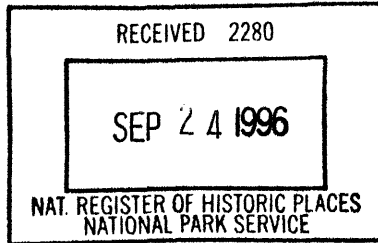


1179



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 Cane Patch

other names/site number (EVER-188/8MO42)

2. Location

street & number Everglades National Park (EVER) not for publication

city or town Everglades City vicinity

state Florida code 012 county Monroe code 087 zip code 33929

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.)

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

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 Date 8/28/96
Signature of commenting or other official

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper Barbara A. Fittle Date of Action 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
1	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Archeological Resources of Everglades National Park

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/ camp
- SUBSISTENCE/ processing
- AGRICULTURE/ horticultural facility
- PROCESSING/ processing site

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

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.

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# _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHEOLOGY/ Prehistoric

ARCHEOLOGY/ Historic - Aboriginal
ETHNIC HERITAGE/ Native American

Period of Significance

A.D. 500 - 1513

A.D. 1880 - 1946

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Glades I (Late) through IIIb

Seminole- Modern Period

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Name of repository:

National Park Service, Southeast
Archeological Center, Tallahassee, Fl

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Cane Patch Site, Everglades National Park
Monroe County, Florida
Archeological Resources of Everglades National Park

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.37

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 [REDACTED]
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet.

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

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
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

The Cane Patch Site, Everglades National Park, Monroe County, Florida
Archaeological Resources of the Everglades National Park

SUMMARY

The Cane Patch site is a black earth midden archeological site, as described in section F2 in the Multiple Property Listing cover form. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The site was occupied on a permanent or seasonal basis during the I (Late) to IIIb periods of the Glades Tradition (ca. A.D. 500 to 1513). The site has an abundance of well preserved archeological remains in their original context. These include ceramic fragments, bone and shell ornaments and tools, wood charcoal and carbonized plant remains, and substantial quantities of faunal bone and shell. The Cane Patch site is an excellent example of an undisturbed Glades Tradition site. The Cane Patch site was also occupied by the Seminole Indians.

The exact location of the Cane Patch site should be restricted because the site is likely to be damaged, looted or destroyed if its location and/or character is published.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Cane Patch site is located within the Everglades National Park, [REDACTED] Everglades. The site area is dominated by freshwater flow during the rainy season and can become tidally influenced and brackish during very dry periods. The site's vegetation is composed of tropical hardwoods and shrubs. [REDACTED] by the National Park Service it was much more heavily vegetated, possibly due to second growth, the result of cultivation of the site by the Seminole Indians. The surrounding terrain is low and flooded with sawgrass, willow, and mangrove comprising some of the vegetation. The occurrence of exotic plants, such as avocado, banana and sugar cane may suggest that they were Seminole cultigens.

PERIODS OF SITE OCCUPATION

The site was occupied on a permanent or seasonal basis during the I (Late) to IIIb periods of the Glades Tradition (ca. A.D. 500 to 1513). The periods when this site is known to have been occupied were identified by the ceramic types recovered from controlled, stratigraphic excavations of the site by John Goggin in 1949. Almost half of the ceramic sherds came from the top six inches of the site. This top level contained diagnostic marker types of Glades Ib, IIIa, and IIIb. Levels 2, 3, and 4 were clearly Glades IIb, while Level 5 was just as clearly Glades IIa. Beneath this the sherd count dropped off sharply, but level 7 contained diagnostic markers of Glades I late, including the type Cane Patch Incised, defined from this site. What cultural periods are represented in the submerged levels below this is unknown (Griffin 1988).

The Cane Patch site was also occupied by Seminole Indians, a group originally affiliated with the Creek Indians of southern Georgia and Alabama. The Seminole occupation at Cane Patch appears to date from the Modern Period of Seminole history (ca. 1880 A.D. to present).

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

The Cane Patch Site, Everglades National Park, Monroe County, Florida
Archaeological Resources of the Everglades National Park

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Cane Patch site is a black earth midden archeological site. [REDACTED] Refuse appears throughout all levels of the midden, including artifacts, animal bones, and shells, constituting in all less than 10% of the deposit. The remaining deposit consists of a granular black dirt. In the lowest levels of the site, marl is increasingly more important as a soil component. The presence of an avocado tree, citrus trees, banana plants, and sugar cane are indicative of recent Seminole occupation at this site.

PAST AND CURRENT IMPACTS

The Cane Patch site is an excellent example of an undisturbed Glades Tradition site. No evidence of vandalism or other site destructive activities are known to have occurred. John Goggin's test pit and the posthole excavated by the National Park Service 1984 survey project are the only intrusions known to have taken place at this site. The Seminole occupation and farming of this site may have affected some of the site's upper levels (10 to 20 cm).

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

John M. Goggin was the first archeologist to record this site. The following account was written by him (1950:236), and the date of his visit and excavation was either January or February of 1949:

This is a black dirt midden [REDACTED] Cane Patch is a [REDACTED]. Its exact outline and size were difficult to determine because of heavy vegetation, but it appeared to measure no more than 100 feet on the long axis, which is parallel to the stream and roughly oriented northeast and southwest. The width is 40 to 50 feet. Surface vegetation is apparently the result of modern Seminole occupation; these are large avocado trees, a thick sugar cane patch, and numerous banana plants.

