

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 08001243

Date Listed: 12/24/08

Property Name: Red Barn

County: Glades

State: FL

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

12/24/2008
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 3 Level of Significance

The level of significance for the Red Barn is hereby changed to "State."

The nomination does not provide a national context in which to evaluate the resource beyond its significance to the Seminole Tribe of Florida.

Section 8 Period of Significance

The period of significance is hereby changed to 1941-1958.

The vague ending point originally provided (1960s) is not justified in the nomination. It is known that the barn was still in use in 1958, and this date falls at the end of the traditional 50 year cutoff for nominations without claiming exceptional significance under criteria consideration "g."

The Seminole Tribe of Florida Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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 National Register Bulletin No. 39. 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 Red Barn

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 3 mi. west of CR721 on CR721A/ Harney Pond Road/ Red Barn Road not for publication _____

city or town Okeechobee vicinity X

state Florida code FL county Glades code 043 zip code 34974

3. State/Federal Agency/Tribal Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant X nationally _____ statewide _____ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

WS State Tribal Historic Preservation Officer 11/20/08
Signature of certifying official Title _____ Date _____
Seminole Trib of Florida
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau or Tribal government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
X entered in the National Register _____
See continuation sheet.
determined eligible for the National Register _____
See continuation sheet.
determined not eligible for the National Register _____
removed from the National Register _____
other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper James Schmitt Date of Action 12/24/2008

Red Barn

Glades, FL

Name of Property

County and State

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)

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

Number of Resources within Property (do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Name of related multiple property listing (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)

Agricultural Outbuilding-- Barn

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/ Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls wood-- weatherboard

roof metal

other wood

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.)

- X 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...
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.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a 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 67) 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)

- Agriculture
Ethnic heritage-- Native American
Politics/ Government

Period of Significance

1941-1960s

Significant Dates

1941

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
X Other
Name of repository:

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 1 / 7 / 0 / 4 / 8 / 8 / 7 / 2 / 9 / 2 / 9 / 9 / 4 / 5 / 9 / 0 /
Zone Easting Northing
2
Zone Easting Northing
3
Zone Easting Northing
4
Zone Easting Northing
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

Carrie Purkerson
name/title
Seminole Tribe of Florida-- Tribal Historic Preservation Office
organization date 11/20/08
5710 Seminole Way
street & number telephone (954) 445-5334
Hollywood
city or town state FL zip code 33314

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

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 to amend existing 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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Red Barn
Glades County, FL

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Red Barn sits on a rural plot of land on the Brighton Seminole Indian Reservation in Glades County, Florida. The wood-framed barn housed tribal horses in the early days of the modern Seminole cattle industry, but now is vacant. The barn measures 30' long on the east and west sides, and 64' on the north and south elevations. A front-gabled metal roof covers the barn's central bay, while shed roofs top of the north and south bays. The interior plan consists of an unobstructed central hall with eight horse stalls along the south side, and five horse stalls and two storage rooms along the north side. The hayloft located on the second level spans the entire length of the barn and features a central floor opening. The Red Barn has retained the majority of its original features throughout the years, but shows some expected signs of age.

Setting

The Red Barn was constructed ca. 1941 on the Brighton Reservation. The Reservation occupies over 36,000 acres in the northeastern part of Glades County—just a few miles from Lake Okeechobee (Figure 1). The Red Barn is located three miles down Harney Pond Road (721A), west of CR 721 (Figure 2), where the landscape is primarily marked by trees, cow pastures, and a few one-story tribal buildings and houses. The Red Barn entrance is tucked away immediately past the Harney Pond Canal on a narrow dirt road. The barn sits approximately 80 feet south of the dirt road and about 135 feet west of Harney Pond Road. Clusters of mature trees and overgrown grass conceal the Red Barn from the main road.

Although the Red Barn site once contained a pole barn (where woodwork was kept to build cow pens), a water tower, and two concrete watering troughs, now only the Red Barn and one of the troughs remains. Out of view, the concrete trough hides in the trees southwest of the barn. Two small buildings sit across the dirt road from the Red Barn (Figure 3).

Just northwest of the Red Barn is a "self-help" house from the 1960s or 1970s. The Self-Help Program, contracted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), helped future homeowners construct their own homes to offset part of the mortgage.¹ The now vacant house has faded tan paint, splintered vertical plywood siding, and a weathered asphalt roof. Although the Self-Help program was an important catalyst for moving the Seminoles out of traditional *chickees*² and into modern housing, the house has not maintained its integrity and therefore does not contribute to the surroundings.

Due northeast of the self-help house is a small garage. The vacant building was originally located on the Headquarters site at the other end of the reservation, but was relocated to the Red Barn site in the 1970s.³ The garage dates back to around the same time as the Red Barn and is characterized by the use of similar materials—wooden drop siding, a concrete block foundation, and a corrugated metal roof. The integrity of the garage has been

¹ Aurilla Birrell described the "self help" program in an interview with John Mahon on September 12, 1974 as part of the Southeast Indian Oral History Project at the University of Florida. Birrell, an official of the University of Florida Agricultural Extension Service, went to the Brighton Reservation in 1968 to train Seminoles how to care for their "self-help" houses.

² A *chickee*, the Seminole word for house, is a cypress log-framed structure with a palmetto thatched roof.

³ Willie Johns, Community Coordinator for the Seminole Tribe of Florida, grew up on the Brighton Reservation. The above information is from personal communication with Mr. Johns on April 02, 2008.

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Section 7 Page 2

Red Barn
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lost, and it fails to contribute to the significance of the Red Barn.

