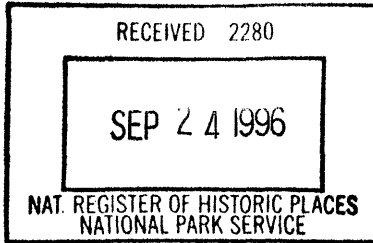


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Shark River Slough Archeological District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Everglades National Park not for publication

city or town Homestead vicinity

state Florida code 012 county Dade code 025 zip code 33034-67331

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ronald Bowen 9/20/96
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Suzanne P. Walker 8/28/96
Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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): _____

Barbara A. Fitts 11/5/96

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	
		buildings
39	23	sites
	1	structures
		objects
39	24	Total

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

Archeological Resources of Everglades National Park

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC\ camp
SUBSISTENCE\ processing
AGRICULTURE
TRANSPORTATION\ water related

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE\ outdoor recreation
LANDSCAPE\ park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A
 walls _____
 roof _____
 other _____

Narrative Description
 Please See Continuation Sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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

Please See Continuation Sheet.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHEOLOGY\ Prehistoric

ARCHEOLOGY\ Historic - Aboriginal

Period of Significance

A.D. 100 - 1946

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Glades I-IIIc

Seminole- Modern Period

Spanish 16th Century

Architect/Builder

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Please See Continuation Sheet.

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

National Park Service, Southeast

Archeological Center, Tallahassee, Fl

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 106,870.7

UTM References

Please See Continuation Sheet.

1
Zone Easting Northing

3
Zone Easting Northing

2
Zone Easting Northing

4
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description
Please See Continuation Sheet.

Boundary Justification
Please See Continuation Sheet.

11. 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 Dr., Johnson Building, Box 7 telephone (904) 580-3011

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32310

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 Everglades National Park

street & number 40001 State Road 9336 telephone (305) 242-7710

city or town Homestead state Florida zip code 33034-67331

United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Shark River Slough Archeological District, Everglades National Park,
Monroe and Dade County, Florida
Archaeological Resources of the Everglades National Park

SUMMARY

The Shark River Slough Archeological District consists of 62 midden sites, as described in Section F2 in the Multiple Property Listing cover form, [REDACTED] within Everglades National Park. The 62 single and multi-component archeological midden sites of this district were located during the first and second field seasons of a three year inventory and assessment of the cultural resources of the Everglades National Park in South Florida undertaken by the National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center. The sites in this district are affiliated with the Glades Tradition of south Florida (500 B.C. to A.D. 1700), and post-1870 historic Seminole occupation. Other sites in the district include Historic sites. One contributing structure, a cane mill, is present on a Seminole site. The midden matrix is a black organically stained midden containing abundant cultural material such as shell, bone, charcoal, carbonized plant remains, and pottery. Preservation of the sites in this district is excellent, with little to no disturbance.

The exact location of the sites in the Shark River Slough Archeological District should be restricted because the sites are likely to be damaged, looted or destroyed if their location and/or characters are published.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The vegetation of [REDACTED] is composed of a mosaic of water tolerant plants. The primary plant in the slough is sawgrass (*Cladium jamaicense*). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (compare figures 5a and 5b with site locations on the USGS quad. sheets). It is postulated that prehistoric occupation and use of these features has enhanced the formation of the organic soils that may be up to 120 centimeters in depth.

The Shark River Slough Archeological District is underlain by two limestone formations, the Tamiami Formation of Pliocene age and the Miami Formation of Pleistocene age. The Shark River Slough forms a distinctive bedrock feature termed by Gleason as the Shark River Bedrock Slough (Gleason et al. 1974: 290) (see Figure 6). Gleason states the following:

Shark River Bedrock Slough is an elongate depression with a bedrock relief of about [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. Present drainage and hammock orientation are aligned parallel to the axis of the slough. This bedrock channel forms the present site of the Shark River Slough, the southern most marsh area of the main Everglades trough. This bedrock slough is presently bordered by rock and non-organic sediments on both confining sides. Peats in this area were probably much thinner in pre-drainage time than peats in the northern Everglades. The "Ridge and Slough" Province extends down into the Shark River Bedrock Slough and the entire area is overlain by Loxahatchee peat.

