

The Many Histories by Phillippi Creek

**Final Report on
Community Heritage Awareness and Management Program (CHAMP) at
Phillippi Estate Park, 2014-16**



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Preface and Descriptive Table of Contents

Community Heritage Awareness and Management Program (CHAMP) at Phillippi Estate Park started with a February 2014 meeting with Ryan Murphy (Sarasota County Archaeologist), the author of this report (Uzi Baram, Director of the New College Public Archaeology Lab and Professor of Anthropology at New College of Florida), Priscilla Brown (Manager of Phillippi Estate Park), Jerris Foote (Supervisor, Parks and Recreation at Sarasota County Government), and Kimberly Heuberger (Sarasota County Parks and Recreation). It was a productive gathering, setting an agenda for a two-year project at Phillippi Estate Park to raise awareness of the archaeological history on the property and ensuring the information on the past would be accessible to the public in new ways. Lori Muldowney (Manager of Sarasota County Historical Resources) and Ryan Murphy came up with the name CHAMP for the program.

Foundational to CHAMP at Phillippi Estate Park was public engagement. But not just public presentations: bringing together institutional interests in highlighting the cultural resources of the property, which have been documented since the late 1980s, and ensuring accurate representations of the past for the public required an experiment in public archaeology. The approach integrated a moment in history – the 1849 events by the cabin of Felipe Bermudez whose name is reflected in the park’s name and an orientation toward the public. In both cases, trust is central to the project, both the trust between the representative of the US military and the Seminole peoples and the trust between heritage professionals and the public who have access to the park.

The first steps for heritage interpretation at Phillippi Estate Park were background research and took more than a year of effort. In June 2015, I submitted an interim report to Sarasota County; this is the final report on the two year program.

The two-year timeline proved sustainable. Even though over those two years Steve Koski replaced Ryan Murphy as the Sarasota County Archaeologist and Rob Bendus became manager of Sarasota County Historical Resources. Though the period, I used my title as Director of the New College Public Archaeology Lab (NCPAL) and the NCPAL resources (provided by the New College Provost) along with funding from the Florida Humanities Council, Phillippi Estate Park, and Sarasota County facilitated the program. The project formally ended with the unveiling of the heritage interpretation signs during the November 2016 centennial commemoration of the Edson Keith Mansion but the success of the heritage interpretation extended CHAMP at Phillippi Estate Park to include a radiocarbon dating workshop to announce the dates for the Prodie Midden and to create a heritage interpretation sign for the Archaic period at the park, to be dedicated in fall 2017.

This report includes the background for the project, the heritage involved for the park, the archaeological program, and conclusions; documents associated with the project including an essay laying out the framing for the project, the site report, and images of the heritage interpretations are included in this report. While non-traditional, the format is meant to collect materials into one document and to situate the archaeology as a heritage endeavor and encourage continuing expansion of the positive possibilities for archaeology as a public good.

A. Introduction: CHAMP

The introduction has the prospectus for the heritage interpretation project and the project's timeline.

B. History for Phillippi Estate Park

The next section has the history of the property from the Phillippi Estate Park website as well as an essay on the use of themes in heritage interpretation for the *Time Sifters Archaeological Society Newsletter*. The chronology for Phillippi Estate Park provides an outline for the many histories by Phillippi Creek, from Archaic to the placement of the property on the National Registry of Historic Places and then an expanded history that illustrates the richness of the heritage.

C. CHAMP at New College of Florida

The program consisted over multiple steps and the section starts with the Fall Semester 2014 participant-observations (as a table and power point slides) and then the Spring Semester 2015 internship for the artifacts, background on the interviews, archival insights as well as the replica for the 1849 peace token left at the Bermudez cabin near Phillippi Creek.

D. The Excavations

The Research Design for the January 2016 sought clarification of the three sites at Phillippi Estate Park (8So616 [Archaic period lithic scatter], 8So617 [Manasota-period Prodie Midden], and 8So618 [Historic refuse]). The focus on public outreach reduced the scope of excavations to testing of the Prodie Midden.

The washing of the artifact occurred at NCPAL; we held a public lab day at Phillippi Estate Park so the interested public could see the process; the artifacts went to Sarasota County Historical Resources for identification under Steve Koski and then were returned to NCPAL for final descriptions for this report.

The formal site report repeats some of the information already in this report so that it can stand alone from the heritage program. Regional archaeologists interested in the Manasota-period midden are welcomed to the data that radiocarbon dating affirmed are consistent with the Manasota-period. With support from the Florida Public Archaeology Network, a workshop at Phillippi Estate Park explained radiocarbon dating and Dr. Luer presented the very good results.

The research received tremendous media attention and the press releases and stories are provided.

E. Heritage Interpretation Signs

The highlight of the program came with the November 2016 unveiling of the interpretative signs; images of the signs are included in this report.

F. Conclusion

The Edson Keith Mansion is a centerpiece of the park; a central goal was to raise the profile of the other histories from the property and that was reached through this partnership.

Each section has its own title page, providing separate sections for this report.

Acknowledgements:

The staff members at the Sarasota County Historical Resources and Parks and Recreation have been wonderful colleagues, supportive and engaged; the park personnel, particularly Priscilla Brown, have been wonderful stewards of the history in the property and central to the implementation and continuing efforts of this program; Friends of Sarasota County Parks have been enthusiastic over this endeavor; the Florida Public Archaeology Network – West Central Region under Jeff Moates and through the superb outreach skills of Becky O’Sullivan and Kessie Kamp facilitated successful public programs. I appreciate the time given by park personnel and county commissions as the Spring 2015 interns asked questions, for hosting the public archaeology program, and ensuring clear communications as we constructed the program and the interpretative signs. Funds for the signs came from a Florida Humanities Council grant received by the Friends of Sarasota County Parks. Many New College students participated in this program, some volunteering and others receiving academic credit for their contributions; hopefully all gained a better sense of the process of heritage interpretation as well as learning about an interesting corner of Sarasota. Sherry Svekis, president of Time Sifters Archaeological Society, supervised volunteers who provided the final descriptions of the artifacts from the midden. My effort throughout the process was voluntary and worthwhile since I got to see undergraduates move from theory to practice and build up professional relationships with committed public servants in Sarasota and engage community members on a wide range through a wide range of interactions as well as direct a community-based program inspired my evolving radical openness approach. The participant-observation and interviews were performed with Institutional Research Board (IRB) approval (New College of Florida IRB ID: 2014/08/2), with the amendment to protocol *Heritage Interpretation at Phillippi Estate Park* approved by the IRB on 02/13/2015. Finally, thanks to Amy Reid for supporting my visits to the park and my time for this program and for solving final editorial issues with this report.

Introduction: CHAMP



Community
Heritage
Awareness and
Management
Program

Prospectus for Heritage Interpretation for Phillippi Estate Park

Phillippi Estate Park is located on the south side of Phillippi Creek, right on the Tamiami Trail and passed by thousands each day. A scenic, 60-acre natural area with a historic mansion, gazebo, and other facilities, there is an active farmers market and an engaged Friends of the Park group. Information on the history of the property rests in history books, the Sarasota County Historic Resources archives, archaeological reports and the archaeological record, scholarly articles, oral histories, and stories shared by community members and descendants of those who lived there. The heritage interpretation project organizes the history to document cultural resources (tangible and non-tangible) and make the past accessible to the interested public and support preservation efforts for the future. As a collaborative partnership, several organizations and many individuals are invited to ensure a dynamic perspective on the rich heritage for the property, from the earliest Native American inhabitants through the Manasota peoples to the Cuban fishing rancho era and the Seminole Wars to the founding of the modern city of Sarasota. By exposing the many histories for the place, more visitation and greater understanding of how Sarasota grew into the present will be exposed. Expanding public access to the past facilitates communal identity and civic inclusion of diverse communities.

The rationale for the endeavor: places matter for communities, civic society, and cosmopolitan ideals; places with histories that matter to community members, that are vibrant bring people together.

Some places have obvious histories and impressive, eye-catching monuments. Some are known as sites of conscience (an organized founded in 1999), safe spaces to remember and preserve memories of challenges and survival. Others are commemorated for their significance in the national or international imagination (for instance on the World Heritage List, activated in 1975). And some places develop into civic places. Examples in the USA include Ellis Island, the Grand Canyon, and the Reading Terminal Station in Philadelphia. While Sarasota is part of the Gulf Coast Heritage Trail and there is an active and engaged process and resources for highlighting history, the Community Heritage Awareness and Management Program (CHAMP) seeks to expand the possibilities. Places of heritage can be focused on a single identity, which can be divisive, or become the social glue that connects diverse communities together. Using heritage locales to bring people together, to create what the sociologist Elijah Anderson calls a cosmopolitan canopy, is the goal for CHAMP.

With a history from the earliest Native American inhabitants through an impressive regional culture (the Manasota culture) through the early 20th century (exemplified by the Edson Keith Mansion), the park property offers the opportunity to expand on superb programming, community interest, and a need for more places for people to come together. The theme that unites the strands from the past is trust, growing out of 1849 events that occurred near the park. The archaeology of trust uncovers the relationship between US Captain John Casey and Seminole leader Billy Bowlegs (Holata Micco) at the rancho of Felipe Bermudas (usually Bermudez) who is known as Phillippi, the namesake of Phillippi Creek and Phillippi Estate Park. Trust will weave through the histories of Native peoples and the founders of Sarasota as well as the stewardship being requested of today's community members.

CHAMP builds on the productive work being done at the park.

Time Line for CHAMP at Phillippi Estate Park

At the **February 2014** meeting, Ryan Murphy - Sarasota County Archaeologist, Uzi Baram – NCPAL director, Priscilla Brown - Phillippi Estate Park, Jerris Foote and Kimberly Heuberger – Sarasota County Parks and Recreation – sketched out a timeline for a heritage interpretation program that would include all the histories uncovered at Phillippi Estate Park concluding with the November 2016 centennial of the Edson Keith Mansion. Lori Muldowney (Manager of Sarasota County Historical Resources) and Ryan Murphy came up with the name CHAMP for the program. CHAMP at Phillippi Estate Park was envisioned as a partnership between NCPAL and Phillippi Estate Park, for a heritage interpretation project containing multiple stages over a two-year period.

Fall 2014: Participant-observation of Phillippi Estate Park by New College of Florida Students
Small groups of students visit the park on an irregular as well as regular basis to record what people are doing, where they are doing, and gain some (limited) comments from visitors

The key question for the ethnographic research: how does the public, and different communities and peoples, utilize the park?

Spring 2015: Organize research materials and create a chronological timeline for the history of the property

June 6, 2015: Uzi Baram submits *Community Heritage Awareness and Management Program (CHAMP) at Phillippi Estate Park: The First Steps* to Sarasota County Historic Resources

January 4 and 5, 2016: Excavations at Phillippi Estate Park, co-directed by Interim Sarasota County Archaeologist Steve Koski and Uzi Baram with support from the Florida Public Archaeology Network – West Central Region. An estimated 500 people came over the two days and four excavation units were preformed

Spring 2016: New College of Florida students enrolled in *Method and Theory in Archaeology* wash recovered artifacts, under the direction of Uzi Baram at the New College Public Archaeology Lab; contracted Matthew Fenno to complete the washing of the materials and bagged the clean artifacts

June 25, 2016: A Lab at the Keith Mansion Outreach Event, hosted by Priscilla Brown, with support from the Florida Public Archaeology Network – West Central Region. An estimated 125 people attended the morning event. The descriptive analysis for the artifacts moved to Sarasota County Historical Resources under the supervision of Steve Koski

Summer 2016: Uzi Baram drafted and a team of scholars (Dr. George Luer, Steve Koski, and Jeff Moates), with significant input from Priscilla Brown, edited the Patti Cross created four Heritage Interpretive Panels (archaeology, Manasota, Rancho period, and early 20th century).

Funded by a grant from the Florida Humanities Council; Friends of Sarasota Parks' Roxanne Williamson was the principal investigator for the grant

November 12, 2016: Centennial commemoration of the Edson Keith House, hosted by Priscilla Brown, included dedication of the Heritage Interpretation Panels and heritage interpretation of the history by New College of Florida students

December 2016: Steve Koski and George Luer chose four samples from the 2016 excavations of the Prodie Midden for radiocarbon dating; Dr. Luer processed the samples and sent them to Beta Analytics, funded by NCPAL and Sarasota County Historic Resources.

January through March 2017 Steve Koski supervised the identification of the shells from the Prodie Midden at Sarasota County Historic Resources.

March 15, 2017 FPAN workshop on Dating at the Edson Keith Mansion, with announcement of radiocarbon results

April 2017 A fifth heritage interpretation sign for the Archaic period at Phillippi Estate Park was drafted, vetted by the team of scholars, and approved for placement in October 2017

April-May 2017 Sherry Svekis supervised the final descriptions of the shell artifacts from the January 2016 excavations in the New College Public Archaeology Lab with Time Sifters Archaeological Society members volunteering their time.

July 2017 Final Report submitted by Uzi Baram to Phillippi Estate Park and Sarasota County Historical Resources

History for Phillippi Estate Park



Phillippi Estate Park History from the website

<https://www.scgov.net/PhillippiEstate/Pages/PhillippiParkHistory.aspx>

Manasota Indians roamed the shores of Phillippi Creek from 500 B.C. to 800 A.D. to fish, hunt game, and gather wild plants. Today the park protects an Indian midden and other archeological deposits on the property.

Modern history for the area began in 1847 when the Army Corps of Engineers mapped the southwest Florida coast and noted Felipe Bermudez rancho near the creek. Felipe Bermudez was a Spaniard who hunted and fished along these shores, shipping fish and wild hogs back to Cuba. Felipe Bermudez's first name was anglicized to Phillippi, which gave the creek and surrounding area its present name.

In 1916 Edson and Nettie Keener Keith purchased this 60-acre tract and moved from Chicago to live on the property year-round. Mr. Keith commissioned the Chicago architectural firm of Otis and Clark to design his Italian Renaissance Mansion.

The first building erected on the property was a clapboard, two-story farmhouse where it is believed Edson Keith lived while he oversaw the construction of his elegant home.

Edson and Nettie were members of the "Chicago Colony", a group of prominent mid-western families who spent at least part of the year in southwest Florida. Unlike most members, the Keiths lived here year-round.

The second owner of the estate was Mae Hansen Prodie, also from Chicago. She owned the Mae Marie Doll Company and created the concept of a wardrobe for Barbie dolls. Mae's husband, Charlie Prodie, a retired Walgreen's executive, oversaw the Phillippi Plantation Restaurant and Inn, serving meals in the living and dining rooms of the Mansion. Upstairs rooms as well as rooms in the farmhouse and laundry were converted into overnight accommodations.

After Mae Prodie's death in 1986, Sarasota County funded a referendum and purchased the estate for \$5.2 million. Sarasota County Parks and Recreation started major improvements and added amenities to the open areas of the estate, including a gazebo, nature trails, fishing piers and canoe/kayak launch.

Today the Mansion serves as a gathering place for county meetings, civic and community events, as well as art exhibits, cultural events, weddings and private parties.

The Mansion is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and opened to the public in 1991.

The Farmhouse is one of the few still existing wood-frame structures from the early 1900's and it is scheduled for renovations.

In February 2015, Professor Baram wrote a short essay for the *Time Sifters Archaeological Society*, which has a regular e-newsletter. The below can be found at: <https://files.ctctcdn.com/d1e1db8f001/c3115c5a-4412-4659-9662-31b161366d88.pdf> and https://www.academia.edu/10703023/A_Theme_for_Archaeology



Time Sifters Archaeology Society Newsletter February 2015 Timesifters.org

A Theme for Archaeology

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Themes and Theming

Vacation spots have themes. Restaurants have themes. Malls have themes. Theme parks are, by definition, themed. Sociologist Mark Gottdiener in a 1996 book *The Theming of America: Dreams, Visions and Commercial Spaces* brought a term for consideration of social experiences: theming. Professor Gottdiener noticed the use of symbols and signs to integrate experience at a place. The most famous and successful example of theming is the Disney World theme park, with the mouse ears recognizable seemingly across all generations and social groups. Driving on I-4, the transmission tower is easily recognizable and connected to Disney World. That is successful theming



Transmission Tower near Celebration, Florida

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hidden_Mickey#mediaviewer/File:Mickey_Mouse_shaped_transmission_tower_Celebration_FL.jpg

Archaeology is a source for theming. Archaeological artifacts invoke history and adventure. So Busch Gardens, which is a theme park using Africa for inspiration, has a subsection for its Ancient Egypt area as seen in the Egyptology restaurant, gift shop, playground, and exhibit. Egyptology is just the most popular of archaeo-themes for theme parks.



Egypt at Busch Gardens (Photographs by Uzi Baram)



Archaeology as Theme at Legoland (Photograph by Uzi Baram)

Theming is not just for American theme parks. For the tourists to the famous archaeological site of Troy in Turkey, there is a replica of a horse. There has been a horse at Troy for decades; in 2004 after the Warner Brothers film, a new replica for tourists to photograph and climb was donated to stress the Homeric theme for the location.



A View of the Archaeological Site and the Replica Horse at Troy
 (Respectively <http://www.mutanteggplant.com/agog/wp-content/uploads/2008/02/troy.JPG> and [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Troy_\(film\)#mediaviewer/File:Brad-Pitt%27s-horse-in-Canakkale.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Troy_(film)#mediaviewer/File:Brad-Pitt%27s-horse-in-Canakkale.jpg))

Archaeology is a source for themes but archaeology is also themed. In the Middle East archaeological expeditions have been named after benefactors for decades, and many have logos

that go nicely on tee-shirts. In the USA, the excavations are focused to highlight particular issues although most present the titles as informative for the research focused on the place or time period. In a 2005 essay in the *SAA Archaeological Bulletin*, I raised concerns over the competing demands of heritage tourism, with its want for themes, and academic research. But even then I realized themes do help with communication, clarifying the intent and goals for a research project in a concise manner.

Themes for Heritage Interpretation

I learned to appreciate theming as a member of the interdisciplinary public anthropology program Looking for Angola <<http://lookingforangola.org>>, the search for material remains of an early 19th century maroon community. At first when I presented on the project, I would start with a long discussion of the time period and then the meaning of the term maroon. The questions from the audience focused on techniques and the challenges of excavations. But when I heard historian Canter Brown Jr. in Vickie Oldham's 2006 video *Looking for Angola* invoke the project in terms of freedom, I realized the clunkiness dissolved. An archaeology of freedom allowed concise, productive presentations. At public presentations where I explained the goal of freedom in early 19th century, the questions raised by audiences brought out the details of the larger historical context and a concern for the descendant communities – a more satisfying dynamic, more in line with the anthropology of the program and the social justice goals of the project.



Historians have recognized the significance of narratives for presenting the results of their archival research. Archaeologists have followed the lead of Hayden White, a historian who delved deeply into literary criticism to show that history is most meaningful when narrated. Most of popular archaeology focuses on destruction because the most dramatic material evidence comes from disasters. Pompeii is famous because a volcano destroyed the city, preserving even a dog chained to a wall; Ozette on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington State and Joya de Cerén in west-central El Salvador similarly are impressive archaeological sites because homes and daily life were covered over – human tragedies. Across the Middle East, ancient mounds such as Megiddo and Tel Hazor, have burn layers indicating great fires marking the end of an era. Such narratives focus on destruction, the sudden and nearly complete of a community. Reading popular books on such archaeological finds, a reader assume death, destruction, and mayhem as the dominant themes in human history. Recently Barbara Little wrote in a 2013 issue of *Historical Archaeology* of the possibilities for reversing the narrative, to tell of peace instead of warfare, coexistence instead of conflict. The choice of theme is significant.

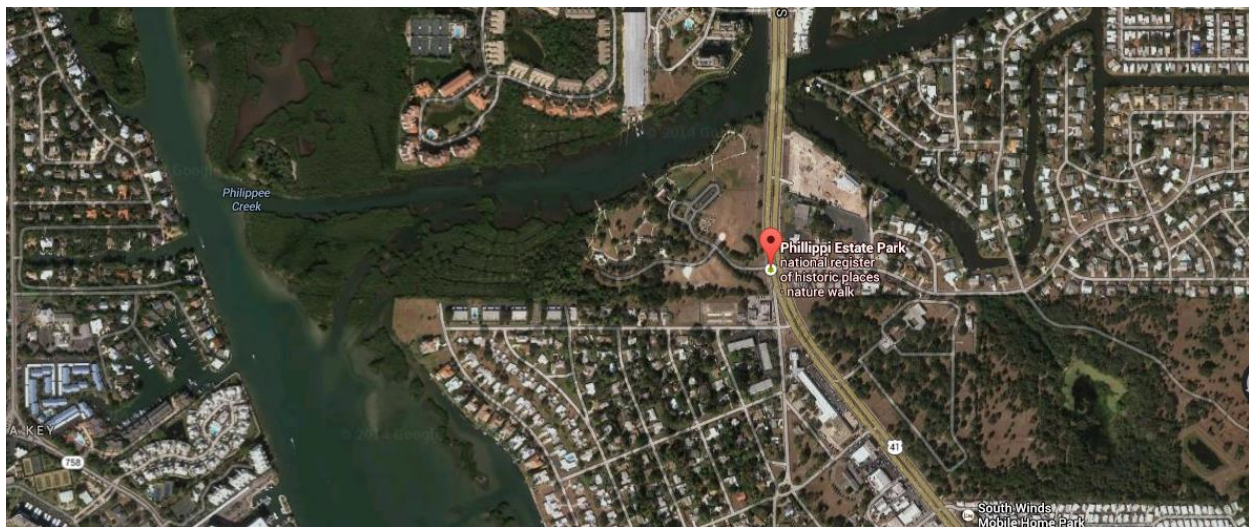
So as I plan my next public anthropology program in partnership with Sarasota County, at Phillippi Estate Park, there are multiple steps before engaging the public but I am thinking about themes as well. The first step for an archaeological project is the background research to develop the scientific research questions. There have been archaeological excavations on the property,

and those reports need to be examined carefully and thoroughly. The history for the property needs to be organized toward the research questions. Because the program is a partnership with the park, with Sarasota County, and other collaborators, there will be lots of discussions that will create the timeline and concerns. There will be ethnographic research, archival research, excavations, artifact analysis, and heritage interpretation.

The program in heritage interpretation at Phillippi Estate Park is meant to raise the profile of the archaeological remains on the property and bring forward the many chapters of history at the shores of Phillippi Creek. With a beautiful location on the south side of Phillippi Creek, the property has a history that includes a lithic scatter, a Manasota midden, a rancho run by Felipe Bermudez (whose first name became Phillippi, and the name of the Creek), the Edson Keith Mansion built in 1916, among other histories. Encompassing all this history is a challenge.



The Edson Keith House and its Historical Marker at Phillippi Estate Park (Photographs by Uzi Baram)



Phillippi Estate Park, on the south side of Phillippi Creek. Google Earth

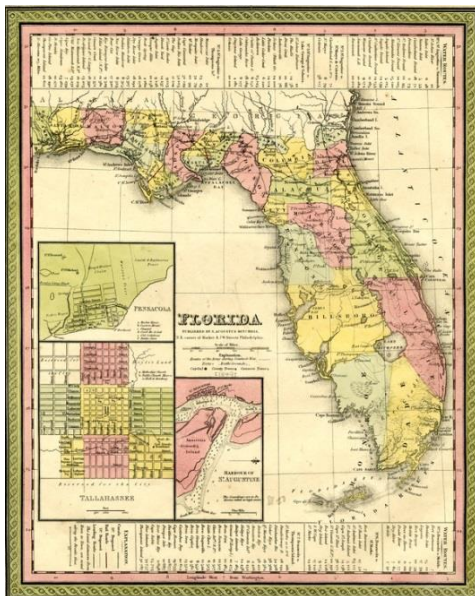
So the project will have a theme based on events that took place close to the park's land. Even as I write this descriptive essay, I am haunted by the critique of theming. Theming can contribute to the expansion of the commodification of the past, to making archaeological products subject to even more consumerist intentions, yet there is also the potential for expanding participation in archaeological research and more partnerships through more engagement. Many archaeologists have advocated making archaeology more democratic, open to more diversity and accessibility is

a necessary step toward that goals. So, in those interests, here goes: the theme for the heritage project at Phillippi Estate Park is trust, the archaeology of trust at Phillippi Creek.

What is the archaeology of trust at Phillippi Estate Park? Interesting social and historic dynamics occurred near the park's property in the 19th century, a convergence of peoples and interests that should be better known. And the convergence brings together Seminoles and Anglo-Americans, bridging the thousands of years of indigenous history of the property with the expansion of American settlement that ultimately leads to today's Sarasota. I realize focusing attention on what occurred close to the park property, rather than directly on the park property, is worth critiquing but the goal is appreciation of the heritage of the region, not a demarcation of specific events on a bounded property.

The Archaeology of Trust

The trust comes from the relationship between U.S. Captain John Casey and Seminole leader Billy Bowlegs. The two men were able to negotiate in a troubled time, and reach agreement. The trust between them allowed several years of quiet on the Florida frontier. It was not a time of peace but neither of active warfare. The trust matters.



Map of Florida, 1849 S. Augustus Mitchell. Credit: State Archives of Florida, Florida Memory, <http://floridamemory.com/items/show/266994>

The history is centered by the relationship between the Indian Emigration Agent Captain John Casey (yes that is the Casey for whom Casey Key is named) and Holata Micco, otherwise known as Billy Bowlegs. In 1835-1842, the Second Seminole raged across Florida. US government policy was removal and an uneasy peace existed between colonial settlers of the Florida frontier and the Seminole peoples. In July 1849 five Seminole men entered the Indian River settlement and murdered one Anglo-American and wounded another; the members of the community fled and, when they returned, a house was burnt down and others looted. Those same men killed two and wounded another at the Kennedy and Darling trading post on Payne's Creek of the Peace River. War between the US and the Seminoles seemed inevitable. Holata Micco, seeking a diplomatic solution, left a peace token at the rancho residence of Phillippi Bermudez. The letters from Captain Casey to Fort Brooke recognized the white flag, made of heron feathers with a

token of beads and tobacco, as an invitation to resolve the matter. Captain Casey met with Holata Micco and agreed to allow the Seminoles to punish the murders, who were considered outlaws. Three were brought to the US military in Tampa and evidence that the fourth was dead. The trust between the two prevented warfare - even if it was an uneasy peace - across Florida for a few years. Captain wrote to General D.E. Twiggs at Fort Brooke on October 19, 1849:

The affair is now completed to our satisfaction. The Indians had redeemed their promises, and, I believe, for the first time in their history, yielded one of their number, by a solemn act of the nation, to the justice of whites. Having expressed my high sense of the worthy manner in which they acted, I proceeded to submit to them the question of emigration, and to urge it by every argument at my command.



Billy Bowlegs, 1852. Credit: State Archives of Florida, Florida Memory, <http://floridamemory.com/items/show/24913>

The Seminoles were in an untenable colonial situation; their leadership acted honorably but could not stop the goals of the USA government. General Twiggs reported to the US Secretary of War, George W. Crawford, in a November 10, 1849 letter that the prisoners became guides for the military. The Secretary of War concurred with the decision to use them, in the hope that the Seminoles would move to Indian Territory.

The theme as the archaeology of trust – still working on it to make sure the theme will resonate – brings together the long Native American history, represented by the Seminole peoples, and Captain John Casey, with his connection to the Anglo-American history that leads to the contemporary Sarasota we know today. The research project is planned for two years, including ethnographic, archival, cartographic, and archaeological investigations and then heritage interpretation. There are other themes possible – including discovery, the most common theme for an archaeological project – but that’s the nature of theming. Focusing on the mid-19th century history allows the bridge from the ancient peoples, the Native Americans, who lived on the land in the modern era and on to the present, and it focuses attention on an aspect of the past that is rarely acknowledged. Starting a heritage project with a theme is a new step for me, and still a bit uncomfortable, but the theme should help integrate the community goals, community

service learning for the students, and the research questions for the past on and around the property.

Trust Yesterday and Today

Archaeological excavations cannot uncover trust. But archaeology, as anthropology, employing multiple sets of information, from the physical landscape to archival sources, from artifacts to oral traditions, can recover social dynamics such as trust. It will not be easy but should be worthwhile.

And the trust being sought for the 19th century should resonate with the public today. One of the central ethical concerns in American archaeology today is stewardship. As the past from Phillippi Estate Park is being recovered, the professionals will have to trust that the interested public will be stewards of the sites and landscape. There are many people who care about the park, notably organized as Friends of Phillippi Estate Park. The Friends of Sarasota County Parks < <http://www.foscp.org/>> help with the weekly Farmhouse Market; Friends of Phillippi Estate Park < <https://www.scgov.net/RecreationCenters/Documents/PEPFriendsPoster.pdf>> give tours, organize exhibits, and so much more. The archaeology of trust should expand their support and encourage even more people to learn about the rich heritage at the park and contribute to ensuring future generations can enjoy the south side of Phillippi Creek.

Suggested Readings:

- Uzi Baram 2005 A New Route in Heritage Tourism on Florida's Southwest Coast. *SAA Archaeological Bulletin* 5(3):20-22.
- Uzi Baram 2013 Partners in Search of History. *Time Sifters Archaeological Society Newsletter*.
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<http://www.sarasotahistoryalive.com/stories/journals-of-yesteryear/phillippi-estate-park/>
- Matthews Janet Snyder 1983 *Edge of Wilderness: A Settlement History of Manatee River and Sarasota Bay*. Coastal Press, Sarasota
- Vickie Oldham 2006 *Looking for Angola* [videorecording]. Available at the Sarasota County Public Library, Call Number: 975.962 LOO
- Yorke Rowan and Uzi Baram, editors, 2014 *Marketing Heritage: Archaeology and the Consumption of the Past*. AltaMira Press.