Exterior Description

The 23' tall Red Barn is clad in weathered wooden drop siding. The barn lacks a solid foundation, but instead rests on 8" concrete block footings. Two different roof types shape the top of the Red Barn. A steeply-pitched elevated gable covers the central bay, while slightly lower-sloped sheds cover the north and south bays. The roof is sheathed in new corrugated metal (which was replaced in 2005 after Hurricane Wilma destroyed the previous metal covering). The shed ends of the roof are supported by wooden 4"x4" posts that rest on concrete block footings. Exposed rafter tails at the end of the gable and shed roof overhangs provide visual interest to the exterior of the barn.

The east and west elevations of the Red Barn are nearly identical. The east elevation faces Harney Pond Road, while the west elevation faces the trees toward the old cow pens. A centralized door opening, 9'-6" wide by 10'-6" tall, characterizes both elevations. Although the doors are no longer in place on either elevation, the original metal hinges remain intact on both sides of the openings. The placement of the hinges indicates that these façades originally featured double doors instead of one large door. The large opening would have allowed vehicles to enter through the door to unload hay. A smaller opening centered above the main doors evidences the second floor loft from the exterior, and a 1940s photograph (Figure 4) of the Red Barn shows that the hayloft opening was at one time covered with wooden panels. The measurements of the barn vary slightly between the east and west facades, but the overall appearance and scale remain the same.

The north and south elevations are similar in scale and proportion, but they have a few notable differences. The north elevation, parallel to the dirt road, features five two-part horse stall doors and two storage room doors. Five z-braced vertical wood panels make up the bottom half of each horse stall door, while the top halves of the doors consist of thinner spaced out z-braced wood panels. The full-height storage room doors are made up of vertical wood panels. The south elevation of the Red Barn faces a large group of mature cabbage palm and citrus trees, but features only horse stall doors. All the doors have metal hinges and wooden latch closures. The white paint on the doorframes breaks up the red paint on the rest of the barn.

The Red Barn lacks the ornament and detail of more stylized buildings of the same era, but the barn's unadorned appearance reflects the utilitarian purpose of the building. Dimensions vary slightly throughout the interior and exterior of the barn, either a result of settlement, shrinkage, or simply the hand-crafted nature of the building.

Interior Description

The interior central bay consists of a 10'-2" wide hall that runs the east to west length of the barn. A dirt floor covers the entire ground level. Eight 8'x10' horse stalls line the south bay of the barn. The north bay consists of one double-wide horse stall, two storage rooms, and four single-wide horse stalls. The storage rooms are roughly the same size as the horse stalls, but are completely framed in. (Figure 5)

The second floor hayloft is based upon the same footprint as the central bay (Figure 6). The hayloft is accessed either via a small cutout in the corner of the loft floor, or through the rectangular aperture in the center. The central opening is braced at all four corners to help provide structural stability during inclement weather. The floor

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Red Barn
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opening provided easy access for the transfer of hay from vehicles in the central bay to the loft above, or from the loft to the horses below.

The overall lack of decoration seen on the exterior continues to the interior of the Red Barn. All of the interior structural elements are left exposed, including the roof truss system. The utilitarian nature of the barn is once again evident throughout the interior spaces.

Condition and Changes

The Red Barn remains in fair condition, with most of its original components intact, and no additions or alterations to the original floor plan. The north and south façades are in substantially better condition than the east and west. Plants and vines in direct contact with the east and west sides have damaged a great deal of the wood drop siding. The vines have over time trapped moisture against the wood siding and provided a home for harmful insects. Some pieces of siding on the east and west walls are missing altogether, while others have only partially deteriorated. The wood on the north and south façades remains mostly intact and in good condition.

The main double entrance doors on the east and west façades have either fallen off or have been removed, but the original metal hinges remain in place. The hayloft coverings above the door openings are missing, as are the wooden sills at the bottom of the loft openings. The north façade is missing two entire stall doors, and the bottom halves of two other doors are gone. One of the horse stall doors on south façade is altogether absent.

Most of the changes to the Red Barn are a result of age, weather, or overall lack of maintenance. The roof, however, has seen the most significant and intentional change. At some point, the Red Barn's wooden roof shingles were replaced with corrugated metal. In addition, the Tribal Historic Preservation Office financed a new corrugated metal roof for the Red Barn in 2005 and replaced all of the wooden roof support posts and many of the roof rafters.

The setting of the Red Barn has changed slightly over time, as well. The Red Barn no longer housed horses after the 1960s. The water tower and pole barn no longer accompany the Red Barn on the site. The access road, CR 721A, was paved in the late 1970s.⁴ The construction or relocation of houses and buildings close to the Red Barn detracts slightly from its rural agricultural associations.

Integrity

Despite the obvious changes to the Red Barn and its surroundings, the building has not lost its overall integrity. The barn remains on the site on which it was constructed in 1941, and thus retains integrity in regards to location. The Red Barn maintains integrity of design, as well, since the overall floor plan remains primarily unchanged. No additions disturb the building's original design, inside or out. The Red Barn retains the feel of the original workmanship, and has changed naturally over time. The setting of the Red Barn is still quite rural, despite the construction of a few homes nearby, and recalls the agricultural life of Brighton Seminoles.

The roof of the Red Barn evidences the most drastic deviation from the use of original materials—namely the change from wooden shingles to corrugated metal. Although the roof was replaced with an entirely different

⁴ Willie Johns, personal communication, 02 April 2008.

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material, the new roof was necessary to prolong the life of the barn. The metal sheathing preserves the original shape and slope of the roof, and does not compromise the overall integrity of the structure.