Loxahatchee peat, is a light-colored, fibrous and spongy, reddish-brown peat consisting of large numbers of fine rootlets and few roots (op. cit.: 294). Figure 7 shows the distribution of peat deposits in the South Florida area.

The district is home to variety of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish. Of particular importance to the aboriginal people who inhabited the slough were the white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), Florida snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina osceola*), greater siren (*Siren lacertina*), gar fish (*Lepisosteus* sp.), and the sunfishes (Centrarchidae).

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Section 7 Page 2

Shark River Slough Archeological District, Everglades National Park,
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Archaeological Resources of the Everglades National Park

PERIODS OF SITE OCCUPATION

The periods when the Shark River Slough Archeological District were occupied were identified by the ceramics and artifact types which have been used as temporal markers, recovered from controlled stratigraphic excavations. The sites in this district are affiliated with the entire Glades Tradition of south Florida (500 B.C. to A.D. 1700).

The Shark River Slough Archeological District also includes two sites where evidence of some form of aboriginal interaction with the seventeenth century Spanish explorers occurred. The two Spanish Olive Jar sherds and the profusion of Glades Tooled ceramics are a major indicator of proto-historic occupation. The Shark River Slough would have been the major route for canoe traffic between the two coasts and would have been the scene of interaction between the historically known Calusa and Tequesta Indians.

35 Seminole sites in the district suggest that the occupation in this area dates from the Modern period of Seminole history (ca. 1880 A.D. to present). Several of these sites exhibited surface evidence of this habitation and use in the form of extensive surface scatters of metal pots, sewing machines, glass beads, and in situ structural posts. One Seminole site contains a cane mill structure.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Shark River Slough Archeological District is predominately a flooded freshwater marsh, with very little inhabitable dry ground. The sites that occur in the slough are referred to as black earth middens. The term midden may be defined as any accumulation of cultural trash that has been incorporated into the environment. This trash is generally organic in nature, and consists of animal bones, shell, carbonized wood, fecal material (coprolites), and ceramic fragments. The middens of the Shark River Slough District contain large amounts of this type of debris in a cultural context. Each site is either a circular or oval landmass that supports a lush growth of tropical hardwood trees. The elevation above the surrounding swamp and marsh environment varies from 30 centimeters to 100 centimeters for a given site. The depth of the midden deposits varies from 30 to 120 centimeters (see Table III).

APPEARANCE OF THE SITE DURING THE PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION

The appearance of the district during the prehistoric occupation has probably changed only minimally. The modern environment and flora had developed by at least 2000 years ago, and were in their present pattern (Griffin 1988). The present environmental setting closely resembles the one experienced by the original inhabitants.

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Shark River Slough Archeological District, Everglades National Park,
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PAST AND CURRENT IMPACTS

The Shark River Slough Archeological District is considered a pristine and undisturbed area. Some scientific surface collecting and site testing has occurred in the past in order to develop information for cultural resource management purposes. This work has not adversely effected the research values of the Glades Tradition or Historic Seminole occupation components.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Prior to the systematic archeological surveys of the National Park Service's, Southeast Archeological Center, efforts to inventory the park's cultural resources have been sporadic. Previous archeological investigations in the Everglades are discussed in Section H in the Multiple Property Listing Cover Form.

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Shark River Slough Archeological District, Everglades National Park,
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Archaeological Resources of the Everglades National Park

