NPS Form 10-900-b
(June 1991)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED 2280
SEP 24 1996
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM

This form is for used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

__x__ New Submission ____ Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Archeological Resources of Everglades National Park

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

The Paleoindian Period in Florida	ca. 12,000 - 7500 BC
The Archaic Period in Florida	7500 - 500 BC
The Glades Tradition of South Florida	500 B.C. to A D. 1700
European Exploration and Settlement of the Everglades	A.D. 1500 to A.D. 1840
Seminole History in the Everglades	A.D. 1716 to 1946
Historic American Settlement and Activity in the Everglades	A.D. 1870 to 1947

C. Form Prepared by

name/title Margo Schwadron\Archeological Technician

organization National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center date April 1996

street & number 2035 E. Paul Dirac Drive, Johnson Building, Box 7 telephone (904) 580-3011

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32310

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature and title of certifying official — Date

Suzanne P. Walker / Deputy SHPO — 8/28/96

State or Federal agency and bureau

9/27/96

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

for Barbara A. Fitch — 11/5/96

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

E. HISTORIC CONTEXTS

The Everglades National Park occupies 1,400,533 acres of the southern tip of Florida in Monroe, Dade, and Collier Counties. The park is essentially a vast plain near sea level. Excluding localized outcrops of bedrock, maximum elevation is seven to eight feet along the northern boundary. The center of the plain forms a slight depression approximately ten miles wide, known as the Shark River Slough, down which the waters of Lake Okeechobee in former years slowly flowed to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Everglades National Park offers archaeologists and planners a number of opportunities and challenges. Extensive coastal and interior wetlands, and a largely subtropical environment have resulted in the development of a cultural system unique within the United States. Data from large field projects, county surveys, and syntheses published in the last decade, along with a half-century-long tradition of scientific archeology, provide a core of knowledge on which to build future studies, preservation and management programs. This multiple property nomination consists of four archeological districts and three individual archeological sites (Figure 1).

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (CA. 12000 - 7500 B.C.)

Paleoindians were the first human inhabitants of North America, who migrated over the Bering Straight from Asia during the late Pleistocene geologic period. By 14,000 B.P. (12,050 B.C.), Paleoindian populations had migrated to most areas of the New World (Anderson 1990). The Paleoindian period is characterized by a sophisticated adaptive subsistence strategy, including the hunting of Pleistocene megafauna and collection of many varieties of floral and faunal resources. Subsistence was based on a lifestyle of seasonal migration and temporary settlements. The material culture of the Paleoindian period is characterized by lithic artifacts, particularly large, lanceolate projectile points. Artifacts manufactured from organic materials such as wood, bone, plant fiber and shell are rare, due to their perishability in acidic soil. Paleoindian site types include base camps and villages, quarries, short term camps, kill sites and isolated projectile point finds.

Two important Paleoindian sites in south Florida that have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places are the Warm Mineral Springs (8SO19)(Cockrell and Murphy 1978) and the Little Salt Spring (8SO 18)(Clausen et al. 1979) sites. Both of these sites consist of large limestone sinkholes that were apparently dry during much of the Paleoindian Period due to lower sea levels. The evidence of occupation occurs on the now submerged ledges of these karst features. A model for the locations of Paleoindian sites has been proposed by Cockrell and Murphy (1978), and the existence of submerged sites off Florida's coastline that reflect the lower sea level during this period is indicated. Archeologists are giving increasing attention to the high probability of inundated Paleoindian sites located in riverine, lagoon, marsh and coastal environments of the South Florida region. Presently, no evidence of Paleoindian sites is known for the area of the Everglades.

ARCHAIC PERIOD (7500 - 500 B.C.)

The Archaic period is divided into three broad temporal divisions based mainly on stylistic changes in projectile points, and of the introduction of fiber-temperd pottery in the Late Archaic period. These periods are the Early Archaic period (7500 - 5000 B.C.), the Middle Archaic period (5000 - 3000 B.C.) and the Late Archaic period (3000- 500 B.C.) (Milanich 1994). The Archaic period in general may be characterized by a shift to increased sedentism, dependence on hunting, fishing and gathering, and the development of an egalitarian form of social organization (Russo 1990). The material culture of the Archaic period can be characterized by projectile point types (Bullen 1975). Other lithic artifacts, such as scrapers, knives, perforators, drills, choppers, flake knives, scrapers, hammerstones and large amounts of lithic debitage also characterize Archaic sites. Other material culture, such as bone and shell tools, worked wood, baskets, cloth, beads and canoes have been found in Archaic period contexts, but are not necessarily diagnostic of the period. Pottery first appears in the Late Archaic period around 2000 B.C., in the form of fiber-tempered Orange Wares (Russo 1990). Archaic period site types include lithic scatters, villages, quarries, cave sites, cemeteries and middens.

Some shell work sites in the Ten Thousand Islands Archeological District suggest the possibility of a pre-Glades or Archaic period occupation, dating to 1000 BC. The earliest solid evidence of an archaic occupation near the Everglades is the Bay West Site, a cypress pond mortuary located in Collier County, northeast of the city of Naples (Beriault et al. 1981). This site is located on the western fringe of the Big Cypress Swamp. The radiocarbon dates derived from associated organic materials at the Bay West Site indicate a temporal range of 5500 B.P. to 7000 B.P. (Beriault et al. 1981). The discovery of this site strongly suggests that similar sites may occur within the Big Cypress Swamp proper, although none was found during the 1983 Southeast Archeological Center survey of the Big Cypress National Preserve. Archaic Period sites also occur along the southwest Florida coast, such as Horrs Island, a pre-ceramic shell midden site, date between 5000 to 4000 B.P. (McMichael 1979). In South Florida, the Key Marco site is the best representative for the fiber-tempered pottery period (Griffin 1988). Other important Archaic period sites, listed in the National Register of Historic Places include the Little Salt Spring site (8SO18) and the Warm Mineral Springs site (8SO19), and the Windover Site (8BR246, NR 1987). The Windover Site is an Archaic submerged cemetery, located in a peat bog that has provided extraordinary preservation of human brain tissue, textiles, skeletal remains, and floral material (Doran 1986).

Widmer (1983) has proposed that the lack of Archaic or Pre-Glades components within the interior Big Cypress Swamp and the Everglades is due to the area's dryness at this time (5500 - 4500 B.P.). This time period was too dry for anything but sporadic utilization because human habitation was restricted to a region which included both the coastal estuaries and their immediately adjacent terrestrial zones.

THE GLADES TRADITION (500 B.C. - A.D. 1700)

The entire area of South Florida was designated the Glades Culture Area by Matthew Stirling (1936). The culture area was subsequently sub-divided by Goggin (1947) into three sub-areas of which two were designated by the names of tribal groups that were present in South Florida at the time of European contact (Figure 2). Goggin's sub-area divisions underwent change as new data emerged. More recent attempts to subdivide the South Florida area have resulted in the abandonment of the names used by Goggin in favor of terms that more precisely reflected the areas natural and cultural differences without assigning a misleading temporal qualifier. The Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:22) version renames the Glades Culture Area as the South Florida Culture Area with three sub-divisions (Figure 3). The Carr and Beriault (1984) version retains the South Florida Culture Area designation, but further sub-divides the area into five sub-areas (Figure 4).

Widmer proposes the following scenario for the environmental and cultural conditions that led to the development of the Glades Tradition within the Big Cypress Swamp and the Everglades (Widmer 1983:361):

> By 2,700 B.P. (750 B.C.), the sea level rises and slows to a position which is optimal for the formation of highly productive coastal environments. Also at this time, the interior, terrestrial environments are found in their contemporary spatial distributions. It is suggested that the productivity of the coastal environment subsequent to this date is considerably greater than in the previous Pre-Glades Period from 5500 to 2700 B.P. This is a result of increased area of coastal ecosystems, increased productivity in these ecosystems as a result of increased sedimentation and water flow from the interior, and increased productivity of the freshwater aquatic swamp zone which now flanks the coastal zone. This latter swamp is known as the Big Cypress Swamp. None of the conditions suggested above prevailed in south Florida prior to 2700 B.P.. Thus, a remarkable hydric environment, forming a continuum of fresh to salt water from east to west is now seen in the south Florida region. These environmental conditions are of such dramatic change that we see a complete transformation in the cultural adaptation in south Florida subsequent to this date. This adaptation is known as the Glades Tradition (Goggin 1947).