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Section 8 Page 1

Red Barn
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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Red Barn has been a landmark for the Seminoles on the Brighton Reservation since around 1941. The barn stands proudly as a reminder of the days when the cattle industry brought a newfound source of income, democracy, and independence to the Tribe. The Red Barn qualifies for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A as an important example of agricultural architecture associated with the formative years of the modern Seminole cattle industry. The Red Barn additionally qualifies under Criterion A for politics/government because it was created under a federal program historically associated with Native Americans—the Civilian Conservation Corps Indian Division (CCC-ID). The Red Barn further qualifies for the NRHP under Criterion A for ethnic heritage of Native Americans as a site important in the development of the modern democratic tribal government.

Cattle Roots on Florida

Spanish settlers first introduced cattle to the Florida region in the 1500s. Creek Indians and other tribes of the Creek Confederacy (predecessors to the Seminoles from Georgia and Alabama) moved south into Florida in the mid-1700s, and followers of the Oconee Creek *Ahaya*, or Cowkeeper, settled around Alachua.⁵ The Creeks had previous experience with raising cattle prior to moving south, and once in Florida they obtained herds from the Spanish colonists to continue cattle ranching in their new territory.⁶

Seminole Cattle in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries

The Florida Seminoles had a tumultuous relationship with white settlers throughout the nineteenth century, with conflicts over cattle and pasturage largely responsible. In the early 1800s, settlers began raiding the Indian herds.⁷ In 1813, Colonel John Williams invaded Seminole villages and seized several hundred head of horses and cattle. Again in 1817, Andrew Jackson led a massive cattle and slave raid into Seminole settlements, sparking the first of three Seminole wars.⁸

In 1821, Florida became a United States territory. Since the Spanish no longer controlled Florida, the government sought to move the Indians onto reservations in order to gain control of their prosperous lands. To put that plan into action, the United States and the reluctant Seminole Indians signed the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823. Under the Treaty, the Indians agreed to give up all their holdings (and cattle) in Florida in exchange for government protection and reservation land in the central part of the state. The Native Americans had to surrender 28 million acres of familiar fertile land in exchange for 4 million acres of territory they had never seen.⁹ The Treaty of Moultrie Creek did not persuade the Indians to relocate, however. Months after the Treaty went into effect, only a few Seminoles

⁵ Patsy West, "A Chronology of Seminole Cattle Raising Since 1740," *Florida Cattle Frontier: Over 400 Years of Cattle Raising* (Kissimmee: Florida Cattlemen's Association and the Florida Cracker Cattle Breeders Association, 2003) p.37.

⁶ Jessica Cattelino, "Casino Roots: The Cultural Production of Twentieth-Century Seminole Economic Development.," *Native Pathways: Economic Development and American Indian Culture in the Twentieth Century* (Boulder: University of Colorado Press, 2004), p.69.

⁷ Cattelino 69.

⁸ West 39.

⁹ John Mahon, "The Treaty of Moultrie Creek, 1823," *Florida Historical Quarterly* 40 (April 1962): 368.

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Section 8 Page 2

Red Barn
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had entered the reservation. The Indians, and additionally several white leaders, felt that the land was unsuitable to sustain the Tribe.¹⁰ Many Seminole leaders further disobeyed the Treaty and continued to acquire herds of cattle.

White Floridians desperately wanted the Indians out of “their” land in the 1830s. The United States government sided with the Floridians and enacted legislation to remove the Indians from the region. President Andrew Jackson passed the Indian Removal Act in 1830 to put increased pressure on the Seminoles to move to the new reservation land west of the Mississippi. In 1832, seven Seminole chiefs (including Chief Charley Emathla) and U.S. government representative James Gadsden signed the Treaty of Payne’s Landing. The Treaty stated that the Indians would either need to move west to the land allotted them in the Indian Removal Act, or move to the specified reservation land in central Florida.¹¹ The following year, seven delegates visited the land set aside for them west of the Mississippi and signed the Treaty of Ft. Gibson, indicating that they approved of their new home.¹² While the Indians may have been coerced at their meetings with the government representatives, some Tribal leaders actually felt they should abide by the treaties. The Tribal Council, however, vehemently opposed the new legislation—so much so that they imposed a death penalty on leaders who sold their cattle and moved. In December of 1835, five days before the start of the Second Seminole War, the Seminole Council executed Charley Emathla because he sold his cattle and planned to move to the new Indian Territory. Tribal cattle ranching halted for the next seven years—the duration of the Second Seminole War.¹³

After the Second Seminole War, the Tribe again accumulated cattle. At the same time, white settlers became even more interested in raising cattle. Prime pasture land in the State was somewhat limited. In 1855, the Third Seminole War erupted between the white cattlemen and the Seminoles largely due to the struggle over land ownership. Fewer than 200 Seminoles remained in Florida after the three year war. The fighting ended in 1858, and the struggle for cattle and land between the whites and the Seminoles died down throughout the rest of the century. By the early twentieth-century, cattle ranching had nearly disappeared from the Seminole economy. A traditional Seminole council meeting in the early 1900s formalized the (temporary) end of the cattle industry. The Council stated that the tribe needed to stop raising cattle in order to improve relationships with whites. The voice of the Council echoed throughout the next three decades. In fact, Roy Nash, Special Commissioner for the Office of Indian Affairs (later renamed the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or BIA), reported in 1930 that virtually no Seminoles owned cattle.¹⁴

Cattle in the New Deal and Beyond

In the 1930s, the Tribe’s attitude toward cattle changed again. Despite his 1930 assessment, Nash believed that cattle could be the key to economic success and stability for the Seminoles.¹⁵ James L. Glenn—Christian minister

¹⁰ John Mahon, “Two Seminole Treaties: Payne’s Landing, 1832, and Ft. Gibson, 1833,” *Florida Historical Quarterly* 41 (July 1962): 1-2.