**TABLE I : INTERNAL COMPOSITION OF THE
SHARK RIVER SLOUGH ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT**

<u>SITE#S</u>	<u>SITE NAME</u>	<u>SITE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>ELIGIBILITY</u>
8DA117 EVER-015	Black Hammock	Earth midden-Glades III Isolated Burial Historic	0.15	Eligible Contributing
8DA3228 EVER-016	Black Hammock 2	Earth midden-Glades III Historic	0.50	Undetermined Noncontributing
8DA123 EVER-017	Triple Cabbage	Earth midden-Glades Historic	0.01	Eligible Contributing
8DA3229 EVER-018	Black Hammock 4	Earth midden-Glades III	0.07	Undetermined Noncontributing
8DA3230 EVER-019	Gumbo Limbo Hammock	Earth Midden-Glades II-IIIc Isolated Burial Historic	1.10	Eligible Contributing
8DA118 EVER-020	Johnny Buck Hammock	Earth midden-Glades II-IIIc Historic	0.40	Eligible Contributing
8DA104 EVER-021	Jimmie Tigers Old Camp	Earth midden-Glades Historic	0.12	Eligible Contributing
8DA3231 EVER-022	Garden Island	Earth midden-Glades Historic	0.07	Undetermined Noncontributing
8DA108 EVER-023	Vulture Hammock	Earth midden-Glades III Historic	1.20	Eligible Contributing
8DA105 EVER-024	Frank Willie's Camp	Earth midden-Glades Historic	0.06	Eligible Contributing
8DA3232 EVER-025	Chekika Island 7	Earth midden-Glades Historic	0.03	Eligible Contributing
8DA112 EVER-026	Chekika Island 8	Earth midden-Glades III Historic	0.05	Eligible Contributing
8DA3233 EVER-027	Chekika Island 9	Earth midden-Glades III Historic	0.30	Eligible Contributing
8DA3234 EVER-028	Chekika Island 10	Earth midden-Glades Historic	0.70	Undetermined Noncontributing

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Shark River Slough Archeological District, Everglades National Park,
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<u>SITE#S</u>	<u>SITE NAME</u>	<u>SITE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>ELIGIBILITY</u>
8DA3235 EVER-029	Chekika Island 11	Earth midden-Glades	0.60	Undetermined Noncontributing
8DA3236 EVER-030	Chekika Island 12	Earth midden-Glades	0.30	Eligible Contributing
8DA3237 EVER-031	Chekika Island 13	Earth midden-Glades	0.09	Ineligible Noncontributing
8DA3238 EVER-032	Chekika Island 14	Earth Midden-Glades 111 Historic Burial	0.26	Eligible Contributing
8DA3239 EVER-033	Chekika Island 15	Earth midden-Glades Historic	0.18	Undetermined Noncontributing
8DA3240 EVER-034	Chekika Island 16	Earth midden-Glades	0.09	Undetermined Noncontributing
8DA109 EVER-035	Chekika Island 17	Earth midden-Glades	0.09	Undetermined Noncontributing
8MO1116 EVER-066	Mosquito Island	Earth midden-Glades III Historic	0.59	Eligible Contributing
8MO1118 EVER-070	Indian Camp Creek 5	Earth midden-Glades Historic	0.15	Eligible Contributing
8DA3242 EVER-079	Long Island 1	Earth midden-Glades Historic	0.60	Eligible Contributing
8DA3243 EVER-080	Long Island 2	Earth midden-Glades	0.15	Eligible Contributing
8DA3246 EVER-097	Long Walk Island	Earth midden-Glades II-III	0.17	Eligible Contributing
8DA137 EVER-098	Joree Hammock	Earth midden-Glades ?-III	0.49	Eligible Contributing
8DA3247 EVER-099	North River Headwaters	Earth midden-Glades III	0.05	Eligible Contributing
8DA3248 EVER-100	Squawk Creek	Earth midden-Glades IIa-IIb	0.05	Eligible Contributing
8DA3249 EVER-101	Manatee Hammock	Earth midden-Glades IIa-IIIc Historic	0.74	Eligible Contributing
8DA133 EVER-102	West Twin Hammock	Earth midden-Glades III Historic	0.22	Eligible Contributing