Goggin defined the Glades Tradition as follows:

> It is based on the exploitation of the food resources of the tropical coastal waters, with secondary dependence of game and some use of wild plant foods. Agriculture was apparently never practiced, but pottery was extensively used (Goggin 1949:28).
>
> The relation of the people of the Glades Tradition to the environment was very close. All food was derived from wild products systematically gathered in their season. Seafood was perhaps the most important food source, and apparently many varieties were eaten. The use of many minor forms suggests a systematic testing of the local species to determine the shellfish suited for food. Other marine foods included such diverse forms as whales and echinoderms, sharks, crabs, rays and crawfish. Even sailfish and marlin were obtained in the Gulf Stream (Goggin 1949:29).

It was Goggin (1939, 1940, 1947, and 1950) who defined three periods for the Glades Tradition based on decorated ceramic types. These types have proven to be effective time markers for the area, and have since been correlated with radiocarbon determinations (Griffin 1976, 1984; Ehrenhard et al. 1978, 1979, 1980; Ehrenhard and Taylor 1980; Taylor and Komara 1983). Table 1 shows the relative chronological positions for the pottery types in relation to the Glades periods and sub-periods.

TABLE 1: CHRONOLOGY OF THE GLADES TRADITION IN RELATION TO DIAGNOSTIC CERAMIC TYPES*

Glades IIIc **A.D. 1513-1700**
Same as period IIIb; appearance of European artifacts

Glades IIIb **AD. 1400-1513**
Almost no decorated ceramics; Glades Tooled rims.

Glades IIIa **A.D. 1200-1400**
Appearance of Surfside Incised (parallel incised lines below rim); some lip grooving.

Glades IIc **A.D. 1000-1200**
Almost no decorated ceramics; some grooved lips; Plantation Pinched (finger-pinched indentations below rim).

Glades IIb **A.D. 900-1000**
Key Largo Incised still majority decorated type; some incision on rims and some lip-grooving; Matecumbe Incised appears (cross-hatched incisions below rim).

Glades IIa **A.D. 750-900**
Appearance of Key Largo Incised (loops or arches incised below rim); Sanibel Incised (ticking to form running lines of inverted V's below rim); Opa Locka Incised (half-circles or arches incised in vertical rows with open sides down below rim); Miami Incised (diagonal parallel incised lines below rim).

Glades I (late) **A.D. 500-750**
Appearance of decorated pottery (less than 10% of ceramics at sites); Cane Patch Incised (incised looping line with stab-and-drag type punctations, below rim); Fort Drum Incised (vertical or diagonal ticking on lip or rim); Fort Drum Punctated (punctations around vessel below rim).

Glades I **500 B.C.-AD.500**
First appearance of sand-tempered pottery (Glades Plain); no decoration.

*** Adapted from Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:234 Table 4). Based on Goggin (1947,1949) and on unpublished data from the Bear Lake site (EVER-058, 8MO33) provided by John W. Griffin.**

The following sequence is based on the work of Griffin (1988) and cited from Kozuch (1990). The Glades ceramic sequence begins at ca. 2500 B.P. with the appearance of two undecorated ceramic wares, Glades Plain and Goodland Plain, both of which contain quartz paste inclusions (perhaps as temper), but which are much finer in the latter. Earlier ceramics, most notably fiber-tempered pottery, have been found at scattered sites in the Everglades region, but are extremely rare, for instance, in the Everglades National Park itself (Carr and Beriault 1984; Griffin 1988:132). Quartz tempered ceramics probably also exist in portions of the Everglades region, and if they are temporally comparable to northern Florida, appear by ca. 2500 B.P. The period from roughly 2500 B.P. to A.D. 1 is often referred to as the pre-Glades period because it precedes the Glades ceramic sequence. As research progresses, a taxonomy for these pre-A.D. 1 cultural assemblages will no doubt be forthcoming.

Ceramics made of Glades paste, which is characterized by a temper of medium-sized, white, water-worn quartz sand and fine grit (Willey 1949b), first appear in the Glades I early period (A.D. 1-500). Plain ceramics are present in this and all subsequent Everglades periods, making it difficult to establish ceramic based chronologies for sites that contain only plain ceramics.

The Glades I late period (A.D. 500-800) is marked by the presence of a number of incised and punctated types. Griffin (1988:139) suggests that in south Florida, the practice of incising pottery originated in southwest Florida. Approximately 170 sites are recorded in south and southeast Florida for the Glades I period.

Incised pottery continues in the Glades IIa (A.D. 800-900) and IIb (A.D. 900-1100) periods, but is abandoned, along with other types of decoration, in the Glades IIc period (A.D. 1100-1200) (Griffin 1988:141). About 270 Glades II sites are recorded from this time.

During the Glades III period, incised ceramics (differing in motif, however, from those of Glades IIb) are found in the Glades IIIa period (A.D. 1200-1400), but not in Glades IIIb (A.D. 1400-1600). St. Johns Check Stamped and Glades Tooled are found in the Glades IIIb and c periods; some European artifacts are present in the sixteenth century and increase in the Glades IIIc period (A.D. 1600-1700). Around 280 Glades III sites are known.

The material culture of the Glades tradition also includes tools manufactured from limestone, sandstone, grooved pebbles and plumets. The Glades region is absent of chert deposits, so such artifacts are rare (Milanich 1994). Instead, bone was extensively used to manufacture pins, awls, fids and points, and shells were used to make picks, hammers, adzes, celts, gouges, chisels, awls, knives, anvils, scrapers, cups, and dippers. Fish spines, stingray tails, shark teeth, animal jaws, and turtle shells were also utilized. In addition, the material culture assemblages recovered from the Glades region include a large variety of shell beads, fish vertebrae ornaments, worked teeth, animal figurines, and wooden artifacts such as anthropomorphic figurines, bowls, canoe paddles and wooden pounders (Milanich 1994). Most of the wooden artifacts were recovered from wet sites in the Glades, such as the Key Marco site (Cushing 1897).

Fish remains were numerically most abundant among faunal remains from the neighboring Big Cypress National Preserve (Wing 1984). The small size of the fish remains suggests a netting technique. In addition, use of marine animals was shown to decrease as the distance from the coast increased. The species of animals exploited did not change through time. Griffin (1988:284-288) gives a useful presence/absence list of the faunal remains recovered from south Florida sites. Faunal analysis from the Granada Site in Miami (in Griffin et al. 1985) revealed that over 50% of the biomass represented came from sharks and rays, 28% from sea turtle, and 11% from deer, with the other categories contributing less than 10%. Vertebrate usage was virtually unchanged from Glades I to Glades IIIb, with aquatic resources far outweighing the other

categories. Molluscan utilization has not been formally examined to determine the percentage of animal flesh which contributed to the diet, although shell middens reveal that a wide range of both gastropods and bivalves were used (Kozuch 1990).

Floral remains are preserved far less often than faunal remains, making it difficult to discover which plant resources were targeted. C. Margaret Scarry (1985a) analyzed botanical remains from the Granada Site and concluded that a limited number of plants (false mastic, cocoplum, cabbage palm, saw palmetto, sea grape, and hog plum) were collected. These results should be seen as preliminary. Many more studies of botanical remains need to be done in order to recognize patterns of plant use.

The analyses of faunal and floral remains from the Granada Site both suggested great stability in subsistence patterns throughout the period A.D. 1 to historic contact (Griffin 1988:384). Such stability may reflect environmental conditions which were unchanging over that same period (Kozuch1990).

Athens (1983) defines four types of south Florida sites: primary habitation, secondary habitation, resource procurement/ processing, and mound sites. Griffin's (1988) summary of the Everglades National Park survey showed that 77.5% of the sites were earth middens, 19% were shell middens, and 12% were shell works. Of special interest are mounds and the circular earthworks in south Florida studied by Carr (1985). Although most of these are in the Okeechobee area, two (in Dade County) are known (Carr 1985), and many others may be present in south Florida.