¹¹ Mahon, “Two Seminole Treaties,” p.9.

¹² Mahon, “Two Seminole Treaties,” pp.15-16.

¹³ West 40.

¹⁴ West 41-48.

¹⁵ West 48.

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Section 8 Page 3

Red Barn
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in Everglades City and friend of many tribal members—was appointed Seminole Indian Agent in 1931. Nash and Glenn both believed that cattle could make the tribe economically independent.¹⁶

The Great Depression of the 1930s dramatically impacted the United States, and President Roosevelt reacted by creating several New Deal programs to revitalize the struggling economy. One of the most successful facets of the New Deal was the Emergency Conservation Work Program (ECW), later called the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). From 1933 to 1942, the program provided jobs for over two million unemployed young men—over five percent of the entire male population of the United States.¹⁷ John Collier, President Roosevelt's Commissioner of Indian Affairs, worked hand-in-hand with Native Americans for the twelve years he was in office. Collier helped to pass the Indian Reorganization Act (Wheeler-Howard Act) in 1934, which "provided for ending the allotment and sale of Indian lands, allowed the organization of tribal corporate structures to achieve economic independence, and guaranteed tribal social and political self-determination through the formation of reservation governments."¹⁸ He also coordinated a separate division of the CCC specifically for Native Americans—the Civilian Conservation Corps Indian Division. The CCC-ID worked with the Seminoles to improve their reservations by building roads, bridges, fences, and communication lines, as well as distributing cattle and improving pastures.¹⁹ CCC-ID projects on the Florida Seminole Reservations from January 1934 to August 1939 included the construction of 46 miles of range fence, 21 wells, 15 miles of truck trails, and 12 miles of road. Under the CCC-ID, the Seminoles also developed over 1200 acres of range and 14 acres of campground, and planted over 2000 shrubs and trees.²⁰

The Brighton Seminole Reservation opened June 13, 1935, as a 2,500-acre rural plot of land.²¹ The modern Seminole cattle industry began about seven months later when the United States government shipped 700 head of Hereford cattle to the Brighton Reservation from the Apache Reservation in Oklahoma. It should have taken mere days for the cattle to reach Brighton, but instead it took an entire month. By the time the cattle finally made it to the reservation, only 200 out of 700 head survived. Even the surviving cattle arrived in poor condition.²² The modern Seminole cattle industry got off to a rocky start, but U.S. government representatives held steadfast to the belief that cattle could bring income and self-sufficiency to the Tribe.

Although Nash and Glenn both played an important role in bringing cattle back to the Seminoles, it was Fred Montsdeoca who fully organized the Brighton cattle program. Montsdeoca, Florida Agricultural Extension Agent, led the program beginning January 1, 1937 and ultimately helped the tribe gain self-sufficiency.²³ He believed that

¹⁶ Harry Kersey, *Florida Seminoles and the New Deal*, (Boca Raton: Florida Atlantic University Press, 1989), p.29.

¹⁷ John C. Paige, *The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933-1942: An Administrative History*, (NPS: Department of the Interior, 1985), http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/ccc/index.htm

¹⁸ Kersey 69.

¹⁹ Kersey xi-xii.

²⁰ N.a. "The Florida Seminole CCC Sponsors a Community Celebration," *Indians at Work* VI (August 1939) 20-22.

²¹ Kersey 96.

²² Willie Johns, personal communication, Brighton Reservation, Florida, February 23, 2008.

²³ Kersey 99-100.

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the Indians had a special knack for working with cattle, and he noticed that livestock, even the most unruly animals, took to the Seminoles quite easily.²⁴ He worked specifically with those Indians who had previous experience with cattle—Frank Shore, Charlie Micco (Figure 7), Naha Tiger, and Willie Gopher—but taught much of the Tribe at Brighton how to properly care for cattle.²⁵ By 1938, the Brighton Reservation had grown to over 35000 acres, with ample grazing pasture.²⁶ That same year, Seminoles showed their healthy Hereford cattle at the Florida State Fair in Tampa.²⁷

The Brighton cattle industry soon became an economic success, and the burgeoning program ushered in additional changes for the Seminoles. The cattle industry encouraged the development of democratic ideals that served as the foundation for the first Tribal government. In the fall of 1939, the tribe elected three officials (approved by the BIA Superintendent and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs) to conduct the governmental business of the cattle program. At that turning point, the cattle program changed from a federally-funded program to a self-sufficient Tribal program, meaning that the Indians would need to repay the government for their expenditures.²⁸ The Brighton Agricultural and Livestock Enterprise formed in 1945, and both cattle trustees and tribal trustees were elected under this new system. The new tribal trustees, in theory, were chosen to represent the entire Seminole tribe. Seminoles on the nearby Big Cypress reservation followed the model set up at Brighton by acquiring their own herds of cattle and electing their own cattle trustees in 1945 to form the Big Cypress Agricultural and Livestock Enterprise. In 1957, tribal government assumed its current form when the Seminoles created their own constitution and became the government-recognized Seminole Tribe of Florida.²⁹

The cattle industry paved the way for future economic and political endeavors for the Seminoles. Cattle owners leveraged their herds for equity in order to obtain loans. By using cattle as equity, the Indians were able to pursue other economic ventures, such as housing and gaming. Seminole cattle owners became quite powerful. The Tribe currently owns one of the largest cattle operations in Florida, and the twelfth-largest in the country.³⁰ On March 10, 2008, the Tribe launched its own brand of beef. Seminole Beef is currently served at the Seminole Hard Rock Hotel and Casino restaurant in Hollywood, Florida, but the Tribe ultimately plans to market the beef to Indian casinos, restaurants, hotels, military bases, and supermarkets throughout the country.³¹

The Red Barn

The exact date of construction of the Red Barn remains unknown. While some members of the tribe believe the barn was built in the late 1930s, it does not appear on a 1940 aerial photograph of the Brighton Reservation. The

²⁴ West 48.