Initial Chronology for Phillippi Estate Park

At the start of the program, the sketch of the major epoch noted two pre-Columbian eras, two 19th century periods, and events in the 20th century. Phillippi Estate Park is on the south side of Phillippi Creek. Phillippi Creek is seven miles long; before 1896 dredging, the mouth of the Creek was known as The Mangroves

The Major Time Periods and Events include:

- The Archaic Period, more than 3000 years ago
- Manasota Period 2500 to 1300 years ago
- Rancho Period 1770s-1840s: Felipe Bermudez has a rancho north of what is now Phillippi Creek
- Anglo-American Period 1842
- Boom Times, 1920s: Edson and Nettie Keener Keith 1916
- Mae Hansen Prodie: Phillippi Plantation Restaurant and Inn
- Sarasota County 1986
- National Registry of Historic Places 1991

CHAMP at New College of Florida

The CHAMP program is centered at the New College Public Archaeology Lab, a facility that facilitates undergraduate involvement and engagement with community-based heritage research and representations. The CHAMP at Phillippi Estate Park program offered opportunities for New College students at Phillippi Estate Park and NCPAL provided an on-campus venue for their engagement.

There were four stages on campus for 2014-16 CHAMP:

1. Ethnographic research in Fall 2014
2. Historical and artefactual research in Spring 2015
3. Laboratory work in Spring 2016
4. Heritage interpretation training in Fall 2016

CHAMP at New College, Fall 2014

Ethnography for Archaeology

In Fall 2014, students in Professor Baram's *Survey of Archaeology* course visited the park, with IRB-approval, to observe visitors. Below is a modified version of the class presentation by the eight students:

Phillippi Estate Park Observation Project

Abigail Oakes, Garrett Murto, James Ruark,
Maximillian Mermell, Caterina Duffy, Darcey Evans,
Cassandra Ratzlaff, Mary Koehn

Context

- Observing the use of land at Phillippi Estate Park
 - Ethnographic observation
- Part of a 2-year project
 - Archaeological excavations
 - Public outreach
 - Heritage interpretation



What is an ethnographic observation?

- Ethnography aims to derive “social meanings” from “ordinary activities” and people in “naturally occurring settings”
- It is important to first conduct ethnographic observations before starting an archaeological dig in order to understand:
 - Who still uses the space?
 - How do they use it?
 - Is there still a Native American presence in this space?
 - How is history represented and communicated?

What is at the park?

- Nature Trail
- Creek walkway
- Rose Garden
- Keith Estate
- Farmhouse
- Gazebos
- Fishing Dock
- Playground





Events

- Park is host to many different events:
 - Farmer's Market
 - Wednesday mornings/afternoons October-May
 - Over 40 vendors offer locally grown foods and products
 - Community events
 - Festivals, craft fairs, fundraisers
 - Private events
 - Weddings, family portraits



The students used the below form to record impressions:



**Participant-Observation
ON-SITE VISIT RECORD SHEET
Phillippi Estate Park**

Basic information:
Your name: _____

When did you visit? Give the time of year, day of the week, and time of day, and length of your visit:

What was the weather like?

Who went with you?

What were you doing?

During your visit:
What sections of the Park did you observe:

- A. Edson Keith Estate
 - a. Exterior
 - b. Interior
- B. Gazebo
- C. Rose garden
- D. Farmhouse
- E. Fishing Piers on Phillippi Creek
- F. Playground
- G. Walkway by Phillippi Creek
- H. Nature Trails
- I. Farmer's Market

Characterize the visitors to the park: how many/demographic descriptive

What did the visitors do? What activities?

Did visitors interact with signage and structures? How?

After your visit:
What captured your attention about the visitors to the park?

Their Observations:

Who Visited	Time of Visit	Weather	What Were You Doing	Sections of Park Visited	Characterize Park Visitors	Visitor's Activities	Did Visitors Interact w/ Signage & Structures	What Captured Your Attention About Visitors
Caterina Duffy, Cassandra Ratzlaff	Nov. 8, 1:50-2:30 PM, Saturday	Clear, Sunny, Cool	Sitting in gazebo.	Gazebo, Playground	Mother (20s) with 2 kids, man (40s) sitting alone on bench	Playing in playground, sitting on bench	No	There were not many
Caterina Duffy, Cassandra Ratzlaff	Nov. 8, 3:30-4 PM, Saturday	Clear, Sunny, Cool	Sitting in parking lot.	Playground	2 white males (30s)	Walked to parking lot from gazebo	No	There were not many
Caterina Duffy, Cassandra Ratzlaff	Nov. 8 10-10:40 AM, Saturday	Clear, Sunny, Cool	Walking around	Exterior of Edson Keith Estate, Gazebo, Rose Garden, Fishing Piers, Playground, Walkway, Nature Trails	10 black workers (20s-40s), 2 Hispanic females (30s), black couple (40s), white male (60s), 2 white females (20s-30s) with kids, white male with daughter, white female (60s) with white male (20s) and two toddlers, white male (50s) with white female (teen), white male and white female	working, walking, playing on playground, talking, boating, walking dogs	Structures, Not Signage	There were a lot of kids
Caterina Duffy, Cassandra Ratzlaff	Nov. 4, 1:50-2:50 PM, Tuesday	Sunny, moderate	Walking Along Trails	Gazebo, Playground, Nature Trails	white couple (20s), white couple (middle-age), white female (60s), white male, 2 white female (teens), white couple (teens)	sitting in car, walking, walking dog, taking pictures, sitting on bench	No	There were many couples
Caterina Duffy, Cassandra Ratzlaff	Nov. 5, 12:30-1 PM, Wednesday	Sunny, slight breeze, not cloudy	Observing farmer's market	Farmer's market	many children, ~10 people in 30s, 60+ middle aged to elderly people, Latino couple (middle age), 4 dog walkers	Visiting farmer's market, walking, playing guitar, walking dogs, walking, working	No	It was very busy

					(elderly), 2 Asian women (middle age), 2 black workers			
Caterina Duffy, Cassandra Ratzlaff	Nov. 5, 3:20-3:50 PM, Wednesday	Sunny, cool	Walking around	Edson Keith Estate, Gazebo, Rose garden, fishing piers, playground, walkway,	white male (40s-50s), white female (60s-70s), white male (20s), white male (60s-70s), white female (70s-80s)	setting up tripod, walking from office to parking lot, putting away canoes, sitting at picnic table, talking on phone at picnic table	No	They came alone
Max Mermell, Mary K.	Oct. 7, 12-2 PM, Tuesday	Very windy, sunny	Playing in playground, ate under gazebo	Estate, gazebo, rose garden, fishing piers, playground, walkway, nature trails	Mostly older, white working class people on lunch breaks, young kids	Sitting in their cars, walking	People read sign on pier	Seemed like popular lunch break destination
Max Mermell, Mary K.	Oct. 16, 10-12 AM, Thursday	Cloudy but cool	Stayed on fishing pier, ate lunch	Gazebo, fishing pier, playground	Young adults, older people, few kids	Walking, some stopped at pier, walking dogs, talking.	Older couple discussed sign on pier, older people occasionally read sign	Younger people never stopped to read signs
Max Mermell, Mary K.	Oct. 13, 5:30-6:30 PM, Wednesday	Calm winds, light clouds, light sun	Laying on blanket, walking around estate	Estate, gazebo, rose garden, fishing piers, playground, walkway, nature trails	Not many people, mother brought daughter to playground, kayakers in creek	Playing on playgrounds, kayaking	No	Surprisingly few people
Max Mermell, Mary K.	Sept. 21, 2 PM, Sunday	Sunny, nice	Eating lunch at gazebo, walking around	Estate, gazebo, rose garden, fishing piers, playground, walkway, nature trails	A few white families, older people with dogs, not diverse except one Muslim family	Playing on playground, walking dogs, eating McDonald's	No	
Max Mermell, Mary K.	Sept. 26, 4, Friday	Cloudy, nice, humid	Playing frisbee, laying in grass	Estate, gazebo, rose garden, fishing piers, playground, walkway, nature trails	Many white families, kids just out of school	Playing on playground, eating snacks	Some people read the sign about bees	Appeared to be an after-school crowd
Max Mermell, Mary K.	Oct. 19, 2-3 PM, Sunday	Cloudy, breezy, drizzly	Mostly reading	Gazebo, fishing piers, playground	Almost no one at park, family of four under gazebo	Family was eating, two young boys flew a kite	No	Stayed under gazebo because of weather
Max Mermell, Mary K., some friends	Oct. 29, 12-3 PM, Wednesday	Fair, cloudy, cool	Showed friends around park	Estate, gazebo, rose garden, fishing piers, playground, walkway,	Group of four elderly people, many single parents with young kids,	Elderly people mostly looked at estate but interacted	Yes	Mostly older people this time of day, rush of people after farmer's

				nature trails	elderly people	with signs around park		market closed
Max Mermell, Mary K, a friend	Nov. 2, 12-1 PM, Sunday	Cold, cloudy, drizzly	Walked through trails, collected some flowers	Gazebo, Playground, Nature Trails	Very few visitors, one older man was painting the parking lot, a few younger exercisers	Walking, exercising, painting	Yes	We expected more visitors, didn't understand why man was painting parking lot instead of creek
Darcey Evans	Nov. 7, 11:30-12 PM, Friday	Warm, breezy	Walked around	Gazebo, Playground, Nature Trails	No one here			
Darcey Evans, and two friends	Nov. 9, 5-6 PM, Sunday	Cold, getting dark	Sitting at gazebo	Gazebo, Playground	2 middle age men walking dogs	Walking dogs	NO	
Darcey Evans, 2 roommates	Oct. 10, 5-7 PM, Friday	Hot, but cooled down around sunset	Walking through trail, sitting on dock	Estate, gazebo, fishing piers, playground, nature trails	Lots of people, mostly elderly and 20-something couples	Walking around, walking dogs, pushing strollers	Yes	People flock to dock
Darcey Evans	Oct. 20, 11 AM-12 PM, Monday	Very hot and sunny	Read under gazebo	Estate, gazebo, farmhouse, fishing piers	Nobody			Timing and heat might have caused lack of visitors
Garrett Murto	Oct. 15, late afternoon, 45 minutes, Wednesday	Sunny, few clouds, slight breeze	Reading, walking	Gazebo, fishing piers, playground, walkway, nature trails	2 women with toddlers, 2 men at pier, 1 elderly gentleman, 1 woman w/ grade school child	Playing on playground, fishing, walking, walking dog, kayaking	No	Difference between dirty looking fishermen & sporty-looking kayaker
Garrett Murto	Oct. 17, morning, 1 hour, Friday	Sunny, clear skies, breezy, cool	Reading, walking	Gazebo, fishing piers, playground, walkway	woman w/ dog, man w/ dog, couple w/ dog, couple	Walk along creek, walk nature trail	No	All elderly
Garrett Murto	Oct. 27, 1/2 hour, morning, Monday	Sunny, breezy	Walking, sitting on benches	Gazebo, farmhouse, fishing piers, playground, walkway, nature trails	large group of k-5 students w/ Sarasota school bus, middle aged man, man w/ dog	Lesson at gazebo, hands-on activity, walking	Yes	The school group appeared to be learning about the environment
No name (Garrett's handwriting)	Oct. 29, 12-1 PM, Wednesday	Sunny	Walking at farmer's market	Estate, rose garden, farmhouse, walkway, farmer's market	about 75 at farmer's market, some men and women scattered around park, a few people walking dogs, mostly elderly	Observing farmer's market, walking, eating	No	I was surprised to see someone looking at farmhouse
No name (Garrett's)	Oct. 31, morning,	Sunny	Reading	Gazebo, fishing piers,	man w/ dog, woman w/	Walking, kayaking,	No	Nothing particularly

handwriting)	45 minutes, Friday			playground, walkway, nature trails	dog, woman w/ dog, kayaker, couple	walking nature trails		interesting
Garrett Murto	Nov. 3, late night, 30 minutes, Monday	Dark, breezy	Walking	Gazebo, fishing piers, playground, walkway	2 male fishers	fishing	No	No cars in lot
No name (Garrett's handwriting)	Nov. 5, morning, 30 minutes, Wednesday	Partly cloudy	Walking around farmer's market	gazebo, rose garden, walkway, farmer's market	50 people walking around market, mostly elderly, a couple young families w/ children	Bought lunch from food stands, biking, walking	No	Shoppers didn't buy much, mostly just food
Garrett Murto	Nov. 7, morning, 30 minutes, Friday	Sunny, breezy	Walking	Estate, gazebo, rose garden, farmhouse, fishing piers, playground, walkway, nature trails,	woman w/ dog, 2 couple w/ dogs, woman	Walking, woman was painting fishing pier	No	I couldn't tell if woman painting was same woman Abby O. and I observed painting earlier
Mary Koehnk & Max	Sept. 21, 2 PM, Sunday	Sunny, nice, hot		Estate, gazebo, rose garden, fishing piers, playground, walkway, nature trails	lots of kids, some parents, dogs, old people, young couple (woman wearing hijab), mostly white	Playing, eating	No	
Mary Koehnk & Max	Sept. 26, 3:30-5 PM, Friday	Cloudy, nice	Playing frisbee, reading	Estate, gazebo, rose garden, fishing piers, playground, walkway, nature trails	families, kids getting out of school, white	Playing on playground, some people on trails and piers	NO	Pre-teens came as we left
Mary Koehnk & Max	Oct. 7, 12-1:20 PM, Tuesday	Sunny, windy	Playing on playground, eating lunch	Estate, gazebo, rose garden, fishing piers, playground, walkway, nature trails	older, middle-aged, working people on lunch break, white	Eating, sleeping in cars	Yes	The people sleeping in their cars
Mary Koehnk & Max	Oct. 13, 5:20-6:30 PM, Monday	Clear, calm, cool	Chilling	Estate, gazebo, rose garden, fishing piers, playground, walkway, nature trails	Not many people, mother and child on playground, kayakers returning	Playing, kayaking	No	First time seeing kayakers
Mary Koehnk & Max	Oct. 16, 10-12 AM, Thursday	Cloudy cool	Eating	Gazebo, fishing piers, playground	young people, few kids, old people w/ dogs	Exercising, chatting	Yes	Older people read signs more
Mary Koehnk & Max	Oct. 19, 2-3 PM, Sunday	Cloudy, windy, cool	Homework	Gazebo, fishing piers, playground	1 white family at gazebo	Eating, playing on playground	No	Not much, bad day for going to park

Mary Koehnk & Max, friends	Oct. 29, 12-3 PM, Wednesday	Cloudy, but not bad	Walked some friends around	Estate, gazebo, rose garden, fishing piers, playground, walkway, nature trails	single parents w/ young children, elderly walking dogs, more than usual	Talking, dog walking, playing on playground	Yes	The building seems inaccessible, more people than usually likely from farmer's market
Mary Koehnk, Max, a friend	Nov. 2, 12-1 PM, Sunday	Cold	Walked, sat at gazebo	Gazebo, playground, nature trails	older white man	painting the parking lot	No	The man painting
Darcey Evans	Oct. 29, 3-3:30 PM	Hot	Walked along bay	Gazebo, fishing piers	elderly couple	Walking	No	
Darcey Evans, 3 friends	Nov. 2, 5-6 PM, Sunday	Cold, overcast, breezy	Sat at gazebo, walked nature trail	Gazebo, fishing piers, playground, nature trails	several joggers, younger, several couples	Jogging, walking, dog walking	No	Everyone was fairly young, active
Darcey Evans, 1 friend	Oct. 22, 7-8 PM	Sunset, warm, breezy	Walked nature trail, sat at gazebo	Gazebo, nature trails	large family with 5 kids on dock, several dog walkers	Watching sunset, walking dogs	No	Mostly elderly or families
Abigail Oakes, a friend	Oct. 30, 1:30-2PM	Sunny, 70, no rain	Drinking a smoothie, observing	Gazebo, walkway, nature trails	young children, 4 men (middle age), younger couple, people in cars	Playing on playground, eating, walking, talking	No	More cars than people, many people sleeping or sitting in car
Caterina Duffy, Cassandra Ratzlaff, a friend	Oct., Thursday, 4-4:45 PM	Warm, partly cloudy, light breeze	Sitting in gazebo.	Gazebo, playground, walkway, nature trails	college students, couple, white, dog walker, middle age male, park worker, couple in car,	Relaxing, working, walking dogs, driving		All white
Abigail Oakes, Garrett Murto	Sept. 15, 11 AM, Monday	Sunny	Exploring estate	Estate, rose garden, farmhouse	county employees	eating lunch	No	Employee use of outside space was nice to see
Darce Evans, 3 friends	Oct. 1, 6-8 PM, Wednesday	Sunny, warm, sunset time		Estate, gazebo, rose garden, fishing piers, playground, nature trails	young couples with children, older couples walking dogs	walking dogs, playing on playground, eating, jogging, watching sunset	No	
Garrett Murto, Abigail Oakes	Sept. 10, 1:30-2:10 PM, Wednesday	Sunny, hot		Gazebo, fishing piers, playground, walkway, nature trails	Couple eating, woman painting, fisher, dog walker	eating, walking, painting, fishing, walking dogs,	No	
Caterina Duffy, Cassandra Ratzlaff	Oct. 21, 4:40-5:10 PM, Tuesday	Warm, overcast, no rain	Playing on playground	Gazebo, Playground, Nature Trails	woman walking, middle age father w/ child, teen, four men, older man on bike	walking, playing on playground, talking, biking		All white, not diverse

Abigail Oakes	Oct. 12, 9-9:30 AM, Sunday	80, very humid, no rain	Ate breakfast	Estate, rose garden, farmhouse, fishing piers, walkway	2 county workers	Walking in rose garden and along creek	No	There weren't any visitors
Abigail Oakes	Oct. 16, 5-5:35 PM, Thursday	mid 70s, no rain, overcast	ate dinner	Gazebo, fishing piers, playground, walkway	family of 4 appeared to be tourists, 2 landscapers	Playing on playground, talking (not English), working	Yes	First time I saw visitors that did not appear to be locals
Abigail Oakes, roommate	Oct. 18, 8-8:30 PM, Saturday	71, somewhat windy	Watching	Gazebo, playground	4 teenagers	Smoking cigarettes	No	Wasn't expecting to see anyone
Abigail Oakes, roommate	Oct. 21, 4:50-5:20 PM, Tuesday	78, humid, no rain	Observing	Gazebo, Playground, Nature Trails	couple w/ child, middle age woman, older man (possibly homeless)	Playing on playground, painting nature trail, sleeping on picnic table	No	Third time I've seen woman painting
Abigail Oakes	Oct. 25, 12-12:35 PM, Saturday	75, overcast	Observing	Estate, rose garden, farmhouse, fishing piers, walkway	2 county workers, young woman w/ child, older man	Eating lunch, walking around estate, fishing	No	Seemed like a slow day
Abigail Oakes, Garrett Murto	Sept. 10, 2-2:45 PM, Wednesday	Sunny, hot, 88		Gazebo, fishing piers, playground, nature trails	middle age couple w/ dog, young woman, older man, middle age man w/ dog	Painting, fishing, eating, walking dog	No	
Abigail Oakes, Garrett Murto	Sept. 18, 1:30-2:10 PM, Thursday	Sunny, hot, 88	Eating	Gazebo, fishing piers, playground	family w/ young child, couple, middle aged men, 2 younger men, younger woman, middle age woman	Playing on playground, painting, eating, sitting, fishing	No	More visitors than usual, more younger people
Abigail Oakes, roommate	Oct. 5, 3-4 PM, Sunday	Cool, sunny, beautiful	Eating	Gazebo, fishing piers, playground, walkway	about 10 people w/ children, 2 elderly	Eating, playing frisbee, walking dogs, playing on playground	Yes	Community seems to put more emphasis on outside space than historic buildings
Abigail Oakes	Oct. 2, 1-1:35 PM, Thursday	Warm, sunny	Observing	Gazebo, nature trails	middle age woman, elderly couple	Painting, eating	No	Painter there often
Uzi Baram	Oct. 31, 10:30-10:45 AM, Friday	Sunny, mid 70s	Walking around	Gazebo, rose garden, fishing piers, playground, walkway	one male at picnic table, middle age man walking, mother w/ toddlers, two females sitting on bench	Sitting, walking, playing on playground	No	Empty for a beautiful day

Who goes to the park?

- Predominantly white, middle class
 - Young families
 - Young adults/couples
 - White collar workers
 - Seniors
 - Dogs
- Noted differences on events days, like Farmer's Market
 - More diversity

When do they go?

- Highest attendance observed on events days
 - Farmer's market, other community events
- Morning
 - Low attendance
- Afternoon
 - Medium attendance
- Evening
 - Medium attendance
- Night
 - Low attendance



What do they do?

- **Highest use:**
 - Nature trails
 - Playground
 - Gazebo & picnic tables
 - Canoe launch & fishing piers
 - Farmer's Market Field
- **Little use of historic areas or educational signage**

Summary

- **Park is largely underused by public**
 - More use on event days
- **No observed use by Native peoples**
 - Native sites (like midden) are not marked or talked about on signage
- **Historical information about land focuses mostly on post 1850's**
 - Information about Native use or Spanish ranchos is not emphasized

CHAMP at New College, Spring 2015: Artifacts, Interviews, and Archives

For Spring 2015 semester, five interns expanded on the effort. There were four components to the internship: archaeological analysis of excavated artifacts, ethnographic interviews while tabling at the weekly Phillippi FarmHouse Market and with County Commissioners and park personnel, archival research for events in the vicinity of the park, and the creation of a replica for one of the interesting moments in the history of the area by the park.

1. Archaeological Analysis of Artifacts from 8So616, 8So617, and 8So618

Examination of the artifacts excavated in the 1980s and creation of a map that illustrates their location. The sites are 8So616 (the lithic scatter, representing the Archaic period), 8So617 (the Manasota midden), and 8So618 (the historic/modern refuse)

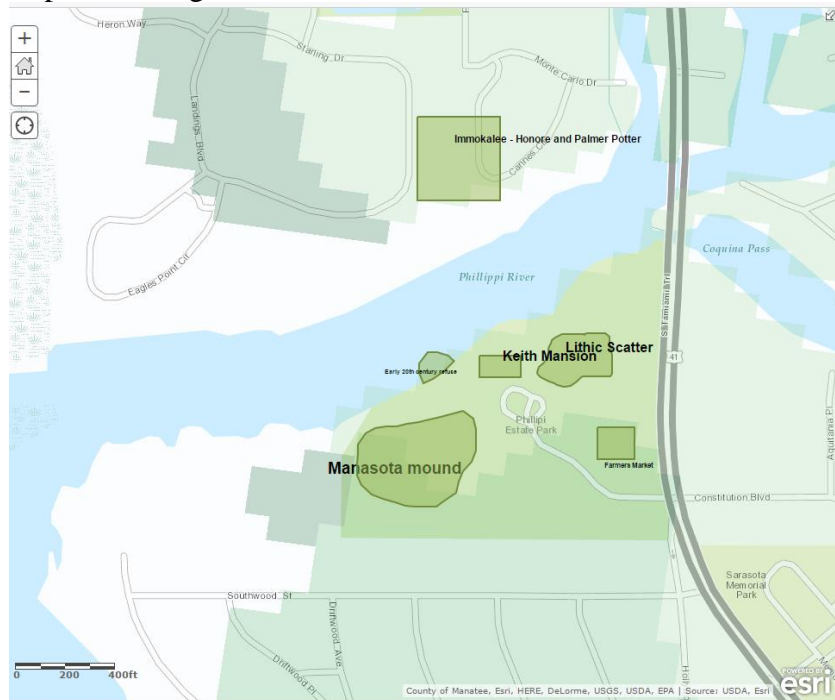


Nicolas Scheffer and Arielle Bernhardt examining artifacts in the New College Public Archaeology Lab, assemblages on loan from the Sarasota County History Center

The ESRI/ArcView map is interactive, with the stars clickable to retrieve examples of artifacts from their excavated location; here is a screen shot.



Here is another map, also using ESRI/ArcView



These maps are first drafts, illustrating the potential for the archaeo-map of the park.

2. Outreach and Ethnographic Interviews

To gauge official interest in the heritage at the park and to provide training opportunities in public outreach for the interns, the group engaged in three activities:

a) participants in Sarasota County Archaeologist Ryan Murphy's tour of the park on February 11, 2015



Ijeoma Uzoukwu, Kaley Soud, Kevin Cigala at Ryan Murphy's tour of the park

b. staffing a table at the Phillippi FarmHouse Market



Ijeoma Uzoukwu and Arielle Bernhardt tabling at the Phillippi Farmhouse Market

My (Uzi Baram) observations from being at the farmers' market (based on tabling on the mornings of April 7 and April 15, 2015): with the "snowbird" season ending, the market was not very busy. Most people walked passed the table with the trifold although a few people came to look at the information and some did engage with questions and interest. The response was not different from the Friends of Phillippi Estate Park table on the other side. But one person was very excited about the heritage interpretation because she has been visiting the park since the 1980s.

c. Interviews with Park Staff and County Commissioners

Kevin Cigala and Kaley Soud interviewed the elected members of the Commission. They received background information on the commissioners from the public website, explanation and sample questions from previous academic projects where NCF students engaged County Commissioners on questions of historic preservation. The undergraduates interviewed Alan Maio, Carolyn J. Mason, Charles D. Hines, and Paul Caragiulo (missing is Christine Robinson). Kevin wrote up his assessment of the interviews, noting the interests in preserving the park, including its historic resources, and making the property attractive to Sarasota residents. As civic engagement, the interviews were a learning experience for the students; the pedagogical goals included being able to articulate the significance of heritage for local communities in terms of political, economic, and social values, demonstrate knowledgeable on the political institutions and policy-making involved in commemorating and preserving material heritage, and to use skills in interviewing public officials/community leaders. For CHAMP, the engagement offered insights into the goals and interests of the elected officials.

ii. Park Staff

The interns engaged information on ethnographic research, the ethics of ethnographic interviews, the guidelines required by the IRB, and concerns from group discussions to create questions. Ijeoma provided notes for the interviews with Grace Whitehouse - Friends of Sarasota County Parks, Priscilla Brown - Program Coordinator for Sarasota County Parks and Recreation. The students attempted to contact individuals who lived on the property (names provided by Priscilla Brown): Diane Lewis (who lived in the laundry area) – telephone disconnected, Tony Fiory (who lived in the Farmhouse) - friend answered, said he had died and would not give more information, and Scott MacLean and brother (lived in the Farmhouse) - no answer.

Some notable information from Program Director, according to notes provided by Ijeoma, include:

To the question - what types of events occur at the park?

- As a museum, the estate did not make enough income so it was opened up to other events
- 10 am house tours - Brown used to be the tour guide
 - 3 more docents were hired and they did their own independent research to develop a tour
- Main area fits a maximum of 1,000 people for events
- Gazebo used for events
- Events: weddings, Easter Sunday picnics, family reunions, birthdays, Memorial Day concert (20 years tradition)

And to the concern - what do people enjoy about the park?

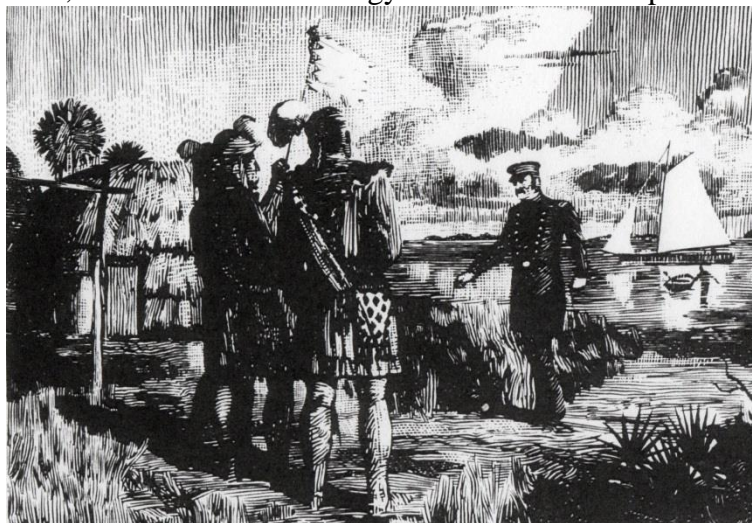
- Park attracts many different groups of people
 - Over 6 years, car clicker data was collected to track visitors
 - On Saturdays and Sundays, 350 visitors a day on average
 - Some people come early from 2 am to 6 am
- Activities: 3 fishing piers and kayak launch
- Some people never go past the farmers' market due to a lack of knowledge

- Dog friendly park allows owners to establish connections
- Nature photographers and bird watchers like that the park is quiet and seems more natural compared to others
- People visit for exercise, peace, natural beauty

The interviews and participant-observation, once organized, will provide a useful perspective on the park.

3. Archival Research: the Events of 1849

Kevin Cigala carefully examined the letters between Captain John Casey and Fort Brooke commanding officers. Although the Bermudez rancho cabin was located to the north of the present-day park, the association of Phillippi Creek, Phillippi Estate Park, and Phillippi (or Felipe) Bermudez warrants close examination of the events that serve as a hinge between the Native American history of the region and the US trajectory that develops after these interesting events. The letters, archived in Kevin produced two chronologies; the first is a summary and the second has more details; both use the terminology found in the correspondence.



Janet Matthews Snyder 1983 *Edge of Wilderness* has this drawing of the meeting between the Seminoles, including Billy Bowlegs and Captain John Casey. The Seminoles left the peace token at Bermudez' cabin, to the north of the park property; that action started the process that brought these two forces together to resolve tensions.

a. Basic Timeline of Events in 1849

- June 30, 1849: John Casey sets out from Fort Brooke to the south on a mission to meet with the Indian chiefs.
- July 6, 1849: Casey meets the small group of Indians and exchanges tobacco and whiskey with them.
- July 8, 1849: Casey finishes covering Sarasota, Charlotte Harbor and the mouth of the Pea River.
- July 9, 1849: Casey begins canvassing the Caloosa Hatchee in his search for the Indian chiefs.
- July 12, 1849: Murders on the Indian River.
- July 14/15, 1849: Billy Bowlegs learns of the murders on the Indian River. Sends runners out to find Casey.
- July 17, 1849: Murders on the Pea River.
- July 18, 1849: Casey ends his combing the Caloosa Hatchee.

