. Johns II periods were identified at Green Mound. Bullen and Sleight (1960) noted that layers containing St. Johns Plain ceramics were comprised mostly of clams, but that this pattern abruptly shifts when St. Johns check stamped ceramics appear and oysters become the most common invertebrate species.

Green Mound is also significant as initial findings provide evidence of the development of ceremonial or sociopolitical centers during the early St. Johns cultural tradition. Bullen and Sleight (1960) identified a series of features which indicate that a structure was built on what would have been the mound summit at the end of the St. Johns I period. The size and shape of the prepared surface is indicative of a temple constructed for use in or the performance of ritual activity, however these features at Green Mound are too early for a St. Johns temple mound (Bullen and Sleight 1960). Additionally, as previously mentioned, Griffin noted differences in strata composition which indicate that at certain times only shell was deposited onto the mound while at others artifact composition

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 4

Green Mound

Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

is more indicative of daily refuse. The low species diversity, minimal evidence of butchering, and distinct midden layers which may have accumulated from bulk food preparation are all potential indicators of feasting or ceremonial meals according to the parameters outlined by Jackson and Scott (2005). The presence of rarely identified faunal species like whale or dolphin further points to a ceremonial function of the Green Mound as well.

There are a number of contemporaneous and comparable sites to Green Mound including the National Register listed Turtle Mound (8VO109) which was also constructed during the St. Johns period and was thought to have reached over 50 feet in height. Turtle Mound and Green Mound were once lauded as the largest shell mounds in North America (Ste. Clare 1992). Ceramic styles identified in the later occupations of Green Mound are similar to those identified at the Nocoroco site (8VO82) a Timucuan village located to the north on the Halifax River. Directly to the south, the Xynides site (8VO7239), a smaller shell midden is thought to have been associated with Green mound, but interpretations on how these sites are related have not been formally presented (Batun, Dickinson, and Wayne 2007).

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Though Green Mound was subjected to extensive excavations and mining in the early to middle 20th century, the site still holds indefinite potential to answer our questions regarding the rise of social and political complexity, subsistence, and cultural change in ancient Florida. Archaeological field techniques and laboratory technologies have significantly advanced since the most recent formal study at Green Mound. Thus, researchers are able to gather larger datasets while making smaller impacts to non-renewable archaeological resources. The research potential of Green Mound is not limited to the questions listed below. Instead, these questions are simply a few examples which illustrate the information still contained within the site. Should further investigations be conducted at Green Mound, the following archaeological research questions could be addressed:

- 1) Were specific plants and animals exploited seasonally or year round?
- 2) What was the environment like during the St. Johns period in Ponce Inlet? Are extinct bird species like the Great Auk present within the mound?
- 3) Can we see differential access to resources between the elites and non-elites? (species and ceramic comparison between the mound and non-mound midden contexts)
- 4) Was the shift from clams during the St. Johns I to oysters during the St. Johns II period largely driven by environmental change or cultural factors?
- 5) Is there evidence for over harvesting clams that ultimately led to the shift in species composition?
- 6) How does Green Mound confirm or challenge what we know about settlement patterns during the St. Johns period?
- 7) Does the presence of both St. Johns and Deptford style ceramics indicate that the different people groups were occupying the site at different times, or that a single population manufactured both types?
- 8) How did indigenous populations adapt to the coastal environment and how did maritime economies develop?

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Green Mound

Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

- 9) Was each stratigraphic layer in the mound the result of rapid deposition (feasts) or was each layer slowly built up as daily waste was deposited?
- 10) Is there evidence that the function of the mound changed over time?
- 11) Is there any additional evidence of structures constructed on the mound summit(s)?
- 12) What relationship did the inhabitants of Green Mound have with the communities around them?