²⁵ Fred Montsdeoca was interviewed by Tom King in Lorida, Florida on December 4, 1972 as part of the Southeastern Indian Oral History Project. Montsdeoca discussed in detail his involvement with the Brighton cattle program.

²⁶ Kersey 96.

²⁷ Kersey 100.

²⁸ James W. Covington "Brighton Reservation, Florida: 1935-1938," *Tequesta* XXXVI (1980) 61.

²⁹ Covington "Seminole Leadership: Changing Substance, 1858-1958," *Tequesta* XL (1980) 33-36.

³⁰ Cattelino 71.

³¹ Gale Courey Toensing, "Seminoles Boost Beef Business," *Indian Country Today*, 21 March 2008, <http://www.indiancountry.com/content.cfm?id=1096416888>.

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Red Barn plan was issued by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Several other “Red Barns” were built on reservations throughout the country, including one on the San Carlos Apache Reservation in Arizona.³² Although the plan originated from the BIA, the CCC-ID supplied the funds and manpower for the construction. Byron Yates, foreman for the project,³³ had been part of the Seminole CCC from the beginning and had supervised most of the CCC-ID projects on the Seminole reservations.³⁴

In July of 1941, William B. Hill became the Superintendent of the Seminole Agency, and received a \$20,000 grant from the Rehabilitation Division of the CCC. The following month, A.C. Cooley (director of the extension of the Bureau of Indian Affairs office) complained that Hill was “proposing to spend entirely too much money on such things as corrals and stables for horses...”³⁵ Cooley, it seems, was directly referring to the construction of the Red Barn. The Red Barn was most likely constructed between August of 1941, when Cooley commented about Hill spending the grant on horse stables, and June of 1942, the month the CCC was shut down and projects ceased.

The Red Barn represents the important tribal changes instituted by the cattle industry. The Red Barn housed the horses for cattle ranching until the 1960s, but it was more than just a horse barn—it was the center of community activity for the Brighton Reservation. The Red Barn has been the site of many formal and informal activities over the years, including tribal meetings, family reunions, and haunted houses.³⁶ The Seminole cattle industry certainly led to tribal economic stability and success, but perhaps more importantly, the cattle industry helped fabricate the modern democratic tribal government. The Red Barn, a common setting for reservation and cattle enterprise meetings, was the context in which the earliest Seminole tribal government developed. The Red Barn at Brighton fostered a sense of community togetherness that ultimately led to solidarity for the entire Seminole tribe.

³² Willie Johns, personal communication, 23 February 2008.

³³ This is according to Geneva Shore, tribal member who lived at Brighton when the Red Barn was constructed.

³⁴ Kersey 102.

³⁵ Kersey 162.

³⁶ Willie Johns, personal communication, 23 February 2008.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property boundary is a rectangular parcel measuring 76' x 94'. The northwest corner of the parcel is 15 feet directly northwest of the base of the northwest roof support post, and the southeast corner is 15 feet directly southeast of the base of the southeast roof support post.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The property boundary was determined using "reasonable limits." Each side of the rectangular parcel is 15' from each side of the resource.

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Glades County, FL

Photo Log

The following information applies to all photos:

Property Name	Red Barn
City, County, State	Brighton Reservation, Glades County, Florida
Photographer	Carrie Purkerson
Date of Photos	March 2008

Photo Log Numbers and Views

- 0001 Looking west at east elevation.
- 0002 Looking south at north elevation.
- 0003 Looking northwest at south elevation.
- 0004 Looking northwest at southeast elevation.
- 0005 Looking east at west elevation.
- 0006 Looking west at interior.
- 0007 Looking west at upstairs loft from interior.