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Shark River Slough Archeological District, Everglades National Park,
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<u>SITE#S</u>	<u>SITE NAME</u>	<u>SITE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>ELIGIBILITY</u>
8DA132 EVER-103	East Twin Hammock	Earth midden-Glades Historic	0.15	Eligible Contributing
8DA3250 EVER-104	Pa-Hay-Okee Lookout Tower 8	Earth midden-Glades	0.03	Eligible Contributing
8DA3251 EVER-105	Pa-Hay-Okee Lookout Tower 9	Earth midden-Glades	0.22	Eligible Contributing
8DA138 EVER-106	Papaya Hammock	Earth midden-Glades Historic	0.20	Undetermined Noncontributing
8DA3252 EVER-107	Pa-Hay-Okee Lookout Tower 11	Earth midden-Glades	0.01	Eligible Contributing
8DA3253 EVER-108	Panther Mound 1	Earth midden-Glades	0.17	Eligible Contributing
8DA3254 EVER-109	Panther Mound 2	Earth midden-Glades Historic	0.24	Eligible Contributing
8DA125 EVER-110	Panther Mound	Earth midden-Glades II-III Historic	1.58	Eligible Contributing
8DA3255 EVER-111	Guava Hammock	Earth midden-Glades IIa-IIIc Historic	0.50	Eligible Contributing
8DA124 EVER-112	Lime Hammock	Earth midden-Glades III Historic	0.35	Undetermined Noncontributing
8DA3256 EVER-113	Panther Mound 6	Earth midden-Glades	0.07	Undetermined Noncontributing
8DA3257 EVER-114	Panther Mound 7	Earth midden-Glades	0.22	Undetermined Noncontributing
8DA3258 EVER-115	Panther Mound 8	Earth midden-Glades Historic	0.05	Undetermined Noncontributing
8DA3259 EVER-116	Panther Mound 9	Earth midden-Glades Historic	0.08	Undetermined Noncontributing
8DA3260 EVER-117	Panther Mound 10	Earth midden-Glades	0.33	Undetermined Noncontributing
8DA3261 EVER-118	Panther Mound 11	Earth midden-Glades IIa-III	0.26	Eligible Contributing
8DA128 EVER-119	Canemill Hammock	Earth midden-Glades IIa Historic	0.37	Eligible Contributing
8DA3262 EVER-120	Panther Mound 13	Earth midden-Glades	0.06	Undetermined Noncontributing

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Shark River Slough Archeological District, Everglades National Park,
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<u>SITE#S</u>	<u>SITE NAME</u>	<u>SITE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>ELIGIBILITY</u>
8DA129 EVER-121	Panther Mound 14	Earth midden-Glades	0.07	Undetermined Noncontributing
8DA121 EVER-122	Pot Hammock	Earth midden-Glades IIIc Historic	0.30	Eligible Contributing
8DA3270 EVER-131	Panther Mound 24	Earth midden-Glades	0.30	Undetermined Noncontributing
8DA3272 EVER-133	Panther Mound 26	Earth midden-Glades Historic	0.06	Eligible Contributing
8DA3273 EVER-134	Panther Mound 27	Earth midden-Glades IIa Historic	0.05	Eligible Contributing
8DA3274 EVER-135	Panther Mound 28	Earth midden-Glades III	0.05	Eligible Contributing
8DA111 EVER-161	Tiger Hammock	Earth midden-Glades IIa-IIIc Historic	0.74	Eligible Contributing
8DA120 EVER-171	Seagrape Hammock	Earth midden-Glades IIa-IIIb Historic	0.49	Eligible Contributing
8MO1145 EVER-181	Tarpon Bay 1	Earth midden-Glades	0.03	Undetermined Noncontributing
8MO121 EVER-182	Rough Lemon Hammock	Earth midden-Glades IIIa-IIIb Historic	0.20	Eligible Contributing
8MO1150 EVER-183	Tarpon Bay 3	Earth midden-Glades	0.09	Undetermined Noncontributing
8MO1159 EVER-184	Tarpon Bay 4	Earth midden-Glades III	0.30	Undetermined Noncontributing
8MO125 EVER-185	Gas Can Midden	Earth midden-Glades III Historic	0.62	Undetermined Noncontributing

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Shark River Slough Archeological District, Everglades National Park,
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TABLE III:
SITE COLLECTION DATA FOR
THE SHARK RIVER SLOUGH ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
* = Surface Observation without Collection

<u>SITE #</u>	<u># OF POST HOLE TESTS</u>	<u>SURFACE COLLECTION</u>	<u>SITE DEPTH IN CENTIMETERS</u>
EVER-015	0	Y	30 - 40
EVER-016	8	Y	40
EVER-017	0	Y	20
EVER-018	0	Y	30
EVER-019	8	Y	36
EVER-020	7	Y	30
EVER-021	0	Y	30
*EVER-022	0	N	30
EVER-023	0	Y	20 - 30
EVER-024	1	Y	25
EVER-025	1	Y	30
EVER-026	1	Y	30
EVER-027	0	Y	30
*EVER-028	0	N	20 - 40
EVER-029	1	Y	40
EVER-030	1	Y	20
*EVER-031	0	N	50