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1

Green Mound

Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2

Green Mound

Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Green Mound

Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The property boundary corresponds to the lot as recorded in the Volusia County Property Appraiser: 13 16 33 S 400 FT W OF O S BLVD OF N 3695 FT ON OCEAN S OF CURLEWST EXC E 200 FT IN LOTS 1 & 2

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Green Mound site have been established through archaeological investigations including surface inspection, subsurface shovel testing and excavation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Green Mound

Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Additional Documentation (Figures, plans, and historic photos)

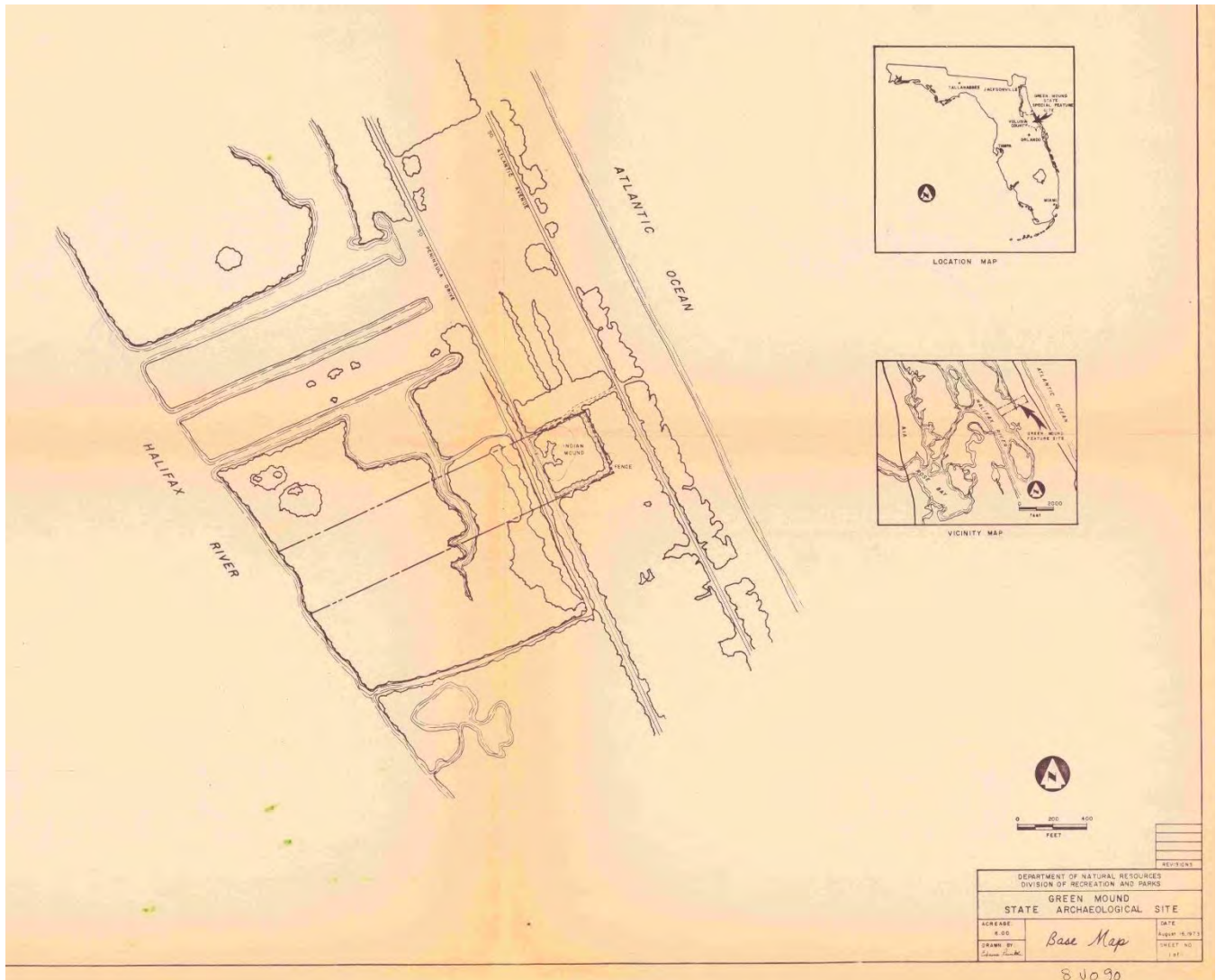


Figure 1. Location of Green Mound (1973)
SOURCE: On file with the Florida Master Site File (8VO90)

United States Department of the Interior
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Green Mound

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N/A

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Figure 2. Looking north from Green Mound in 1922
SOURCE: Small 1922, www.floridamemory.com

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Green Mound

Name of Property

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County and State

N/A

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Figure 3. View from Ponce Preserve tower on the east side of Green Mound.