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List of Figures

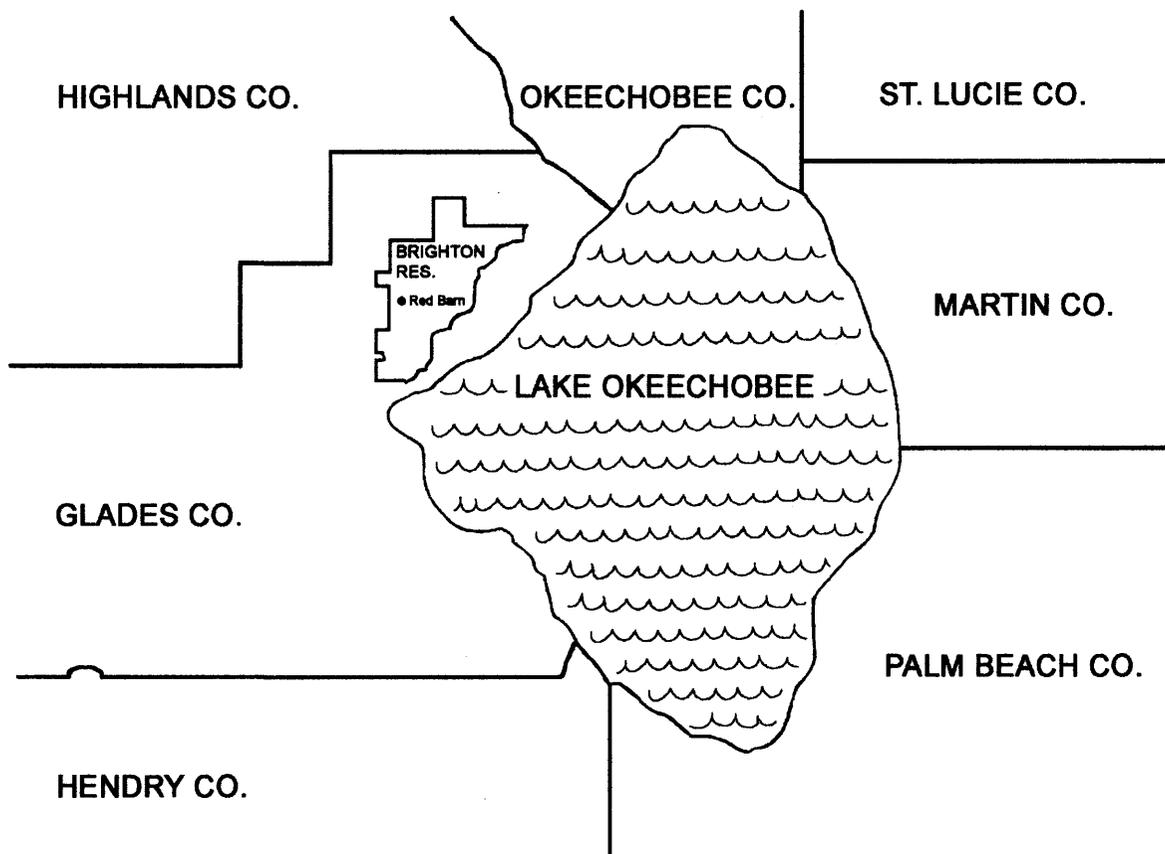
- Figure 1 Sketch map of counties surrounding Lake Okeechobee.
- Figure 2 Google Earth aerial showing the relationship of Red Barn to the nearby main roads.
- Figure 3 Current site plan sketch of Red Barn property.
- Figure 4 1940s photo of the Red Barn.
- Figure 5 Floor plan of lower level of the Red Barn.
- Figure 6 Floor plan of second floor loft.
- Figure 7 “Seminole Indian cowboy Charlie Micco and grandson on horseback in a cattle ranch: Brighton Reservation, Florida.” Ca.1950. Photo is part of the Florida Photographic Collection.

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MAP NOT TO SCALE

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Figure 2

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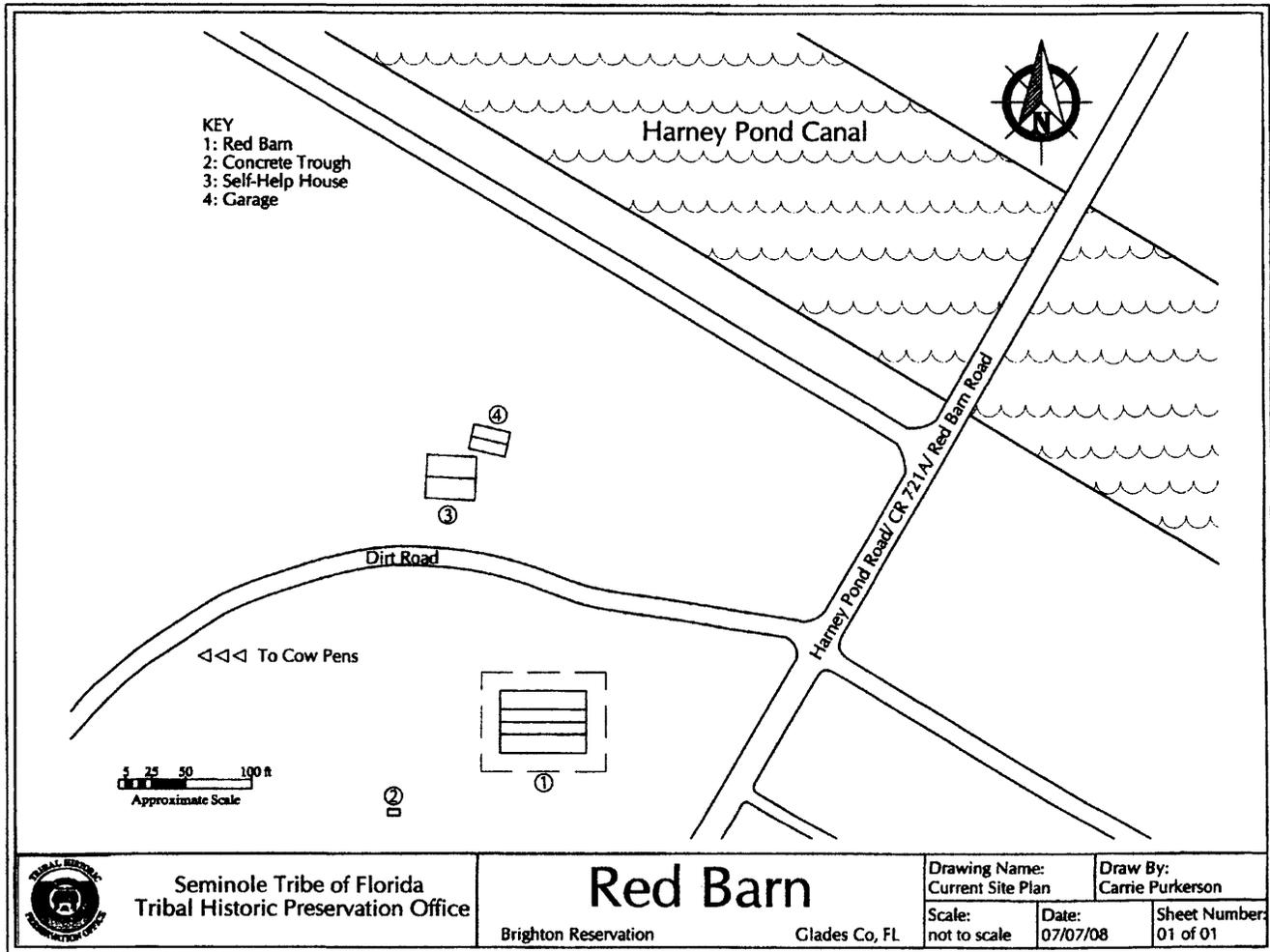