- July 21, 1849: Casey returns to Fort Brooke.
- August 20, 1849: Casey sets out after having received the peace-token from his guide that was located on Felipe Bermudez's property.
- August 24, 1849: Brevet Major General Twiggs arrives in Florida at the Headquarters Western Division.
- August 31, 1849: Casey anchors off shore of Felipe Bermudez's property. He and his party await the arrival of Indian messengers who had left the peace-token for Casey.
- September 4, 1849: Casey meets with the messengers from Billy Bowlegs.
- September 6, 1849: Casey returns to Fort Brooke after meeting with Billy's messengers.
- September 16, 1849: Casey and Twiggs leave Tampa and travel to Charlotte Harbor to meet with Billy Bowlegs.
- September 18, 1849: Casey and Twiggs meet with Billy Bowlegs aboard Twiggs' vessel as a preliminary meeting.
- September 19, 1849: The official meeting between Casey, Twiggs and Billy Bowlegs occurs with the remaining chiefs in attendance.
- September 23, 1849: Casey and Twiggs return to Fort Brooke in Tampa from Charlotte Harbor.
- October 17, 1849: Twiggs returns to Charlotte Harbor to meet with Billy Bowlegs and receive the captive murderers that had been promised by the Indians.
- October 18, 1849: Second meeting between Billy and Twiggs. Billy turns the prisoners over to Twiggs and Twiggs approaches the Indian delegation with the question of their relocation.
- November 7, 1849: Twiggs returns to Fort Brooke.
- November 10, 1849: The delegation of Indians from the west arrives.

b. Detailed Timeline of Events in 1849

- ❖ June 25, 1849: Initial report from John C. Casey to General R. Jones. Casey is looking to establish communication with the Indian chiefs.
- ❖ June 30, 1849: Casey sets out from Fort Brooke; heads south in a small sloop in continuation of his attempts to meet with the chiefs.
- ❖ July 6, 1849: Casey meets a small group of Seminoles composed of their chief, Ishmatee, four men, eight women and several children. The meeting goes very well and even though they had been prohibited, most likely by Abiaka (also spelled Ar-pi-uck-I and known as Sam Jones and famed for leading fierce resistance during the Seminole wars), from taking anything from the United States government, with the exception of tobacco and whiskey, the group, nevertheless, accepted a few pieces of calico for use by the women and children.
- ❖ July 8, 1849: Casey finishing covering Sarasota, Charlotte Harbor and the mouth of the Pea River.
- ❖ July 9, 1849: Casey begins sailing along the Caloosa Hatchee, looking for trails and making signal fires, but fails to find a group of Indians beside the small group he had happened upon on the 6th.
- ❖ July 12, 1849: Murders on the Indian River. Five young men, without the sanction of the chief, murdered a Mr. Barker and injured Major William F. Russell, both whom had been working in the fields. Two of the men are sons of Chitto-Tustennukke and one of thees is named Yahola-Hajo. Russell managed to escape and warn his neighbors. The five had apparently shared a meal and pleasant conversation and trade before making to leave and then they turned and opened fire on the two white men. The residents of the settlement near the Indian River fled and

returned a day later to find a house burned to the ground and others looted. Assunwah is sent to arrest the murders and Sam Jones sends word to Billy Bowlegs to enact measure of peace in light of the murders.

- ❖ July 14/15, 1849: Billy Bowlegs, having heard of the murders on the Indian River from messengers from Sam Jones, sends a runner to attempt to contact Casey.
- ❖ July 17, 1849: Murders on the Pea River. The five Indian men who committed the murder on the Indian River came to the Pea River. Much like the previous encounter, they exchanged pleasantries initially, however, while the white traders ate their evening meal the Indian men killed another two men and wounded a third before looting and burning the nearby trading post. They attempt to flee to the settlements, but are overtaken by a party under Chitto-Hajo who eventually took them into custody.
- ❖ July 18, 1849: Casey ends his canvassing of the Caloosa Hatchee, all the while leaving peace packages intended for Billy Bowlegs to establish communication with the chiefs and come to an understanding of what had occurred at the Indian River and the Pea River.
- ❖ July 21, 1849: Casey returns to Fort Brooke.
- ❖ July 23, 1849: Casey reports to General Jones on the situation in the south.
- ❖ August 7, 1849: Instructions are sent from the War Department. These are assumed to be intended for the arrival of Brevet Major General Twiggs.
- ❖ August 20, 1849: Having received a peace-token a few days beforehand, Casey reports to General Jones on the token which had been brought in by Casey's guide.
- ❖ August 21, 1849: The Secretary of War, George W. Crawford, writes to Brevet Major General Twiggs on the nature of the U.S. military presence in Florida. He is asking for a halting of troop advancement due to initial reports of Indian reluctance to another all-out war. The letter additionally outlines a plan for the removal of native peoples and their property. A delegation of Indian chiefs from the west were being brought in to help influence those living in the area and were expected to arrive around the first of October. (Need more elaboration)
- ❖ August 24, 1849: Brevet Major General Twiggs arrives at the Headquarters Western Division and Florida in Tampa Bay.
- ❖ August 25, 1849: Brevet Major General Twiggs writes to Lieut. Colonel. W. G. Freeman, the Assistant Adjutant General at West Point. States that he agrees with the report of a Major Morris, affirming that the calling of volunteers and extra men present for defensive and or offensive purposes would only serve to exacerbate the situation even more.
- ❖ August 27, 1849: Brevet Major General Twiggs sends a follow-up report to Lieut. Colonel. W. G. Freeman, stating that he was still unable to, "gain reliable intelligence on the subject of the recent murders and outrages committed by the Indians", or to "ascertain their present disposition and temper." Twiggs makes mention of the report from Captain John Casey of the white flag that had been found and that two additional flags had been found along the Manitu River at a Mr. Addinson's and also at the head of the river. At this time the seventh infantry company is additionally on its way.
- ❖ August 31, 1849: Report from a Colonel Smith that there remains only one person left to the south of the New Smyrna, on the eastern shore. This regarded as refusal of the federal population to resettle the area until the Indians are removed completely. Casey anchors in a small sloop off the the shore from the rancho owned by Felipe Bermudez where the white flag (peace-token) was found.

- ❖ September 1, 1849: Brevet Major General Twiggs sends another report to Lieut. Colonel W. G. Freeman concerning the reports and attitudes of the fleeing settlers. The settlers affirm that the Indians had, since the peace of the Second Seminole War, purchased 120 rifles, ammunition, clothing and additional supplies that looked for use in carrying on hostilities against U.S. forces. The report states that there existed a group of three hundred warriors as to an approximation of the size of the Indian force and that a decision needed to be made on whether or not these people ought to be forcibly removed from the area by means of militaristic force to be confirmed by the general-in-chief and the President. Captain Casey's whereabouts are still unknown and Twiggs is still awaiting the arrival of the seventh infantry. Additionally, a shipment of cavalry horses aboard the Mary Kingsland was destroyed when the boiler burst, destroying the vessel. Twiggs is now hoping for an extra contingent of horses to have a mounted battalion if necessary.
- ❖ September 3, 1849: As of a report sent by Twiggs there still has not been any communication with Casey, or from a messenger who had been sent to track Casey down. In order to deal with the increasing rains that are rolling through the area, the general is looking to establish a naval force off of the coast to help in penetrating into the inland waters that ground troops have not been able to mount a campaign against the Indians in the rains. (Casey has his initial nighttime meeting with the messengers from Billy Bowlegs.) (Needs more elaboration)
- ❖ September 4, 1849: Casey meets with, again, the messengers from Billy Bowlegs in the morning. The messengers affirm that Billy regretted the occurrence of the murders at the Indian and Pea Rivers and that he was looking to settle matters between the federal forces and the Seminoles diplomatically. The messengers provide information concerning the perpetrators of the murders, all of whom are considered outlaws that were acting outside of the confines of the Seminoles and that they were captured by Chitto Hajo very shortly after the murders were committed while they were on their way to settlements beyond the Pea River. A meeting with Billy Bowlegs is then set to be carried out on the 18th of September at the Charlottee River to address the situation peacefully, but that General Twiggs must be present. There is also talk of the use of hostages to ensure the safety of the chiefs at the meeting and to quell their suspicion with dealing with a man other than Casey. One of the Seminole messengers, Fuss Enahah, accompanies Casey back to ensure the federal forces of the Seminole's sincerity.
- ❖ September 6, 1849: Casey finally reports back to a Major W. W. Mackall on his actions undertaken to contact the Seminoles at Sarasota Bay and has by then returned to Fort Brooke. General Twiggs also sends out a message to Lieut. Colonel Freeman on the return of Casey and his report of the situation with the Seminoles. While Twiggs is thankful for this confirmation from Casey, it is clear from his letter that he is still determined to carry out his plan of relocating the Seminoles and with his continued hope for the arrival of the 7th infantry, he is more than willing to use force to accomplish his goals.
- ❖ September 9, 1849: Casey composes a full account of his meeting with the messengers from Billy Bowlegs, written to Major General R. Jones. Casey's purpose in providing such a detailed letter was to express to the War Department why the Seminoles are acting with high levels of suspicion and why it took so long for Casey and the Seminoles to establish cordial contact, which was always the intention of the Seminole leaders as they did not seek another escalation of violence after the conclusion of the last war.

- ❖ September 10, 1849: General Twiggs sends a report on the situation, affirming that the region has been quiet and that he still insists on keeping the plan for deporting the Seminoles hidden from the chiefs, at least until after the meeting at Charlotte Harbor on the 18th. He is still awaiting the arrival of the 7th infantry, the additional mounted contingents and most likely the accompanying naval force that he had requested for in his letter to Freeman on the 3rd of September.
- ❖ September 12/13th, 1849: Twiggs receives letters from General Jones concerning General Order No. 45.
- ❖ September 16, 1849: Casey and Twiggs leave Tampa for the Charlotte Harbor meeting. They are greeted by a group of Indians who had been awaiting their arrival.
- ❖ September 18, 1849: Casey and Twiggs meet with Billy Bowlegs on Twiggs' vessel. Billy Bowlegs brings with him a small party of fellow Seminoles, who Twiggs delineates as warriors, and Bowlegs proceeds to outline the tribe's position in association to the murders that occurred in July. Prior to this meeting aboard the General's ship, Casey has a private meeting with Billy Bowlegs, who he refers to as King Bowlegs, along with thirty-seven of Billy's sub-chiefs and warriors. In this private meeting, Billy assures Casey that the five men responsible for the murders are under watch, but they were not yet held by the tribe. Billy went on to state that he was more than willing to surrender the men to Casey's custody after Casey had asked for them and that on the following day, the 19th, an additional principal chief of the Mikkasookies would be arriving to attend the additional meeting and to deliver to Casey the "broken days".
- ❖ September 19, 1849: The official meeting between Casey, Twiggs, Bowlegs and the remaining chiefs, including Mikkasookie representative and a prominent sub-chief sent from Sam Jones takes place aboard Twiggs' steamer. As with the meeting on the 18th Casey meets the Indian representatives and chiefs on the shore prior to their coming aboard to meet with Twiggs. In this meeting, the chiefs exchange the "broken days" which, to Casey, are the number of days that the chiefs allot to themselves to successfully capture the outlaws and give them over to Casey and federal custody. The chiefs originally ask for a forty-five day period to bring in the murderers, due to the outlaws being armed and in a desperate situation, but they are talked down to thirty days which would require them to be delivered on the 19th of October.
- ❖ September 23, 1849: Both Casey and Twiggs arrive back in Tampa at Fort Brooke and compile reports on their meeting with Bowlegs to General R. Jones and Lieut. Col. Freeman respectively. Twiggs affirms that the meeting went very well, however, he is, as always, adamant in keeping the Florida chiefs in the dark concerning the coming delegation of chiefs from the west and the plans to remove the Seminoles from Florida. Even though he has been assured of their desire for peace and avoiding war, Twiggs is still preparing to remove the Seminoles militarily. Casey, in his letter, expresses his surprise that the chiefs had agreed to meet aboard Twiggs' armed steamer and Billy Bowlegs even refused the hostages that Casey had offered to assure peace between the federal forces and the tribes.
- ❖ September 29, 1849: Twiggs composes a report to General Jones, as opposed to his usual correspondence with Lieut. Col. Freeman. Twiggs confirms John Casey's success in seeking an interview with the chiefs and confirms that no additional troops are required specifically for the purpose of protection, however, should the need arise and the Indians become aggressive that the department of war would send a number of troops to make an effective counterstrike.

- ❖ October 3, 1849: Twiggs composes a long letter to Lieut. Col. Freeman concerning the need for reinforcements. Twiggs makes mention of a shift in the peaceable intentions of the Indians towards actions taken by federal forces, though he makes no mention of a specific circumstance that brought about a change in attitudes, both for the Indians and Twiggs himself. Twiggs goes on to outline a battle plan for subduing the 300 Indians still residing in the area. In order to prepare for his main thrust into the designated “Indian” territory, Twiggs proposes an establishment of a guard line to cover an area of 200 miles along from the Manatee to the Indian and pass between Kissimmee and Cypress lake. In order to garrison this “defense” line Twiggs asked for a total of forty companies of soldiers, fifty men per company, posted in garrisons ten miles apart and two companies to a garrison along the proposed line of defense. Twiggs calls for an additional thirteen companies to man the west coast with a mounted force of 300 men to act as scouts, escorts and rapid response defenders. Twiggs also requested the establishment of depots at Miami, New and Indian rivers, St. John’s, Manatee, Charlotte Harbor, and the Caloosahatchee to help prepare for penetrating into Indian territory alongside a navy of small copper vessels to support land troops. In the closing paragraph of the letter Twiggs makes clear his beliefs concerning the Indians present in Florida. While he is sure of the fact that there are only 300 to be able to put up a fight, he firmly believes that even a single Indian is the representative of their entire nation and if even one of them is able to escape the forced deportation that the federal forces fully intend to enact then Twiggs considers the failure to remove them all as a defeat. To quote Twiggs, “Every hammock and swamp must be frequently swept, that he (Indians) may find rest in none; life must become a burden, and for rest he must seek another land.” The proposed troop count, the minimum that Twiggs requires, necessary to accomplish the goal of complete removal is an estimated 4,150 men and any less than the proposal Twiggs considers to be a, “useless expenditure of life and money.”
- ❖ September 17, 1849: Secretary of War, George W. Crawford, and the Secretary of the Interior, T. Ewing, compose a letter to Twiggs concerning the official policy of the U.S. government towards the Indians; the government, including the president, were resolute in their goal of completely removing the Indians and relocating them to the west, preferably by peaceful means, however, more than willing to commit themselves to all-out warfare to accomplish it. They assure Twiggs that the delegation of Indian chiefs from west would reach Florida soon to help influence their Floridian counterparts to relocate to the west peacefully. Twiggs was to additionally reassure the western chiefs that all were to be compensated equally for agreeing to leave and if force was needed then the delegation was to be employed in the service of the U.S. government for additional compensation. As a final note, the army was to be placed on standby to prepare for the use of force in the event that the Indians chose to refuse and resist their “peaceful” relocation.
- ❖ September 20, 1849: Follow-up letter to Twiggs from Crawford and Ewing, stating that Twiggs was to remain adamant in pursuing a peaceful solution for removing the Indians and he was directed: “if in your judgement deemed necessary, to increase the pecuniary inducements to a reasonable amount which will effect the purpose contemplated by the government—the voluntary removal of the Indians to the west.”
- ❖ September 21, 1849: Additional letter to Twiggs from Crawford commending Twiggs and Captain Casey for their work on attempting to use peaceful means to remove Indians from Florida and for Twiggs’ ability to keep the Indians in the dark concerning their removal.

- ❖ September 24, 1849: Letter sent from Crawford to Twiggs. Crawford declares Twiggs, 'as the commanding officer of the army in Florida', to be placed in complete control of affairs with the Indians and that in order to deliver the greatest result, the President ordered the sub-Indian agent, Mr. Spencer, to be suspended from duty. Twiggs is to continue the policy of non-engagement and is ordered to additionally bolster the defense posts, 'as to prevent all intercourse between the whites and Indians'. The government also provided an increase to the funds available to persuade the Indians to leave, amounting to \$215,000.
- ❖ October 6, 1849: Letter from Twiggs to Crawford. Twiggs is writing to Crawford on the situation with Indians as he sees it. Twiggs desires time more than anything to undertake the task set before him. He believe that it is not force nor money, but time given to attempts of persuasion with the help of the delegation from the west that will yield results, however, he does not believe that he will ever be able to convince the entirety of the Indians to leave Florida for the west. He even states that, 'To approach them now with an offer of a million of money and all the prairies of the west, and war the alternative, there would not be a moment's hesitation in deciding for war to the knife.' What feels like a begrudging respect from the side of Twiggs towards the Indians due to their resolve and love for their land is severely undercut by Twiggs mixed use of both degrading and exaggerating descriptions of the Indians by stating that they possess a "savage nature" and Twiggs' past description of each individual Indian being representative of their nation as a whole. Rather than force an instantaneous emigration or war upon the Indians, Twiggs is firm in that it will possibly takes years to remove the Indians if the U.S. is in fact committed to avoiding a war. Nevertheless, Twiggs clearly has chosen to begin strengthening his lines to ensure the safety of the white settlers.
- ❖ October 17, 1849: Twiggs arrives in Charlotte Harbor to be present for the agreed meeting on the 19th and that Billy Bowlegs came aboard immediately to inform Twiggs that he, Sam Jones and an additional sixty warriors had been awaiting his arrival for nine days. Billy Bowlegs informs Twiggs that three of the murders had been captured, one was killed while attempting to escape and the fifth had managed to escape. This is the end of their initial meeting.
- ❖ October 18, 1849: Second meeting between Billy and Twiggs. Billy brings the three prisoners aboard and the hand of the man who had been killed as proof of his death. Sam Jones declined to meet with Twiggs, but had instead meet and held a palaver with Captain Casey on the shore. Billy was accompanied by twenty men, a mix of sub-chiefs, young warriors, and lads (children?) and after delivering the prisoners, Billy declared that he had made severe laws to prevent whites from being harmed. After being handed the prisoners, Twiggs felt confident enough to propose to the Indians their emigration and his argument seemingly centered around the distrust from the white settlers whom they'd be sharing the land with and that there would never be true peace between them after the murders that had occurred. Twiggs went on to extoll the virtues of the land beyond Mississippi where they were to be allocated a far larger expanse of land where they were to be received by their brethren that lived in the west. The question apparently catches the Indian delegation off guard and Twiggs does not press the question, preferring to allow the Indians to come to a conclusion after a period of deliberation rather than push and be refused immediately. Twiggs is unsure of what their decision to the question of relocation will be. Twiggs takes the murderers and looks to use them as a means of determining Indian feelings and securing communication with the nation, though this seems odd as they were both dissatisfied with Indian dealing with the whites and had been condemned by the

Indians, not to be considered part of the nation. The delegation from the west still has not yet arrived. Billy Bowlegs holds that while he is an ardent friend of the Coacoochee, their presence might not have been welcome and he would not accept them into the nation until he could be assured of the safety of his people. Twiggs closes the letter stating that he believes that things shall remain quiet and that those who are disposed to emigrating might seek refuge and the weakening of their numbers may convince the whole of the Indians to emigrate.

- ❖ October 19, 1849: Twiggs composes a letter to Crawford on the meetings with the Indians on the 17th and 18th.
- ❖ October 22, 1849: Response letter from Crawford to Twiggs' letter from October 6th. Crawford simply confirms that, unless instructed by the War Department or in the case of the Indians turning hostile, Twiggs is to remain devoted to the removal of the Indians by peaceable means. He is ordered to continue strengthening the border to prevent interaction between the Indians and the whites though Crawford views the force present in Florida to be sufficient to meet Twiggs' needs.
- ❖ October 30, 1849: Crawford sends a letter to Twiggs concerning the letter Twiggs sent on the 19th of Twiggs' meeting with the Indians. Crawford instructs Twiggs to deliver the prisoners to the counties of St. Lucie and Hillsborough and surrender them to whom Twiggs deems just to receive them. If the prisoners are not to be judged by the Florida courts then they were to be kept confined until they could be sent west to the tribes beyond the Mississippi River. In the course of his negotiations for the complete removal of the Indians, if any Indian were to seek refuge and desert to the military posts they were to be given protection and security though even if they requested it they were not to be permitted to rejoin or communicate with their nation until they could be sent west. Furthermore, all attempts of trade and interaction between the Indian traders and the whites was to be cut off. The delegation from the west, upon arriving, were to be made aware of the danger of them entering the nation without the guarantee of safety from Billy Bowlegs. In the next meeting with the Indians, Twiggs is permitted to tell the chiefs that the President is greatly satisfied with their conduct in delivering the murderers and that due to their conduct the Indians have entered into a period of peace and friendship with the federal forces though he urges them to consider emigration by placing themselves beyond the reach of difficulties and dangers by ceasing their contact with whites.
- ❖ November 7, 1849: Twiggs returns to Fort Brooke and has received Crawford's letter from the 22nd of October. Twiggs writes a brief response letter affirming his conduct in dealing with the Indians by peaceable means and that he has been careful in his movements and actions towards the Indians. Twiggs does not believe that the Indians will be resolved to relocate and even seemingly believes that they will begin to resume hostilities against the whites after they manage to move their families to a secure place.
- ❖ November 10, 1849: Response letter from Twiggs to Crawford's letter from the 30th of October. Twiggs had sent the prisoners to a military post along the Pease Creek (today known as the Peace River) to be used by the troops there as guides and additionally to reveal to the federal forces where the families of the Indians might hide. Twiggs used the prisoners initially to convince a portion of the tribe to emigrate by letting them live and allowing the prisoners to accompany those emigrating to the west. The district judge of Florida affirmed that the prisoners would be best used for military means or as an inducement for the emigration of the tribes. The delegation from Arkansas, including ten Indians and two interpreters, headed by

Halleck Tustenugge, and the Indian agent, Mr. Duval, arrived aboard the propeller Ashland from New Orleans.

- ❖ November 28, 1849: Final letter. From Crawford to Twiggs on his letters from the 7th and 10th of November. The department concurs with the use of the prisoners proposed by Twiggs and that Twiggs is to convince the Indians that the location of posts nearer to the borders is for the double protection of both the Indians and white settlers. Crawford tells Twiggs that no hostile step is to be taken against the Indians unless it is retaliatory and Crawford ends the letter by asking of the progress the delegation from the west made with Florida tribes concerning their relocation.

d. Replica of the Peace Token

Arielle Bernhardt used the description in the letters to produce a replica of the peace token.



The Excavations and Laboratory Work



CHAMP at Phillippi Estate Park, January 2016 Archaeology in the Sunshine

Research Design for 2016 Excavations at Phillippi Estate Park, Sarasota Florida

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Submitted on November 20, 2015 to
Sarasota County Archaeologist Steve Koski
Sarasota County Historical Resources

Introduction

In November 2016, Phillippi Estate Park will celebrate the centennial of the Edson Keith mansion. To prepare for the expanded activities at the park and to commemorate the many histories on, and near, the property, Uzi Baram as Director of the New College Public Archaeology Lab and in partnership with Sarasota County will lead excavations to further understandings of the park's archaeological record. The crew will be volunteers and the excavations will be 'in the sunshine,' accessible to the public and the media.

The Park Today

The park website < <https://www.scgov.net/PhillippiEstate/Pages/PhillippiEstate.aspx> > contains the major points regarding the environment and historical context for the property:

Phillippi Estate Park located on the shores of Phillippi Creek, is a scenic, 60-acre natural area park south of downtown Sarasota and east of Siesta Key. The park features environmental and historic attractions including the historic Edson Keith Mansion listed in the National Register of Historic Places.” The history section includes:

Manasota Indians roamed the shores of Phillippi Creek from 500 B.C. to 800 A.D. to fish, hunt game, and gather wild plants. Today the park protects an Indian midden and other archeological deposits on the property.

Modern history for the area began in 1847 when the Army Corps of Engineers mapped the southwest Florida coast and noted Felipe Bermudez rancho near the creek. Felipe Bermudez was a Spaniard who hunted and fished along these shores, shipping fish and wild hogs back to Cuba. Felipe Bermudez's first name was anglicized to Phillippi, which gave the creek and surrounding area its present name.

In 1916 Edson and Nettie Keener Keith purchased this 60-acre tract and moved from Chicago to live on the property year-round. Mr. Keith commissioned the Chicago architectural firm of Otis and Clark to design his Italian Renaissance Mansion.

The first building erected on the property was a clapboard, two-story farmhouse where it is believed Edson Keith lived while he oversaw the construction of his elegant home.

Edson and Nettie were members of the "Chicago Colony", a group of prominent mid-western families who spent at least part of the year in southwest Florida. Unlike most members, the Keiths lived here year-round.

The second owner of the estate was Mae Hansen Prodie, also from Chicago. She owned the Mae Marie Doll Company and created the concept of a wardrobe for Barbie dolls. Mae's husband, Charlie Prodie, a retired Walgreen's executive, oversaw the Phillippi Plantation Restaurant and Inn, serving meals in the living and dining rooms of the Mansion. Upstairs rooms as well as rooms in the farmhouse and laundry were converted into overnight accommodations.

After Mae Prodie's death in 1986, Sarasota County funded a referendum and purchased the estate for \$5.2 million. Sarasota County Parks and Recreation started major improvements and added amenities to the open areas of the estate, including a gazebo, nature trails, fishing piers and canoe/kayak launch.

Today the Mansion serves as a gathering place for county meetings, civic and community events, as well as art exhibits, cultural events, weddings and private parties.

The Mansion is listed on the National Registry of Historic Places and opened to the public in 1991.

The Farmhouse is one of the few still existing wood-frame structures from the early 1900's and it is scheduled for renovations.



The excavations will build on this solid foundation of history for the property, and address specific archaeological and historical concerns.

Background History for the Property

Phillippi Estate Park consists of sixty acres of land, more or less, located within the Phillippi Park subdivision (platted 1911), Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, § 8 of Block One in the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4, Section 7, Township 37 South, Range 17 East.

The first archaeological survey is documented in Lauren C. Archibald and Joan G. Deming 1988 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Phillippi Plantation Park, Sarasota County, Florida*. Sarasota, County of Sarasota Parks and Recreation Department. Available at the Florida Master Site Files. In 1995, B.W. Burger wrote up *Phillippi Estates [sic] Park: Archaeological Testing at the Prodie Mound (8So817)*, on file at the Sarasota County History Center, based on three days of fieldwork. In 1998, Marion Almy followed up with *Archaeological Assessment Services for Preparation of a Resource Management Plan for Archaeological Resources in*

Sarasota County, Florida (Lee Hutchinson-Neff and Steven H. Koski, project archaeologists), performed for the Sarasota Board of County Commissioners.

An expanded history for the site since the late 19th century is found in Sharyn M.E. Thompson 1988 *An Historical Overview of the Edson Keith Estate; Phillippi Creek, Sarasota County, Florida*. Sarasota. County of Sarasota Parks and Recreation Department. Available at the Florida Master Site Files.

The first stages for the heritage interpretation project are described in Uzi Baram 2015 *Interim Report on Community Heritage Awareness and Management Program (CHAMP) at Phillippi Estate Park: The First Steps*. On file with Sarasota County Historical Resources.

Results of Previous Excavations and Research

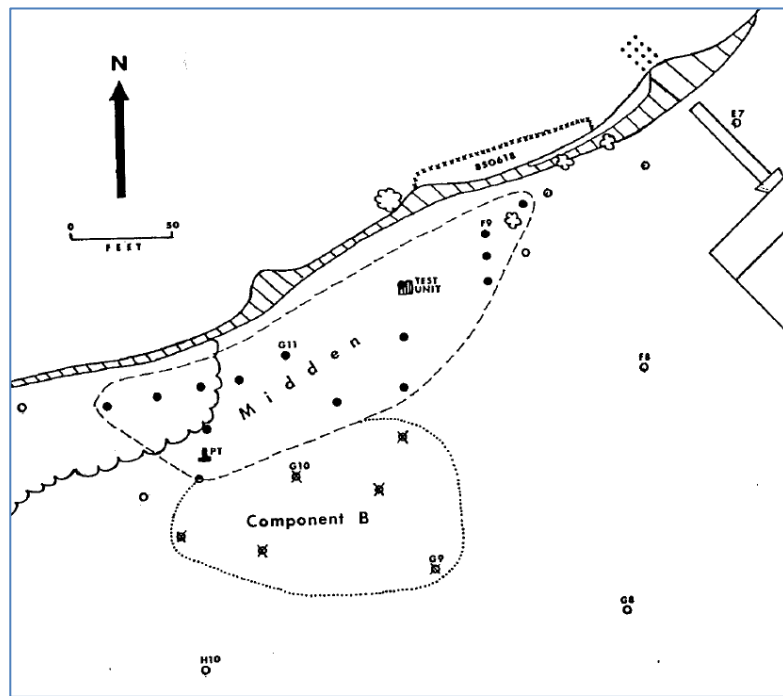
Archaeological Excavations and Recommendations

The pre-Columbian and more recent history for the property comes together through the Archibald and Deming (1988) and Thompson (1988). Baram in an essay included in the 2015 *Interim Report* offers the 1849 events that prevented, in the short-term, a war between the U.S. military and the Seminole peoples as the hinge between those epochs.