Green Mound
Volusia County, FL
Amy Zengotita
2018
Facing west
Photo 1 of 6

United States Department of the Interior
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Green Mound

Name of Property

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County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 4. Photograph of Green Mound in 1922
SOURCE: Small 1922, www.floridamemory.com

United States Department of the Interior
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Green Mound

Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Figure 5. Vegetation covering the south side of Green Mound.

Green Mound
Volusia County, FL

Amy Zengotita
2018

Facing north

Photo 2 of 6

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Green Mound

Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Figure 6. Vegetation covering the west side of Green Mound

Green Mound

Volusia County, FL

Amy Zengotita

2018

Facing east

Photo 3 of 6

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Green Mound

Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Add. Doc. Page 7



Figure 7. Green Mound State Archaeological marker on the north side of the mound, facing east.

Green Mound
Volusia County, FL
Amy Zengotita
2018
Facing east
Photo 4 of 6

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section number Add. Doc. Page 8

Green Mound

Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 8. Green Mound live oak in 1922
SOURCE: Small 1922, www.floridamemory.com

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Green Mound

Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Add. Doc. Page 9



Figure 9. Green Mound live oak in 2018.

Green Mound
Volusia County, FL
Amy Zengotita
2018
Facing north
Photo 5 of 6

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Green Mound

Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Add. Doc. Page 10



Figure 10. Walking trail through maritime hammock in the Ponce Preserve park headed toward Green Mound, shell visible on the ground surface.

Green Mound
Volusia County, FL
Amy Zengotita
2018
Facing north
Photo 6 of 6

United States Department of the Interior
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Green Mound

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N/A

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The standing face of the southern half of Green Mound. Centuries of Indian occupation are represented in its depth. —Photo by Grenell.

Figure 11. View of the southern half of Green Mound with visible stratigraphy
SOURCE: Griffin 1948a

United States Department of the Interior
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Section number Add. Doc. Page 12