Griffin (1988:263) has plotted most of the known sites in the region. Many more shell middens occur in the Ten Thousand Islands region than anywhere else along the coast. The Big Cypress National Preserve east of the Ten Thousand Islands region also has a concentration of sites. Along the freshwater Shark River there is a cluster of small sites which may link up with a cluster of sites in central and eastern Dade County (Griffin 1988:264; also see Carr 1981b). Much of the area south of Shark River Slough appears to have been sparsely populated.

It has been suggested that the major route for peoples entering the south Florida area was from the north (Goggin 1949), and that the cultures in the Everglades and the Florida Keys are somewhat later than related ones to the north (Milanich and Fairbanks 1983:27). However, Widmer (1983:363) suggests that sufficient evidence of early occupation now exists to demonstrate an in situ development of the Glades Tradition.

EUROPEAN EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT (A.D. 1500 - 1840)

At the time of Juan Ponce de Leon's arrival in 1513, there was a thriving population in the south Florida area, with at least four separate tribes: the Calusa in southwest Florida, and the Tequesta, Jega, and Ais along the east coast. Estimates of the aboriginal population at the time of contact indicate that about 20,000 Indians were living in the area of south Florida (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Ethnographic accounts of these tribes relate that at the time of contact the Calusa were the dominant tribe, extracting tribute and forming alliances by marriage with other south Florida tribes (Goggin and Sturtevant 1964).

Ponce de Leon's first contact with the Indians was most likely with the Ais (Griffin 1988). He later visited with the Tequesta at Biscayne Bay and later, the Calusa, at Charlotte Harbor. Ponce de Leon made a second voyage in 1521. Other Spanish expeditions, including those of Alaminos, Narvaez, De Soto, Fontaneda and Menendez de Aviles, explored areas in south Florida. Most of these expeditions made landfall north of the Everglades, but a few early maps show this area of the Florida peninsula (Paige 1986).

In the sixteenth century, Phillip II, the Hasburg monarch of Spain, decided to attempt a Spanish expansion in Florida and a possible settlement into the Everglades coastal area. In 1566, Menendez negotiated with Calusa and Tequesta chiefs in hopes of gaining their loyalty to Spain. Pedro de Aviles Menendez planned to establish Roman Catholic missions, but Indian hostility forced the Spanish to abandon attempts to establish permanent settlements in the Calusa territory. By the 1750s, Spanish fishermen were catching mullet in Charlotte Harbor, and there is evidence that they established fishing camps in the Everglades. The Spanish continued fishing activities in this area into the 1840s.

By A.D. 1763, the English gained control of Florida, and the Tequesta and Calusa populations had been reduced to several hundred. These tribal remnants were reported to have migrated to Cuba with the Spanish (Romans 1775). Some tribal members assimilated European ways, but others retreated back into the Everglades where they would not be followed. During the Seminole Wars, the Seminoles referred to groups of Spanish speaking Indians living in the Everglades (Paige 1986).

SEMINOLE HISTORY (1716 to 1946)

The Everglades National Park was and is occupied by the Seminole Indians, a group originally affiliated with the Creek Indians of southern Georgia and Alabama. Several scholars have formulated chronological schemes for the Seminole, with a few differences in detail and chronology (Fairbanks 1978, Sturtevant 1971, Weisman 1989). Seminole history in Florida is generally divided into four periods: (1) Colonization, 1716-1760; (2) Enterprise, 1760-1820; (3) Removal and Withdrawal, 1820-1880; and (4) Modern Crystallization, 1880-present (Russo 1990).

Colonization (1716-1760) and Enterprise Period (1760-1820)

Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Creek immigrants who had settled in North Florida were continuously driven out from their settlements by European and American expansion. The Seminoles, as they were referred to after the eighteenth century, moved farther south into remote areas of Florida. By the nineteenth century, the Seminoles permanently settled in the Everglades, their present homeland (Russo 1990).

Removal and Withdrawal Period (1820 - 1880)

In 1832, the Treaty of Payne's Landing called for the complete removal of the Seminoles from the territory of Florida, which precipitated the Second Seminole War of 1835-1842 (Russo 1990). The war resulted in a dramatic depopulation of the Seminoles. A small group of remaining Seminoles fled to the protective hammocks and swamps of the Everglades, where they successfully settled. Information on settlement patterns for the Seminole during this period of stress and rapid change is scarce. Griffin (1988) suggests that the Seminoles reverted to a clan camp form of settlement, in which there was probably an average of ten people per camp.

Seminole subsistence and economy during the removal and withdrawal period was challenging. The land in the Everglades was not suitable for the traditional forms of agriculture. Subsistence level gardening of corn, sugarcane, rice, sweet potatoes, melons and zamia, and the raising of a small amount of hogs, chickens and cattle provided their main food sources. Some coastal groups additionally grew pumpkins, beans, peas, and potatoes, and caught turkey, fish and oysters (Russo 1990).

Material culture of this time period consists of plain utilitarian and brushed pottery. European and American goods are found with less frequency. In the 1870s, bows and arrows, guns, beads and cooking utensils became more frequent.

Modern Seminole Period (1880 to Present)

The modern era of the Seminole began with a very dispersed settlement pattern, with camps of matrilocal extended families living miles apart (Griffin 1988). Fields were used for swidden agriculture in the spring and summer, switching to seasonal temporary camps for hunting for hides, skin and meat in the fall and winter (Sturtevant 1971). Trade was conducted over great distances with dugout canoes, for such items as hides, skins, cloth, metal tools and utensils, guns, ammunition, sugar, salt and coffee. With the opening of the Tamiami Trail in 1928, there has been a steady movement of camps from the hammocks in the open Everglades to locations along the highway (Sturtevant 1971). The Everglades National Park was formed in 1947, allowing the Seminole Tribe to remain in the park in designated areas. Today, the Seminoles are recognized as one of the official tribes. The Modern Seminole Tribe continues to practice matrilocal kinship within their unique cultural system. Many modern Seminole Indians today live throughout the Everglades on reservations.

HISTORIC AMERICAN ACTIVITY AND SETTLEMENT (A.D. 1870 TO 1947)

The Everglades have also been the home for many non-Native American fishermen, hunters, and homesteaders, on both a seasonal and permanent basis. Habitation sites fall into several broad categories; seasonal fishing camps, fishing villages, and permanent habitation sites. Components of permanent habitation sites often include a small house, cistern, privy, outbuildings, stone walls, and nearby fields of lemon, banana, avocado, sugar cane, coconut palms and other subtropical crops. While many individuals homesteaded at individual sites, small communities also developed in the Everglades, such as Everglades City, Cape Sable, Chokoloskee and Flamingo.

Various commercial activities have been undertaken in the Everglades. In the eighteenth century, Spanish and English fishermen were exploiting the abundant food supply which included shellfish, turtles and fish. In the 1880s, Key West fishermen were supplying fish to La Habana, Cuba, and to people of South Florida. In the early twentieth century, fish house operations opened up in the Everglades, where fish were caught, salted, dried and then exported to Cuba. A number a small ice plants also opened up in the Everglades, to supply ice to the fish houses. By 1936, there were more than 100 fish houses in the Everglades (Paige 1986). Sponging, turtling, shellfishing, hunting, trading, agriculture, ranching, tannic acid production, charcoal manufacturing and railroad building were other commercial activities that were conducted in the Everglades. American historic settlement and use of the Everglades, believed to have begun approximately A.D. 1870, ended with the formation of the Everglades National Park in A.D. 1947 (Taylor 1985).

F. ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

F1.1 Name of Property Type: Shell Works

F1.2 Description:

The term `Shell works' describes sites that are composed primarily of oyster shell, where the shell deposits have been intentionally piled to form high mounds, ridges, crescents, raised platforms, canals, and inundated courtyards. The types of structural features present at these sites are similar to those described for the 16th century Calusa villages by the early Spanish explorers of the Estero Bay area. Goggin and Sturtevant in 1964 proposed one view of the Shell works sites:

> Among the most distinctive aspects of Calusa archeology are the extensive Shell works and earthworks. These consist of temple mounds, rows of conical mounds, rows of ridges, canals, semicircular ridges or ditches or both, and sets of parallel ridges. Along the coast complicated shell works sites number 22 out of the 130 sites of all kinds in the Calusa sub-area. The exact pattern of these is difficult to make out because of the dense vegetation; furthermore it is not clear whether they gradually accumulated from refuse or were deliberately built by moving refuse from elsewhere in the site (Goggin and Sturtevant 1964:194- 195).

These large construction efforts suggest the necessity for organized leadership for planning and execution, as well as many workers to carry out the tasks and to be fed while they did so.

In addition to these constructed features, Shell works sites exhibit areas of unplanned shell, and black earth and shell midden accumulations. A midden is defined as any accumulation of a culture's waste that has been incorporated into the environment. These wastes are generally organic in nature, and consist of animal bones, shell, carbonized wood, fecal material (coprolites), and ceramic fragments.

The chronology of the shell works sites is poorly known. As noted by Widmer (1983:101), there have yet to be any large-scale excavations in southwest Florida of an archeological site over 10 hectares (25 acres) in area. Although chronological data for the shell works sites in the Everglades are scarce, a few locations have yielded good chronological evidence through diagnostic pottery. The general indications are that the shell works sites span the entire history of the Glades Tradition in south Florida, with a postulated Pre-Glades inception of ca. 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1700. One of the shell works sites suggests evidence of prehistoric burials. These sites have the potential for refuse bearing deposits in excess of three meters (Taylor 1985). In addition to aboriginal use, one shell works site in the Everglades has yielded potential evidence of Spanish period activity.

F1.3 Significance:

Shell works sites in the Everglades are significant at the state level under National Register Criterion D. Shell works sites in the Everglades are significant because they have yielded information important to local and regional archeological research questions, and have the potential to yield more information about chronology, subsistence, settlement patterns, bioarcheology, economy, health and nutrition, social and political organization, cultural ecology, and technology of the

Glades Tradition in south Florida, as discussed in the Florida State Draft Comprehensive Plan, (Florida's Cultural Heritage: A View of the Past. (draft, September 28, 1992)) (Florida Department of State Division of Historical Resources 1993).

The shell works sites in the Everglades have also yielded potential evidence of Spanish related activity. Although Spanish exploration and activity is known to have occurred in the Everglades area, not much evidence has been found archeologically. Some of the shell works sites have yielded evidence of possible Spanish activity, which could possibly yield important information about Spanish subsistence, material culture and economy.

F1.4 Registration Requirements:

For shell works sites to be eligible for nomination, they must be associated with one of the periods described in Section E. Although some disturbance and erosion may have affected a site, the site is considered to be eligible if significant portions of it remain intact and if there is demonstrated integrity of the site's contents and form.

F2.1 Name of Property Type: Accretionary Middens, Shell or Earth, and Black Earth Middens

F2.2 Description:

Accretionary midden sites include the features, artifacts, ecofacts, and residues that accumulated from residential activities of daily life. Site features include storage and refuse pits, posts and postmolds from structures, burials, and artifact concentrations. Artifacts usually consist of fragments of ceramic containers, shell tools, stone tools, and fragments of stone debris. Ecofacts found in shell middens include animal bones and plant fragments (including charcoal, nuts and seeds) and microscopic plant pollen and phytoliths. There are two types of accretionary middens; shell and earth.

Accretionary middens have a wide range of appearances because of differences in the degree of soil alteration and amount of cultural material. Some middens in the Everglades are very thick and have a very dark brown to black, organically stained soil with abundant artifacts and refuse, which are called earth middens. These can include black earth middens, which contain a matrix of very dark brown to black organic soil Other midden sites in the Everglades are predominately shell, and are called shell middens.

Shell Middens

Shell middens are a type of accretionary midden that occurs in the Everglades along the margins of coastal rivers, within the coastal mangrove swamps, and in the mangrove zone up to its interface with the open Everglades. The term `shell midden' applies to site features that are unplanned accumulations of debris, composed primarily of oyster and other marine shells. Intermixed with this shell matrix are faunal remains, carbonized plant remains, and ceramic fragments. They occur as single consolidated heaps or small, closely associated features. Shell middens may be circular, narrow elongate, or crescent shaped. Shell middens are not as structurally elaborate as shell works are. Both types of features

may be present at a site. Some shell midden sites in the Everglades are extensive, and may represent villages. Other shell middens probably represent temporary or seasonal camps that were occupied for short periods of time to gather resources.

Earth Middens

Earth middens are sites that are composed primarily of a soil matrix intermixed with quantities of faunal remains, ceramics, shell, and other midden debris. Marine shell comprises no more than 25 % of the matrix. These sites, like shell middens, are unplanned accumulations of debris. Earth middens are usually characterized by a dark color resulting from a high organic content. A very high concentration of organic matter often results in a black soil matrix, called a black earth midden. They are usually located on hammocks throughout the sawgrass, and suggest evidence of coastal and inland populations who maintained central settlements and who used a variety of nearby special use sites (Milanich 1994).

Earth Middens of the Mangrove Zone:
Earth middens are widely distributed through the mangrove zone of the Everglades. This zone is the area of mangrove swamp from the mainland mangrove zone westward to the Gulf of Mexico and all areas of mangrove swamp south of Turner River, including Cape Sable. The sites occur in the coastal mangrove swamps, along the more interior portions of certain coastal rivers, and in one case on a small, mangrove-fringed island in a bay that is situated behind the outer mangrove barrier. Earth midden sites in the mangrove zone range from a single elevated mound feature to a more complex arrangement of two to three discrete or connected midden mound features.

Earth Middens of the Shark River Slough:
Earth middens of the Shark River Slough are located within the primary drainage feature of the park. These sites are found on isolated areas of high ground on the northern ends of the long, tear-drop shaped tree islands that occur in the mainstream of the Everglades. This area of high ground is usually circular to oval in shape and vegetated with tropical hardwood trees.

Earth Middens of Taylor Slough:
The earth middens of Taylor Slough are located in the southernmost feature of the park. Some are located on tree island features situated along the slough's eastern side.

F2.3 Significance:

Shell and Earth Accretionary Middens sites are significant at the state level under National Register Criterion D. These sites are significant because they have yielded information important to local and regional archeological research questions, and they have great potential to yield more information about chronology, subsistence, settlement patterns, bioarcheology, economy, health and nutrition, social and political organization, cultural ecology, and the technology of the prehistoric populations of the Everglades. The significance of accretionary middens is discussed further throughout the Florida State Draft Comprehensive Plan.

The preservation of archeological deposits in these middens gives these sites their significance to archeological research. Test excavations from several middens have produced well preserved faunal remains from a wide range of animals. The information potential of these sites is great for providing information about the subsistence patterns and cultural ecology developed by the prehistoric Indians in the Everglades.

F2.4 Registration Requirements:

For accretionary midden sites to be eligible for nomination, they must be associated with one of the periods described in Section E. In addition, they must demonstrate integrity of the site; with significant portions of the site intact. Although some disturbance and erosion may have affected a site, the site is considered to be eligible if significant portions of it remain intact and if there is demonstrated integrity of the site's contents and form, and there remains potential to yield information important to archeological research questions.

F3.1 Name of Property Type: Eroded Beach Sites

F3.2 Description:

Eroded beach sites occur on the margins of Cape Sable and islands that interface directly with the Gulf of Mexico or Florida Bay. Since most of these sites are either eroded or are in the process of eroding, the prehistoric site areas have little or no vegetation upon them. They consist of artifact scatters that are usually exposed at low tide. Spanish and aboriginal artifacts are often found on other key sites.

F3.3 Significance:

Eroded beach sites are significant at the state level under National Register Criterion D if they have yielded information important to local and regional archeological research questions, or if they have potential to yield information important to archeology. These sites may be significant for their potential to yield information important to local and regional archeological research questions concerning site chronology, subsistence, settlement patterns, economy, social and political organization, cultural ecology, and the technology of the prehistoric populations of the Everglades.