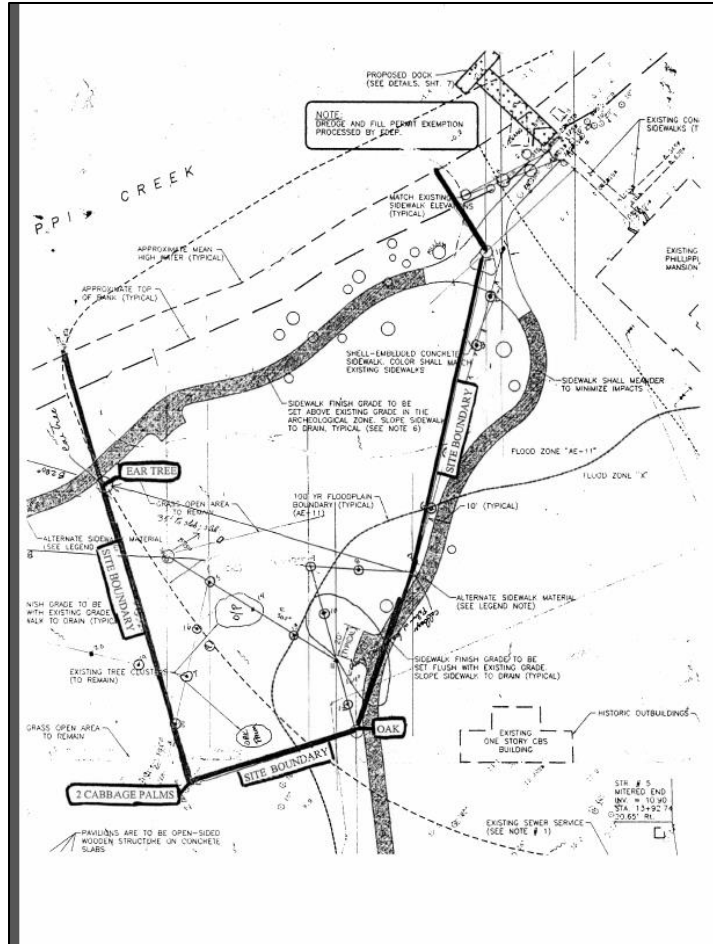
Archibald and Deming (1988) identified three sites on the property. 8S0616 as an Archaic period lithic scatter, 8S0617 as the Prodie Midden from the Manasota period, and the historic refuse of 8S0618. The 1998 Almy assessment reviewed the previous excavation and included insights from a 1995 Burger report and provided recommended repeated here:

For 8S0616: 61 excavation test pits; 26 yielded 36 waste flakes at between 61 and 100 centimeters. The depth led to the diagnostic of Middle and/or Late Archaic (7000-4000 BP). The recommendation: no preservation measures needed; monitoring if any ditching or tree planting; public outreach should include an exhibit.

For 8SO617: the Prodie Shell Midden is 2106 square meters, approximately 81 meters in length, trending northeast to southwest to form a crescent parallel to the Creek shoreline and 26 meters at its widest; Burger in the 1995 manuscript suggests the midden expands an additional 10 meters south. Component A: 11 one-meter-square excavation units and a T-shaped pipe trench yielded shell and animal bone remains, 2 fighting conch hammers, 64 ceramics sherds (the majority shell-tempered plain), and 1 waste flake. Component B: transect testing yielded 6 sand-tempered plain pottery sherds, 1 shell tool, and 6 waste flakes. Dating based on the artifacts: 2500-1200 BP with the lithics to the epoch of 8SO616. Recommendation: leave the site unaltered and preserved by having outdoor events avoid the area and create and exhibit as well as a display in a building with controlled access.



Archibald and Deming 1998:13 Two Components of Prodie Midden



Burger 1995 Prodie Midden Map

For 8SO618: Archibald and Deming (1988) note the Phillippi Creek Historic Refuse Site as eroding out of the bank of Phillippi Creek. The recovery included ceramics, bottles, and other fragments, dated to the early 20th century as long with more recent debris on top. The Almy report notes that no artifacts were visible in 1997 as the area was overgrown. The recommendations: a panoramic exhibit outlining the historic aspects of the park as well as on the role of historical archaeology in highlighting the recent past.

Beyond the 1988, 1995, and 1998 surveys; in August 2015 County archaeologist Steve Koski monitored a trench for an electrical line in the area used for the weekly FarmHouse market. There were no archaeological materials seen in that shallow trench.

Archival and Oral History Research

Thompson (1988) provides the history from the Cuban Rancho era to the Hamilton Disston land purchase through ownership of the property by W. J. Drumwright, George H. Matheny and the Phillippi Park development, purchase by Mabel Linn of Chicago and building by Edson and Netti Keith, and finally Charles and Mae Hansen Prodie. The history is explained well in the report; several points are useful to emphasize. Thompson (1988:7) recognizes the Phillippi Creek as named after Felipe Bermudez; Bermudez probably did not have a home on the property but likely utilized an area that includes the contemporary park location. The name Phillippi Creek first appears in 1878 (Thompson 1988:10). The Keiths built the mansion starting in July 1916 and were living in their house by December (Thompson 1988:22). The Italian Renaissance style began the trend for neo-Mediterranean in the region; Thompson quotes the *Sarasota Times* for a detailed description of the mansion. A full description of the estate comes with a Thompson (1988) interview with their grandson Frederick W. Keith, Jr. in July 1988.

In 1986, Sarasota County purchased the property and it has been a county park ever since. With increasing visitations, Phillippi Estate Park offers an accessible north county venue for sharing scholarly insights into the many histories of the region through displays and exhibits.

Research Questions

The 1988 excavations determined there were sites ranging from the Archaic for the lithic scatter, to the Manasota for the midden, and the historic period for the refuse on the river bank.

For January 2016, excavations will focus on the period from the Manasota to the occupation of the Edson Keith mansion as the Phillippi Restaurant and Inn.

For the Manasota culture (2500 to 1300 BP), first identified by George Luer and Marion Almy (1979:40) as characterized by

. . . sites which yield evidence of an economy based on fishing, hunting, and shellfish-gathering.

...

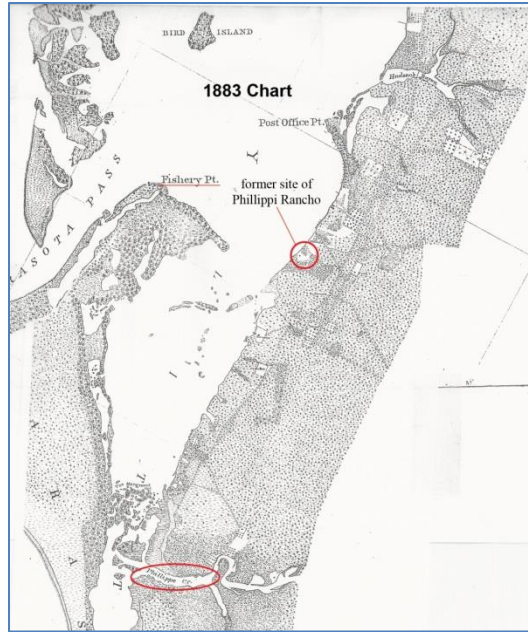
Ceramic manufacture was limited to sand-tempered, undecorated . . . pottery such as . . . flattened-globular bowls and pots with a converged orifice.

Many shell tools were used . . . including fighting conch shell hammers, left-handed whelk shell
There was little use of stone tools. . . . Bone tools include barbs and simple points made from longbones.

The sites yield evidence of burial practices involving primary, flexed burials . . .

Recent research (see the work of George Luer across several issues of *The Florida Anthropologist*) has expanded the understanding of the sites for these people and their coastal adaptations. The artifacts recovered in 1988 provide examples of shell tools used and hint at the subsistence pattern but did not delineate the midden. Recovering more materials from the midden to expand on the tool sets and locating the edges of the middens are the key goal for excavations.

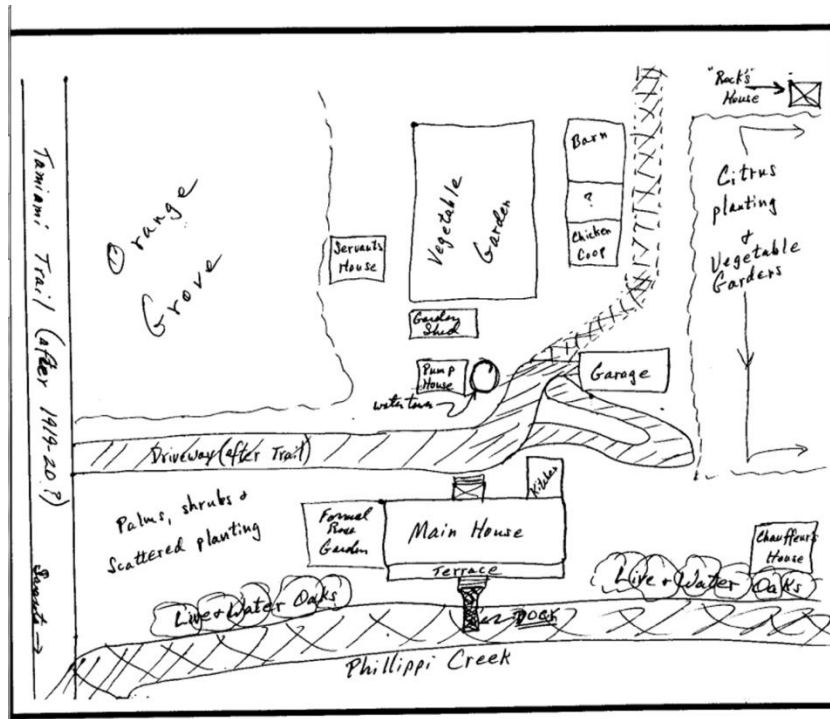
The park is named for the river, whose name reflects Felipe Bermudez – a well-known Spanish fisherman of the 19th century (see Matthews 1983). While Felipe, or Phillippi, Bermudez' house was located north of Phillippi Creek (in today's Cherokee Park neighborhood), the excavations will consider the possibilities that 19th century material remains are evidence of his rancho activities. While lack of evidence will not mean the rancho complex was only north of the river, any material traces will expand understanding of the size of the fishing village and its associated activities.



Locations on the 1883 map courtesy of Maranda Kles

The historic refuse offers insights into daily life; with rising sea levels, the artifacts on the river bank are in danger of eroding away. Recover of a sample of those remains will expand on the materials used by the Keith family and the Prodie family as well as the restaurant, and can provide tangible, recognizable material culture for the commemoration of the mansion and its inhabitants.

In conjunction with those excavations, the project will walkover the area between the mansion and the farmhouse seek out the locations of the other outbuildings associated with the 20th century uses of the property. The map sketched by the Keith's grandson offers a useful perspective.



Map by Keith Grandson published in Thompson 1988:59

In addition, 1940s aerial photographs can guide observations of the current landscape:



1940 Aerial View

State Archives of Florida, *Florida Memory*, <https://floridamemory.com/items/show/148530>



Aerial photographs of Sarasota County 1948

<http://ufdc.ufl.edu/UF00071781/00001/allvolumes?search=sarasota+%3dcounty+%3daerial>

Research Design for the January 2016 Excavation

Goals for the excavations are:

1. Evaluate the relationship between 8S0616 and 8So617 by looking closely at the mansion; the question: could the foundation for the 1916 mansion have disrupted the layer of Archaic period lithics or thrown dirt that created the lithic scatter?
2. Delineate the edges of the Prodie Shell Midden (8So617), to determine its size and to aid the park in protecting the site (probes and a few 50 by 100 cm excavation units); the question: how large is the midden?
3. Sample the location where historic refuse was recovered (8So618) in order to expand on the materiality of everyday life for the modern residents of the property; the question: how extensive is the refuse area?

4. Walkover and probe for early 20th century outbuildings; if 19th century evidence is recovered, expand for excavations; the question: is there surface evidence for outbuildings?

Excavation technique:

For the midden: assuming one 50x50 in midden 50-70cm deep can take a half day or more with two persons when digging in 10 cm levels: the excavation will consist of 4 units in midden at most in one day, with 10 to 15 units in sand. Probes will determine the edges of the midden.

For the historic refuse: artifacts eroding from the riverbank will be collected; one 50 X 50 excavated on the park property.

For the walkover, mid-20th century aerial photographs will be used by volunteers and metal detectors and probes used to test potential areas for outbuilding foundations.

Analysis of the Artifacts

The recovered material culture will be brought to the New College Public Archaeology Lab for washing, descriptions, and cataloguing. Initially the artifacts will be stored at the secure storage room as a temporary loan from the Sarasota County History Center for use in creating heritage interpretation panels. Suggestions for artifacts to display will be provided to Sarasota County in the excavation report.

Responsibilities for the Report

Professor Baram will take responsibility for writing up the excavations and analysis, the manuscript will be given to the Sarasota County History and sent to the Florida Master Site File.

The Next Steps

The 1998 Archaeological Consultants, Inc. report recommends public outreach in the form of displays. Near twenty years later the responsibility to share the history for the Native Americans, Cuban fishermen, and the 20th century inhabitants remains. A series of five heritage interpretive signs will be guided by the insights from the previous research along with any fresh understandings that come with the excavations and public outreach.

Archaeological Excavations January 4th and 5th 2016

Co-directed by Uzi Baram, Steve Koski, and George Luer, the two days of excavations were completed 'in the sunshine,' encouraging the public to see the work and to ask questions. We met the research design goals for the Prodie Midden but were not able to excavate the historic refuse or Archaic lithic scatter sites. The midden was tested by probe and excavated under Koski and Ryan Murphy with support from Jeff Moates and Becky O'Sullivan.





CHAMP at New College, Spring 2016: Washing Artifacts

After the January 2016 excavations, the recovered materials remains were brought to the New College Public Archaeology Lab. Students in Professor Baram's Method and Theory in Archaeology course washed the artifacts, learning the logistics for laboratory research as well as contributing their labor to a crucial aspect of the archaeological process.



CHAMP at Phillippi Estate Park, June 2016 Laboratory in the Sunshine

With continuing interest in the archaeology of the park and with a goal of stressing the significance of laboratory work as a crucial aspect of archaeological research, the excavated artifacts, now cleaned and organized, were brought to the Edson Keith Mansion for a public event. Having a ‘laboratory in the sunshine’ allowed the interested public to see the artifacts, ask questions about the materials, and ensure the research team was consistent in our identification of the material remains.



The Observer covered the event in its June 28, 2016 issue.



**An Update to 8So617: A Manasota Midden and Public Archaeology at
Phillippi Estate Park, Sarasota Florida**

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Submitted to Sarasota County Historical Resources
June 2017

Acknowledgements

CHAMP (Community Heritage Awareness and Management Program) was named by Ryan Murphy when he was Sarasota County Archaeologist; Lorrie Muldowney, manager of Sarasota County Historical Resources, joined me with enthusiasm over the name for a program in line with my vision for New College Public Archaeology Lab endeavors in the community. The first CHAMP began in 2014: with the centennial for the Edson Keith Mansion at Phillippi Estate Park arriving in two years, CHAMP brought together New College of Florida (through Uzi Baram as Director of the New College Public Archaeology Lab), Priscilla Brown as the Phillippi Estate Park manager, Roxanne Williamson from Friends of Sarasota Parks, and Steve Koski who replaced Ryan Murphy as Sarasota County Archaeologist to commemorate the archaeology at the park. All engaged in the efforts of raising the profile of the archaeological findings and sites of the park as volunteer efforts beyond their usual responsibilities. And more professionals and community joined the endeavor. For the excavations in January 2016: Ryan Murphy, Sarasota County Parks and Recreation Specialist, Sherry Svekis, President of Time Sifters Archaeological Society, George Luer, Archaeologist, Diane Wallman, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at University of South Florida, Robert Bowers, Anthropology Graduate Student at University of South Florida, Sabrina Cummings, recent graduate of University of West Florida, Jeff Moates, Director of the Florida Public Archaeology Network – West Central Region, Becky O’Sullivan, Florida Public Archaeology Network, Kassie Kemp, Florida Public Archaeology Network, Karen Willey, Around the Bend Nature Tours, Erica Timmerman, Around the Bend Nature Tours. And New College of Florida students took up the call for volunteering: Kris Brzostek, Kevin Cigala, Garrett Murto, Maia Owen, and Hayley Trejo. The archaeology was ‘in the sunshine’ and was followed up a ‘laboratory in the sunshine’ public program that included the Florida Public Archaeology Network – West Central Region staffing a welcome table and demonstrating pre-industrial technologies; Amy Reid and Andrea Knies of New College helping directing members of the public; and Karen Jensen of Time Sifters Archaeological Society staffing the data input computer. Steve Koski and Sherry Svekis supervised the description of archaeological finds from 2016, respectfully at Sarasota Country Historical Resources and the New College Public Archaeology Lab with Sherry organizing the final data tables. Patti Cross created the graphics for the four excavation units presented in this report. Today at Phillippi Estate Park there are heritage interpretative signs, the lasting public legacy of this effort; the signs were designed by Patti Cross, a process that started with my draft and expert editing by George Luer, Steve Koski, and Priscilla Brown. The radiocarbon dates came from George Luer’s work on the samples and financing from NCPAL and Sarasota County Historical Resources. Amy Reid and my three children came to the public events, making the process more enjoyable. The success of the program is due to the wonderful volunteerism of all the above individuals and organizations; the responsibility for this report rests with its author.

Introduction: Previous Excavations and Research

Sarasota County purchased the property now known as Phillippi Estate Park in 1986. Charles and Mae Hansen Prodie had purchased the estate from Nettie Keith, three years after her husband Edson Keith died. In 1988, Lauren C. Archibald and Joan G. Deming produced *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Phillippi Plantation Park, Sarasota County, Florida* for the Sarasota, County of Sarasota Parks and Recreation Department, available at the Florida Master Site Files. In 1995, B.W. Burger wrote up *Phillippi Estates [sic] Park: Archaeological Testing at the Prodie Mound (8So817)*, on file at the Sarasota County History Center, based on three days of fieldwork. In 1998, Marion Almy followed up with *Archaeological Assessment Services for Preparation of a Resource Management Plan for Archaeological Resources in Sarasota County, Florida* (Lee Hutchinson-Neff and Steven H. Koski, project archaeologists), performed for the Sarasota Board of County Commissioners. In January 2016, I co-directed two-days of excavations with Sarasota County Archaeologist Steve Koski as part of a heritage interpretation program that brought public attention to the archaeology at the park.

The history for the property since the late 19th century is found in Sharyn M.E. Thompson 1988 *An Historical Overview of the Edson Keith Estate; Phillippi Creek, Sarasota County, Florida, Sarasota* for County of Sarasota Parks and Recreation Department, available at the Florida Master Site Files. The archaeology and history allowed a successful nomination to National Register of Historic Places in 1991.

The January 2016 excavations were part of a two-year program. The first stages for the heritage interpretation project are described in Uzi Baram 2015 *Interim Report on Community Heritage Awareness and Management Program (CHAMP) at Phillippi Estate Park: The First Steps* (on file with Sarasota County Historical Resources). The goal is to raise the visibility of all

the histories on the property, to allow the rich heritage to inspire community members and visitors.

Results of Previous Excavations and Research

Nearby Sites

The region around Phillippi Estate Park, with the Phillippi Creek watershed and the shores of the bays, is a rich region and archaeologists have identified several archaeological sites in the vicinity of 8So617. To the north is Roberts Bay 8So56, a midden with a major shell ridge and causeways, identified by George Luer. To the west, on Siesta Key, is Martin Site 8So57, a midden running north/south on east side of Little Sarasota Bay, identified by George Luer.

Upstream on Phillippi Creek: James Haley Site 8So58, George Luer reported possible burials were in the midden, and Brookside Mound 8So2332 (described below)



Map of Manasota sites, Courtesy of Patti Cross

Ecological Context for Pre-Modern Sarasota

Phillippi Estate Park is on the south side of Phillippi Creek, near the mouth that empties into Roberts Bay. The Sarasota County Water Atlas notes the river is seven miles long and the Phillippi Creek Basin encompasses approximately 36,000 acres in northern Sarasota County and nearly 400 acres in southern Manatee County

(<http://www.sarasota.wateratlas.usf.edu/river/?wbodyid=14154&wbodyatlas=river>).

In 1995, George Luer published a study of the Brookside Mound, a site destroyed in the 1920s; situated on Phillippi Creek, Luer reconstructs the site and the environment – an important contribution for the ancient ecology near Phillippi Estate Park. Luer (1995:201) offers the Late Weeden Island and Safety Harbor (1200-300 years ago) as the possible time periods for the burial mound. As Luer (1995:2015) notes: “Before land development, poorly drained pine flatwoods and seasonal marshy ponds covered most of Sarasota County. In contrast, better-drained scrubby areas were uncommon and localized.” Brookside Mound was in one such scrubby area and the site is used to describe the area around Phillippi Creek because, as Luer (1995:205) goes on to note, for Phillippi Creek: “...has been impacted severely, most of it having been dredged, bulkheaded, and lined with houses.” The Brookside Mound is an exception where “...many cabbage palms with some oaks, slash pines, and leather ferns” are found (Luer 1995:206). Thus the model developed for the environmental reconstruction (Luer 1995:206) includes: “These former natural areas near the Brookside Mound would have been used by Indian people for hunting, fishing, and gathering. Marshy ponds offered game such as crayfish, fish, mud puppies, frogs, turtles, and birds. Scrubby flatwoods supported many resources including: hog plums, scrub oak acorns, and saw palmetto berries in the fall; prickly pear cactus

fruit in the spring; and scrub smilax tubers, gopher tortoise, snakes, and quail year-round. Many other animals, especially alligator, opossum, cotton rat, rabbit, raccoon, and deer, were available throughout the area.” Luer (1995:206) goes on to note Phillippi Creek offered “freshwater turtle, mullet, and birds” and downstream there would have been oysters and mussels, foods for the peoples who inhabited Phillippi Estate Park in ancient times.

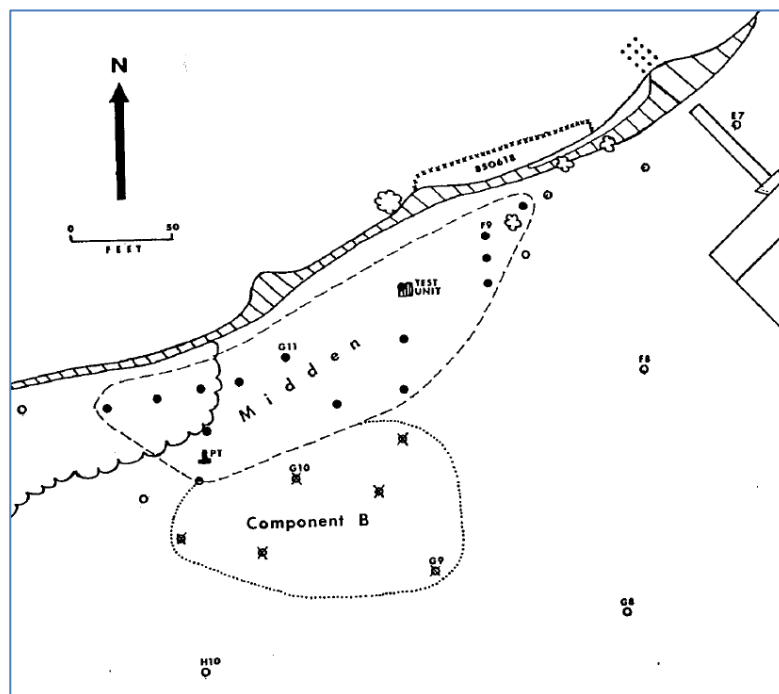
Archaeological Excavations and Recommendations

Archibald and Deming (1988) and Thompson (1988) document the archaeological and archival history for Phillippi Estate Park. Beyond the site-specific histories, Baram in an essay included in the 2015 *Interim Report* offers the 1849 events that prevented, in the short-term, a war between the U.S. military and the Seminole peoples as the hinge between the ancient Native American lifeways known as the Manasota (Luer and Almy 1982) and the contemporary past of Sarasota.

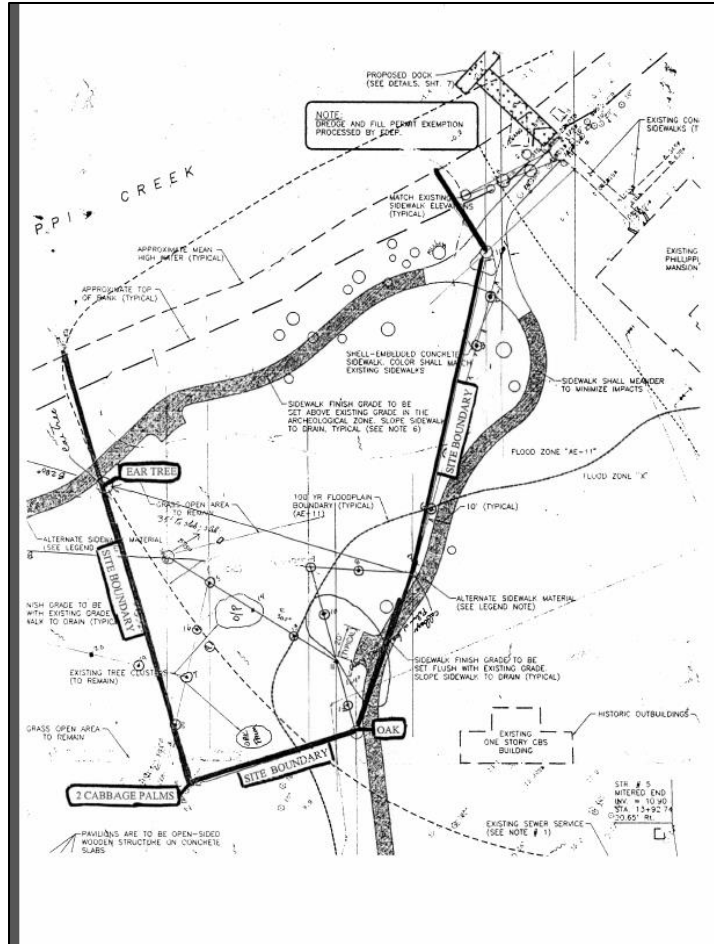
Archibald and Deming (1988) identified three sites on the property. 8So616 as an Archaic period lithic scatter, 8So617 as the Prodie Midden from the Manasota period, and the historic refuse of 8So618. The 1998 Almy assessment reviewed the previous excavation and included insights from a 1995 Burger report and provided recommendations, which are repeated here:

For 8So616: 61 excavation test pits; 26 yielded 36 waste flakes at between 61 and 100 centimeters. The depth led to the diagnostic of Middle and/or Late Archaic (7000-4000 BP). The recommendation: no preservation measures needed; monitoring if any ditching or tree planting; public outreach should include an exhibit.

For 8So617: the Prodie Shell Midden is 2106 square meters, approximately 81 meters in length, trending northeast to southwest to form a crescent parallel to the Creek shoreline and 26 meters at its widest; Burger in the 1995 manuscript suggests the midden expands an additional 10 meters south. Component A: 11 one-meter-square excavation units and a T-shaped pipe trench yielded shell and animal bone remains, 2 fighting conch hammers, 64 ceramics sherds (the majority shell-tempered plain), and 1 waste flake. Component B: transect testing yielded 6 sand-tempered plain pottery sherds, 1 shell tool, and 6 waste flakes. Dating based on the artifacts: 2500-1200 BP with the lithics to the epoch of 8So616. Recommendation: leave the site unaltered and preserved by having outdoor events avoid the area and create and exhibit as well as a display in a building with controlled access.



Archibald and Deming 1998:13 Two Components of Prodie Midden



Burger 1995 Prodie Midden Map

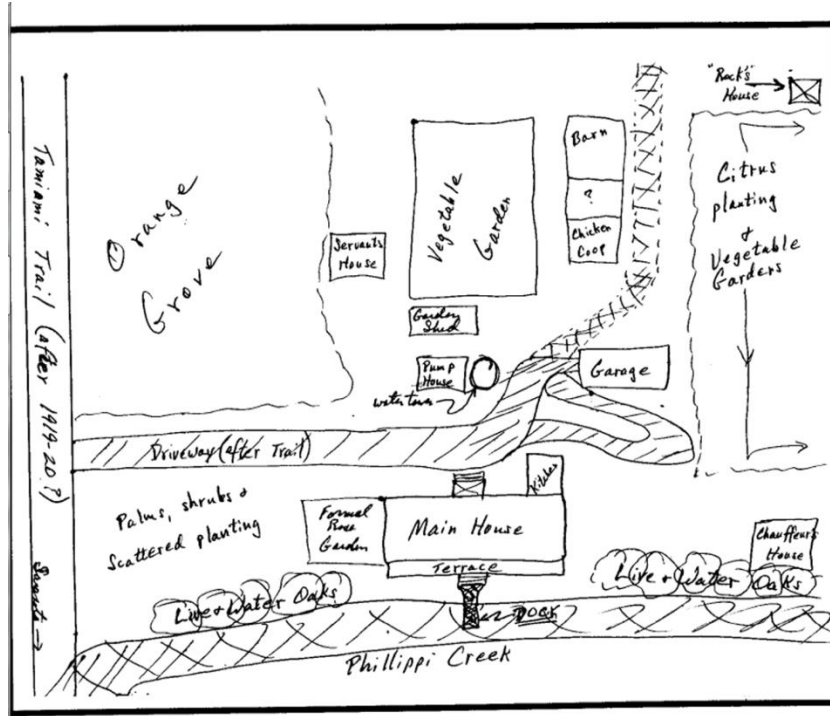
For 8So618: Archibald and Deming (1988) note the Phillippi Creek Historic Refuse Site as eroding out of the bank of Phillippi Creek. The recovery included ceramics, bottles, and other fragments, dated to the early 20th century as long with more recent debris on top. The Almy report notes that no artifacts were visible in 1997 as the area was overgrown. The recommendations: a panoramic exhibit outlining the historic aspects of the park as well as on the role of historical archaeology in highlighting the recent past.

Beyond the 1988, 1995, and 1998 surveys; in August 2015 County archaeologist Steve Koski monitored a trench for an electrical line in the area used for the weekly FarmHouse

market. There were no archaeological materials seen in that shallow trench. Delineating the sites centers the current research.

Archival and Oral History Research

Thompson (1988) provides the history from the Cuban Rancho era to the Hamilton Disston land purchase through ownership of the property by W. J. Drumwright, George H. Matheny and the Phillippi Park development, purchase by Mabel Linn of Chicago and building by Edson and Netti Keith, and finally Charles and Mae Hansen Prodie. The history is explained well in the report; several points are useful to emphasize. Thompson (1988:7) recognizes the Phillippi Creek as named after Felipe Bermudez; Bermudez probably did not have a home on the property but likely utilized an area that includes the contemporary park location. The name Phillippi Creek first appears in 1878 (Thompson 1988:10). The Keiths built the mansion starting in July 1916 and were living in their house by December (Thompson 1988:22). The Italian Renaissance style began the trend for neo-Mediterranean in the region; Thompson quotes the *Sarasota Times* for a detailed description of the mansion. A rich visual description of the estate comes with a Thompson (1988) interview with their grandson Frederick W. Keith in July 1988; aerial photographs in 1940 and 1948 offer more views of the property.