Green Mound

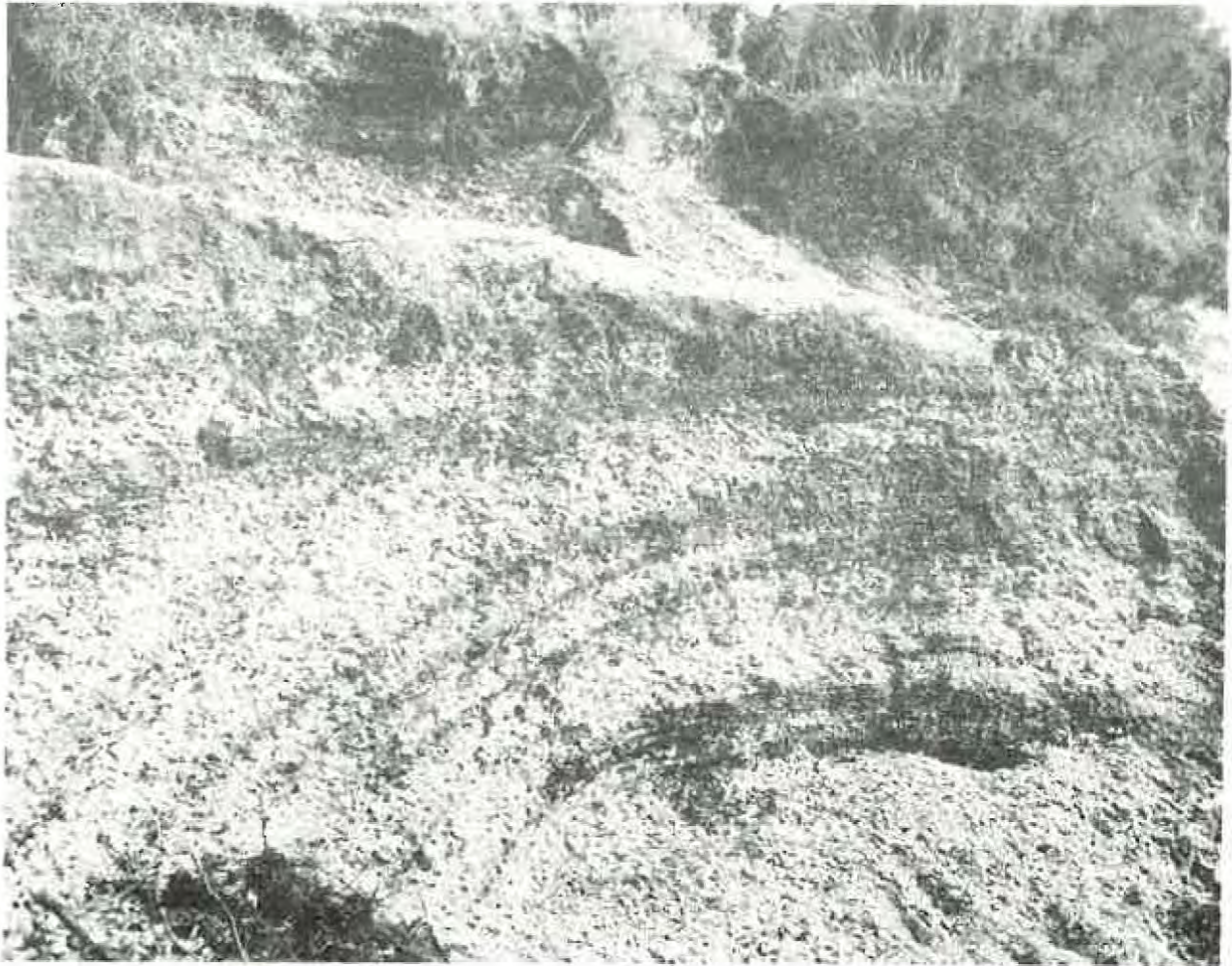
Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



*View of a portion of Green Mound, showing superimposed strata.
The dark streaks are occupation levels.*

—Photo by Grenell.

Figure 12. Example of light and dark bands within the stratigraphy at Green Mound.
SOURCE: Griffin 1948a

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Green Mound

Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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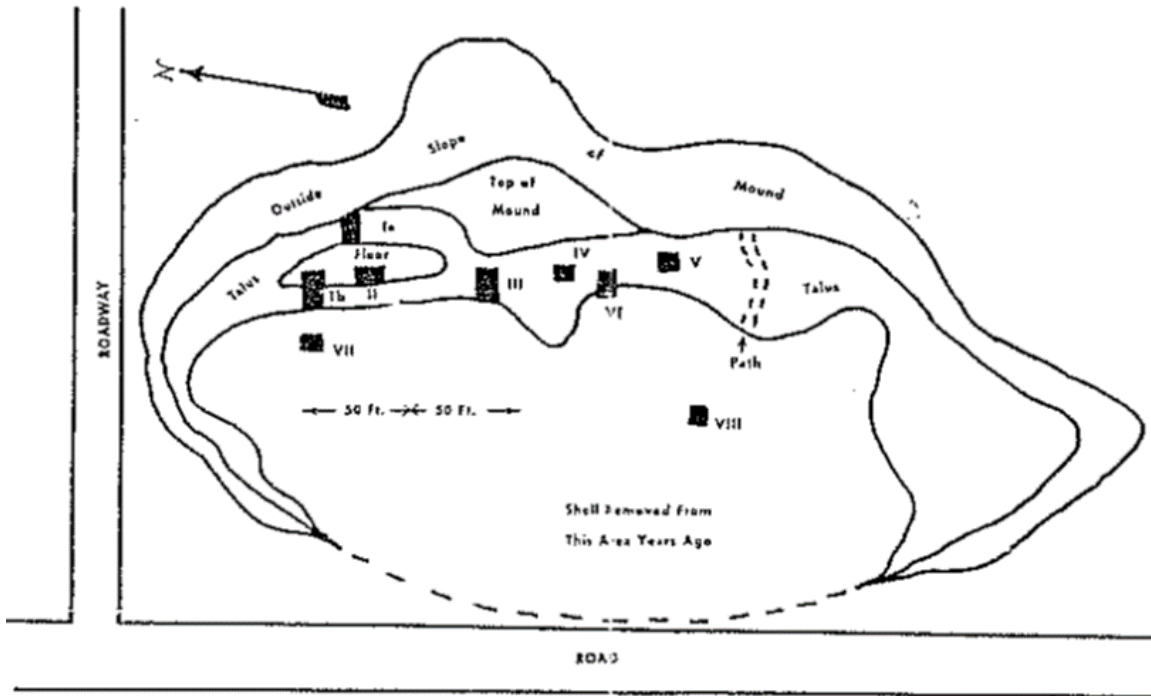