Due to the lower sea levels during the Paleoindian period, the potential for the existence of submerged and coastal Paleoindian sites on Florida's coastline is increased. Archeologists are giving increasing attention to the high probability of inundated and coastal Paleoindian sites located in riverine, lagoon, marsh and coastal environments of Florida. Eroded beach sites have the potential for Paleoindian and other prehistoric sites, spanning the entire Glades Tradition. Eroded beach sites also may provide valuable information on early Spanish exploration in South Florida.

F3.4 Registration Requirements:

For eroded beach sites to be eligible for nomination, they must demonstrate integrity of the site; with significant portions of the site intact. Although some disturbance and erosion may have affected a site, the site is considered to be eligible if significant portions of it remain intact and if there is demonstrated integrity of the site's contents and form, and there remains potential to yield information important to archeological research questions.

F4.1 Name of Property Type: Relict Shell and Beach Ridges

F4.2 Description:

Relict shell and beach ridges are sites that are naturally occurring features composed of marine shell (primarily fragmented oyster shell) that have accumulated by wave action, or represent reworked shoreline shell middens (Gagliano 1974:31). While little is known about the specifics of the origins of these features, their use by prehistoric peoples is demonstrated by the presence of shell tools, ceramics, and shell that appears to have been culturally modified. It is possible that these kinds of sites may contain discrete midden accumulations that have become buried as the ridge was formed. Relict shell and beach ridges are composed of crushed shell, typically oyster, with little or no soil present. The ridges tend to slope towards the direction of the closest water access, and rise to a steep bluff on the opposing side. They may be linear or crescent shaped, and may have "J" shaped features associated with them.

F4.3 Significance:

Relict shell and beach ridge sites are significant at the state level under National Register Criterion D if they have yielded information important to local and regional archeological research questions, or if they have the potential to yield information important to archeology. These sites may be significant for their potential to yield information important to local and regional archeological research questions concerning site chronology, subsistence, settlement patterns, bioarcheology, health and nutrition, economy, social and political organization, cultural ecology, and the technology of the prehistoric populations of the Everglades. Relict shell and beach ridge sites have the potential to range in time throughout the entire Glades Tradition, and also may provide valuable information on early Spanish exploration in South Florida.

F4.4 Registration Requirements:

For relict shell and beach ridge sites to be eligible for nomination, they must demonstrate integrity of the site; with significant portions of the site intact. While some disturbance and erosion may have affected some relict shell and beach ridge sites, a site is considered to be eligible if significant portions of it remain intact and if there is demonstrated integrity of the site's contents and form, and there remains potential to yield information important to archeological research questions.

F5.1 Name of Property Type: Burial Mound

F5.2 Description:

Burial mounds consist of constructed mound features in which the dead were intered. In south Florida, earthen, sand, shell and stone burial mounds have been found. Interments have also been found in and next to middens. The Margate-Blount Mound in interior Broward County suggests that a charnal house had been present and that the mound was in use in the Glades II period. Burial mounds may have excellent to poor preservation of skeletal remains, and may also contain grave goods and other associated artifacts and ecofacts.

F5.3 Significance:

Burial Mound sites are significant at the state level under National Register Criterion D. These sites are significant because they have yielded information important to local and regional archeological research questions, and they have great potential to yield more information about bioarcheology, health and nutrition, social and political organization, and chronology of the prehistoric populations of the Everglades.

F5.4 Registration Requirements:

For burial mound sites to be eligible for nomination, they must demonstrate integrity of the site; with significant portions of the site intact. While some disturbance and erosion may have affected some burial mounds, a site is considered to be eligible if significant portions of it remain intact and if there is demonstrated integrity of the site's contents and form, and there remains potential to yield information important to archeological research questions.

F7.1 Name of Property Type: Inundated Site

F7.2 Description:

Inundated sites in the Everglades are sites which are located in wet areas, such as swamps, bogs, rivers and sloughs. Most of these kinds of sites were originally terrestrial, and have become inundated due to rising sea levels, environmental changes and to dredging and damming activities. The nature of inundated sites enhances the possibility that organic materials, seldom preserved in the Florida climate, still exist in an archeological context in a relatively high state of preservation. The potential of these wet areas was demonstrated at an archeological site in the Everglades National Park

known as Anahinga Trail (EVER-193/8DA3451). It was from a portion of the slough that is located on the site's eastern periphery (Taylor Slough) that a substantial number of modified bone artifacts were recovered during dredging operations in September of 1968. The material was removed from a peat deposit which appeared to be 6 to 8 feet below the surface of the slough. Some of the bone points and pins recovered appeared to still have traces of a pitch or gum like substance adhering to them.

F7.3 Significance:

Inundated sites in the Everglades are significant at the state level under National Register Criterion D. These sites are significant because they have yielded information important to local and regional archeological research questions, and they have great potential to yield more information about site chronology, material culture, settlement patterns, subsistence, social and political organization, religious practices, and art and technology of the prehistoric populations of the Everglades. They are especially significant for their excellent preservation potential. Archeologists are giving increasing attention to the high probability of inundated Paleoindian sites located in riverine, lagoon, marsh and coastal environments of Florida. Inundated sites have the potential to date from the Paleoindian Tradition throughout the entire Glades Tradition of South Florida.

F7.4 Registration Requirements:

For inundated sites in the Everglades to be eligible for nomination, they must demonstrate integrity of the site; with significant portions of the site intact. While some disturbance and erosion may have affected some inundated sites, sites are considered to be eligible if significant portions remain intact and if there is demonstrated integrity of the site's contents and form, as well as there remains potential to yield information important to archeological research questions.

F8.1 Name of Property Type: Historic Sites

F8.2 Description:

Historic sites are archeological sites that are associated with non-indigenous people whose presence occurred after the date of the first European contact. These sites can include (but are not limited to) Spanish activity and settlement sites, Euro-American activity and settlement sites, and Modern-American activity and settlement sites. They also include Seminole Indian activity and settlement sites. Euro-American and Modern-American settlement sites are domestic sites which yield the remains of house structures, outbuildings, cisterns, gardens, farms, and the material culture associated with a domestic settlement, such as ceramic and glass fragments, nails and metal hardware, food remains, personal artifacts, etc. Euro-American and Modern-American activity sites include the structural remains and artifacts from fishing camps, hunting camps, military outposts, and shell farming sites. Spanish activity and settlemet sites range from simple artifact scatters of Spanish origin to Cuban fishing Ranchos.

F8.3 Significance:

Historic sites are significant at the state level under National Register Criterion D if they have yielded information important to local and regional archeological research questions, or if they have potential to yield information important to archeology. Research questions which are of importance in the Everglades are questions about Spanish economy, social and political organization, and on various site types such as townsites, outposts and ranches. Questions about Seminole Indian history, such as chronology, subsistence patterns, settlement patterns, and social and political organization. Other research questions are about Euro-American and American settlements and commercial activity in the Everglades.

F8.4 Registration Requirements:

For historic sites to be eligible for nomination, they must demonstrate integrity of the site; with significant portions of the site intact. While some disturbance and erosion may have affected some historic sites, the site is considered to be eligible if significant portions of it remain intact and if there is demonstrated integrity of the site's contents and form, and there remains potential to yield information important to archeological research questions.

F9.1 Name of Property Type: Eroded Gulf Island Sites

F9.2 Description:

The eroded Gulf islands sites are those features that lie offshore of the southwest Florida peninsula, and interface directly with the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. These sites are either eroded or in the process of eroding; hence the areas of the prehistoric occupation have no terrestrial vegetation growing on them. They consist of artifact scatters that are exposed during low tide. The eroded condition of most of these sites, however, restricts the amount of in situ information which can be recovered. However, Eroded Gulf Island sites still provide archeological data on prehistoric and Spanish use.

F9.3 Significance:

Eroded Gulf Island sites are significant at the state level under National Register Criterion D if they have yielded information important to local and regional archeological research questions, or if they have potential to yield information important to archeology. These sites may be significant for their potential to yield information important to local and regional archeological research questions concerning site chronology, subsistence, settlement patterns, economy, social and political organization, cultural ecology, and the technology of the prehistoric populations of the Everglades.