Map by Keith Grandson published in Thompson 1988:59



1940 Aerial View

State Archives of Florida, *Florida Memory*, <https://floridamemory.com/items/show/148530>



Aerial photographs of Sarasota County 1948

<http://ufdc.ufl.edu/UF00071781/00001/allvolumes?search=sarasota+%3dcounty+%3daerial>

In 1986, Sarasota County purchased the property and set in motion the preservation of the historic mansion and the archaeological sites. With increasing visitations, Phillippi Estate Park offers an accessible north county venue for sharing scholarly insights into the many histories of the region through displays and exhibits.

Research Questions

Phillippi Estate Park consists of sixty acres of land, more or less, located within the Phillippi Park subdivision (platted 1911), Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, § 8 of Block One in the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4, Section 7, Township 37 South, Range 17 East. Goals for the excavations in January 2016 were:

1. Evaluate the relationship between 8So616 and 8So617 by looking closely at the mansion; the question: could the foundation for the 1916 mansion have disrupted the layer of Archaic-period lithics or thrown dirt that created the lithic scatter?
2. Delineate the edges of the Prodie Shell Midden (8So617), to determine its size and to aid the park in protecting the site (probes and a few 50 by 100 cm excavation units); the question: how large is the midden?
3. Sample the location where historic refuse was recovered (8So618) in order to expand on the materiality of everyday life for the modern residents of the property; the question: how extensive is the refuse area?
4. Walkover and probe for early 20th century outbuildings; if 19th century evidence is recovered, expand for excavations; the question: is there surface evidence for outbuildings?

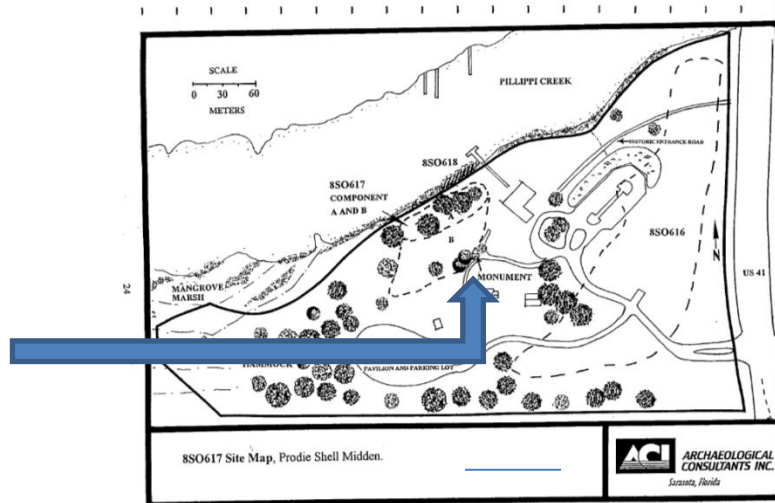
Excavations

The excavations, as a partnership between the New College Public Archaeology Lab and Sarasota County, were a volunteer effort. Calls for volunteers through New College of Florida, Time Sifters Archaeology Society, and Sarasota County provided experienced staff and interested community members (see acknowledgements for a listing).

As a public archaeology endeavor, the volunteers were instructed to prioritize communicating with the public. Sarasota County Communications sent out a press release. Thanks to notice in the *Sarasota Herald-Tribune*, we had visitors. Over the two days, more than 500 people to see the excavations and eight different media; as a public archaeology program, each and every visitor was engaged; some came with enthusiasm and lots of questions and

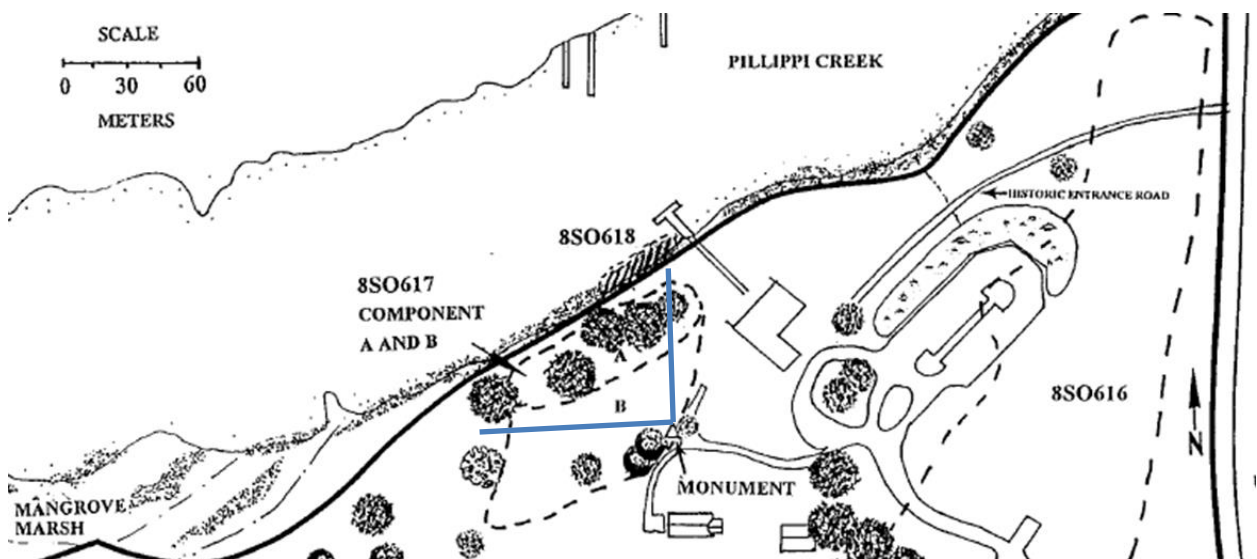
addressing the questions took time and labor away from the excavations but fulfilled the heritage awareness concern for CHAMP.

We uncovered the small square concrete datum used in 1998, marked as monument in the drawing for 8So617 created by Archaeological Consultants Inc. A shell pathway ran over the datum. We are hopeful the park will move the pathway so the datum will be found by future researchers.



The team ran a grid from that datum going north to Phillippi Creek and west to 25 meters.

The excavation units were identified off of that grid.



For elevations, we relied on a 1987 survey of the property.

The public engagement limited the excavations to four 50 X 50 cm excavation units, taken down in 10 cm levels. While we did not excavate broadly, we performed a probe survey of five transects covered some of the area marked by the 1988 report as the midden.

The table shows the results from transects and probe:

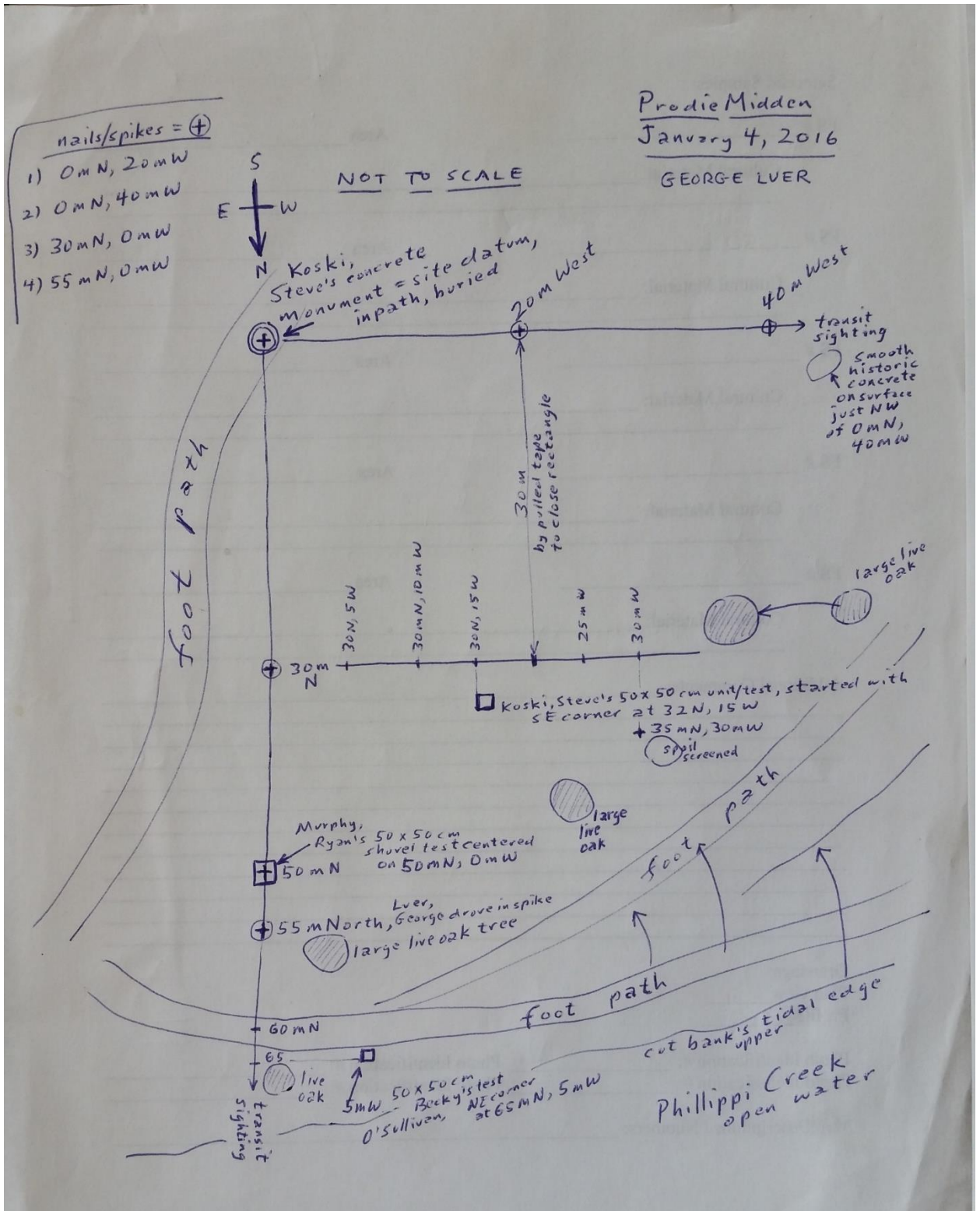
N →		5m N	10m N	15m N	20m N	25m N	30m N	35m N	40m N	45m N	50m N	55m N	60m N
E ↓	1988 Datum (0,0) [C]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]-Hit Pipe	[O]
5m E	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]
10m E	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD
15m E	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD: Shovel Test Area	NPD
20m E	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	(20,20) [X@9cmbs]	[O]	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD
25m E	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	(25,25) [X?@22cmbs]	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD
30m E	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD
35m E	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	25,35) [X?@15-21cmbs]	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD
40m E	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	(25,40) [X@18cmbs]	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD
45m E	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	(20,45) [X@11cmbs]	(25,45) [X@10cmbs]	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD
50m E	[O]	[O]	[O]	(15,50) [X@12cmbs]	(20,50) [X@14cmbs]	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD
55m E	[O]	[O]	(10,55) [X@?cmbs]	(15,55) [X@14cmbs]	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD
60m E	[O]	[O]	[O]	(15,60) [X@14cmbs]	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD
65m E	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD
70m E	[O]	[O]	[O]	[O]	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD
75m E	[O]	[O]	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD
80m E	[O]	[O]	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD

KEY:
 (N,E) [X/O] X: Hit/O: None
 If X, [X@#cmbs]
 No Probe: NPD

Table: Transects for the area 60 by 80 meters from the Datum
 Courtesy of Sabrina Cummings

We excavated using 50 X 50 cm excavation units, using ¼ inch mesh screens.

Excavations were by arbitrary 10 cm levels and natural levels. George Luer provided a sketch of the excavations and landscape.



Sketch Map of the Prodie Midden (8So617) by George Luer, January 2016

The Excavation Units

The EUs are named by their location from the Datum, noted as the monument on the sketch map. The four are named:

- 50 meters North and 0 West of Datum (50mN 0mW), excavated by Ryan Murphy
- 68.7 meters North and 5.5 meters West of Datum (68.7m N 5.5m W), excavated by Becky O’Sullivan
- 35 meters North and 30 meters West of Datum (35mN 30m W), excavated by Ryan Murphy
- 32 meters North and 15.5 meters West of datum (32m N 15.5m W), excavated by Steve Koski

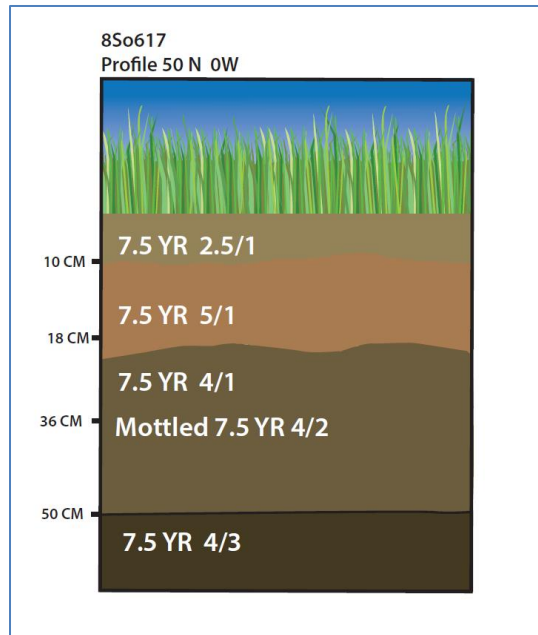
Field Inventory FS

Site#	Date	FS#	Unit #	Unit location	CMBS	Bag Range
8SO617	1/4/2016	101	1	50mN-10mW	none noted	.0366-.0368
8SO617	1/4/2016	201	2	68.7mN-5.5mW	0-20	.0369-.0374
8SO617	1/4/2016	202	2	68.7mN-5.5mW	0-20	.0375-.0379
8SO617	1/4/2016	203	2	68.7mN-5.5mW	20-40	.0380-.0382
8SO617	1/4/2016	204	2	68.7mN-5.5mW	20-40	.0365; .0383-.0390
8SO617	1/4/2016	205	2	68.7mN-5.5mW	20-40	.0391-.0401
8SO617	1/4/2016	206	2	68.7mN-5.5mW	20-40	.0402
8SO617	1/4/2016	207	2	68.7mN-5.5mW	40-50	.0403-.0410
8SO617	1/4/2016	301	3	32mN-15mW	0-5	.0412-.0420
8SO617	1/4/2016	302	3	32mN-15.5mW	0-15	.0056-.0071
8SO617	1/4/2016	303	3	32mN-15.5mW	10-20	.0072-.0085
8SO617	1/4/2016	304	3	32mN-15.5mW	20	.0086
8SO617	1/4/2016	305	3	32mN-15.5mW	0-20	.0087-.0098
8SO617	1/4/2016	306	3	32mN-15.5mW	20-30	.0099-.0115
8SO617	1/4/2016	307	3	32mN-15.5mW	30-40	.0116-.0123
8SO617	1/4/2016	308	3	32mN-15.5mW	40-50	.0124-.0130
8SO617	1/4/2016	309	3	32mN-15.5mW	50-60	.0131-.0136
8SO617	1/5/2016	310	3	32mN-15.5mW	60	.0137-.0140
8SO617	1/5/2016	311	3	32mN-15.5mW	60-80	.0141-.0145
8SO617	1/5/2016	312	3	32mN-15.5mW	70-100	.0146
8SO617	1/5/2016	313	3	32mN-15.5mW	100-110	.0147-.0149
8SO617	1/4/2016	401	4	35mN-30mW	0-10	.0150-.0167
8SO617	1/4/2016	402	4	35mN-30mW	10-20	.0168-.0196
8SO617	1/4/2016	403	4	35mN-30mW	10-20	.0197-.0198
8SO617	1/4/2016	404	4	35mN-30mW	10-20	.0199-.0221
8SO617	1/5/2016	405	4	35mN-30mW	10-20	.0222-.0242
8SO617	1/5/2016	406	4	35mN-30mW	10-20	.0243-.0244
8SO617	1/5/2016	407	4	35mN-30mW	20-30	.0245-.0263
8SO617	1/5/2016	408	4	35mN-30mW	20-30	.0264-.0269
8SO617	1/5/2016	409	4	35mN-30mW	20-30	.0270-.0271

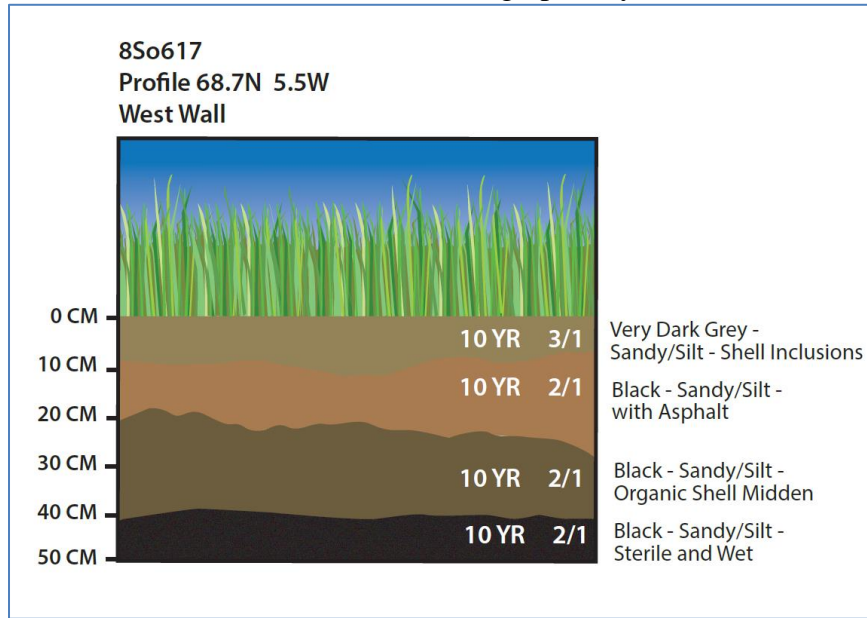
8SO617	1/5/2016	410	4	35mN-30mW	30-40	.0272-.0296
8SO617	1/5/2016	411	4	35mN-30mW	30-40	.0297-.0299
8SO617	1/5/2016	412	4	35mN-30mW	30-40	.0300-.0310
8SO617	1/5/2016	413	4	35mN-30mW	30-40	.0311
8SO617	1/5/2016	414	4	35mN-30mW	30-40	.0312-.0327
8SO617	1/5/2016	415	4	35mN-30mW	40-50	.0328-.0338
8SO617	1/5/2016	416	4	35mN-30mW	40-50	.0339
8SO617	1/5/2016	417	4	35mN-30mW	40-50	.0340
8SO617	1/5/2016	418	4	35mN-30mW	40-50	.0341-.0344
8SO617	1/5/2016	419	4	35mN-30mW	50-70	.0345-.0351
8SO617	1/5/2016	420	4	35mN-30mW	50-70	.0352
8SO617	1/5/2016	421	4	35mN-30mW	50-70	.0353-.0354
8SO617	1/5/2016	422	4	35mN-30mW	70-90	.0355-.0359
8SO617	1/5/2016	423	4	35mN-30mW	70-90	.0360
8SO617	1/5/2016	424	4	35mN-30mW	70-90	.0361
8SO617	1/5/2016	425	4	35mN-30mW	90-100	.0362-.0364
8SO617	1/5/2016	501	5	30mN-15mW	0-10	.0411

Profiles of the West Walls of the Excavation Units

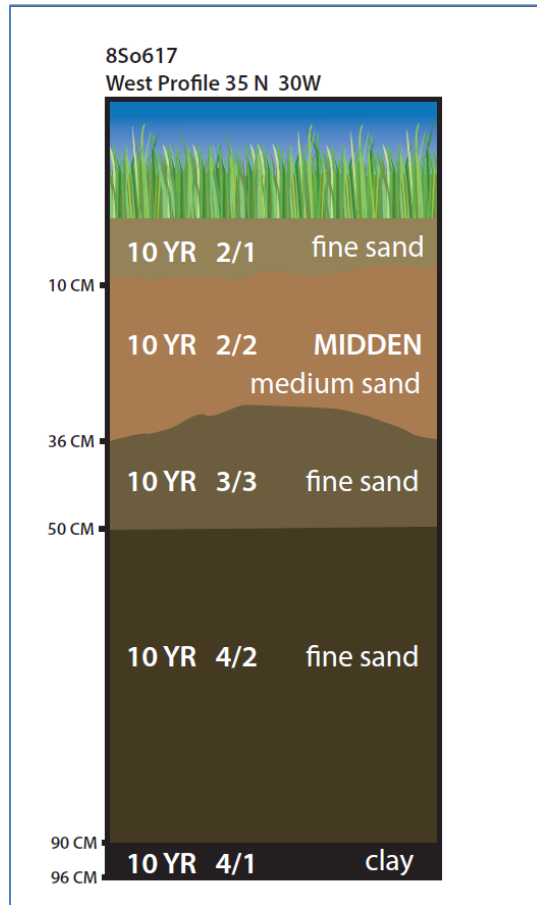
1) 50 meters North and 0 West of Datum, graphic by Patti Cross



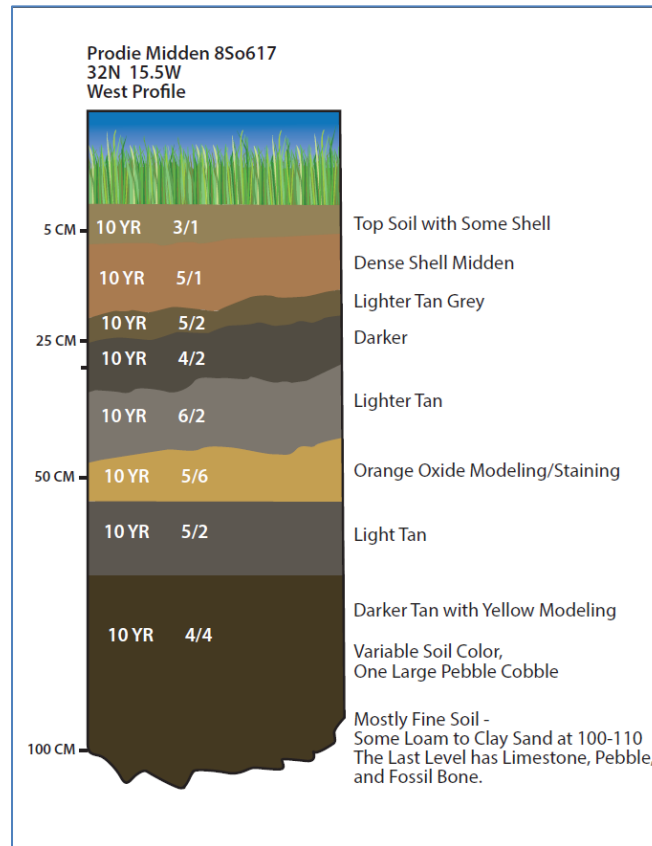
2) 68.7 meters North and 5.5 meters West of Datum, graphic by Patti Cross



3) 35 n 30 w, graphic by Patti Cross



4) 32 meters north and 15.5 meters west of datum – excavated and recorded with great details by Steve Koski, graphic by Patti Cross



George Luer placed an additional six benchmark data points. For each, a nail, centered with a plastic ring, was placed 20-25 cm below surface and cement poured. The locations from the Datum:

- 30 meters North 0 meters West
- 30 N 5 W
- 30 N 10 W
- 30N 15 W
- 45 N 0 W
- 55 N 0 W

In creating the holes for those benchmarks, a fragment of historic cement was recovered in the benchmark location for 30 N 10 N.

Analysis of the Artifacts

The recovered material culture was brought to the New College Public Archaeology Lab for washing. New College students in *Method and Theory in Archaeology* (Spring 2016) washed and helped to re-bag the finds: Matthew Fenno completed the cleaning of the finds. Sherry Svekis organized the inventory sheets.

On June 25, 2016, the artifacts returned to Phillippi Estate Park for an open house, a 'laboratory in the sunshine' public event. Steve Koski and I coordinated the analysis and public outreach. George Luer, Ryan Murphy, and Steve Koski categorized the finds from several bags while engaging the people who came to public event. Similar to the 'archaeology in the sunshine,' the interest in the site and the laboratory work required giving attention to the visiting public and we did not finish the classification and inventory so the work moved first to Sarasota County Historical Resources.

Steve Koski took the finds in July 2016 and volunteers at Sarasota County Historical Resources - Gail Armstrong, Ron Burgess, Joe Carbone, John Lewis, Don Nelson, and Ed Schmidt - sorted the finds and completed the inventory. The assemblage returned to NCPAL and Sherry Svekis, in April and May 2017, supervised Time Sifters Archaeological Society volunteers – Richard Bradley, Ann Eachus, Karen Jensen, Linda Jonebring, Tom Johnson, Saretta Sparer, and Darwin Smith in completing the inventory.

Description of Finds: Bag Log for 8So617

Bag#	FS#	Date	Unit location	CMBS	Weight in grams	Material	Genus	Other notes	Whole shells?
8so617.0366	101	1/4/2016	50mN 10mW	none noted	24.9	stone			
8so617.0367	101	1/4/2016	50mN 10mW	none noted	0.5	glass			
8so617.0368	101	1/4/2016	50mN 10mW	none noted	8.5	shell unidentified fragments			

8so617.0369	201	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	0-20	0.3	plastic			
8so617.0370	201	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	0-20	21.4	glass			
8so617.0371	201	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	0-20	6.6	stone / fossilized bone			
8so617.0372	201	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	0-20	22.9	unidentified debris			
8so617.0373	201	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	0-20	1.9	shell unidentified fragments			
8so617.0374	201	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	0-20	5.4	Ponderous Ark	noetia ponderosa		Yes
8so617.0375	202	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	0-20	11.1	Kings Crown Conch	melongena corona		
8so617.0376	202	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	0-20	32.6	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica		Yes
8so617.0377	202	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	0-20	68.5	Florida Fighting Conch	strombus alatus		Yes
8so617.0378	202	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	0-20	80.9	Southern quahog			
8so617.0379	202	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	0-20	4.6	Fossilized bone			
8so617.0380	203	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	24.2	Kings Crown Conch	melongena corona		
8so617.0381	203	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	155.4	Southern quahog	mercenaria campechiensis		Yes
8so617.0382	203	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	302.9	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica		Yes
8so617.0365	204	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	7.1	Left handed Whelk	busycon contrarium		
8so617.0383	204	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	1840.0	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica		Yes
8so617.0384	204	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	8.7	Pear Whelk fragments	spiratum pyruliodes		
8so617.0385	204	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	138.2	Kings Crown Conch	melangena corona		
8so617.0386	204	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	203.9	Southern quahog			
8so617.0387	204	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	11.8	Bone / fossilized bone			
8so617.0388	204	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	3.0	Atlantic Calico Scallop			Yes
8so617.0389	204	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	35.9	Stone			
8so617.0390	204	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	0.3	Brown Tulip			
8so617.03901	204	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	1.5	Left handed Whelk	busycon contrarium		
8so617.03902	204	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	0.1	Cardita			
8so617.0391	205	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	11.8	Left handed Whelk	busycon contrarium		
8so617.0392	205	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	1.0	Florida Carith	florida cerita		
8so617.0393	205	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	41.4	Kings Crown Conch			
8so617.0394	205	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	2.2	Tulip			
8so617.0395	205	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	1061.5	Eastern Oyster			Yes
8so617.0396	205	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	52.0	Florida Fighting Conch	strombus alatus		
8so617.0397	205	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	1.9	Banded Tulip			
8so617.0398	205	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	2.8	Slipper Shell			Yes

8so617.0399	205	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	168.0	Southern quahog	mercenaria campechiensis		
8so617.0400	205	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	2.5	Pottery - Sand Tempered Plain			
8so617.0401	205	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	46.5	Rocks and Mortar			
8so617.0402	206	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40		HAMMERSTONE			
8so617.0403	207	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	113.3	Sandstone		large iron oxide concretion	
8so617.0404	207	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	45.0	Stone			
8so617.0405	207	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	0.2	Shark Tooth fragment			
8so617.0406	207	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	40-50	8.1	shell unidentified fragments			
8so617.0407	207	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	40-50	38.4	Bone			
8so617.0408	207	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	40-50	0.3	Charcoal			
8so617.0409	207	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	40-50	0.5	Burnt Bone			
8so617.0410	207	1/4/2016	68.7mN 5.5mW	40-50	6.6	Fossilized bone			
8so617.0412	301	1/4/2016	32 mN 15mW	0-0.5	207.8	Oyster			Yes
8so617.0413	301	1/4/2016	32 mN 15mW	0-0.5	223.2	Quahog			
8so617.0414	301	1/4/2016	32 mN 15mW	0-0.5	106.8	Kings Crown Conch	melongena corona		
8so617.0415	301	1/4/2016	32 mN 15mW	0-0.5	20.1	Left handed Whelk	busycon contrarium		
8so617.0416	301	1/4/2016	32 mN 15mW	0-0.5	23.5	Florida Fighting Conch	strombus alatus		
8so617.0417	301	1/4/2016	32 mN 15mW	0-0.5	5.4	Misc. columella			
8so617.0418	301	1/4/2016	32 mN 15mW	0-0.5	1.9	Brown Tulip	fasciolaria		
8so617.0419	301	1/4/2016	32 mN 15mW	0-0.5	1.5	Bone		5 vertebrae	
8so617.0420	301	1/4/2016	32 mN 15mW	0-0.5	2.9	misc unidentified shell unidentified fragments		material unknown	
8so061.7.0056	302	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-15	0.7			sorted residual	
8so061.7.0057	302	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-15	1130.0	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica		Yes
8so061.7.0058	302	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-15	700.0	Quahog			Yes
8so061.7.0059	302	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-15	1190.0	Kings Crown Conch	melangena corona		
8so061.7.0060	302	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	8-10		Florida Fighting Conch	strombus alatus	hammer	
8so061.7.0061	302	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-15	96.4	Left handed Whelk	busycon contrarium		
8so061.7.0062	302	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-15	83.2	Banded Tulip	fasciolaria		
8so061.7.0063	302	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-15	25.8	Brown Tulip	fasciolaria		
8so061.7.0064	302	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-15	10.4	Pear Whelk	spiratum pyruliodes		
8so061.7.0065	302	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-15	9.7	Bone			
8so061.7.0066	302	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-15	0.4	Broad-ribbed Cardita	carditamera floridiana		Yes