Figure 3

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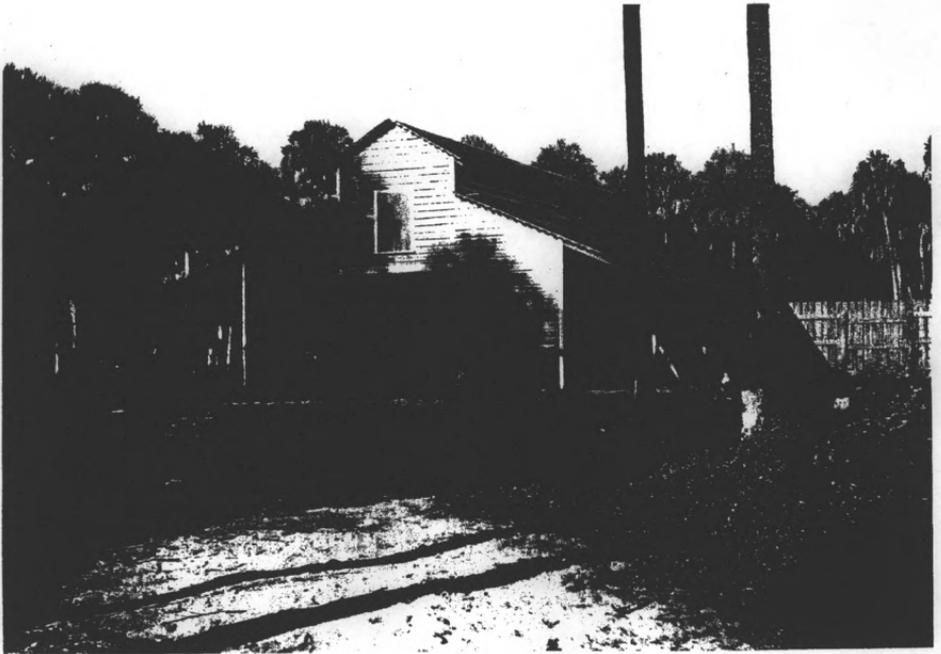


Figure 4

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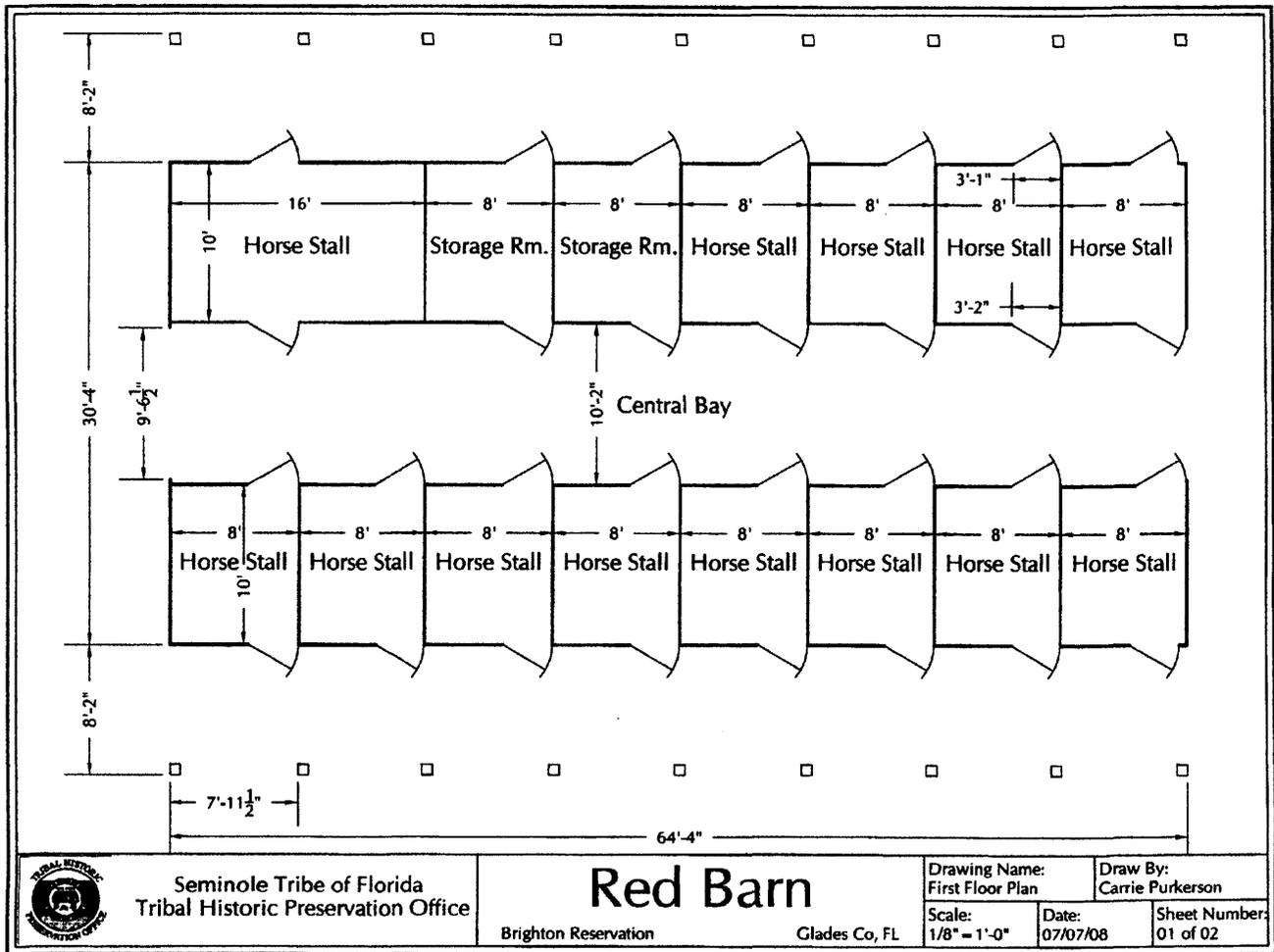