Although Eroded Gulf Island sites can be expected to have undergone severe erosion, valuable data on prehistoric and Spanish populations is still recoverable. Lower sea levels during the Paleoindian period increase the potential for the existence of submerged and coastal Paleoindian sites on Florida's coastline. Archeologists are giving increasing attention to the high probability of inundated and coastal Paleoindian sites located in riverine, lagoon, marsh and coastal environments of Florida. Eroded Gulf Island sites have the potential for Paleoindian and other prehistoric sites, spanning the entire Glades Tradition. Eroded Gulf Island sites also may provide valuable information on early Spanish exploration in South Florida.

F9.4 Registration Requirements:

For Eroded Gulf Island sites to be eligible for nomination, they must demonstrate integrity of the site; with significant portions of the site intact. While disturbance and erosion may have affected some of the eroded gulf island sites, a site is considered to be eligible if significant portions of it remain intact and if there is demonstrated integrity of the site's contents and form, and there remains potential to yield information important to archeological research questions.

F10.1 Name of Property Type: Aboriginal Water Course or Canal

F10.2 Description:

An aboriginal watercourse or canal is a man-made waterway or artificially improved river used for watercourse travel (such as canoe travel), the shipping of goods, or for irrigation. Canals vary in their sizes, shapes and length, due to their method of construction and geographic scope. Canal systems were constructed to connect multiple areas together, and were probably traveled by canoe throughout the Everglades.

F10.3 Significance:

Water-courses or canals represent large, organized and very labor intensive activities indicative of socially and politically organized societies. The construction of canoe canals may reflect evidence of changing power structures within prehistoric societies, and may suggest trade or activity routes. Water courses or canals are significant at the state level under National Register Criterion D if they have yielded information important to local and regional archeological research questions, or if they have potential to yield information important to archeology. Research questions which are of importance in the Everglades and which canal sites may help to answer are questions about prehistoric technology, social and political organization, site chronology, subsistence, and settlement patterns.

F10.4 Registration Requirements:

For canal or watercourse sites to be eligible for nomination, they must demonstrate integrity of the site; with significant portions of the site intact. While some disturbance and erosion may have affected some historic sites, the site is considered to be eligible if significant portions of it remain intact and if there is demonstrated integrity of the site's contents and form, and there remains potential to yield information important to archeological research questions.

F11.1 Name of Property Type: Prehistoric Earthwork

F11.2 Description:

An aboriginal earthwork is a purposely constructed earthen embankment. While an accretionary midden (shell or earth) is an unplanned accumulation of debris often taking the form of circular, narrow elongate, or crescent shaped features and mounds, earthworks were constructed for particular functions, such as the bases for house structures, temple mounds, and for observatory platforms. Because earthworks were purposely constructed, the matrix used to form the mound is not usually composed of the typical accretionary midden matrix (oyster and other marine shells, faunal remains, carbonized plant remains, and ceramic fragments), though these types of artifacts and ecofacts may be present in some earthworks. Earthworks were usually constructed from soil and marl. Often, earthwork mounds are pyramidal in shape, and some are constructed with flat tops. Other features may be present with earthworks, including ramps which lead to the top of the mound.

F11.3 Significance:

Prehistoric earthworks are significant at the state level under National Register Criterion D if they have yielded information important to local and regional archeological research questions, or if they have potential to yield information important to archeology. Earthworks are extremely rare in the Everglades National Park, and are therefore very important archeological resources. Earthworks have a significant potential to provide valuable information to researchers about site function, chronology, religious practices, socio-political organization, technology, and site distribution. Though rare, earthworks may occur during the Glades Tradition of South Florida, and have the potential to yield valuable information about this culture period.

F11.4 Registration Requirements:

For earthworks to be eligible for nomination, they must demonstrate integrity of the site; with significant portions of the site intact. While some disturbance and erosion may have affected an earthworks, the site is considered to be eligible if

significant portions of it remain intact and if there is demonstrated integrity of the site's contents and form, and there remains potential to yield information important to archeological research questions.

Geographical Data

The geographical area for the Archeological Resources of the Everglades National Park Multiple Property Nomination encompasses the boundaries of the Everglades National Park, Florida, which consists of 1,400,533 acres of the southern tip of Florida in Monroe, Dade, and Collier Counties.

H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

The Archeological Resources of the Everglades National Park Multiple Property Nomination was prepared based on the previous Investigations of many projects. The earliest work was conducted in the late 19th and early 20th century by C. B. Moore (1900, 1905, 1907, 1921) and Ales Hrdlicka (Hrdlicka 1922). Their work was concentrated along Florida's Southwest Coast, and both individuals visited sites that are included in the nomination.

John Goggin initiated his survey of South Florida in the late 1930s. His work was not aimed at a comprehensive inventory of just the park area, but was more a survey of all of the South Florida peninsula from the Lake Okeechobee Basin to the Florida Keys. His work became the nucleus of the Florida Master Site file. It was Goggin who defined the ceramic sequence and formed the typologies that are still in use today (1939, 1940, and 1949). His excavations at Cane Patch, Rookery Mound, and the Bear Lake Mounds were, in part, the basis of these fundamental concepts of South Florida prehistory (1950:228-46).

In 1964, John Griffin (1965) undertook a survey of 21 sites within the park, and conducted test excavations at Walter Hamilton Place, Hamilton Garden Patch, and Onion Key. His 1968 excavations at the Bear Lake Mounds led to a revision of Goggin's original Glades Ceramic Sequence (1976:13).

A project designed to locate sites on an overall base map of the park was begun in 1965 by William Sears and William Kennedy (1966). It was at this time that the importance of aerial imagery in conjunction with aerial overflights was realized. The project was, however, of short duration, and the interior areas were still relatively unknown with the exception of data being supplied by Richard Stokes, then a ranger at the park. The ability to accurately determine site locations in the interior areas, such as Shark Slough, was still lacking.

In 1970, the site known as Panther Mound (EVER-110/8DA125; also known as Cabbage-Rattlesnake) was tested and surface collected by John Griffin (Swindell 1974). The site had been previously located and recorded by Richard Stokes, a ranger in the Everglades National Park between 1965-1968.

The National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center project was begun in 1982 with the assessment of all previous research material (Ehrenhard et al. 1982; Taylor 1984, 1985). The use of aerial imagery in conjunction with overflights was the cornerstone of this project. The realization that archeological site locations could be targeted by vegetational characteristics of the sites was a significant factor in the relocation, and in the discovery of significant, previously unknown sites in the park.

A summary of these activities was prepared as The Archeology of Everglades National Park: A Synthesis, by John W. Griffin (1988) under contract with The National Park Service. This publication identified and evaluated 193 Glades Culture, Seminole Period and other historic sites using the National Register criteria, in conjunction with the Florida State Historic Preservation Office.

This information and the Florida State Draft Comprehensive Plan, titled Florida's Cultural Heritage: A View of the Past. (draft, September 28, 1992) (Florida Department of State Division of Historical Resources 1993) were used as the basis for determining the historic contexts for this Multiple Property submission. The form was prepared by the Southeast Archeological Center in conjunction with the National Park Service's Southeast Regional Office of the National Register Program Division, and the Florida State Historic Preservation Office.

Criteria For the Evaluation of Glades Culture Sites

To be considered eligible for National Register listing in this multiple property listing, a Glades Culture site from the Everglades National Park must demonstrate (1) research potential, (2) appropriate dating, and (3) integrity.

(1) Archeological investigations and/or mapping, should demonstrate that Glades Culture sites have the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the prehistory of the south and southeast area of Florida. Research potential of these sites may be identified from the research questions provided above from the Florida State Historic Context for the Glades Culture.

(2) Archeological investigations should demonstrate that the Glades Culture sites contain appropriate diagnostic ceramic, shell, and/or stone artifacts which archeologists assign to the prehistory Glades Culture of south and southeast Florida. Diagnostic ceramics should be represented by Glades Plain and Glades Incised. Radiocarbon dates, if obtained, will range between 2500 years before the present to contact with European cultures (ca. A.D. 1600).