8so061 7.0067	302	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-15	21.2	Cross-barred Venus	chione cancellata		Yes
8so061 7.0068	302	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-15	18.2	Horse Conch	pleuroploca gigantea		
8so061 7.0069	302	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-15	2.4	Florida Fighting Conch	strombus alatus		
8so061 7.0070	302	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-15	1.3	unidentified			
8so061 7.0071	302	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-15	2.5	historic plastic object			
8so061 7.0072	303	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	10-20	680.0	shell unidentified fragments		sorted residual	
8so061 7.0073	303	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	10-20	978.0	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica		Yes
8so061 7.0074	303	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	10-20	391.3	Quahog			Yes
8so061 7.0075	303	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	10-20	410.0	Kings Crown Conch	melangena corona		
8so061 7.0076	303	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	10-20	144.2	Left handed Whelk	busycon contrarium		Yes
8so061 7.0077	303	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	10-20	139.5	Tulip			Yes
8so061 7.0078	303	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	10-20	14.0	Pear Whelk	spiratum pyruliodes		
8so061 7.0079	303	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	10-20		Bone			
8so061 7.0080	303	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	10-20	3.8	Slipper Shell			
8so061 7.0081	303	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	10-20	2.8	Broad-ribbed Cardita	carditamera floridiana		
8so061 7.0082	303	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	10-20	0.5	Cross-barred Venus	chione cancellata		
8so061 7.0083	303	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	10-20		MISSING BAG			
8so061 7.0084	303	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	10-20	6.1	Moon Snail	polinicus duplicatus		Yes
8so061 7.0085	303	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	10-20	1.4	glass			
8so061 7.0086	304	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	20		CLAM SHELL WITH USE WEAR			
8so061 7.0087	305	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-20	680.0	shell unidentified fragments		sorted residual	
8so061 7.0088	305	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-20	84.3	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica		
8so061 7.0089	305	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-20	276.9	Kings Crown Conch	melangena corona		
8so061 7.0090	305	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-20	2.9	Florida Fighting Conch	strombus alatus		
8so061 7.0091	305	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-20	42.8	Southern Quahog	mercenaria campechiensis		
8so061 7.0092	305	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-20	23.9	Tulip	fasciolaria		
8so061 7.0093	305	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-20	2.2	Left handed Whelk	busycon contrarium		Yes
8so061 7.0094	305	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-20	1.2	Broad-ribbed Cardita	carditamera floridiana		
8so061 7.0095	305	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-20	4.8	Pear Whelk	spiratum pyruliodes		
8so061 7.0096	305	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-20	2.5	Moon Snail	polinicus duplicatus		
8so061 7.0097	305	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-20	3.0	bone		8 vertebrae and fragments	
8so061 7.0098	305	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-20	0.7	pottery		3.24mm x 8.55mm	

8so061 7.0099	306	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	20-30	620.0	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica		Yes
8so061 7.0100	306	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	20-30	274.9	Southern Quahog	mercenaria campechiensis	100.0 gm (of 274.9) pulled for C-14	
8so061 7.0101	306	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	20-30	210.0	shell unidentified fragments		sorted residual	
8so061 7.0102	306	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	20-30	74.9	Florida Fighting Conch	strombus alatus		
8so061 7.0103	306	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	20-30	91.6	Left handed Whelk	busycon contrarium		
8so061 7.0104	306	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	20-30	180.8	Kings Crown Conch	melangena corona		
8so061 7.0105	306	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	20-30	9.1	Pear Whelk	spiratum pyruliodes		
8so061 7.0106	306	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	20-30	8.8	stone			
8so061 7.0107	306	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	20-30	13.6	bone		12 vertebrae and fragments	
8so061 7.0108	306	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	20-30	1.5	Broad-ribbed Cardita	carditamera floridiana		
8so061 7.0109	306	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	20-30	5.2	Southern Surf Clam	spisula solidissima similis		
8so061 7.0110	306	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	20-30	29.9	Banded Tulip	fasciolaria		
8so061 7.0111	306	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	20-30	0.4	Murex	murex sp.		
8so061 7.0112	306	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	20-30	3.4	Moon Snail			Yes
8so061 7.0113	306	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	20-30	1.8	Brown Tulip	fasciolaria		
8so061 7.0114	306	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	20-30	8.3	pottery			
8so061 7.0115	306	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	20-30	0.1	charcoal			
8so061 7.0116	307	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	30-40	1.4	shell unidentified fragments		sorted residual	
8so061 7.0117	307	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	30-40	21.2	stones		16 pieces misc.	
8so061 7.0118	307	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	30-40	17.9	Southern Quahog	mercenaria campechiensis		
8so061 7.0119	307	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	30-40	7.8	Kings Crown Conch	melangena corona		
8so061 7.0120	307	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	30-40	15.5	Florida Fighting Conch	strombus alatus		
8so061 7.0121	307	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	30-40	5.8	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica		
8so061 7.0122	307	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	30-40	6.2	bone		5 vertebrae and fragments	
8so061 7.0123	307	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	30-40	1.3	charcoal			
8so061 7.0124	308	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	40-50	2.9	shell unidentified fragments		misc unsorted	
8so061 7.0125	308	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	40-50	22.0	Eastern Oyster fragments	crassostrea virginica		
8so061 7.0126	308	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	40-50	1.2	Pear Whelk	spiratum pyruliodes		
8so061 7.0127	308	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	40-50	9.9	Kings Crown Conch	melangena corona		Yes
8so061 7.0128	308	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	40-50	6.4	bone / fossil			

8so061 7.0129	308	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	40-50	0.1	charcoal			
8so061 7.0130	308	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	40-50	3.2	stone			
8so061 7.0131	309	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	50-60	1.3	shell unidentified fragments		sorted residual	
8so061 7.0132	309	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	50-60	1.9	Kings Crown Conch	melangena corona		
8so061 7.0133	309	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	50-60	4.9	Brown Tulip	fasciolaria		
8so061 7.0134	309	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	50-60	15.1	Pleistocene stone			
8so061 7.0135	309	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	50-60	2.9	bone / fossil			
8so061 7.0136	309	1/4/2016	32mN 15.5mW	50-60	6.3	unique egg-shaped cast			
8so061 7.0137	310	1/5/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-60	1.4	Eastern Oyster fragments	crassostrea virginica		
8so061 7.0138	310	1/5/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-60	1.9	Kings Crown Conch	melangena corona		
8so061 7.0139	310	1/5/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-60	0.8	Broad-ribbed Cardita	carditamera floridiana		Yes
8so061 7.0140	310	1/5/2016	32mN 15.5mW	0-60	0.5	Pear Whelk	spiratum pyruliodes		
8so061 7.0141	311	1/5/2016	32mN 15.5mW	60-80	0.3	Eastern Oyster fragments	crassostrea virginica		
8so061 7.0142	311	1/5/2016	32mN 15.5mW	60-80	5.7	Kings Crown Conch	melangena corona		
8so061 7.0143	311	1/5/2016	32mN 15.5mW	60-80	5.2	Sharks Tooth fossilized		25.68 x 22.62	
8so061 7.0144	311	1/5/2016	32mN 15.5mW	60-80	1.5	bone			
8so061 7.0145	311	1/5/2016	32mN 15.5mW	60-80	23.9	Pleistocene stone			
8so061 7.0146	312	1/5/2016	32mN 15.5mW	70- 100	448.9	Pleistocene stone fossil bone			
8so061 7.0147	313	1/5/2016	32mN 15.5mW	100- 110	3.1	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica	likely intrusive wall fall	
8so061 7.0148	313	1/5/2016	32mN 15.5mW	100- 110	10.5	Kings Crown Conch	melangena corona	likely intrusive wall fall	
8so061 7.0149	313	1/5/2016	32mN 15.5mW	100- 110	225.9	stone, concretions, fossilized bone			
8so061 7.0150	401	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	0-10	476.1	shell unidentified fragments		sorted residual	
8so061 7.0151	401	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	0-10	317.6	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica		Yes
8so061 7.0152	401	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	0-10	167.1	Southern Quahog	mercenaria campechiensis		
8so061 7.0153	401	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	0-10	282.8	Kings Crown Conch	melangena corona		
8so061 7.0154	401	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	0-10	278.7	Florida Fighting Conch	strombus alatus		
8so061 7.0155	401	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	0-10	22.2	Left handed Whelk	bussycon contrarium		
8so061 7.0156	401	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	0-10	18.7	Tulip	fasciolaria		
8so061 7.0157	401	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	0-10	13.3	Moon Snail	polinicus duplicatus		Yes
8so061 7.0158	401	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	0-10	8.3	Cross-barred Venus	chione cancellata		
8so061 7.0159	401	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	0-10	0.6	Broad-ribbed Cardita	carditamera floridiana		
8so061 7.0160	401	1/4/2016	35mN	0-10	14.5	Ponderous Ark	noetia		

7.0160			30mW					ponderosa		
8so061			35mN							
7.0161	401	1/4/2016	30mW	0-10	1.8	Murex				
8so061			35mN					anomolocardia		
7.0162	401	1/4/2016	30mW	0-10	0.3	Pointed Venus		auberiana		Yes
8so061			35mN					cerithum		
7.0163	401	1/4/2016	30mW	0-10	0.1	Florida Cerith		atratum		
8so061			35mN							
7.0164	401	1/4/2016	30mW	0-10	0.3	Sharks Tooth				
8so061			35mN							
7.0165	401	1/4/2016	30mW	0-10	0.9	bone				
8so061			35mN							
7.0166	401	1/4/2016	30mW	0-10	57.0	stone, rock				
8so061			35mN							
7.0167	401	1/4/2016	30mW	0-10	1.1	plastic bottle seal				
8so061			35mN					shell unidentified		sorted
7.0168	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	800.0	fragments				residual
8so061			35mN					crassostrea		
7.0169	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	1280.0	Eastern Oyster		virginica		Yes
8so061			35mN					melangena		
7.0170	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	163.8	Kings Crown Conch		corona		
8so061			35mN							
7.0171	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	68.3	Tulip		fasciolaria		
8so061			35mN							
7.0172	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20		bag missing 1/2016				
8so061			35mN					spiratum		
7.0173	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	10.4	Pear Whelk		pyruliodes		
8so061			35mN					polinicus		
7.0174	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	3.2	Moon Snail		duplicatus		
8so061			35mN					chione		
7.0175	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	2.4	Cross-barred Venus		cancellata		
8so061			35mN					cerithum		
7.0176	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	0.6	Florida Cerith		atratum		
8so061			35mN					anomolocardia		
7.0177	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	1.4	Pointed Venus		auberiana		Yes
8so061			35mN							
7.0178	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	5.7	bone				
8so061			35mN							
7.0179	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	1.1	charcoal				
8so061			35mN							
7.0180	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	19.8	pottery				
8so061			35mN							
7.0181	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	78.3	rocks				
8so061			35mN							
7.0182	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	1.1	Murex				
8so061			35mN							
7.0183	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	6.3	misc. bivalve fragments				
8so061			35mN							
7.0184	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	0.2	misc univalve				
8so061			35mN							
7.0185	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	23.5	Florida Fighting Conch		strombus alatus		
8so061			35mN					busycon		
7.0186	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	97.5	Left handed Whelk		contrarium		
8so061			35mN					mercenaria		
7.0187	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	415.1	Southern Quahog		campechiensis		
8so061			35mN					crassostrea		
7.0188	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	740.0	Eastern Oyster		virginica		Yes
8so061			35mN					melangena		
7.0189	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	71.5	Kings Crown Conch		corona		
8so061			35mN							
7.0190	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	227.8	Florida Fighting Conch		strombus alatus		
8so061			35mN					busycon		
7.0191	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	111.4	Left handed Whelk		contrarium		
8so061			35mN					mercenaria		
7.0192	402	1/4/2016	30mW	10-20	316.7	Southern Quahog		campechiensis		

8so061 7.0193	402	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	23.1	Tulip	fasciolaria		
8so061 7.0194	402	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	0.5	Pear Whelk	spiratum pyruliodes		
8so061 7.0195	402	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	4.5	Kings Crown Conch	melangena corona		
8so061 7.0196	402	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	8.4	shell unidentified fragments			
8so061 7.0197	403	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	11.9	bone			
8so061 7.0198	403	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	1.3	pottery			
8so617. 0199	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	100.1	shell unsorted residual			
8so617. 0200	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	256.7	Southern quahog	mercenaria campechiensis		
8so617. 0201	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	187.1	Kings Crown Conch	melongena corona	53.0 gm (of 187) pulled for C-14	
8so617. 0202	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	253.7	Florida Fighting Conch	strombus alatus		Yes
8so617. 0203	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	8.2	Horse Conch			
8so617. 0204	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	58.7	Left handed Whelk	busycon contrarium		
8so617. 0205	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	3.6	Broad-ribbed Cardita	cardita floridiana		Yes
8so617. 0206	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	10.4	Tulip			
8so617. 0207	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	2.8	Pottery - Sand Tempered		small sherds	
8so617. 0208	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	24.0	Ponderous Ark			
8so617. 0209	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	9.0	Bay Scallop	argopecter irradiam		
8so617. 0210	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	15.7	Moon Snail	polinicus duplicatus		Yes
8so617. 0211	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	3.7	Pointed Venus	anomaloeardia auberiana		Yes
8so617. 0212	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	0.9	Pear Whelk fragments	spiratum pyruliodes		
8so617. 0213	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	16.5	Banded Tulip			Yes
8so617. 0214	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	28.6	Brown Tulip	fasciolaria tulipa		
8so617. 0215	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	3.4	Cross Barred Venus			
8so617. 0216	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	0.9	Van Hyning's Cockle fragments			
8so617. 0217	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	0.3	Cerith	cerithidea		Yes
8so617. 0218	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	14.1	Apple Murex		1 broken specimen	
8so617. 0219	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	52.7	Lithics		misc. limestone	
8so617. 0220	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	14.0	Faunal material		vertebrae	
8so617. 0221	404	1/4/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	2490.0	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica		Yes
8so617. 0222	405	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	0.7	shell unidentified fragments			
8so617. 0223	405	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	922.7	Eastern Oyster	mercenaria campechiensis		

8so617.0224	405	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	0.6	Quahog			
8so617.0225	405	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	194.5	Florida Fighting Conch	strombus alatus		
8so617.0226	405	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	156.2	Kings Crown Conch	melangena corona	55.0 gm (of 156) pulled for C-14	
8so617.0227	405	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	53.7	Left handed Whelk	busycon contrarium		
8so617.0228	405	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	24.0	Pear Whelk fragments	spiratum pyruliodes		
8so617.0229	405	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	16.7	Van Hyning's Cockle fragments			
8so617.0230	405	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	3.7	stone			
8so617.0231	405	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	2.5	Bone		including 6 vertebrae	
8so617.0232	405	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	1.2	Pottery			
8so617.0233	405	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	0.4	Otolith (one)			
8so617.0234	405	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	0.1	Tooth (?)		possibly broken shell	
8so617.0235	405	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	0.2	Broad-ribbed Cardita	cardita floridiana		
8so617.0236	405	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	4.1	Charcoal			
8so617.0237	405	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20		Ponderous Ark			
8so617.0238	405	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	1.4	Shark eye fragment			
8so617.0239	405	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	4.5	Prickly Cockle			
8so617.0240	405	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	15.2	Brown Tulip	fasciolaria		Yes
8so617.0241	405	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	6.1	Apple Murex			
8so617.0242	405	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	6.7	Cross Barred Venus			
8so061.7.0243	406	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	59.0	Quahog			
8so061.7.0244	406	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	10-20	3.0	bone			
8so061.7.0245	407	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	95000.0	shell unidentified fragments		sorted residual	
8so061.7.0246	407	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	1710.0	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica		Yes
8so061.7.0247	407	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	91000.0	Quahog			
8so061.7.0248	407	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	312.1	Florida Fighting Conch	strombus alatus		Yes
8so061.7.0249	407	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	105.7	Left handed Whelk	busycon contrarium		
8so061.7.0250	407	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	110.8	Ponderous Ark	noetia ponderosa		Yes
8so061.7.0251	407	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	115.1	Florida Fighting Conch			
8so061.7.0252	407	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	35.7	Prickly Cockle	trachycardium egmontianum		
8so061.7.0253	407	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	12.4	Slipper Shell	crepidula fornicata		
8so061.7.0254	407	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	15.5	Tulip	fasciolaria		
8so061.7.0255	407	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	21.7	Pear Whelk	spiratum pyruliodes		

8so061 7.0256	407	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	1.9	stone			
8so061 7.0257	407	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	14.8	bone			
8so061 7.0258	407	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	275.2	Atlantic Calico Scallop			Yes
8so061 7.0259	407	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	0.8	Cross-barred Venus	chione cancellata		Yes
8so061 7.0260	407	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	9.8	misc rubble, mostly stone			
8so061 7.0261	407	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	1.5	pottery			
8so061 7.0262	407	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	0.2	Florida Cerith	cerithium atratum		
8so061 7.0263	407	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	2.5	shell unidentified fragments			
8so061 7.0264	408	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	132.0	Southern Quahog	mercenaria campechiensis		
8so061 7.0265	408	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	135.8	Left handed Whelk	busycon contrarium		
8so061 7.0266	408	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	5.8	Kings Crown Conch	melangena corona	one broken shell	
8so061 7.0267	408	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	64.8	Florida Fighting Conch	strombus alatus		
8so061 7.0268	408	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	88.2	stone			
8so061 7.0269	408	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	7.7	Left handed Whelk columella	busycon contrarium	6 columellas	
8so061 7.0270	409	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	2.5	pottery			
8so061 7.0271	409	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	20-30	9.6	bone			
8so061 7.0272	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	863.1	shell unidentified fragments		sorted residual	
8so061 7.0273	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	1820.0	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica		Yes
8so061 7.0274	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	498.8	Southern Quahog	mercenaria campechiensis		
8so061 7.0275	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40		BAG MISSING 1/30/17			
8so061 7.0276	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	42.8	Kings Crown Conch	melangena corona		
8so061 7.0277	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	59.9	Banded Tulip	fasciolaria		Yes
8so061 7.0278	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	650.0	Florida Fighting Conch	strombus alatus	7 ranging 77-84 mm	
8so061 7.0279	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	70.9	Left handed Whelk	busycon contrarium		
8so061 7.0280	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	48.6	Ponderous Ark	noetia ponderosa		Yes
8so061 7.0281	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	48.1	Prickly Cockle	trachycardium egmontianum		Yes
8so061 7.0282	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	1.3	Cross-barred Venus	chione cancellata		
8so061 7.0283	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	8.7	Slipper Shell	crepidula fornicata		
8so061 7.0284	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	0.2	Florida Cerith	cerithium atratum		
8so061 7.0285	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	0.2	Olive shell			
8so061 7.0286	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	0.1	Waxy Polygyra			
8so061 7.0287	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	1.7	Florida Stone Crab	menippe mercenaria		
8so061 7.0288	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	13.5	pottery			

8so061 7.0289	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	0.2	charcoal			
8so061 7.0290	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	32.6	stone			
8so061 7.0291	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	8.4	bone		bone fragments/ vertebrae	
8so061 7.0292	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	0.6	worm shell	vemicularia knorri		
8so061 7.0293	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	3.1	Moon Snail	polinicus duplicatus		
8so061 7.0294	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	9.8	Pear Whelk	spiratum pyruliodes		
8so061 7.0295	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	0.4	Horse Conch?			Yes
8so061 7.0296	410	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	0.1	Broad-ribbed Cardita	carditamera floridiana		
8so061 7.0297	411	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	0.1	Waxy Polygyra			
8so061 7.0298	411	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	5.9	stone			
8so061 7.0299	411	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	5.8	bone			
8so061 7.0300	412	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	1.3	misc. bivalve fragments		UID (calico scallop?)	
8so061 7.0301	412	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	8.3	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica		
8so061 7.0302	412	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	193.5	Southern Quahog	mercenaria campechiensis		
8so061 7.0303	412	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	229.3	Florida Fighting Conch	strombus alatus		
8so061 7.0304	412	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	99.7	Left handed Whelk	busycon contrarium	3 partial	
8so061 7.0305	412	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	15.6	Kings Crown Conch	melangena corona		
8so061 7.0306	412	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	9.8	Pear Whelk	spiratum pyruliodes		
8so061 7.0307	412	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	5.4	Tulip	fasciolaria		
8so061 7.0308	412	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	6.8	Florida Stone Crab	menippe mercenaria		
8so061 7.0309	412	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	0.1	charcoal			
8so061 7.0310	412	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	0.2	bone			
8so061 7.0311	413	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40		EMPTY BAG			
8so061 7.0312	414	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	250.7	shell unidentified fragments		sorted residual	
8so061 7.0313	414	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	233.9	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica		Yes
8so061 7.0314	414	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	182.3	Atlantic Calico Scallop			
8so061 7.0315	414	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	25.1	Southern Quahog	mercenaria campechiensis		
8so061 7.0316	414	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	7.8	Kings Crown Conch	melangena corona		
8so061 7.0317	414	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	6.3	Left handed Whelk	busycon contrarium		
8so061 7.0318	414	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	0.4	Horse Conch?			
8so061 7.0319	414	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	1.4	Tulip fragment			
8so061 7.0320	414	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	30-40	9.5	Prickly Cockle			
8so061	414	1/5/2016	35mN	30-40	2.2	Pear Whelk	spiratum		

7.0321			30mW					pyruliodes		
8so061	414	1/5/2016	35mN					menippe		
7.0322	414	1/5/2016	30mW	30-40	1.4	Florida Stone Crab		mercenaria		
8so061	414	1/5/2016	35mN							
7.0323	414	1/5/2016	30mW	30-40	7.4	Florida Fighting Conch				
8so061	414	1/5/2016	35mN							
7.0324	414	1/5/2016	30mW	30-40	2.5	Slipper Shell				Yes
8so061	414	1/5/2016	35mN							
7.0325	414	1/5/2016	30mW	30-40	1.6	Murex				
8so061	414	1/5/2016	35mN						Incl 3	
7.0326	414	1/5/2016	30mW	30-40	1.4	bone			vertebrae	
8so061	414	1/5/2016	35mN							
7.0327	414	1/5/2016	30mW	30-40	6.9	rock/fossil bone				
8so061	415	1/5/2016	35mN						sorted	
7.0328	415	1/5/2016	30mW	40-50	220.5	shell unidentified fragments			residual	
8so061	415	1/5/2016	35mN					crassostrea		
7.0329	415	1/5/2016	30mW	40-50	198.8	Eastern Oyster		virginica		
8so061	415	1/5/2016	35mN					mercenaria		
7.0330	415	1/5/2016	30mW	40-50	125.8	Southern Quahog		campechiensis		
8so061	415	1/5/2016	35mN					busycon		
7.0331	415	1/5/2016	30mW	40-50	59.8	Left handed Whelk		contrarium		
8so061	415	1/5/2016	35mN							
7.0332	415	1/5/2016	30mW	40-50	232.3	Florida Fighting Conch				Yes
8so061	415	1/5/2016	35mN							
7.0333	415	1/5/2016	30mW	40-50	159.7	Atlantic Calico Scallop				
8so061	415	1/5/2016	35mN					melangena		
7.0334	415	1/5/2016	30mW	40-50	6.8	Kings Crown Conch		corona		
8so061	415	1/5/2016	35mN					spiratum		
7.0335	415	1/5/2016	30mW	40-50	0.7	Pear Whelk		pyruliodes		
8so061	415	1/5/2016	35mN							
7.0336	415	1/5/2016	30mW	40-50	0.3	Slipper Shell				
8so061	415	1/5/2016	35mN						pebble size,	
7.0337	415	1/5/2016	30mW	40-50	28.1	stone concretions			quartz,	
8so061	415	1/5/2016	35mN						stones	
7.0338	415	1/5/2016	30mW	40-50	6.9	bone				
8so061	416	1/5/2016	35mN							
7.0339	416	1/5/2016	30mW	30-40	0.2	lithic flake				
8so061	417	1/5/2016	35mN							
7.0340	417	1/5/2016	30mW	40-50	71.2	stone, concretions, fossilized bone				
8so061	418	1/5/2016	35mN					mercenaria		
7.0341	418	1/5/2016	30mW	40-50	21.4	Southern Quahog		campechiensis		
8so061	418	1/5/2016	35mN							
7.0342	418	1/5/2016	30mW	40-50	37.9	Florida Fighting Conch				
8so061	418	1/5/2016	35mN					menippe		
7.0343	418	1/5/2016	30mW	40-50	1.5	Florida Stone Crab		mercenaria		
8so061	418	1/5/2016	35mN						one	
7.0344	418	1/5/2016	30mW	40-50	5.7	bone			fragment	
8so061	419	1/5/2016	35mN						sorted	
7.0345	419	1/5/2016	30mW	50-70	11.9	shell unidentified fragments			residual	
8so061	419	1/5/2016	35mN					crassostrea		
7.0346	419	1/5/2016	30mW	50-70	9.0	Eastern Oyster		virginica	one shell	Yes
8so061	419	1/5/2016	35mN							
7.0347	419	1/5/2016	30mW	50-70	3.0	Slipper Shell				Yes
8so061	419	1/5/2016	35mN					melangena		
7.0348	419	1/5/2016	30mW	50-70	1.4	Kings Crown Conch		corona	one shell	Yes
8so061	419	1/5/2016	35mN							
7.0349	419	1/5/2016	30mW	50-70	4.9	Atlantic Calico Scallop				
8so061	419	1/5/2016	35mN							
7.0350	419	1/5/2016	30mW	50-70	0.3	charcoal				
8so061	419	1/5/2016	35mN							
7.0351	419	1/5/2016	30mW	50-70	26.6	stone concretions				
8so061	420	1/5/2016	35mN							
7.0352	420	1/5/2016	30mW	50-70	32.7	stone, concretions, fossilized bone				
8so061	421	1/5/2016	35mN							
7.0353	421	1/5/2016	30mW	50-70	4.4	stone				

8so061 7.0354	421	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	50-70	1.3	bone													
8so061 7.0355	422	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	70-90	17.4	shell unidentified fragments													
8so061 7.0356	422	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	70-90	24.9	Eastern Oyster fragments													
8so061 7.0357	422	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	70-90	0.2	Sharks Tooth fossilized													
8so061 7.0358	422	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	70-90	290.8	stone, concretions, fossilized bone													
8so061 7.0359	422	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	70-90	56.0	bone / fossil													
8so061 7.0360	423	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	70-90	0.6	bone													
8so061 7.0361	424	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	70-90	15.0	Fossilized bone													
8so061 7.0362	425	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	90- 100	1.4	shell unidentified fragments													deposited from upper stratum
8so061 7.0363	425	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	90- 100	206.4	River Stone													
8so061 7.0364	425	1/5/2016	35mN 30mW	90- 100	27.0	Fossilized bone													
8so061 7.0411	501	1/5/2016	30mN 5mW	0-10	290.8	historic concrete/tabby													

Whole Shells from 8So617

Bag#	FS#	Unit location	CMS	# Whole Shells	Shell type	Genus	Weight in grams	Length in mm	Width in mm	Height in mm	Oyster weight whole shells	Oyster length 100	Oyster length 80-90	Oyster length 70-80	Oyster length 60-70	Oyster length 50-60	Oyster length 40-50	Oyster length 30-40	Oyster length 20-30	
8So0617.0374	201	68.7mN 5.5mW	0-20	1	Ponderous Ark	noetia ponderosa		32.44		26.45										
8So0617.0376	202	68.7mN 5.5mW	0-20	6	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica					32.6					1	2	3		
8So0617.0377	202	68.7mN 5.5mW	0-20	1	Fighting Conch	strombus alatus	50.9	69.72	44.97											
8So0617.0381	203	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	1	Southern Quahog	mercenaria campechiensis	107.4	77.7		86.49										
8So0617.0382	203	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	14	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica					126.8				1	1	4	8		
8So0617.0383	204	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	94	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica					740.0				1	20	44	28	1	
8So0617.0388	204	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	1	Atlantic Calico Scallop		2.2	30.23		29.65										
8So0617.0395	205	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	102	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica					751.0			1	3	22	31	41	4	
8So0617.0398	205	68.7mN 5.5mW	20-40	1	Slipper Shell		2.8	34.79		22.15										
8so0617.0412	301	32 mN 15mW	0-0.5	10	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica					67.4							6	4	
8so0617.0057	302	32mN 15.5mW	0-15	105	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica								3	3	12	27	21	39	
8so0617.0059	302	32mN 15.5mW	0-15	1	Quahog		162.9	96.53		98.4										
8so0617.0066	302	32mN 15.5mW	0-15	1	Broad-ribbed Cardita	carditamera floridiana	0.4	18.8		12.8										
8so0617.0067	302	32mN 15.5mW	0-15	1	Cross-barred Venus	chione cancellata	1.0	21.2		19.34										
8so0617.0067	303	32mN	10-20	88	Eastern	crassostrea										7	19	36	21	5