Figure 13. Location of Bullen and Sleights excavation units
SOURCE: Bullen and Sleight 1960

United States Department of the Interior
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Green Mound

Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Figure 14. William J. Bryant at Test site 1b
SOURCE: Bullen and Sleight 1960

Green Mound

Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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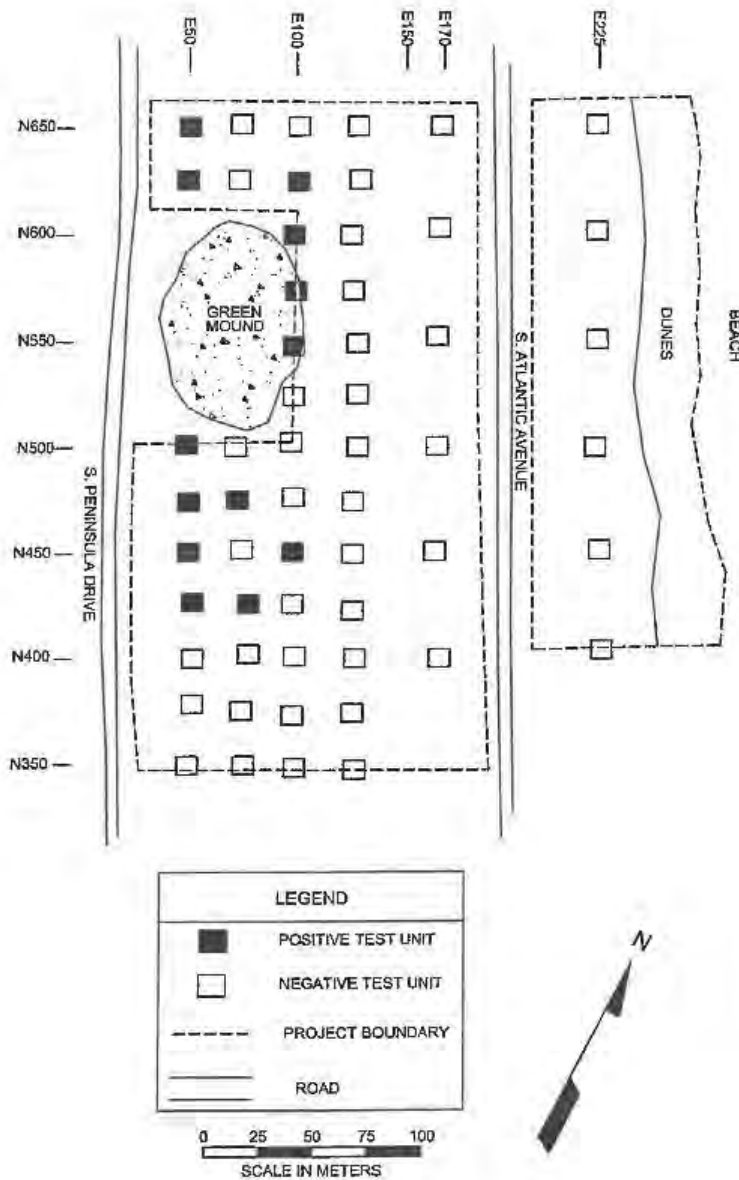