(3) Since the time of formation of these sites, some sites may have lost integrity because of natural and/or human activities. To be considered eligible for National Register listing under this study, a Glades Culture site must minimally demonstrate, through archeological investigations and/or mapping, that deposits are intact and that a significant amount of archeological remains are undisturbed for future research investigations.

Criteria For the Evaluation of Spanish, Seminole and Historic American Period Sites

Additionally, to be considered for National Register listing in this multiple property listing, a Spanish Period, Seminole Period or historic American site from the Everglades must also demonstrate (1) research potential, (2) appropriate dating, and (3) integrity. Research potential of these sites may be identified from the research questions provided above from the Florida State Historic Context for these periods.

Listed below are the most important Glades Culture sites identified in Collier, Dade, and Monroe Counties, Florida. Actual production of individual National Register nominations was restricted to properties for which it was determined sufficient documentation existed.

Listing of Significant Glades Culture Sites

Site Name	Site Number	Register Status
Turner River	(8CR8)	Listed 12/14/78
Sugar Pot	(8CR172)	Listed 12/15/78
Halfway Creek Midden	(8CR176)	Listed 8/15/80
Hinson Mounds	(8CR180)	Listed 12/29/78
Platt Island	(8CR182)	Listed 12/14/78
Burns Lake	(8CR259)	Listed 5/27/86
Plaza Site	(8CR303)	Listed 5/28/86
Arch Creek Site	(8DA398)	Listed 7/15/86
Rock Mound	(8MO26-27)	Listed 7/1/75
Key Marco	(8CR48)	Eligible for Listing
Goodland Point	(8CR45-46)	Needs Further Research
Horr's Island	(8CR208-209)	Needs Further Research
Bear Lake Site	(8MO33)	Eligible for Listing
Granada	(8DA11)	Eligible for Listing

I: MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Anderson, David G.
1990 The Paleoindian Colonization of Eastern North America: A View from the Southeastern United States. In Early Paleoindian Economies of Eastern North America, edited by Kennith B. Tankersley and Barry L. Isaac, pp. 163-216. JAI Press, Greenwich, CT.

Athens, William P.
1983 The Spatial Distribution of Glades Period Sites within the Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida. Unpublished M.A. thesis, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee.

Beriault, John, Robert Carr, Jerry Stipp, Richard Johnson, and Jack Meeder.
1981 The Archeological Salvage of the Bay West Site, Collier County, Florida. The Florida Anthropologist 34(2):39-58.

Bullen, Ripley P.
1974 Were There Pre-Columbian Culture Contacts Between Florida and the West Indies: The Archaeological Evidence. The Florida Anthropologist 27:149-160.

1975 A Guide to the Identification of Florida Projectile Points. Kendall Books, Gainesville.

Carr, Robert S.
1985 Prehistoric Circular Earthworks in South Florida. The Florida Anthropologist 38:288-301.

Carr, Robert S. and John G. Beriault
1984 Prehistoric Man in South Florida. In Environments of South Florida: Present and Past, edited by P.J. Gleason, pp. 1-14. 2nd ed. Miami Geological Society Memoir 2. Coral Gables.

Clausen, Carl J., A.D. Cohen, Cesare Emiliani, J.A. Holmar, and J.J. Stipp
1979 Little Salt Springs Florida: a Unique Underwater Site. Science 203:609-614.

Cockrell, Wilburn A.
1970 Glades I and Pre-Glades Settlement and Subsistence Patterns on Marco Island (Collier County, Florida). M. A. Thesis, Dept. of Anthropology, Florida State University.

Cockrell, Wilburn A. and Larry Murphy
1978 Pleistocene Man in Florida. Archaeology of Eastern North America 6:1-13.

Cushing, Frank Hamiltion
1897 Exploration of Ancient Key Dwellers' Remains on the Gulf Coast of Florida. Proceedings American Philosophical Society 35(153):329-448.

Doran, Glen H.
1986 The Windover Site - Physical Anthropology from Saturated Archaeological Materials. Paper presented at the 1986 Annual Meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropology, Albuqerque, New Mexico.

Ehrenhard, John E.
1980 Cultural Resource Inventory of the Big Cypress Swamp: An Experiment in Remote Sensing. In: Cultural Resources Remote Sensing. Edited by Thomas R. Lyons and Frances Joan Mathien. Cultural Resources Management Division, National Park Service, Washington, DC.

Ehrenhard, John E., Robert S. Carr, and Robert C. Taylor
1978 The Archeological Survey of the Big Cypress National Preserve, Phase I. Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee.

1979 The Big Cypress National Preserve: Archeological Survey Season 2. Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee.

Ehrenhard, John E., Gregory Komara, and Robert C. Taylor
1982 Everglades National Park, Cultural Resource Inventory Interim Report Season 1. Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee.

Ehrenhard, John E. and Robert C. Taylor
1980 The Big Cypress National Preserve: Archeological Survey Season 3. Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee.

Ehrenhard, John E., Robert C. Taylor, and Gregory Komara
1980 Big Cypress National Preserve: Cultural Resource Inventory, Season 4. Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee.

Fairbanks, Charles H.
1978 The Enthnoarcheology of the Florida Seminole. In: Tacachale: Essays on the Indians of Florida and Southwest Georgia During the Historic Period. Edited by Jerald Milanich and Samuel Proctor, University Presses of Florida, Gainesville.

Fairbridge, Rhodes W.
1984 The Holocene Sea Level Record in South Florida. In Environments of South Florida: Present and Past, edited by P.J. Gleason, pp. 427-436. 2nd ed. Miami Geological Society Memoir 2. Coral Gables.

Florida Department of State Division of Historical Resources
1993 Florida's Cultural Heritage: A View of the Past. (draft, September 28, 1992).

Fontaneda, Hernando d'Escalante
1944 Memoir of Do. d'Escalante Fontaneda Respecting Florida, Written in Spain about the Year 1575. Translated by Buckingham Smith, edited by D.O. Ture. University of Miami and Historical Association of Southern Florida, Miami.

Furey, John F.
1977 An Analysis of Shark Tools from the Boca Weir Site in South Florida. The Florida Anthropologist 30:89-102.

Gilliland, Marion S.
1975 The Material Culture of Key Marco, Florida. University Presses of Florida, Gainesville.

Gleason, Patrick J. (editor)
1984 Environments of South Florida: Present and Past. 2nd ed. Miami Geological Society Memoir 2. Coral Gables.

Goggin, John M.
1939 A Ceramic Sequence in South Florida. New Mexico Anthropologist 3:36-40.

1940 The Distribution of Pottery Wares in the Glades Archeological Area of South Florida. New Mexico Anthropologist 4:22-33.

1947 A Preliminary Definition of Archeological Areas and Periods in Florida. American Antiquity Vol 13, pp.114-127.

1949 Cultural Traditions in Florida Prehistory. In The Florida Indian and His Neighbors, edited by John W. Griffin, pp.13-14. Winter Park, Florida: Rollins College Inter-American Center.

1950 Stratigraphic Tests in the Everglades National Park. American Antiquity, Vol.15, pp. 228-46.

Goggin, John M. and Frank H. Sommer, III
1949 Excavations on Upper Matecumbe Key, Florida. Yale University Publications in Anthropology 41. New Haven.

Goggin, John M. and William T. Sturtevant
1964 The Calusa: a Stratified Non-Agricultural Society, (with notes on sibling marriage). In: Explorations in Cultural Anthropology: Essays in Honor of George Murdock, W.H. Goodenough, editor. McGraw Hill, New York.

Griffin, John W.
1952 Prehistoric Florida: a Review. In: Archeology of Eastern United States, Edited by James B. Griffin, University of Chicago Press.

1965 Summary Report: Archeological Survey of The Everglades National Park, January, 1964. Manuscript on file at the Southesat Archeological Center, Accession #150, Vol. 2, Tallahassee, Florida.

Griffin, John W.
1974 Archeology and Environment in South Florida. In Environments of South Florida: Present and Past, edited by P.J. Gleason, pp. 342-346. 2nd ed. Miami Geological Society Memoir 2. Coral Gables.