0073		15.5mW			Oyster	virginica													
8so0617.0074	303	32mN 15.5mW	10-20	1	Quahog		64.1	81.12	71.88										
8so0617.0076	303	32mN 15.5mW	10-20	1	Left handed Whelk	busycon contrarium	32.9	85.92	42.12										
8so0617.0077	303	32mN 15.5mW	10-20	2	Tulip	fasciolaria	16.2	68.4	32.2										
					Tulip	fasciolaria		40.56	21.42										
8so0617.0084	303	32mN 15.5mW	10-20	1	Moon Snail	polimicus duplicatus	6.1	24.63	27.98										
8so0617.0093	305	32mN 15.5mW	0-20	2	Left handed Whelk	busycon contrarium	1.2	21.19	14.16										
					Left handed Whelk	busycon contrarium	0.5	18.58	10.16										
8so0617.0099	306	32mN 15.5mW	20-30	25	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica				270.0		2	3	7	8	5			
8so0617.0112	306	32mN 15.5mW	20-30	1	Moon Snail	polimicus duplicatus	2.3	17.27	20.53										
8so0617.0139	310	32mN 15.5mW	0-60	1	Broad- ribbed Cardita	carditamera floridiana	0.8	20.72	17.62										
8so0617.0151	401	35mN 30mW	0-10	11	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica				83.1			3	1	7				
8so0617.0157	401	35mN 30mW	0-10	1	Moon Snail	polimicus duplicatus		20.2	29.95										
8so0617.0162	401	35mN 30mW	0-10	1	Pointed Venus	anomolocardia auberiana		17.7	11.96										
8so0617.0169	402	35mN 30mW	10-20	46	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica				380.0		1	1	6	15	23			
8so0617.0177	402	35mN 30mW	10-20	3	Pointed Venus	anomolocardia auberiana		<20											
8so0617.0188	402	35mN 30mW	10-20	49	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica				320.0		3	8	21	17				
8so0617.0202	404	35mN 30mW	10-20	3	Fighting Conch	strombus alatus	70.6	80	54										
					Fighting		64.2	82	48										

					Conch														
					Fighting Conch		55.6	74.2	48.07										
8so0617.0205	404	35mN 30mW	10-20	4	Broad- ribbed Cardita	cardita floridiana	0.3	14.69	12.79										
					Broad- ribbed Cardita			15.43	10.8										
					Broad- ribbed Cardita			10.86	8.5										
					Broad- ribbed Cardita			9.91	10.03										
8so0617.0210	404	35mN 30mW	10-20	2	Moon Snail	polimicus duplicatus	10.0	26.63	32.19										
					Moon Snail	polimicus duplicatus	3.2	16.81	18.8										
8so0617.0211	404	35mN 30mW	10-20	3	Pointed Venus			16.79	11.78										
					Pointed Venus			12.63	10.07										
					Pointed Venus			11.4	8.26										
8so0617.0213	404	35mN 30mW	10-20	1	Banded Tulip			3.4	32.94										
8so0617.0217	404	35mN 30mW	10-20	1	Cerith	cerithidea		13.38	4.64										
8so0617.0221	404	35mN 30mW	10-20	60	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica					2		8	10	21	15	4		
8so0617.0223	405	35mN 30mW	10-20	27	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica				282.7		1		3	14	8	1		
8so0617.0235	405	35mN 30mW	10-20	2	Cardita Floridiana			15.92	11.59										
8so0617.0240	405	35mN 30mW	10-20	1	Brown Tulip	fasciolaria		27.9											
8so0617.0246	407	35mN 30mW	20-30	95	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica					1	2	3	6	37	40	6		

8so0617.0248	407	35mN 30mW	20-30	2	Fighting Conch	strombus alatus	88.5	87.34	52.8										
					Fighting Conch	strombus alatus	69.5	87.6	45.6										
8so0617.0250	407	35mN 30mW	20-30	10	Ponderous Ark	noetia ponderosa	11.9	46.04	38.9										
					Ponderous Ark		16.9	44.89	37.79										
					Ponderous Ark		14.9	43.87	33.56										
					Ponderous Ark		7.9	41.63	34										
					Ponderous Ark		10.3	42.18	34.04										
					Ponderous Ark		10.8	41.97	33.78										
					Ponderous Ark		6.3	33.44	30										
8so0617.0258	407	35mN 30mW	20-30	3	Atlantic Calico Scallop			50.25	48.52										
					Atlantic Calico Scallop			broken	51.61										
					Atlantic Calico Scallop			70.42	broken										
8so0617.0258	407	35mN 30mW	20-30	1	Cross-barred Venus	chione cancellata		17.06											
8so0617.0273	410	35mN 30mW	30-40	149	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica					950.0		6	20	58	55	10		
8so0617.0277	410	35mN 30mW	30-40	1	Banded Tulip	fasciolaria	31.1	92.8	broken										
8so0617.0280	410	35mN 30mW	30-40	2	Ponderous Ark	noetia ponderosa		61.27	46.01										
					Ponderous Ark	noetia ponderosa		44.78	33.79										
8so0617.	410	35mN	30-40	2	Prickly	trachycardium	7.2	38.39	44.27										

0281		30mW			Cockle	egmontianium													
					Prickly Cockle	trachycardium	5.3	34.09	40.69										
					Cockle	egmontianium													
8so0617.0295	410	35mN 30mW	30-40	1	Horse Conch?			17.4	9.3										
8so0617.0313	414	35mN 30mW	30-40	24	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica					125.7				6	18			
8so0617.0324	414	35mN 30mW	30-40	4	Slipper Shell			15											
					Slipper Shell			17											
					Slipper Shell			20											
					Slipper Shell			24											
8so0617.0329	415	35mN 30mW	40-50	24	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica					171.0			7	10	7			
8so0617.0332	415	35mN 30mW	40-50	1	Fighting Conch			48.43	80.76										
8so0617.0346	419	35mN 30mW	50-70	1	Eastern Oyster	crassostrea virginica									1				

Selected Artifacts from 8So617



Sarasota Herald-Tribune photograph by Carlos Munoz Quahog Anvil Chopper
<http://www.heraldtribune.com/news/20160104/day-1-of-dig-unearths-evidence-of-1300-year-old-village>



Possible tool from a *Busycon* shell,
Courtesy of the New College Public Archaeology Lab



Welk pounder,
Courtesy of the New College Public Archaeology Lab



Photograph courtesy of the New College Public Archaeology Lab



Photograph courtesy of the New College Public Archaeology Lab


Analysis

The finds expand on the data from the 1988 excavations for 8So617. The excavation units' profiles offer a picture of the midden lens and show the lithics coming from under that layer, supporting the identification of 8So616 as a separate material phenomenon. The nature of the midden lens was not clarified by the project.

Radiocarbon Dating

With funding from the New College Public Archaeology Lab and Sarasota County Historical Resources, Dr. George Luer selected and prepared samples for radiocarbon dating in December 2016. George Luer washed, dried, photographed, weighed, and described the four

samples from the Prodie Midden and filled out the submittal forms with detailed information about the samples and their proveniences. The samples were sent to Beta Analytics for radiocarbon dating.

 Beta Analytic Inc. <small>DR. M.A. TAMERS and MR. D.G. HOOD</small>			
		<small>4985 S.W. 74 COURT MIAMI, FLORIDA, USA 33155 PH: 305-667-5167 FAX: 305-663-0964 beta@radiocarbon.com</small>	
REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES			
Dr. George Luer		Report Date: 1/19/2017	
		Material Received: 12/29/2016	
Sample Data	Measured Radiocarbon Age	Isotopes Results ‰	Conventional Radiocarbon Age
Beta - 454740 SAMPLE: 8SO617.0075 ANALYSIS: RadiometricPLUS-Standard delivery MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT: (shell): acid etch 2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : cal AD 445 - 625 (cal BP 1505 - 1325)	1500 +/- 30 BP	d13C= -3.1 d18O= +0.8	1860 +/- 30 BP
Beta - 454741 SAMPLE: 8SO617.0100 ANALYSIS: RadiometricPLUS-Standard delivery MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT: (shell): acid etch 2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : cal AD 420 - 585 (cal BP 1530 - 1365)	1500 +/- 30 BP	d13C= -0.3 d18O= -0.7	1900 +/- 30 BP
Beta - 454742 SAMPLE: 8SO617.0237 ANALYSIS: RadiometricPLUS-Standard delivery MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT: (shell): acid etch 2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : cal BC 725 - 430 (cal BP 2675 - 2380)	2380 +/- 30 BP	d13C= -0.7 d18O= +0.7	2780 +/- 30 BP
Beta - 454743 SAMPLE: 8SO617.0275 ANALYSIS: RadiometricPLUS-Standard delivery MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT: (shell): acid etch 2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : cal BC 540 - 370 (cal BP 2490 - 2320)	2300 +/- 30 BP	d13C= -0.2 d18O= +1.0	2700 +/- 30 BP

As Dr. Luer noted in an email to Professor Uzi Baram and Sarasota County Archaeology Steve Koski on February 8, 2017, the “results were good ones. The samples were of excellent quality, the ages are consistent in each test pit, and the dates make sense with what we have seen from the site.”

The dates indicate the site was visited and reused over a long period of time.

In this case, a shell midden lens was deposited in the area of test unit 3.35 n 30 w (excavated by Ryan Murphy) is approximately 2,500 years ago. 1,500 years ago, another shell midden lens was deposited as seen in the test unit 4.32 meters north and 15.5 meters west of datum (excavated by Steve Koski). As Dr. Luer noted in the above mentioned email: “Such

lenses or "pancakes" are often internally stratified and they typically overlap to form the overall shell midden as we first see it, before we begin to discern its internal structure and age differences.”

These dates fit the range for the Manasota-period (2500-1300 BP), confirming the identification of the Prodie Midden as Manasota.

The Next Steps

This update on 8So617 provides the background on history and archaeological excavations at Phillippi Estate Park conducted as CHAMP from 2014-16 and describes the artifacts from the January 2016 two-day excavations. The excavations yielded the radiocarbon dates for the Prodie Midden and more materials from the site, and focused attention on the archaeology of the park, discussed in the CHAMP report. More excavations are necessary to delineate the midden and to reveal more of what we confidently know as a Manasota-period site. The archaeological data is available for analysis and interpretation by future researchers.

References:

Almy, Marion 1998 *Archaeological Assessment Services for Preparation of a Resource Management Plan for Archaeological Resources in Sarasota County, Florida* (Lee Hutchinson-Neff and Steven H. Koski, project archaeologists), performed for the Sarasota Board of County Commissioners.

Archibald, Lauren C. and Joan G. Deming 1988 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Phillippi Plantation Park, Sarasota County, Florida*. Sarasota, County of Sarasota Parks and Recreation Department. Available at the Florida Master Site Files

Baram, Uzi 2015 *Interim Report on Community Heritage Awareness and Management Program (CHAMP) at Phillippi Estate Park: The First Steps*. On file with Sarasota County Historical Resources.

Burger, B. W. 1995 *Phillippi Estates Park: Archaeological Testing at the Prodie Mound (8So817)*, on file at the Sarasota County History Center.

Luer, George 1995 The Brookside Mound, Sarasota County, Florida: Notes on Landscape, Settlement, Scrub Habitat, and Isolated Burial Mounds. *The Florida Anthropologist* 48(3):200-216.

George Luer and Marion Almy 1982 A Definition of the Manasota Culture. *The Florida Anthropologist* 35 (1): 34–58.

Thompson, Sharyn M.E. 1988 *An Historical Overview of the Edson Keith Estate; Phillippi Creek, Sarasota County, Florida. Sarasota*. County of Sarasota Parks and Recreation Department. Available at the Florida Master Site Files.

CHAMP at Phillippi Estate Park March 15, 2017 Radiocarbon Dating Workshop

The radiocarbon dates are important indicators of the significance of the Prodie Midden. To share the information with the public, the Florida Public Archaeology Network held a dating workshop on March 15, 2017 at the Edson Keith Mansion.

Sarasota County Parks, Recreation and Natural Resources presents

Radio Carbon Dating Workshop

Archaeologists apply different techniques to determine the age of artifacts and archaeology sites. Come learn about the most common types of relative and absolute dating methods and how scientists figured out the dates of the archaeology site at Phillippi Estate Park.

Phillippi Estate Park

Edson Keith Farmhouse
Wednesday, March 15
5500 South Tamiami Trail

EVENT SCHEDULE

◆ 11:30 a.m.

Walking tour led by Sarasota County Historical Resources archaeologist, Steve Koski who will discuss the Phillippi Flake Scatter and the Prodie Shell Midden as you stroll the estate and learn about the pre-history of the area. From 5,000 B.C. to 2,000 B.C. the native population sharpened and produced stone tools on site. The Prodie Shell Midden dates approximately between 400 B.C. to 300 A.D. and represents the Manasota encampment. The free tour begins in front of the Keith Farmhouse.

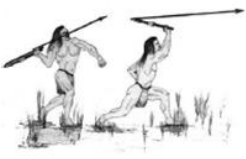
◆ 1-3 p.m.

Free radiocarbon dating workshop in the Edson Keith Mansion. Archaeologists Dr. Uzi Baram of New College Public Archaeology Lab, Jeff Moates of Florida Public Archaeology Network, Dr. George Luer who documented the Manasota Indian encampment of 2,500 years ago on the park site and Sarasota County Historical Resources archaeologist Steve Koski will discuss different techniques archaeologists apply to determine the age of artifacts and archaeology sites. Come learn about the most common types of relative and absolute dating methods and how scientists figured out the dates of the archaeology site at Phillippi Estate Park. Fun for the whole family!





◆ 9 a.m. - 2 p.m.

Phillippi Farmhouse Market is Sarasota's only mid-week farmer's market with fresh, local vegetables, artisans' handicrafts, food trucks, live music. Join in!

FREE Family Fun Events for all ages. Bring your friends and family!



For information call
941-861-5000



Sarasota County prohibits discrimination in all services, programs or activities. View the complete policy at www.scgov.net/ADA.



Media Attention for CHAMP

The people who came to see the excavations and laboratory work are the central audience for the public archaeology. The media attention expands the audience for the process and insight of research and for the presentation of the history. The January 2016 excavations received tremendous media attention – see the below listing; the June 2016 lab work also drew one newspaper and ABC 7 offered reports on the November 2016 centennial.

Flyers and Press Releases for the Public Events at Phillippi Estate Park

 **MEDIA RELEASE**
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Dec. 28, 2015

Archaeology in action at Phillippi Estate Park

SARASOTA COUNTY - Archaeologists from Sarasota County, New College and the Florida Public Archaeology Network will take part in two days of excavations at Phillippi Estate Park on Jan. 4 and 5, and the public is invited to come see the digs in action and learn more about our cultural history.

The county's 60-acre Phillippi Estate Park, located on the southern shore of Phillippi Creek, includes prehistoric archaeological evidence spanning thousands of years. The testing of selected areas of the property will help define the boundaries of the Prodie Midden Site, believed to have been occupied between 2,500 to 1,200 years ago.

Limited testing will also be conducted at the Archaic Lithic Scatter Site, which contains evidence of visitation that occurred sometime between 5,000 to 3,000 years ago. The archaeologists will also investigate the historic refuse site associated with the early 20th century Edson Keith Mansion located on the park grounds.

"This work will help us gain an understanding of the period of occupation, land use and activities conducted at the sites," said Dr. Uzi Baram, professor of anthropology and director of the New College Public Archaeology Lab, who will direct the excavation and the analysis of the findings.

The results of the excavation will be incorporated into heritage interpretive signs that will be distributed around Phillippi Estate Park explaining the cultural history of the area. Those educational panels, along with the opening of the restored Edson Keith Farm House, will be featured at the centennial commemoration of the Edson Keith Mansion on Nov. 12, 2016.

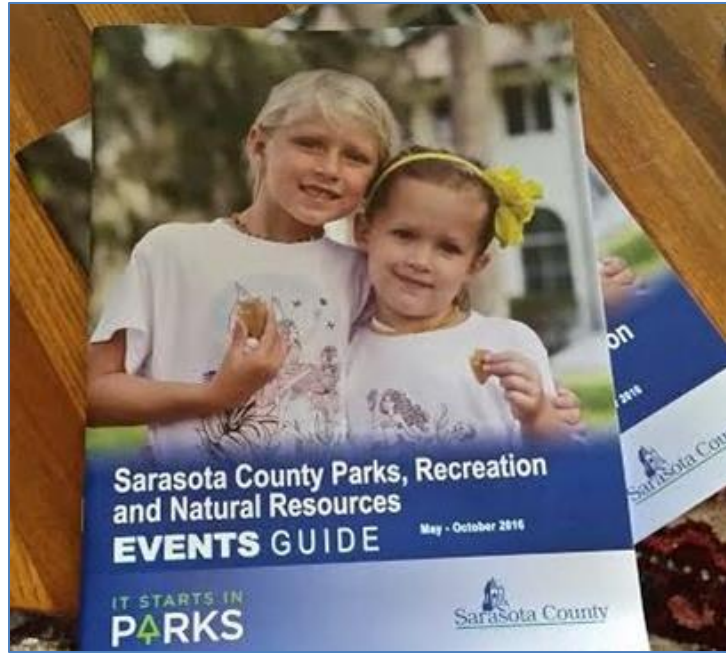
The public can come see the sites, talk with the archaeologists and learn about our community's history between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. Jan. 4 and 5 at the park, 5500 S. Tamiami Trail, Sarasota.

The event is part of the newly developed Community Heritage Awareness and Management Program (CHAMP) and a collaboration of the Florida Public Archaeology Network, New College, Friends of Sarasota County Parks and Sarasota County's Libraries and Historical Resources and Parks, Recreation and Natural Resources departments.

For more information, call the Sarasota County Contact Center at 941-861-5000 or visit www.scgov.net.

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861-NEWS
news@scgov.net



500 B.C. at Phillippi >

Assist archaeologists in sorting historical artifacts while learning about the Manasota Indians and their encampment off the shores of Phillippi Creek. Participants will have the opportunity to touch artifacts used by the Manasota Indians 2,500 years ago.

This free event is open to all ages.

Saturday, June 25 9-11 a.m.
Phillippi Estate Park 5500 S. Tamiami Trail, Sarasota

May 10, 2016

Explore life in 500 B.C. at Phillippi Estate Park

Edson Keith Mansion to host free, family-friendly archaeology event on Saturday, June 25

SARASOTA COUNTY - Phillippi Estate Park will turn the clock back all the way to 500 B.C. when it hosts a free archaeological event 9-11 a.m. June 25.

This family-friendly event will showcase what the property was like in 500 B.C. to A.D. 500. Archaeologists and other experts will be on hand as visitors get a special opportunity to see how the results of January 2016 excavations at the park are analyzed and interpreted. The public will learn about artifacts used by the Manasota Indians, who lived by Phillippi Creek approximately 2,500 to 1,500 years ago, and have the chance to use replicas of Manasota artifacts, including hands-on demonstrations of atlatls, tools used to increase velocity when throwing a dart or spear.

The event will take place at the Edson Keith Mansion on the grounds of Phillippi Estate Park, 5500 S. Tamiami Trail, Sarasota. All ages are welcome.

This is the latest in several archaeology-related events hosted at Phillippi Estate Park. The 60-acre site, located on the shores of the Phillippi Creek, is home to prehistoric archaeological evidence spanning thousands of years.

The event is also part of a year-long 100th anniversary celebration for the Edson Keith Mansion. The park will host a centennial commemoration in November.

For more information, call the Sarasota County Contact Center or visit www.scgov.net.

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The June 25 archaeology event at Phillippi Estate Park will include hands-on demonstrations of atlatls, tools used by the Manasota Indians who inhabited the park grounds about 2,500 to 1,500 years ago.

News reports included:

Saturday January 2nd

Sarasota Herald-Tribune

<http://www.heraldtribune.com/article/20160102/ARTICLE/160109939/2416/NEWS?Title=Public-is-invited-to-excavation-at-Phillippi-Park-Estate>

Archaeological Dig: Public invited to excavation at 60-acre estate by Billy Cox

Monday January 4th

Sarasota Herald Tribune

<http://www.heraldtribune.com/article/20160104/ARTICLE/160109860/2416/NEWS?Title=Day-1-of-dig-unearths-evidence-of-1-300-year-old-village>

Day 1 of dig unearths evidence of 1,300-year-old village by Carlos R. Munoz

ABC 7 News

http://www.mysuncoast.com/news/local/historical-artifacts-found-during-archaeologist-dig-at-phillipi-estate-park/article_3cd1194e-b336-11e5-863e-1345f8e3da9e.html

Historical artifacts found during archaeologist dig at Phillipi Estate Park by Rick Adams

SNN

<http://www.snntv.com/2016/01/04/10139/>

Ancient History Excavated At Phillippi Estate Park by Allyson Henning

Tuesday January 5th

The Sarasota Observer

<http://www.yourobsERVER.com/photo-gallery/archaeologists-dig-history-phillippi-estate-park#photo-1>

Public is invited to observe experts unearth ancient tools and more by Amanda Morales

Fox 13 Tampa

<http://www.fox13news.com/news/local-news/68797959-story>

Artifacts uncovered at Phillippi Estate Park

Tampa Channel 10 News

<http://www.wtsp.com/story/news/2016/01/05/archaeological-dig-in-sarasota-finds-artifacts-2k-years-old/78321424/>

Sarasota dig finds artifacts 2,000 years old by Isabel Mascareñas,

Wednesday January 6th

Sarasota Herald-Tribune

<http://www.heraldtribune.com/article/20160105/ARTICLE/160109808/2416/NEWS?Title=Secrets-of-Phillippi-Estate-Park-revealed-in-dig>

Phillippi Estate Park: Secrets of Phillippi Estate Park revealed in dig

Sunday January 24th

Bradenton Times

<http://thebradentontimes.com/sunday-favorites-digging-up-the-past-p14711-133.htm>

Sunday Favorites: Digging up the Past by Merab Favorite

Tuesday, June 28th

The Observer

<http://www.yourobsERVER.com/article/digging-history>

Digging up history

Monday November 14th

The Observer

<http://www.yourobsERVER.com/photo-gallery/phillippi-estate-holds-centennial-celebration>
Sarasota County celebrated the 100th anniversary of Sarasota's historic Phillippi Estate on Saturday

ABC 7

http://www.mysuncoast.com/a-place-we-call-home---phillippi-estate-park/html_9ebf80fa-cf58-5000-9b0f-c3d82460196f.html

A Place We Call Home

Heritage Interpretation Signs



CHAMP at New College, Fall 2016 Heritage Interpretation Training

In Fall 2016, in the second half of the semester Professor Baram organized a tutorial with six students focused on heritage interpretation training. Reading Freeman Tilden 1957 *Interpreting Our Heritage* and Sam Ham 2013 *Interpretation: Making a Difference on Purpose* and training from Karen Willey of Around the Bend EcoTours focused attention on the content and means to convey the information in a meaningful manner. The students – Donnie Aldrich, Mckenzie Cameron Rachel Ceciro, Ana Ximena Peralta Pedroza, Oriana Reilly, Haiwen Yu - practiced their presentations in Professor Baram's *Heritage: History and the Past Today* course. Topics included ethics of excavations, the marvels of preindustrial technology of the Manasota peoples, cast netting, the trust between Billy Bowlegs and John C. Casey, and the foods of early 20th century Sarasota. The six students, wearing the blue NCPAL tee-shirts were a highlight of the dedication of the heritage interpretation signs on November 12, 2016.




As members of the public engaged the students, their presentations shifted. For the academic components, the students noted the challenges of public engagement



The Dedication November 12, 2016

YOU'RE INVITED



Sarasota County invites you to attend the Prodie Shell Midden dedication of interpretive signage at Phillippi Estate Park on **Saturday, Nov. 12, at 10 a.m.**


Speaking at the event will be Sarasota County Commission Chairman, **Alan Maio**, Director of Parks, Recreation and Natural Resources **Carolyn Brown**, Historical Resources Manager **Robert Bendus**, and **Dr. Uzi Baram**, Professor of Anthropology and Director of New College Public Archaeology laboratory. Dr. Baram will present *"The Many Histories Along Phillippi Creek."*

The dedication ceremony will take place on the **Prodie Shell Midden**, west of the Edson Keith mansion.

RSVP to Priscilla Brown at pbrown@scgov.net or 941-316-1309.

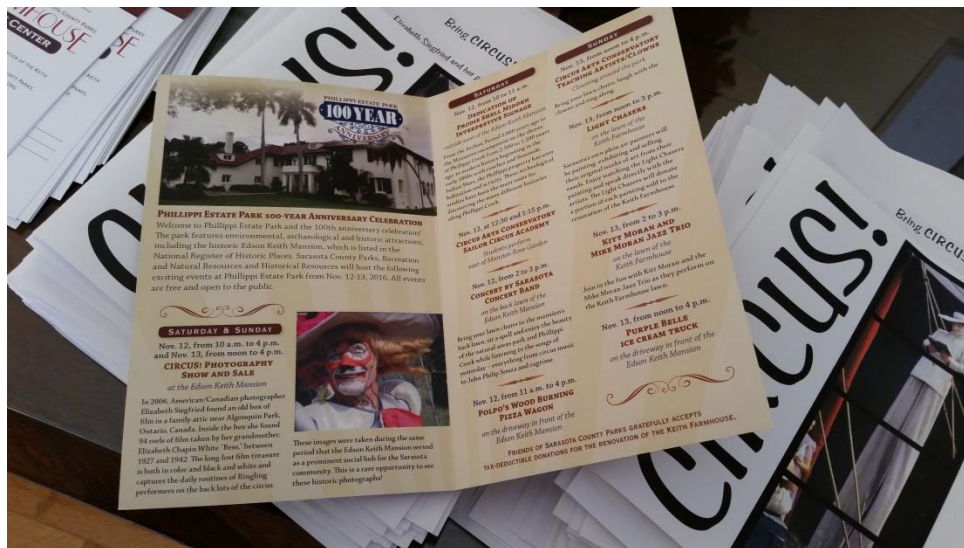
PHILLIPPI ESTATE PARK
100 YEAR ANNIVERSARY

Sarasota County
scgov.net | 941.881.5000

IT STARTS IN PARKS 

Florida Humanities Council Funding for this program was provided through a grant from the Florida Humanities Council with funds from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Any views, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this program do not necessarily represent those of the Florida Humanities Council or the National Endowment for the Humanities.

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View the complete policy at www.scgov.net/ADA.



PHILLIPPI ESTATE PARK 100-YEAR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Welcome to Phillippi Estate Park and the 100th anniversary celebration. The park features environmental, archeological and historic attractions, including the historic Edson Keith Mansion, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Sarasota County Parks, Recreation and Natural Resources and Historical Resources will host the following exciting events at Phillippi Estate Park from Nov. 12-13, 2016. All events are free and open to the public.

SATURDAY & SUNDAY
Nov. 12, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Nov. 13, from noon to 4 p.m.
CIRCUS PHOTOGRAPHY SHOW AND SALE
at the Edson Keith Mansion

In 2006, American-Canadian photographer Elizabeth Steinfeld found a roll of film in a family attic, near Algonquin Park Ontario, Canada, beside the box she found. Elizabeth Chapin White "Bea", between 1927 and 1942. The long lost film traces 84 reels of film taken by her grandmother. These images were taken during the same period that the Edson Keith Mansion served as a prominent social hub for the Sarasota community. This is a rare opportunity to see these historic photographs!

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 2016
10 a.m. to 11 a.m.
DEDICATING OF PRODIE SHELL MIDDEN INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE
at the Edson Keith Mansion

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 2016
10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.
CIRCUUS PHOTOGRAPHY SHOW AND SALE
at the Edson Keith Mansion

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 2016
11 a.m. to 4 p.m.
PIZZA WARMING
on the driveway in front of the Edson Keith Mansion

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 2016
6:30 p.m. to 9 p.m.
CONCERT BY SARASOTA COUNTY CONSERVATORY SALON CIRCUUS ACADEMY
at the Edson Keith Mansion

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 2016
2 to 3 p.m.
CONCERT BY SARASOTA COUNTY CONSERVATORY SALON CIRCUUS ACADEMY
at the Edson Keith Mansion

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 2016
11 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.
CONCERT BY SARASOTA COUNTY CONSERVATORY SALON CIRCUUS ACADEMY
at the Edson Keith Mansion

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 2016
1 to 3 p.m.
LOUIS CHASSER
at the Edson Keith Mansion

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 2016
2 to 3 p.m.
KIT MORAN AND MIKE MOGAN JAZZ TRIO
at the Edson Keith Mansion

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 2016
3 to 4 p.m.
FOURLE BELLE ICE CREAM TRUCK
on the driveway in front of the Edson Keith Mansion

FRIENDS OF SARASOTA COUNTY PARKS GRATEFULLY ACCEPTS TAX-DEDUCTIBLE DONATIONS FOR THE DEDICATION OF THE KEITH FARMHOUSE.

Speakers at the November 12, 2016 Dedication of the heritage interpretation signs included:

- Carolyn Brown, Director of Sarasota County Parks, Recreation, and Natural Resources
- Robert Bendus, Historical Resources Manager
- Alan Maio, Sarasota County Commission Chair
- Uzi Baram, New College of Florida (remarks are on the next page)



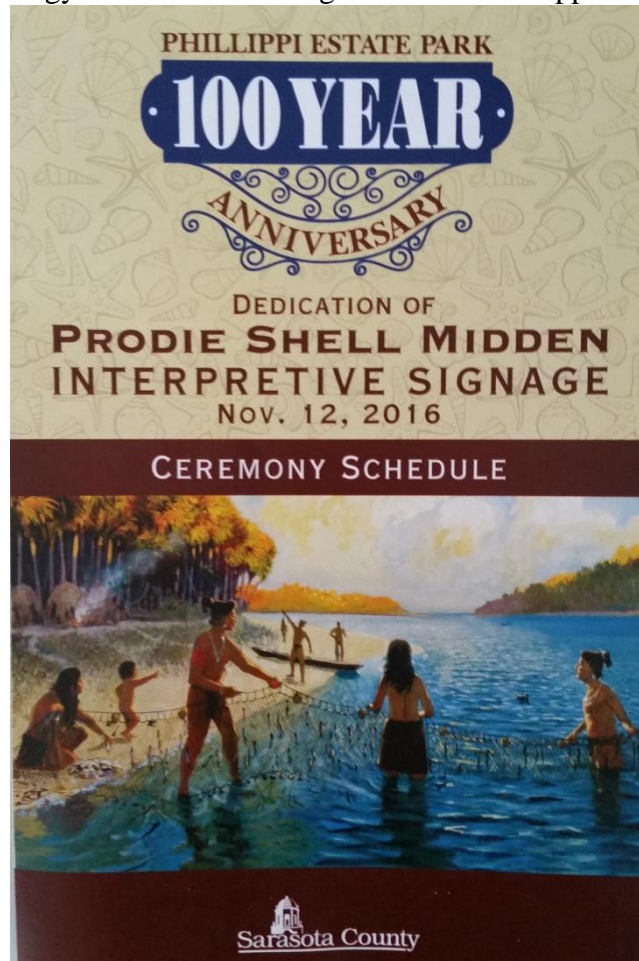
Sarasota County Commissioner Alan Maio
Photograph by Uzi Baram

The Many Histories Along Phillippi Creek

Uzi Baram

November 12, 2016

Remarks for Dedication of the Heritage Interpretation Signs for Archaeology and the Archaeological Eras at Phillippi Estate Park



Part of the 100th Anniversary of the Edson Keith Mansion Celebration at Phillippi Estate Park, Sarasota, Florida

The Setting

We can see Phillippi Creek from here.