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<u>SITE #</u>	<u># OF POST HOLE TESTS</u>	<u>SURFACE COLLECTION</u>	<u>SITE DEPTH IN CENTIMETERS</u>
EVER-032	1	Y	30
*EVER-033	0	N	0
*EVER-034	0	N	40
*EVER-035	0	N	25
EVER-066	4	Y	30 - 70
EVER-070	1	N	30
EVER-079	7	Y	35
EVER-080	0	Y	40
EVER-097	3	N	65
EVER-098	2	Y	100
EVER-099	1	Y	40
EVER-100	1	N	80
EVER-101	1	Y	120
EVER-102	1	Y	35
EVER-103	1	Y	70
EVER-104	1	N	35
EVER-105	2	N	55

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Shark River Slough Archeological District, Everglades National Park,
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<u>SITE #</u>	<u># OF POST HOLE TESTS</u>	<u>SURFACE COLLECTION</u>	<u>SITE DEPTH IN CENTIMETERS</u>
EVER-106	0	Y	35
EVER-107	1	N	100
EVER-108	1	N	50
EVER-109	1	N	50
EVER-110	3	Y	70
EVER-111	0	Y	45
EVER-112	0	Y	35
EVER-113	0	Y	35
*EVER-114	0	N	50
EVER-115	0	Y	55
EVER-116	0	Y	30 - 50
*EVER-117	0	N	30 - 60
EVER-118	1	Y	50
EVER-119	1	Y	35
*EVER-120	0	N	30
EVER-121	0	Y	50
EVER-122	1	Y	35

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<u>SITE #</u>	<u># OF POST HOLE TESTS</u>	<u>SURFACE COLLECTION</u>	<u>SITE DEPTH IN CENTIMETERS</u>
*EVER-131	0	N	40
EVER-133	1	N	70
EVER-134	1	N	60
EVER-135	1	Y	40
EVER-161	6	Y	40
EVER-171	4	Y	35
*EVER-181	0	N	0
EVER-182	1	Y	40
*EVER-183	0	N	15 - 35
EVER-184	0	Y	20
EVER-185	0	Y	15 - 30

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Section 8 Page 5

Shark River Slough Archeological District, Everglades National Park,
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Archaeological Resources of the Everglades National Park

SUMMARY

The Shark River Slough Archeological District is composed of 62 midden sites, as described in Section F2 in the Multiple Property Listing cover form. Sites in this district were occupied throughout the entire Glades Tradition, from a Glades I site dating to A.D. 100 to Glades IIIc times (A.D. 1513 - 1700). There is also evidence of some form of aboriginal interaction with the seventeenth century Spanish explorers, and Historic sites, including a Modern period Seminole occupation, as described in Section E of the Multiple Property Listing cover form. The Shark River Slough Archeological District is significant under Criterion D because it has yielded and has the potential to yield information important in prehistory and history. The site is an excellent example of undisturbed Glades Tradition sites of all periods, which have yielded well preserved artifacts, faunal material, carbonized plant remains, shell and diagnostic pottery. Due to the district's integrity, length of occupation and cultural material contained, it has state significance because it has demonstrated potential to contribute valuable information about cultural history, subsistence, settlement patterns and culture ecology of the Glades tradition, Spanish Contact and activity, and Modern Seminole occupation.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

There are several significant factors related to the Shark River Slough Archeological District. With increasing development in South Florida, and associated adverse impact on cultural sites, tracts of land such as the Everglades National Park and Big Cypress National Preserve will become increasingly important as archeological research areas. This proposed district contains within its boundaries, all the elements of its prehistoric and historic settlement, in an environmental setting that closely resembles the one experienced by the original inhabitants. Of the 62 cultural sites contained within the proposed district, 39 contributing sites and one contributing structure are in an undisturbed condition, and in a situation that favors their proper management and future survival. The sites of this district have already provided significant information related the archeological picture of South Florida and clearly have the potential to contribute more.

The archeological investigations of the 62 sites located in the Shark River Slough have been limited in scope and the quantity of data recovered. However, they do reveal the character and potential significance of the Shark River Slough sites when considered together with other archeological studies in this part of Florida and available ethnographic information (e.g. Goggin 1949, 1950a; Goggin and Sturtevant 1964; Widmer 1983; Griffin 1974, 1976; Ehrenhard et al. 1978-82; Taylor 1985). Significance was determined for sites by subsurface testing, and without subsurface testing, based on the presence of surface artifacts and the appearance of features and profiles which were exposed.