1976 South Florida Archeology A.D. 500 - Contact. Unpublished Typescript on file at the Southeast Archeological Center, Tallahassee, Florida.

1984 Radiocarbon Determinations and Aboriginal Ceramics from the Granada Site. In: Excavations at the Granada Site: Archeology and History of the Granada Site.Volume 1. Prepared under contract for the City of Miami by the Division of Archives, History, and Records Management, Florida Department of State, George Firestone, Secretary of State.

1988 The Archeology of Everglades National Park: A Synthesis. National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center, Tallahassee. Contract CX 5000-5-0049.

Griffin, John W., Sue B. Richardson, Mary Pohl, Carl D. McMurray, C. Margaret Scarry, Suzanne K. Fish, Elizabeth S. Wing, L. Jill Loucks, and Marcia K. Welch
1985 Excavations at the Granada Site. Archaeology and History of the Granada Site, vol. 1. Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Tallahassee.

Hrdlicka, Ales
1922 The Anthropology of Florida. Florida State Historical Society Publication No. 1, pp. 27-51.

Kennedy, W. Jerald and M. Yasar Iscan
1987 Archaeological Investigation of the Nebot Site (8PB219) Palm Beach, Florida. Florida Scientist 50(3):136-146.

Kozuch, Laura
1990 The Archaic. In Draft Comprehensive Plan, Version of 1-18-90. On file, Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Lathrap, Donald W.
1987 The Introduction of Maize in Prehistoric Eastern North America: The View from Amazonia and the Santa Elena Peninsula. In Emergent Horticultural Economies of the Eastern Woodlands, edited by W.F. Keegan, pp. 345-371. Southern Illinois University, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Occasional Paper 7. Carbondale.

Luer, George M., David Allerton, Dan Hazeltine, Ron Hatfield, and Darden Hood
1986 Whelk Shell Tool Blanks from Big Mound Key (8CH10), Charlotte County, Florida: With Notes on Certain Whelk Shell Tools. The Florida Anthropologist 39:92-124.

MacVicar, Thomas K. and Steve S.T. Lin
1984 Historical Rainfall Activity in Central and Southern Florida: Average, Return Period Estimates and Selected Extremes. In Environments of South Florida: Present and Past, edited by P.J. Gleason, pp. 477-509. Miami Geological Society Memoir 2. Coral Gables.

McGoun, William E.
1989 Prehistoric Peoples of South Florida. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville.

McMichael, Allan E.
1982 A Cultural Resource Assessment of Horrs Island Collier County. Florida. Florida State Museum, Department of Anthropology, Miscellaneous Project Reports Series, Number 15.

Marquardt, William H.
1987 South Floridian Contacts with the Bahamas: A Review and Some Speculations. Paper presented at the 44th annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Charleston.

Milanich, Jerald T
1994 Archaeology of Precolumbian Florida. The University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Milanich, Jerald T. and Charles H. Fairbanks
1980 Florida Archaeology. Academic Press, New York.

Moore, Clarence B.
1900 Certain Antiquities of the Florida West Coast. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Vol. 13: 299-325.

1905 Miscellaneous Investigations in Florida. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Vol. II: 299-325.

1907 Notes on the Ten Thousand Islands. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Vol. 13: 458-470.

1921 Notes on Shell Implements from Florida. American Anthropologist Vol. 23.

Paige, John C.
1986 Historic Resource Study for Everglades National Park. U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service.

Paige, John C. and Lawrence F. Van Horn
1982 An Ethnohistory of Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida. Southeast/Southwest Team and Professional Support Division, Denver Service Center, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

Parker, G. G., G. E. Ferquson, S. K. Love, and others
1955 Water Resources of Southeastern Florida. U. S. Geological Survey Water Supply Paper 1255.

Phelps, David S.
1965 The Norwood Series of Fiber-tempered Ceramics. Southeastern Archaeological Conference Bulletin 2:65-69.

Purdy, Barbara A.
1991 The Art and Archaeology of Florid's Wetlands. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL.

Reiger, John F.
1981 An Analysis of Four Types of Shell Artifacts from South Florida. The Florida Anthropologist 34:4-20.

Richardson, Sue B. and Mary Pohl
1985 The Bone Tool Industry from the Granada Site. In Excavations at the Granada Site, pp. 83-111. Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Tallahassee.

Romans, Bernard
1775 A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida. Reprinted. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1962.

Russo, Michael
1990 The Archaic. In Draft Comprehensive Plan, Version of 1-18-90. On file, Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Scarry, C. Margaret
1985 Paleoethnobotany of the Granada Site. In Excavations at the Granada Site, pp. 181-248. Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Tallahassee.

Schroder, M. C.
1954 Stratigraphy of the Outcropping Formations in Southern Florida. In: Eighth Field Trip Southeastern Geological Society.

Schroder, M. C., and H. Klein
1954 Geology of the Western Everglades Area, Southern Florida. U. S. Geological Survey Circular 314.

Sears, William H.
1966 Everglades National Park, Archaeological Base Mapping, Part I. Manuscript on file, Department of Anthropology, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton.

1982 Fort Center: an Archeological Site in the Lake Okeechobee Basin. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Sears, William H. and William J. Kennedy
1966 Everglades National Park Archeological Base Mapping - Part I. Department of Anthropology, Florida Atlantic University.

Small, John K.
1924 The Land Where Spring Meets Autumn. Journal of the New York Botanical Garden, Vol. 25, pp. 55-94, New York.

1925 Gathering Cacti in the Eastern Coastal Plain. Journal of the New York Botanical Garden, Vol. 26, pp. 241-58, 265-85. New York.

Small, John K.
1929 From Eden to Sahara, Florida's Tragedy. Lancaster, PA.

1931 Botanical Crossroads. Historic and Prehistoric. Journal of the New York Botanical Garden, Vol. 32, pp. 92-94, New York.

Steinen, Karl T.
1982 Other Nonceramic Artifacts. In Fort Center: An Archaeological Site in the Lake Okeechobee Basin, pp. 68-110. University Presses of Florida, Gainesville.

Steward, Julian H.
1947 American Culture History in the Light of South America. Southwestern Journal of Anthropology 3:85-107.

Stirling, Matthew W.

1936 Florida Cultural Affiliation in Relation to Adjacent Areas. In: Essays in Anthropology in Honor of Alfred Louis Rroeber, Berkley.

Sturtevant, William C.
1970 The Significance of Ethnological Similarities Between Southeastern North America and the Antilles. Papers in Caribbean Anthropology Publication 64. Yale University, New Haven.

1971 Creek Into Seminole. In North American Indians Historical Perspective, edited by E.B. Leacock and N. O. Lurie, pp. 92-128. Random House, New York.

Swindell, David Eugene III
1974 Analysis of the Cabbage Rattlesnake Site. Report Submitted to the National Park Service, P.O.# px589040015. Hale Smith, Principal Investigator. Manuscript on file, Southeast Archeological Center, Tallahassee, Florida.

Taylor, Robert C.
1984 Everglades National Park Archeological Inventory and Assessment, Season 2. Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee.

1985 Everglades National Park Archeological Inventory and Assessment Season 3: Interim Report. Manuscript on file at the Southeast Archeological Center, Accession #590, Vol. 19, Tallahassee, Florida.

Taylor, Robert C.
1985 Everglades National Park Archeological Inventory and Assessment, Season 3: Interim Report. National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center, Tallahassee.

Taylor, Robert C. and Gregory Komara
1983 The Big Cypress National Preserve: Archeological Survey, Season 5. Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service.

Weisman, Brent R.
1989 Like Beads on a String: A Culture History of the Seminole Indians in North Peninsular Florida. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Widmer, Randolph J.
1988 The Evolution of the Calusa: A Nonagricultural Chiefdom on the Southwest Florida Coast. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Willey, Gordon R.
1949 The Southeastern United States and South America: A Comparative Statement. In The Florida Indian and His Neighbors, edited by J.W. Griffin, pp. 139-168. Inter-American Center, Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida.

Wing, Elizabeth S.
1984 Faunal Remains from Seven Sites in the Big Cypress National Preserve. CNRS Notes et Monographies Techniques 16:169-181. Paris.