Figure 15. Location of 2002 shovel tests by SouthArc, Inc.
SOURCE: Erbe, Dickinson, and Wayne 2002

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1

Green Mound

Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Name of Property: Green Mound, 8VO90

City or Vicinity: Ponce Inlet

County: Volusia State: Florida

Photographer: Amy Zengotita

Date Taken: March 2, 2018

Description of the Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View from Ponce Preserve tower on the east side of Green Mound, facing east _ FL _ Volusia County _ Green Mound_0001

Name of Property: Green Mound, 8VO90

City or Vicinity: Ponce Inlet

County: Volusia State: Florida

Photographer: Amy Zengotita

Date Taken: March 2, 2018

Description of the Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Vegetation covering the south side of Green Mound, facing north _ FL _ Volusia County _ Green Mound_0002

Name of Property: Green Mound, 8VO90

City or Vicinity: Ponce Inlet

County: Volusia State: Florida

Photographer: Amy Zengotita

Date Taken: March 2, 2018

Description of the Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Vegetation covering the west side of Green Mound, facing east _ FL _ Volusia County _ Green Mound_0003

Name of Property: Green Mound, 8VO90

City or Vicinity: Ponce Inlet

County: Volusia State: Florida

Photographer: Amy Zengotita

Date Taken: March 2, 2018

Description of the Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Green Mound State Archaeological marker on the north side of the mound, facing east _ FL _ Volusia County _ Green Mound_0004

Name of Property: Green Mound, 8VO90

City or Vicinity: Ponce Inlet

County: Volusia

Photographer: Amy Zengotita

Date Taken: March 2, 2018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 2

Green Mound

Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Description of the Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Green Mound live oak in 2018, facing north_ FL_ Volusia County_ Green Mound_0005

Name of Property: Green Mound, 8VO90

City or Vicinity: Ponce Inlet

County: Volusia

Photographer: Amy Zengotita

Date Taken: March 2, 2018

Description of the Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Walking trail through maritime hammock in the Ponce Preserve park headed toward Green Mound, shell visible on the ground surface, facing north_ FL_ Volusia County_ Green Mound_0006

Green Mound State Archaeological Site

Ponce Inlet, Volusia County
Florida 33127

Lat./Long. Coordinates:


29.115652 -80.950304

UTM:

17R 504835 3220800

Datum: WGS84

Legend

 Proposed NR Boundary

Date: 7/2/2018

N

1:10,000

0 425 850 1,700 Feet

0 105 210 420 Meters

Basemap Source: 2013 National
Geographic Society, i-cubed



Green Mound State Archaeological Site

Ponce Inlet, Volusia County
Florida 33127

Lat./Long. Coordinates:


29.115652 -80.950304

UTM:

17R 504835 3220800

Datum: WGS84

Legend

 Proposed NR Boundary

Date: 7/2/2018

N

1:2,000

0 80 160 320 Feet

0 20 40 80 Meters

Basemap Source: Source: Esri,
DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar
Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,
USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping,
Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo,
and the GIS User Community











Designated
Historic Tree



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 4/20/2020 Date of Pending List: 5/13/2020 Date of 16th Day: 5/28/2020 Date of 45th Day: 6/4/2020 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 6/4/2020 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Green Mound is a 3.21-acre, pre-contact archeological site consisting of a shell mound and associated midden deposits, located within Ponce Preserve Park, a 41-acre state owned parcel. The mound is comprised of freshwater and marine shells, invertebrates, tools and other artifacts, and represents episodic deposition of cultural materials capped by dune sand. As such, it provides important documentation of seasonality and changing residence and subsistence patterns of the area's pre-contact occupants.

After having been heavily mined for road fill in the early decades of the twentieth century, Green Mound was acquired in 1948 by a group intent upon its preservation and was subsequently transferred to a state agency.