The sites of the Shark River Slough Archeological District contain a variety of artifactual materials that can be studied to answer questions about past human behavior and environmental change. Material culture which includes ceramic fragments, bone and shell ornaments and tools, wood charcoal and carbonized plant remains, and preserved human fecal material (coprolites) are present at almost every site in substantial quantities. These artifacts reflect subsistence patterns, techno-environmental factors and chronological sequences. Archeological materials related to subsistence are especially abundant in the form of faunal bone and shell, coprolites, and ethnobotanical remains. This material provides the potential for reconstructing subsistence patterns; particularly, identification of the food types that had been exploited, overall resource selectivity, hunting and fishing methodologies, use of plant resources, and food preparation techniques. There is also a significant potential for recovering material culture indicative of an extensive wood-working technology. Previous research

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projects (Cushing 1896; Gilliland 1975; Sears 1982) have indicated that Glades Tradition technology may have been largely focused on highly sophisticated wood-working capabilities.

The nature of sites within the Shark River Slough Archeological District, and the fact that all are adjacent to potentially productive "wet" areas, 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 [REDACTED] 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. Another type of bone artifact known as a socketed bone point, where an animal bone has been cut transversely to form the pointed end, still had portions of the wooden haft present within the socket. The material had been collected from the dredge spoil pile by Everglades National Park Ranger, Richard Klukas. The total collection of 268 modified bone artifacts represents one of the largest finds of its kind. The traces of wood hafts and possible gum or pitch that may have been used for attaching the points is considered a unique occurrence in this area. It should be noted that the majority of the Everglades National Park archeological sites are located adjacent to areas with the potential to produce similar material.

The abundance, variety, and sophistication of such remains can provide researchers with insights to socio-religious values, prehistoric aesthetics, and technological diachronics. Availability and exploitation of an abundant food supply would permit ample time for specialized pursuits and perhaps result in a society more complex than previously envisioned for this area.

The study of population dynamics and their relationships to environmental changes requires regional data, including data from all parts of the settlement system. Recent studies by Griffin (1974; 1976) and Widmer (1983) have put forth certain concepts about the Glades Tradition in relation to the area's environment and known archeological record. The Shark River Slough Archeological District has the potential to yield significant data on these and other questions, and has already added information to the South Florida Culture Area's archeological picture.

Griffin (1974:343 and 1976:8) has postulated that the Glades Tradition habitation was concentrated mainly around the coastal fringe of the Florida peninsula and that the occupation of the Everglades proper is indicative of many short term incidents over a period of hundreds of years. He interprets these sites as representing hunting camps that were used on a seasonal basis. It was due to this observation that Griffin coined the term Circum-Glades Area as opposed to Glades Area. Griffin states (1974:343):

In view of what has been said we can see one of the problems in the use of the term "Glades Area". Use of the term tends to turn attention inward to the sawgrass Glades as a center, when in fact they were marginal to the more intensively used areas around them. Perhaps it would be more accurate to speak of the Circum-Glades Area.

The sites located in Shark River Slough Archeological District can add information that is relevant to this hypothesis. Further research in the slough will provide data necessary to either confirm or alter this view.

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Research conducted by Widmer (1983) has indicated that the relatively late occupation of the Shark River Slough Archeological District can be explained by the area's recent environmental development. Widmer sees the contemporary environment of the interior swamps and marshes forming no earlier than 2700 B.P. or at the end of the Pre-Glades period (5500 B.P. to 2700 B.P.) (Widmer 1983:353). The Shark River Slough Archeological District has and will continue to yield significant data to test this hypothesis. The lack of sites that pre-date 1850 B.P. (A.D. 100) adds some confirmation of this concept. Widmer (op. cit.: 368) further characterizes the interior adaptation with the following:

The utilization of this interior freshwater swamp and marsh zone is interesting, because it shows an extremely intense exploitation of this resource zone when compared with use during the Pre-Glades. Sites in this region are small, circular "black dirt middens" with sparse cultural material but staggering amounts of faunal remains and coprolites (Ehrenhard et al. 1978). The limited size of these sites, and the extreme concentration of faunal remains, suggest specialized, interior hunting-and-collecting expeditions of limited duration into this zone from permanent year-round villages in the coastal sector of the Ten Thousand Islands. The faunal resources would be processed at these sites and the meat, skins, and other usable byproducts brought back to the villages. This would explain the minimal representation of these resources in coastal middens. It is also possible that bone tools were manufactured in these areas as well.