The site has long been known to fishermen in the area because [REDACTED]. On the U.S.G.S. Topographic Sheet T4459 it is called a "cultivated knoll." Like other sites on the stream, it was first brought to archeological attention through the surface collection of Charles M. Brookfield. Our excavation was made [REDACTED] It was started with a size of 42 by 42 inches, but by the time three 6-inch levels had been removed it had been constricted to a size of 36 by 36 inches. In all, eight levels were excavated. However, the water table was reached in the seventh (36-42 inches), and the next one (42-48 inches) water interfered to such an extent that the level was not completely removed. Probing below this depth indicated that refuse extended to a depth of some 60 or more inches.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

The Cane Patch Site, Everglades National Park, Monroe County, Florida
Archaeological Resources of the Everglades National Park

Refuse appeared throughout all levels, although in no particular concentration. There were artifacts, animal bones, and shells, constituting in all less than 10% of the deposit, the remainder being a granular black dirt. In the lowest levels of the site, marl became increasingly more important as a soil component.

The most numerous shells were the Busycon, probably B.perversa, Ostrea sp., and Venus sp. Less commonly found were Conus sp., Fasciolaria tulipa, Melongea corona, Lucina sp., and Macrocallista sp., probably M. nimbosa, as well as Ampullaria depressa, freshwater gastropod. Animal remains were frequent, the forms represented including an unidentified fish, drum fish, turtle (marine as well as land forms), alligator, sting ray, deer, unidentified small mammals, and crab claws.

The Cane Patch site was visited by the National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center staff during the third field season of the cultural resource inventory of the Everglades National Park. These investigations have been undertaken by the National Park Service Southeast Archeological Center in compliance with Executive Order 11593, and the National Historic Preservation Act as amended in 1980.

A National Park Service survey team also visited the Cane Patch site on March 6, 1984. The site was clearly visible on the infra-red imagery due to the contrast between the site local vegetation, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The site is now somewhat more clear of understory vegetation than when Goggin visited here in 1949 (Goggin 1950:236). This allowed the National Park Service survey to more accurately calculate the site area. It was found to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The midden deposit is very dense with few surface irregularities observed. Artifacts were visible on areas of the site surface [REDACTED] A single posthole was excavated to a depth of 0.80 m before the water table was encountered, causing the cessation of this test. At the time of this visit, high water levels in the Everglades dominated here, [REDACTED]

The Cane Patch site was also occupied by the Seminole Indians. The Seminole occupation at Cane Patch appears to date from the Modern Period of Seminole history (ca. 1880 A.D. to present). The Cane Patch site, [REDACTED] may have served as a jumping off point for Seminole hunting parties in search of plumes and hides for trade. The site is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Evidence of Seminole occupation in the coastal mangrove swamps and associated riverine systems is considered to be rare.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4 The Cane Patch Site, Everglades National Park, Monroe County, Florida
Archaeological Resources of the Everglades National Park

SUMMARY

The Cane Patch site (EVER-188/8MO42) is a black earth midden occupied from the Glades I (late) period to Glades IIIb times, and by a recent Seminole occupation dating from the Modern period of Seminole history, as described in Section E in the Multiple Property Listing cover form. This site is significant under Criterion D because it has yielded and has the potential to yield information important in prehistory. The Cane Patch site is an excellent example of an undisturbed Glades Tradition site, which has yielded many well preserved wooden, bone and shell tools and artifacts, as well as diagnostic pottery. Due to the site's integrity, length of occupation and cultural material contained, the Cane Patch site 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 and Seminole history.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Cane Patch site is significant because it is an undisturbed and well preserved Glades Tradition black earth midden. It contains a stratigraphic record of the Glades Tradition occupation that dates from the Glades I (late) period to Glades IIIb times. It also has the potential to yield significant data relating to the Seminole occupation and use of this area of the southwest Florida coast, an area not intensively settled by the Seminole.

The site has an abundance of well preserved archeological remains in their original context. These include ceramic fragments, bone and shell ornaments and tools, wood charcoal and carbonized plant remains, substantial quantities of faunal bone and shell, and possibly preserved human fecal material (coprolites). These artifacts can provide significant data on techno-environmental factors and their associated chronological sequences.

The depth of the Cane Patch site enhances its potential to contribute substantial chronological data. Sites classified as black earth middens are usually shallower, and rarely exceed one meter in depth. Cane Patch is at least 1.52 m in depth and exceptionally dense in terms of the amount of midden material contained within its bounds.

Cane Patch is located on one of the major access routes into the Everglades, and may contain data relating to the interaction between coastal and inland peoples as well as interaction between tribal elements that existed around the coastal fringe of the south Florida peninsula.

The site has played a significant role in the history of south Florida archeology. It was one of three sites tested by the late Dr. John M. Goggin in 1949 (Goggin 1950). This work resulted in the publication of one of the few widely distributed papers concerning the archeology of the Everglades National Park. This research greatly increased the knowledge of the Glades Tradition at that time.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5 The Cane Patch Site, Everglades National Park, Monroe County, Florida
Archaeological Resources of the Everglades National Park

The Cane Patch site has the potential to yield data on the nature of Seminole use and occupation of this area. Based on the data already gathered from Seminole sites in the Everglades, it is believed that this site's Seminole component dates 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. To date, the Cane Patch site has not yielded any artifacts of Seminole origin. The presence of an avocado tree, citrus trees, banana plants, and sugar cane are indicative of recent Seminole occupation at this site.

As further development of the areas outside of the Everglades National Park takes place, tracts of land set aside for preservation will become increasingly important for archeologists who need site data in its original context, and in an environmental setting that closely resembles that experienced by the site's original inhabitants. The Cane Patch site derives significance from this observation since it is undisturbed, and located in a wilderness setting that favors its proper management and future survival.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 6 The Cane Patch Site, Everglades National Park, Monroe County, Florida
Archaeological Resources of the Everglades National Park

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