Today the mound measures roughly 125 X 50 m horizontally and is ca. 10 m in height. The site has been subject to archeological investigation by both avocational and professional archeologists, the later commencing in the 1940s with detailed stratigraphic excavation of the mound by John W. Griffin who performed detailed study of the ceramic and shell assemblages. Work by subsequent investigators in the 1950s further refined the relative chronological sequence established for the site based on its ceramic sequence and paid particular attention to the faunal assemblage and information it revealed regarding seasonality and length of occupation. More recent collections management work at the site involved reconsideration and synthesis of notes and records from previous excavations, reexamination of artifact collections, and was accompanied by pedestrian and limited subsurface survey work. This effort confirms that the site retains undisturbed deposits, potentially in excess of the 30% intact figure previously estimated for the site. The National Register documentation notes that the site retains integrity of location, setting, materials, and feeling. Equally important, it retains excellent subsurface integrity.

In addition the the data the site has yielded to date, including its role in further defining and developing the regional (as in northeast Florida) chronology of the St. Johns cultural tradition, Green Mound retains significant data potential for expanding archeologists' and others' understanding of culture change between the St. Johns I and St. Johns II periods, which saw a shift from year round occupation of the site to only seasonal occupation, respectively. The nomination presents important research questions in Section 8, pp. 1-2 to which the site can speak, and also notes the site's important comparative value as an

analytical foil for comparison/contrast with data from other sites, including Turtle Mound (8VO109), Nocoroco site (8VO82), and Xynides site (8VO7239).

Recommendation/
Criteria

Green Mound is recommended for listing under Criterion D (in the area of significance of Archeology/Prehistory), at the local level of significance, with an associated period of significance of 500 BC - AD 1565 (i.e., spanning the St. Johns I and St. Johns II periods in the local pre-contact culture history sequence through the arrival of Europeans in Florida). The site is located in a state park and preserve, and its location is widely known.

Reviewer Julie Ernstein

Discipline Archeologist

Telephone (202)354-2217

Date 6/4/2020

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



2018 AUG -6 P 1:38

Florida House of Representatives

Representative Thomas J. Leek

District 25

District Office:

149 S. Ridgewood Ave., Suite 210
Daytona Beach, FL 32114
386-238-4865
386-238-4867 (fax)

Tallahassee Office:

402 House Office Building
402 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399
(850) 717-5025

Email: Tom.Leek@myfloridahouse.com

July 30, 2018

Mr. Ruben A. Acosta, Survey & Registration Supervisor
Bureau of Historic Preservation
R.A. Gray Building
500 S. Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

Re: Green Mound State Archaeological Site National Register Nomination

Dear Mr. Acosta,

Rubert Longstreet set out on a bike ride in December, 1947 to observe birds. When he stopped his bike at Green Mound that crisp morning he realized the mound would soon be destroyed. Shell was being carried away by the truckloads as a convenient and useful way of paving roads. He realized the only way to save Green Mound was to buy it from the owner, a realtor named Robert Greene. Longstreet, who had spent most of his life in education (Longstreet Elementary in Daytona is named for him) contacted John Griffin, a former student and the state's first official archaeologist. Through their determination, creative negotiating skills and community involvement Green Mound was purchased and The Green Mound Historical Society was organized.

With that same spirit of preserving history and archaeological integrity I wish to offer support to the nomination of the Green Mound Archaeological Site to the National Register of Historic Places. Thank you for your kind consideration of this nomination.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "T. Leek", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Thomas J. Leek
State Representative
lp



THE FLORIDA SENATE

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:
Education, *Chair*
Regulated Industries, *Vice Chair*
Appropriations Subcommittee on the Environment
and Natural Resources
Health Policy
Transportation

JOINT COMMITTEE:
Joint Committee on Public Counsel Oversight

SENATOR DOROTHY L. HUKILL
14th District

August 9, 2018

Mr. Ruben Acosta
Survey & Registration Supervisor
Bureau of Historic Preservation
R.A. Building
500 S. Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

Dear Mr. Acosta:

I am pleased to express my support for the nomination of the Green Mound Archaeological Site to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Green Mound is one of the largest Pre-Columbian shell mounds in the United States. Located in Ponce Inlet, Florida, the peak of the mound is the highest elevation in the city. At one time, it stood at forty feet above sea level. In 1933, a significant portion of the mound had been mined for shells used in road construction and with natural erosion it has been reduced in height by about 10 feet.