The above presents an as yet unconfirmed view of the Glades Tradition's interior adaptation. The idea that cultural material is sparse in occurrence can be challenged by data already gathered from interior sites located in the Big Cypress National Preserve. Widmer's view of the functional role of the interior sites can be tested in such places as the Shark River Slough Archeological District where the entire settlement system exists in an environmental context that reflects the environment during its prehistoric and historic use (A.D. 100 to Present).

The Shark River Slough Archeological District represents an area of potential cultural interaction throughout the Glades Tradition between groups which inhabited the east and west coastal strips of the Florida peninsula. More important is the potential for interaction between the Tribal groups that were present at the time of Spanish contact. The Shark River Slough would have been the major route for canoe traffic between the two coasts and would have been the scene of interaction between the historically known Calusa and Tequesta Indians. The presence of Spanish Olive Jar ceramics on two of the Shark River Slough sites and the profusion of Glades Tooled ceramics, a major indicator of proto-historic occupation, enhances this possibility.

The proposed Shark River Slough Archeological District has yielded significant data on the location and content of Seminole sites that date from what Fairbanks terms the Modern Crystallization Phase of Seminole history (Fairbanks 1978 :188-89; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980: 259). Fairbanks (1978: 189) states:

No systematic archeological study of this phase of Seminole history has been done, although there has been rather frequent looting of Seminole graves. Of course little archeology of contemporary groups has been developed anywhere, but if it becomes possible, processual-oriented archeology could be rewarding. Studies directed at a better understanding of the development of modern Seminole culture as it is revealed in material objects would be intensely valuable for knowledge of culture change and to help solve the many problems of the people today.

The proposed district contains 35 sites representing habitation and use by the Seminoles. Several of these sites exhibited surface evidence of this habitation and use in the form of extensive surface scatters of metal pots, sewing machines, glass beads, and in situ structural posts. The Southeast Archeological Center survey of the Shark River Slough left much of this material in place for future study.

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Another facet of the significance of the Shark River Slough Archeological District is the increasing development of South Florida and the associated destruction of cultural resources. Tracts of land such as the Everglades National Park and the Big Cypress National Preserve will become increasingly important as arenas for problem-oriented or academic research, particularly if efforts to preserve cultural resources elsewhere in South Florida are not very successful. Furthermore, such areas may increasingly become the only places where groups of related archeological sites can be studied as settlement systems and in relation to something approaching their original environmental context. This proposed district represents one of these areas where the sites are related by geological, environmental, and cultural factors in a setting that favors their proper management and future survival.

Site Summaries

The Shark Valley Archeological District contains several sites that, considered alone, would qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. However, by nominating this portion of the natural drainage area as a district, the total variability of the cultural sites within the area can be considered. A summary of some of the sites possessing outstanding significance follows.

Panther Mound

The site known today as Panther Mound (8DA125 or EVER-110) was previously known as Cabbage Rattlesnake due to the numerous occurrences of sabal palms and eastern diamondback rattlesnakes. The sabal palms persist, but the rattlesnakes have mostly departed since the site was first described in the 1960s by Richard Stokes, a park ranger. The "mound" is misleading because it implies a purposefully accumulated volume of earth that has been shaped into a preconceived form. The site name Panther Mound should read Panther Midden as it is clear that the deposit here is an unplanned accumulation of discarded organic and other materials. The site consists of 1.58 acres of elevated land composed of humic black earth soils. The Glades occupation dominates this land form. The remains from this occupation are incorporated into the hammock island's soil and form a rich midden deposit that is apparent on the surface and in subsurface contexts.

This site was also the scene of a vigorous and intense Seminole/Mikasuki occupation that occurred in late 19th and 20th century. The site was surface collected in 1970 by John Griffin. The object collection resulting from this work represents one of the most complete inventories of Seminole/Mikasuki artifacts in use during this time. The collection reflects preferences in trade goods, adaptation to relatively new techno-artifacts that were acquired through trade in pelts, hides, and plumes, and can potentially characterize the Seminole/Mikasuki occupation of the Shark River Slough at a pivotal point in their history. The Glades midden component forms 2.3 foot deep accumulation of debris that was formed by consistent occupation over a period of approximately 800 years (Glades Periods IIa - IIIc). Artifacts and material related to subsistence occur here in stratigraphic contexts that will provide significant data on the use of the Shark Valley during its period of primary use.