Figure 5

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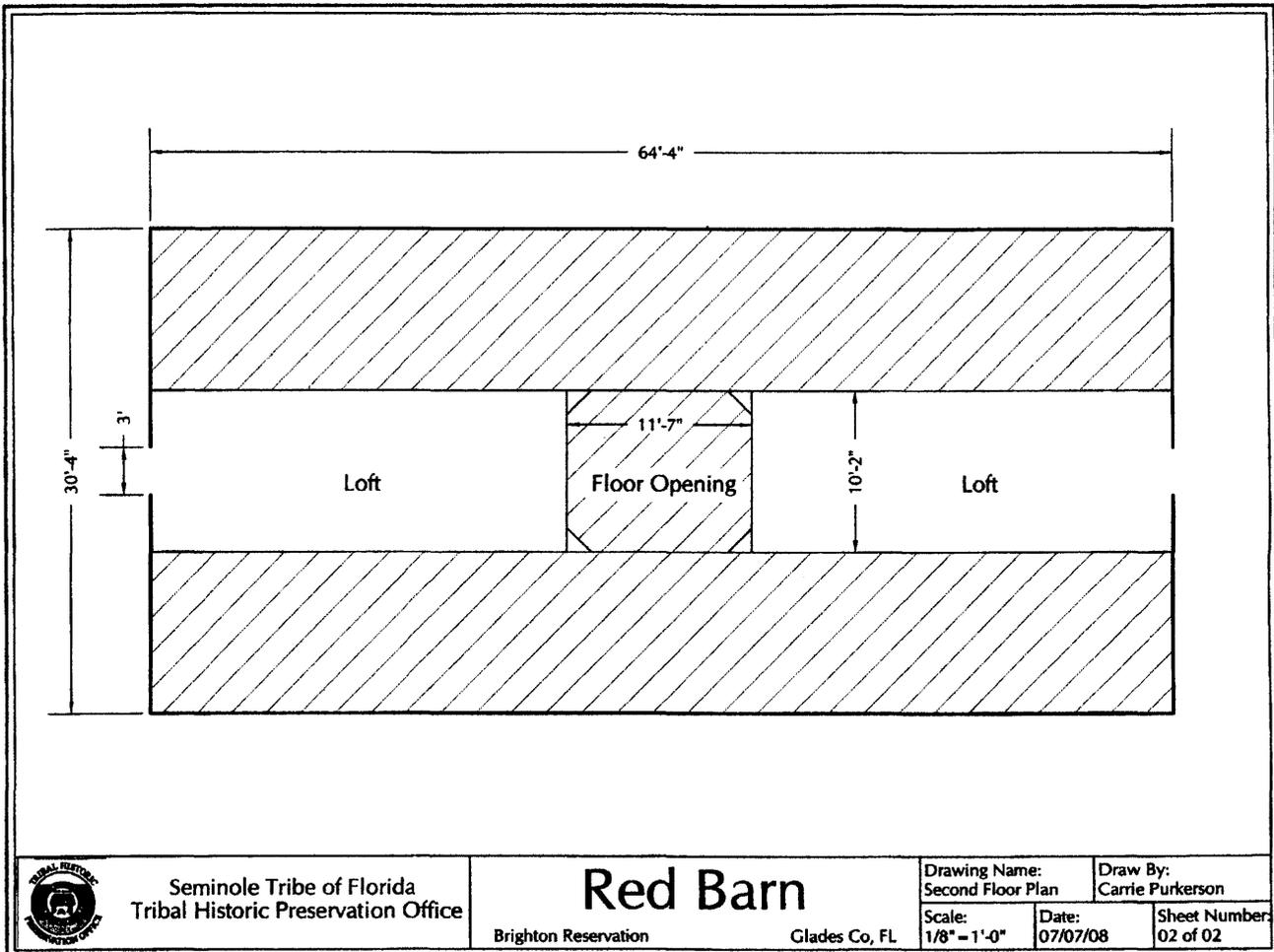


Figure 6

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Figure 7