Green Mound is part of our archaeological heritage and should be preserved to share its story with current and future generations.

Thank you for considering my nomination for the Green Mound State Archaeological Site to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dorothy L. Hukill".

Dorothy L. Hukill
State Senator, District 14

REPLY TO:

- 209 Dunlawton Avenue, Unit 17, Port Orange, Florida 32127 (386) 304-7630 FAX: (888) 263-3818
- 434 Delannoy Avenue, Suite 204, Cocoa, Florida 32922 (321) 634-3549
- 406 Senate Office Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5014

Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov

JOE NEGRON
President of the Senate

ANITERE FLORES
President Pro Tempore



Town of Ponce Inlet

4300 South Atlantic Avenue

Ponce Inlet, Florida 32127

Phone: (386) 236-2150

Fax: (386) 322-6717

www.ponce-inlet.org

July 11, 2018

Mr. Ruben A. Acosta
Division of Historical Resources
R.A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

Dear Mr. Acosta,

I understand that the Green Mound State Archaeological Site, 4400 South Peninsula Drive, Ponce Inlet, FL, has been proposed for nomination for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and wish to express my strong support for this nomination as it goes before the Florida National Register Review Board on August 9, 2018.

The Green Mound is one of the best preserved and last remaining shell mounds in the region and the Town is honored to be the caretakers of this site for all to enjoy. The site holds a rich history of the prehistoric Florida Indians who inhabited the site for hundreds of years with artifacts dating back to the St. Johns I period (500 BC – 800 AD). The community has seen value in this site since 1948, when the Green Mound Historical Society was formed to protect the Mound from further shell mining as in 1933, a significant portion of the mound had been mined for shells to be used in road construction. R.J. Longstreet led the formation of the Historical Society and purchased the land on which the Mound stands for preservation.

As Mayor of Ponce Inlet, I am honored for the Board to consider this property for the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

Gary L. Smith, Mayor
Town of Ponce Inlet



VOLUSIA COUNTY COUNCIL

2018 JUL 23 A 11:32
31600 PLYMOUTH HAVEN RD
DELAND FL 32720

ED KELLEY
COUNTY CHAIR

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Dr. FRED LOWRY
DISTRICT 5

GEORGE RECKTENWALD
INTERIM COUNTY
MANAGER

July 18, 2018

Mr. Ruben A. Acosta, Survey & Registration Supervisor
Bureau of Historic Preservation
R.A. Gray Building
500 S. Bronough St.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

Re: Green Mound State Archaeological Site National Register Nomination

Dear Mr. Acosta:

The Volusia County Council enthusiastically supports the nomination of the Green Mound Archaeological Site to the National Register of Historic Places. We in Volusia County have a special connection with John W. Griffin, the first archaeologist employed by the State of Florida in 1946. He attended Seabreeze High School in Daytona Beach and spent his time exploring area woods to discover the mounds and middens left behind by Volusia's native people. One of his discoveries was Green Mound.

He wrote in 1948: *Green Mound is of interest to not only archaeologists, but to historians as it reveals the culture of a Floridian group of natives and scientists as well with its unique botany of rare plants. When Green Mound is properly developed as a monument, the public in general will discover its value. They will find that the site tells a story of great interest—the story of the Florida Indian, how he lived, and how his way of life changed through time. And this story will be told on the site at which it happened.*

We agree with John Griffin. Green Mound is part of our rich archaeological heritage and is worthy of preservation. Thank you for considering this nomination.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ed Kelley".

Ed Kelley, Chair
Volusia County Council



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

RON DESANTIS
Governor

LAUREL M. LEE
Secretary of State

March 13, 2020

Joy Beasley, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Beasley:

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination for **Green Mound (FMSF#: 8VO00090) in Volusia County**, to the National Register of Historic Places. The related materials (digital images, maps, and site plan) are included.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6364 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ruben A. Acosta".

Ruben A. Acosta
Supervisor, Survey & Registration
Bureau of Historic Preservation

RAA/raa

Enclosures