The artifact collection from Panther Mound consists of surface collections, a single test excavation, and a series of three post-holes. This work was conducted under the auspices of the National Park Service Southeast Archeological Center and are deposited at the center under accession numbers 169 and 590. The surface material consists mainly of historic artifacts associated with the Seminole/Mikasuki habitation of this locale. Included in the collection are a hand-powered sewing machine, a grater fashioned from sheet iron, a variety of spent munitions, metal utensils, stoneware jugs, spirits bottles, and

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glass beads. Surface artifacts that reflect the prehistoric (Glades Tradition) occupation of this site include decorated and plain ceramics, shell beads, a *Strombus* sp. celt, and various fragments of marine shell. The subsurface context of Panther Mound contains the remains of the Glades Tradition midden. A single test pit excavated by John Griffin in April of 1970 yielded an assortment of Glades ceramics, faunal bone, and shell. A total of 1,379 sherds were recovered (Swindell 1974:8).

The post-hole series also yielded significant amounts of midden debris. Diagnostic ceramic types present at this site include Glades Tooled, Surfside Incised, Key Largo Incised, and Opa-Locka Incised. The period of prehistoric use of this site indicated by these ceramics is Glades IIa - IIIb or ca. A.D. 750 -1513.

Manatee Hammock

Manatee Hammock (8DA3249 or EVER-101) was recorded during the first field season of the survey. Prior to this the site had been known to Fred Dayhoff, who first visited it in the late 1960s. This site is 0.74 acres in area and is unique in the terms of the depth and density of Glades midden deposits present on it. Midden accumulation occurs to a depth of 1.20 meters at this site. The time range of ca. AD.500 to 1513 (Glades Periods IIa - IIIb) is similar to other sites in the Shark Valley. The site is in excellent condition and the prehistoric strata are virtually undisturbed. The Seminole/Mikasuki component is not as vigorous as the one observed at Panther Mound, and may reflect use as a temporary camp during hunting forays into the mangrove coastal zone which occurs a few miles to the south of this site. The evidence of Seminole/Mikasuki use of this site indicates a late 19th early 20th century date for this component of the site.

The artifact collection from this site consists of a general surface collection and a single post-hole excavated in arbitrary levels of 10 centimeters. The surface collection yielded spent munitions, a single molded blue glass bead, bottle fragments, manatee ribs, and Glades ceramics. The post-hole yielded 539 ceramic sherds in its eight levels, as well as a quantity of faunal and shell remains. The diagnostic ceramic types recovered here are Glades Tooled, Surfside Incised, Miami Incised, Opa-Locka Incised, and Key Largo Incised.

Gumbo Limbo Hammock

Gumbo Limbo Hammock (8DA3230 or EVER-019) derives its name from the profusion of this type of tropical hardwood tree that occurs here. The site is 1.10 acres in area, but relatively shallow in depth with an average of 0.45 meters of midden deposit occurring. The site is one of two in the Shark Valley Archeological District where Spanish Olive Jar ceramic specimens occur. The site was apparently used by Seminole/Mikasuki peoples for farming as opposed to habitation. The presence of Olive Jar suggests the opportunity for study of the Glades Tradition at the time of European contact. The time span involved as indicated by decorated ceramics is ca. AD. 750 to 1700 (Glades IIa - IIIc).

Artifacts collected from general surface and post-hole excavations at this site include Spanish Olive Jar sherds, a complete shell plummet fashioned from the columnella of a marine shell, and Glades ceramics. A series of seven post-holes was excavated at this site, and yielded Glades ceramics, faunal bone, modified bone, shell, coprolites, and botanical remains. The diagnostic ceramics recovered here were Glades Tooled and Key Largo Incised.

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 96001181

Date Listed: 11/08/96

<u>Shark River Slough Archeological District</u>	<u>Dade</u>	<u>FL</u>
Property Name	County	State

Archeological Resources of Everglades National Park MPS
Multiple Name

 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.

Robert J. Fitt

 Signature of the Keeper

11/5/96

 Date of Action

=====
 Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:
 ARCHEOLOGY -- Historic-Non-aboriginal is added as an area of significance due to 16th-century Spanish cultural affiliation

DISTRIBUTION:
 National Register property file
 Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)