A beautiful stream, it runs seven miles through Sarasota.

It is easy to miss, moving in a diagonal while our road system is a north/south, east/west grid. But once you notice the River, you will appreciate how it runs through our town.

And we are not the first to appreciate these waters.

Beneath our feet are the remains of previous inhabitants who engaged this place. And remembering those histories and its peoples matters for Sarasota and for us.

Yet too often, visitors to this 60-acre park came and went without recognizing the history beyond the 100-year-old Edson Keith Mansion.

Until now.

Phillippi

When I first heard the name of this park and the Creek, I was curious about Phillippi. I was surprised to learn about the Cuban Fishing Rancho period for this region – and I sought out information. I knew of, and could visit historic sites for the ancient peoples; I knew of the Seminoles and of the pioneers and could visit museums for their places that created Sarasota and Bradenton. But there are only a few place names that remain from the ranchos.

Phillippi was Felipe Bermudez. Maybe born in 1805; he came to what is today Sarasota and Manatee around 1820, just at the end of the period of Spanish rule. He was a fisherman. We know very little about him but that he had social connections to most of the named people of this region in the mid-19th century. His last appearance in the archival record comes in 1858, when his third wife Polly left him to go on the Trail of Tears with the Seminoles.

Many Cuban-based fishermen came to the Florida Gulf Coast from the 1770s to 1840s. They came, first seasonally then year-round, to gather the rich marine resources and bring the fish – dried or salted – back to Havana for the world market.

Felipe was one of many between Tampa Bay and Charlotte Harbor.

He had a cabin several miles north of this Creek but there was no one between his home and the river so his name lives on.

Trust in the Past

For those who know the local history, in 1841 Felipe brought Josiah Gates and Miles Price to the Manatee Mineral Spring, where they found cleared fields. Two decades before, maroons – escaped slaves and free blacks – created a community called Angola, one destroyed in 1821.

Beyond his help founding what is today Bradenton, his home centers an intriguing moment in Florida history.

In 1849, from July to October, John C. Casey – representing the US military – and Billy Bowlegs, Holata Micco of the Seminoles, created a peace based on events that started near here.

After the murders of American on the Indian River, on the Florida east coast, a peace token was left on Felipe's cabin, with a range of dates on which to meet.

At that time, a meeting between the US military and any Seminoles was a danger to both. Only seven years earlier, the Second Seminole War was declared over – it had been a terrible conflict, with great pain for both sides.

As Lieutenant John Gibbon would write 35 years later in a memoir of those 1849 events, and specifically of John C. Casey's relationship with the Seminoles:

“He never deceived them; never told one of them a lie; and never made a promise he did not fulfill, if within his power.”

As one of our current residents, who is a folk singer, James Hawkins, titled a song about Captain Casey: He was “An Honest Man.”

That peace token led to a meeting between John Casey and his commanding officer General David Twiggs and Billy Bowlegs in Charlotte Harbor. The negotiations happened because John Casey and Billy Bowlegs could trust each other – this was a time of war, when each side had reasons to fear the other. But Casey and Bowlegs sought peace, and convinced their people to work toward justice rather than restart hostilities.

Billy Bowlegs represented the Seminoles, a Native American group whose ancestry goes deep into the history of this region. John Casey, for whom Casey Key is named, represents the Anglo-American history that ends up dominating this region.

Two trajectories for this region, both representing centuries of human activities.

Thinking about that history along Phillippi Creek animated research at Phillippi Estate Park, and encouraged archaeological research to reveal and to represent the many histories in northern Sarasota County through heritage interpretation signs.

Trust

I can point to the places where archaeological excavations have revealed ancient belongings, artifacts from thousands of years ago as well as artifacts from the early 20th century, associated with the inhabitants of the majestic house.

Some archaeologists worry that knowledge of sites can lead to looting of sites.

On one hand, the shell tools and lithic flakes are not financially valuable so it is hard to imagine looting for profits.

But, more importantly as a professional, I trust people.

Once the public knows that the artifacts are informative when excavated in a controlled manner, when they are analyzed and documented in a lab setting, and the insights are shared in an engaging manner – like the heritage interpretation signs and the display in the farmhouse – I trust the vast majority will be good stewards for the archaeological record, will protect the sites from those who wish private gain and hopefully share the histories.

Trust is a theme that runs through the heritage interpretation program that has raised the profile for the archaeological history on this property.

The Program

Two years ago, then Sarasota County Archaeologist Ryan Murphy took me up on the challenge of finding a relevant project for what we called CHAMP – Community Heritage Awareness and Management Program.

After meeting with county stakeholders, Priscilla Brown enthusiastically embraced the heritage interpretation program – she wanted the public to know about the archaeology for this property, information that has been available since 1988.

Our goal: make the past accessible to the interested public and support preservation efforts for the future.

I started by sending New College students to the park, to engage in participant-observation.

Then we worked through the archaeological site reports and archival information. Information on the history of the property rests in history books, the Sarasota County Historic Resources archives, archaeological reports and the archaeological record; scholarly articles, oral histories, and stories shared by community members and descendants of those who lived there. But it had been organized only for specific purposes. And generally, very little of the rich heritage of this region is readily accessible to the public. Not for lack of trying by wonderful professionals and volunteers but because people do not know to ask about the archaeology and history.

Yet when I gave lectures on the histories along Phillippi Creek, the presentations were received with great enthusiasm. At Gulf Gate, a surprising number of people came to hear me speak on a July day. There seems to be much interest in the river that runs through Sarasota.

There were questions for the archaeological record, so we – Sarasota County Archaeologist Steve Koski, George Luer, PhD, Ryan Murphy, and me as co-directors - excavated with community volunteers and New College students in January 2016. An impressive number of residents and visitors – we counted more than 500 over the two mornings - came to see the archaeology in the sunshine and more learned about the ancient peoples via newspaper accounts and videos.

After washing and processing the artifacts, we held an open lab in June here at the mansion, and more people came to see archaeology in action.

And then, thanks to the Friends of Sarasota Parks, through the leadership of Roxanne Williamson, Florida Humanities Council funded four heritage interpretative signs.

You will see them in few minutes.

The Results: Many Histories

As a collaborative partnership, several organizations and many individuals contributed to building up a dynamic perspective on the rich heritage for the property, from the earliest Native American inhabitants through the Manasota peoples to the Cuban fishing rancho era and the Seminole Wars to the founding of the modern city of Sarasota.

Archaeology recovers material culture – often called artifacts, more properly known as belongings. To whom did the artifacts belong? Who were the people who lived among Phillippi Creek?

The research has provided the start of the answer to that question.

The earliest people left lithic traces on this property – evidence of working stones into tools. We know those people moved over the landscape, gathering and hunting. Their lives are listed as 6000 years ago.

The Park has a midden, named after Mae Prodie who lived on the property from 1942 to 1986. The Prodie mound is identified with the Manasota period – between 2500 and 1300 years ago.

The Manasota name comes from Sarasota and Manatee.

The people – we do not know what they called themselves – were coastal inhabitants, creating settlements even though they were still mobile.

Information on the Manasota period comes from fragments, only stone, shell, and ceramics sherds remain from those people. But archaeological research has pieced together a model of their lives.

We know of them from their shell architecture; excavations show that they fished and hunted, and we assume they gathered; that they buried their dead on the keys; that they used canoes to travel along the coast.

We need to learn more about them, and this Park is a great location.

They matter as part of the vast history for this region and as the ancestors to some who live or visit Sarasota. And they matter because they settled after the last era of rapidly rising sea levels. Their lives potentially offer lessons in resilience for our communities dealing with rising sea levels and climate change.

Their immediate descendants were part of larger cultural phenomena radiating out of Tampa Bay; we have archaeological evidence across the region for the Safety Harbor way of life. But after that, we have archaeological silence. The Spanish conquerors bypassed these shores.

The next era starts in the 1770s. The archives tell of Cuban fisherfolk coming to Sarasota Bay. One of those fishermen was Phillippi; others were involved in the large-scale fishing industry. Some of their hamlets included dozens of people, notably those inhabitants were Cuban,

Seminole, Native American Catholics, free blacks, and others. The ranchos were on the coast – very little have been recovered but their legacy includes helping settle the core areas for Bradenton and Sarasota.

Then pioneers and ranchos gave way to development schemes. Modern Sarasota starts in the late 19th century and in 1916 – a century ago – Edson and Nettie Keith have this house built for them. They threw their broken and otherwise discarded belongings into the river, and archaeologists found them, cleaned them, and curate them.

We know the lives of those early 20th century inhabitants of this property from their ceramic dishes and glass bottles, which, just like the ancient belongings, tell of life on Phillippi Creek. But for the more recent people, we know their lives were more than those artifacts and we can build up our understandings of their times by combining memories, artifacts, and archives. We can imagine the same robust world for the previous generations.

Archaeology reveals the distant past and the recent past, and Phillippi Estate Park is entrusted with sharing the information with the public.

The Signs

I have organized the information for scholarly purposes but this project was not directed just toward adding to the pile of archaeological sites reports. We planned a public presentation and the signs are the physicality for the commemorations. The Park has four of them, representing archaeology, the Manasota Period, the Rancho period, and early Sarasota.

While engaged in this project, I was asked why bother with signage? And I had to think about it. We are in an era of signs – can find them cropping up in so many locations. These commemorative signs are a form of informal learning, opportunities to share information.

Why put information on signs? I had to look deep inside to find the answer. Turns out I was modeling my efforts on my childhood, on my experiences.

My parents were immigrants; they took me to historic places. They did not know the details and nuances for the places we visited so I read signs that explained landscapes, objects, and structures. I learned from these signs. I want the next generation to have even greater opportunities.

And we now have signs here at Phillippi Estate Park, to intrigue the public about the history beneath their feet. Hopefully these signs will generate the questions that lead to research and produce history.

The signs convey the specific histories as well as the continuities for the inhabitants of Phillippi Creek. They should encourage collective memories of life on the coast through the ages for current residents and visitors.

History Matters

To wrap up:

Phillippi Estate Park is a beautiful park. I am glad the County purchased the property in 1986 and has managed it so well. Its potential is still growing, meeting civic needs in a time of growing mutual misunderstandings and hopefully confronting the expanding xenophobia, racism, and other hatreds which should not be our future.

By exposing the many histories for the place, more visitation and greater understanding of how Sarasota grew into the present will be exposed. Expanding public access to the past facilitates communal identity and civic inclusion of diverse communities.

Here Community Heritage Awareness and Management is encouraging public interest in the multiplicities of histories, including Native American, Cuban fisherfolk, and the workers of the early 20th century estate.

The heritage interpretation signs, the continuing use of the mansion, the renovated farmhouse, and the grounds themselves are being developed into a civic place of gathering and learning.

As places of heritage, the histories can become the social glue that connects diverse communities together. Using heritage locales to bring people together is the goal for heritage interpretation. I hope it works for Sarasota.

Thank you


The Heritage Interpretative Signs

The center point of the program, and its lasting legacy, consists of four heritage interpretative signs that are meant to engage visitors to Phillippi Estate Park, to have them recognize the several histories beyond the Edson Keith Mansion, with its green historical marker, and to encourage further interest in the past for the property.

The process for the interpretative signs started with drafts by Uzi Baram, vetted by Priscilla Brown and Roxanne Williamson. Patti Cross organized the images and text and, after additions, the images were reviewed by a team of scholars: Dr. George Luer, Jeff Moates, and Steve Koski. The energetic exchanges produced the following panels.

Discovering History through Archaeology

The first panel is an introduction to archaeology, focused on the midden on the property. The panel tells of the excavations on the site, offers an image of its location, and provides examples of the materials excavated.



Discovering History Through Archaeology

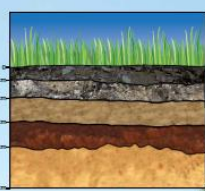
Traces of the past are buried beneath the ground of Phillippi Estate Park. Today we see a well-maintained park, a flowing river and an historic mansion. It is hard to imagine the thousands of years of previous habitation and activities on this property. For the period before the Spanish sighted Florida in 1513, an archaeological study is the main route for discovering the many different histories along Phillippi Creek.

Excavations 1988, 1995 and 2016
Archaeology opens an avenue to the activities of the ancient peoples who lived and used this land. In 1988, Archaeological Consultants, Inc., identified three archaeological epochs on this property – the Archaic, the Manasota and the early 1900s. Thousands of years separate the epochs, but this landscape unites them all.


The 1995 excavations attempted to determine the size of the Manasota-period site.

In 2016, Uzi Baram of the New College Public Archaeology Lab and Steve Koski of Sarasota County Historical Resources, along with many volunteers, led excavations that expanded public interest and exposed more information on the Manasota period for the property.


The 2016 excavations unearthed pieces of pottery, shells and shell tools. These are part of a coastal way of life that lasted for centuries. Research indicates the peoples of the Manasota period (2,500 – 1,300 years ago) found ways to use Phillippi Creek and this land as part of a network of camps, villages and cemeteries that extended along Sarasota Bay. For thousands of years people lived on Phillippi Creek, their lives making history.




Chronological Table for Phillippi Estate Park		
Time Period	Approx. Age	Artifacts
Archaic	1,000 years ago	Stone flint
Manasota	2,500 - 1,300 years ago	Shell, shell tools, fish bones, pottery shards
Spanish Archaic	1,000 years ago	Native American
Florida	1,000 years ago	Native American
Edson Keith	1900s	Historical documents





Shell tools from 1988 excavations. Pottery sherd from Manasota period.



Replica of a Native American shell hammer and fishing hook.



2016 Excavation Site

How Phillippi Got Its Name

The name of the Park needed attention and that opened the avenue to present the Cuban Fishing Rancho era and an important moment in history for the Gulf Coast of Florida. Those Felipe Bermudez did not live on the property that is today Phillippi Estate Park, Phillippi Creek was named after him and the park took on the river's name. The panel suggests the significance of the location in the relations among the coastal fisherfolk, the Seminoles, and the US military.

How Phillippi Creek Got Its Name

Sarasota FLORIDA
Key West
Florida Strait
CUBA

Starting in the 1770s, fisher folk would sail from Havana, Cuba to the Florida Gulf Coast and set up temporary camps, known as ranchos. In the early 1800s, some ranchos became year-round settlements. The Cuban fishing industry, connecting Cuba and Gulf Coast Florida, lasted into the 1840s, declining with the Second Seminole War (1835-1842).

Replica of the peace token left by Billy Bowlegs' messengers at Bermudez's Rancho. (Courtesy of the State College Public Archaeology Laboratory)

Billy Bowlegs, 1810-1828 (Courtesy of the State Archives of Florida)

1883 CHART OF SARASOTA BAY

Felipe (Phillippi) Bermudez

One of the Cuban fisher folk was Felipe Bermudez. The 1850 census has Bermudez listed as age 45 with birthplace in Spain; the last mention of him in the archival record is 1858 when his third wife, Polly Bermudez, is sent on the Trail of Tears to Oklahoma with 3,000 other Seminole Indians.

Bermudez's Rancho (Courtesy of the Florida Public Archaeology Network)

An 1847 map has the Bermudez rancho on Sarasota Bay, north of Phillippi Creek; in 1849, the cabin became the site of a peaceful exchange between U.S. Captain John Casey and Seminole leader Billy Bowlegs. The name Felipe became Phillippi because of his interactions with Anglo-Americans. Phillippi Creek is named for him; while he did not live on the river, his cabin might have been the closest home to the waterway.

1849 John Casey and Billy Bowlegs at Felipe Bermudez's rancho on Sarasota Bay

In the mid-1800s, Sarasota was a frontier. Only a few places were cleared. On Sarasota Bay was the rancho of Felipe Bermudez, a place known to the United States military and to the Seminoles. In 1849, seven years after the United States declared the end of the Second Seminole War, the trust between U.S. Captain John Casey and Seminole leader Billy Bowlegs averted military clashes for a short while. The two men were able to negotiate in a troubled time and to reach agreement.

The history is centered by the relationship between the Indian Emigration Agent Captain John Casey (for whom Casey Key is named) and Holata Micco, otherwise known as Billy Bowlegs. In July 1849, five Seminole men murdered an Anglo-American and then attacked a trading post. War between the U.S. and the Seminoles seemed inevitable.

Holata Micco, seeking a diplomatic solution, sent messengers to leave a peace token at the rancho residence of Felipe Bermudez. The letters from Captain Casey to Fort Brooke described an invitation to resolve the matter – a flag made of white heron feathers and three dashes followed by a circle then three more dashes drawn on Felipe's cabin. Three days after the full moon, Casey agreed to allow Holata Micco to punish the murderers, who the Seminoles considered outlaws. Three were brought to the U.S. military in Tampa along with evidence that the fourth was dead.

As Casey wrote to General D.E. Twiggs at Fort Brooke, "The affair is now completed to our satisfaction. The Indians had redeemed their promises, and I believe, for the first time in their history, yielded one of their number by a solemn act of the nation, to the justice of whites. Having expressed my high sense of the worthy manner in which they acted, I proceeded to submit to them the question of emigration, and to urge it by every argument at my command." The Seminoles were in an untenable colonial situation; their leadership could not stop the goals of the U.S. government; however, they acted honorably.

No. 3 OPERATIONS IN FLORIDA.

Fort Brooke, Florida, July 18, 1849.

General, The Seminoles I reported they I desired, on such as possible, were furnished with a flag, consisting of three white heron feathers, and three blue dashes, and a circle, and a flag made of white heron feathers, and three blue dashes, and a circle, and three more dashes, drawn on Felipe's cabin. Three days after the full moon, Casey agreed to allow Holata Micco to punish the murderers, who the Seminoles considered outlaws. Three were brought to the U.S. military in Tampa along with evidence that the fourth was dead.

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General B. Travis, Major General G. A.

John C. Casey, Captain U. S. A.

The Fishing Industry

The fish from the bay and gulf waters, dried or salted for Havana, allowed the ranchos to prosper. The ranchos included Native Americans, Seminoles and Spanish Indians (who were baptized Catholic in Cuba), and maroons (known in Florida as Black Seminoles), who were integrated into the rancho life.

Funding for the program was provided through a grant from the Florida Department of Transportation. The Florida Department of Transportation is a proud partner of the Florida Department of Transportation. The Florida Department of Transportation is a proud partner of the Florida Department of Transportation.

Creating Phillippi Estate

With archaeological finds, from the 1988 excavations, including materials from the early 20th century, the fourth panel told of creating the property as an estate. From the 1883 survey through the Keith family to Prodie and the Phillippi Plantation restaurant, the archaeology offers a view on the changing landscape of this part of Sarasota.

PHILIPPI ESTATE PARK
100 YEAR
ANNIVERSARY
1916 - 2016

Creating Phillippi Estate

Sarasota is ever-changing, with the current day transforming the landscape. In 1883, the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey documented the depths for Sarasota Bay and Phillippi Creek. That year W.I. Drumwright, a farmer and beekeeper, acquired forty acres on the south side of the creek. George H. Matheny and his son purchased the property in 1910, dredged the waters and developed a subdivision called Phillippi Park. Mabel Linn, a Chicago socialite, purchased parcels but sold them to Edson Keith in 1915. The first building erected on the site in 1916 was a clapboard farmhouse; then Nettie and Edson Keith built their mansion. The farmhouse and their Italian Renaissance home still stand today.

The Keith family created a self-sustaining estate. The grounds included wide lawns, ornamental plantings and a formal rose garden as well as vegetable gardens, a citrus grove and fields for hay and fodder; they kept chickens, cows and a mule on the property. Beyond their Italian Renaissance mansion, the farmhouse, laundry and dock marked the landscape visible from the newly created Tampa to Miami road, called Tamiami Trail, which opened in 1928, fueling the boom in South Florida tourism.


Sarasota, platted in 1880, grew to the north of the estate. In the 1910s, Bertha Palmer and the Ringling Brothers along with other civic-minded residents expanded the town and its reputation. After the boom times, tourism and retirement fueled growth in what had been a fishing and agricultural community. Many of the large homes followed the Keith's architectural style and a neo-Mediterranean landscape evolved.

Edson Keith died in 1939; Nettie sold the estate in 1942 to Mae Hansen and her husband Charlie Prodie. While Mae went to the Far East to set up factories to produce wardrobes for Barbie dolls, Charlie ran the elite Phillippi Plantation Inn and Restaurant. The restaurant served meals in the living and dining rooms of the mansion, while upstairs bedrooms as well as rooms in the farmhouse became overnight accommodations. Later, Mae Prodie rented the Keith Farmhouse to artists who held Sunday afternoon art shows on the lawn.


After Mae Prodie died, Sarasota County purchased the property to be a 60-acre natural areas park, one with a rich heritage. As Sarasota matures, so does the interest in its past. The history for this region includes thousands of years of human activities, from the earliest native inhabitants to the ones who created contemporary Sarasota. From the fragments of pottery, shell tools, bottles, and architecture, whether midden or mansion, the archaeology of this landscape tells the tale of those lives that make up this region's heritage.



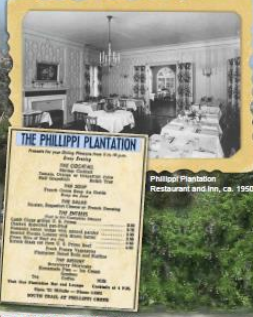
Nettie Keith and her son Fredrick on the dock at Phillippi Creek.



Edson and Nettie Keith flanked by son Fredrick and grandson Fred Edson, ca. 1910.



Excavations recovered artifacts from the modern estate. (Courtesy of the New College Paleo-Archaeology Lab)




Phillippi Plantation Restaurant and Inn, ca. 1950.

Phillippi Plantation Restaurant and Inn featured in 1953 newspaper ad.





Funding for this program was provided through a grant from the Florida Historical Council with funds from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Any views, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this program do not necessarily represent those of the Florida Historical Council or the National Endowment for the Humanities.



After the successful dedication of the four heritage interpretation signs, Priscilla Brown commissioned Patti Cross to create a sign for the Archaic period at the park. Using the same energetic process, the challenge of representing the deep past for the property was met with the following sign that will be unveiled in Fall 2017.

The Most Ancient Past

The most challenging of the interpretative signs focused on the 1988 excavation that recovered lithic flakes interpreted as dating to the Archaic period. Offering information on Archaic period sites in the region – few in the community know of their scholarly significance – the panel animates the evidence to envision the features of the ancient past on the property.

Phillippi Creek Fossil Led To Moore's Explorations

A clipping from the *Sarasota Herald* dated April 1926, reporting on the discovery of a fossil human skull on Phillip Creek. The article mentions that the skull was found by J.E. Moore and was believed to be of a prehistoric race. It also notes that the skull was found in a cave and was surrounded by other fossils.

The Ancient Past at Phillip Estate Park

Debates About Ancient History

Sarasota is rich in history; how far back the human past goes is debated by scholars. Two newspaper accounts tell of J.E. Moore claiming to have found a fossil human on Phillip Creek in April 1926. The realtor and fossil hunter sent the skeleton to the American Museum of Natural History, but there are no records of the specimen. For most of the 20th century, anthropologists placed the start of the peopling of the Americas at 12,000 years ago, too recent for fossils. Current archaeological studies recognize that the ancestors of Native Americans lived in Florida approximately 2,500 years earlier, or about 14,500 years ago. What Moore found was likely the result of rapid mineralization, which can occur over a few centuries, rather than thousands of years; other such skeletons are mentioned by those exploring the shoreline in the early 20th century. Old Sarasota newspaper accounts show the interest in the deep past along Phillip Creek.

Changing Shorelines

The earliest human histories for this region take into account Florida as a much larger landmass than today. Vast ice sheets covered the northern latitudes so the sea levels were much lower than the present. Over the Archaic period, sea levels steadily rose. During the Late Archaic, 4,000 years ago, the development of barrier islands, bays, and estuaries facilitated coastal living. The inhabitants of the region during the Archaic period, including those who left the flakes recovered by excavations at Phillip Estate Park, confronted rising sea levels. Those Archaic period peoples offer lessons for resilience and cultural accommodation to such changes in the landscape. About 2,000 years ago, the shoreline stabilized roughly to our present-day position.

Life During the Archaic

The earliest period for people in North America, including Florida, is known as the Paleoindian period, ending sometime between 10,000 and 9,500 years ago. After that era, archaeologists label the thousands of years of changing hunter-gatherer cultures as the Archaic period. It ends about 2,500 years ago and is divided into Early, Middle, and Late, based on recognized changes in the archaeological record. During that era, human populations expanded in size and the archaeological evidence shows that the variety of tools increased, as projectile points and other stone tools changed with the changing cultures and environment. Eight-thousand years ago, human foraging bands were scattered over the landscape. They would come together at favored locations for marriages, trade of information and goods, and rituals and ceremonies. Returning to a place over many years might have been the start of settling down for these ancient peoples. But their way of life encouraged mobility with hunting, which focused on smaller mammals like white-tailed deer, and gathering, which included a wide range of plants.

Archaic-period people gathered, fished, and hunted, and many lived in short-term residential settlements. But their lives were not simple. Across the USA southeast, archaeologists have identified shell rings – massive structures built of shells on the coasts that were meeting places in ancient times. South of Phillip Estate Park, a large shell ring known as the Hill Cottage Midden is preserved at historic Spanish Point. The U-shaped structure measures 142 meters in diameter by 4.2 meters high; the meaning of this large structure is debated but the place was significant in its time.

An artist's conception of an Archaic-period base camp. (Archaic Camp, Skinner by Austin Flory)

Evidence of the Archaic: Lithic Flakes

Archaeologists call the tools made of stone "lithics." For coastal Sarasota, shells often were used as the raw materials to make tools. Flakeable stones for lithic tools were imported or brought to the region by the mobile peoples of the Archaic period.

FRONTAL VIEW SIDE VIEW

Stratigraphy

How do archaeologists know the flakes are earlier than the Manasota midden? Stone flakes cannot be dated but the contexts of those flakes are consistently under the midden, showing that they came first and the layer of soil between the two strata indicates time passed between the eras on this property. The 1988 excavations at Phillip Estate Park identified the lithic scatter as probably dating between 7,000 and 4,000 years ago.

The Regional Archaic

Archaeological evidence for the Archaic period at Phillip Estate Park consists of a scatter of lithic flakes. Elsewhere in Sarasota County, much larger Archaic period sites have been documented by archaeologists. In North Port, Warm Mineral Springs and Little Salt Spring are Late Paleoindian through Middle Archaic-period sites with human remains. In Osprey, Historic Spanish Point preserves a shell ring from the Archaic period. The Hill Cottage Midden is an example of grand architecture built gradually, through many centuries, by Archaic period peoples.

Archaic-period projectile points (commonly known as arrowheads) recovered from across Florida.

Archaeologists have recovered Archaic-period caribou, evidence of their use by the ancient peoples of Florida.

Conclusion

Phillippi Estate Park – Heritage Awareness and Management

The central goal of CHAMP at Phillippi Estate Park: increase awareness of the archaeological history for the County-owned property and encourage productive management of its heritage resources. As an experiment in public archaeology, the two-year program at Phillippi Estate Park demonstrates the positive possibilities of community partnerships in recovering the region heritage; by opening the process of research to the public, many more residents of Sarasota County are knowledgeable on the history and archaeology of the region. While there are many important archaeological sites across the county that are managed well and represent the past in innovative and engaging manners, CHAMP facilitated Phillippi Estate Park, a place named for an individual whose identity as a Cuban Rancho fisherman placed him at the nexus of Seminoles, maroons, Anglo-American pioneers, US military officers, Cuban fisherfolk, and other peoples who made up the complexity of 19th century Sarasota, as an accessible location for the public to become intrigued by the rich heritage of the region. For the centennial celebration, the Edson Keith Mansion continued as the centerpiece with the many histories receiving much needed attention due to CHAMP. Providing the historical context for the early 20th century should help the interested public recognize the dynamics that shaped and named the contemporary landscape. Most significantly, the archaeological epoch named for the region – the Manasota – now has a public representation at a county park.

The project yielded the heritage interpretation signs as tools for the park and others to teach about archaeology and the many histories of the property. We seem to be living in an age of signs, with more and more signage offering commemoration and information as a means of informal learning. Even as more and more Americans carry the equivalent of a computer in their pockets, in the form of cell phones, having visible information seems to matter. The signs should intrigue visitors to Phillippi Estate Park, leading to questions about the past for Sarasota.

More than informational, the signs are meant to highlight the multiplicity of the past for the property. Those who engage the signs will learn of Archaic-period peoples, Manasota-period peoples, Seminoles, US Military officers, and a Rancho fisherfolk, and the families that lived in the mansion that centers the park. Those many histories can expose visitors to the park to the unfamiliar and such an encounter should encourage people to envision more diversity than they might expect, diversity that encourages people to get along with social differences. For those who came to the park for its many public events or to enjoy the recreation facilities, taking a few moments to engage the signs may help expand understanding of the rich heritage of the region that benefits all of us. And, when the park has exhibits on these histories, the sense of the heritage in place will facilitate a clearer sense that there is much beneath the surface.

Can the renewed community engagement on the archaeological past and the heritage interpretation signs help to build up a sense of place? Continuing observations at the park will tell.

Can the CHAMP framework with its radical openness, step-by-step process of research, and community partnerships work elsewhere in Sarasota County? Hopefully an opportunity will come forward to test this approach to heritage.