

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and/or common Frey-Haverstick Site, (36La6)

2. Location

street & number Washington Boro

not for publication

city, town Washington Boro

N/A vicinity of

state Pennsylvania

code 042

county Lancaster

code 071

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> n/a in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> n/a being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name L. Scott H. Haverstick / Safe Harbor Water and Power Company

street & number RD #1 / RD #2

city, town Washington Boro/Conestoga N/A vicinity of

state Pennsylvania

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Lancaster County Courthouse

street & number 50 N. Duke Street

city, town Lancaster,

state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Pennsylvania State Museum Archaeological Site

title Survey & Recording Program

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date May 30, 1967

federal state county local

depository for survey records Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

city, town Harrisburg

state Pennsylvania

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Frey-Haverstick Site (36La6) is a large, multicomponent prehistoric site, located on the eastern side of the Susquehanna River, in the town of Washington Boro, Pennsylvania. The components which comprise the site include occupations from Late Archaic through historic periods, and feature a Susquehannock cemetery, a Middle Woodland habitation site, and a Shenks Ferry village. Situated on an old river terrace, it is bordered on the south by Staman's Run, a small creek which empties into the Susquehanna River. The soil associated with the site is of the Wheeling series, which is a deep, well-drained but moist, fertile soil that originally supported an oak, hickory, maple, and walnut forest (Carey 1959).

The site was originally discovered by John Stehman, the owner of the property at the time. In 1873, he excavated a Susquehannock burial in the vicinity of the house (shown on the map as 'Isolated Susquehannock Burials'). This burial produced a helmet of Swedish origin, dated to the reign of King Gustavus II Adolphus (1611-1632), as well as cannon balls, a pike, cutlass, iron hatchet, hoe and a bowl. Between 1873 and 1911, several other graves were dug in that vicinity, producing human remains, and native and European trade goods dating to the 17th and early 18th centuries (Landis 1920). In the 1920's Susquehannock graves were uncovered in the Church of God cemetery north of the site, while digging burial plots for its church members. Materials from these graves included human remains, kettles, beads, and a Rhenish Jug dating to the first half of the 17th century (as late as 1650) (Landis 1920; Kent 1984).

In 1931, Donald Cadzow, of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, excavated two graves in the site, then known as the Frey Farm Burial Site (Cadzow 1936:153-155). Only one contained artifacts, which included a shell pendent, tubular shell beads, a bone comb, and a small pottery vessel. In both burials, the bones were described as 'friable.'

Extensive areal excavation, northeast of the Stehman house, was undertaken in 1971 by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, under the direction of Vance Packard, Jr. At this time, the property was owned by Scott Haverstick and the site found in these excavations (La6) bears his name. Three areas of 1300, 10,900 and 9400 square feet were opened up. The largest of these, the western excavation, exposed Middle Woodland features, as well as Shenks Ferry burials, pits, and structures. In addition, a cluster of Susquehannock burials were located (see map). A possible Early Woodland pit house was located in association with Early Woodland points. The eastern excavation appears to have been in an exclusively Shenks Ferry occupation, consisting of burials, Lancaster Incised pottery, hearths, pits, and post-mold patterns. The northern area showed a post-mold configuration, hinting at a Shenks Ferry intra-site settlement pattern similar to the one clearly visible at the Murray Site (La183), although no stockade line was located. The alignment of post-molds in the northern excavation indicated that the bulk of the village associated with it was situated on the high, level ground to the south.

In 1975, the site was again researched by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, under the direction of Barry Kent. A 1300 square foot area to the south of the Susquehannock burials located in the 1971 season, was opened up, with 20 additional graves located. Other habitation features and post-molds were also uncovered, although these did not appear to be in association with the burials.

The chronology and interpretation of the site is complex, due to its multicomponent nature. Late Archaic (3000-1800 B.C.) and Transitional (1800-1000 B.C.) material has been recovered from surface collections and probably reflect either transitory hunting camps or base camps. A possible Early Woodland (1000-200 B.C.) pit house may indicate an Early Woodland Village at the site, although this interpretation is blurred by successive village occupation at that location, and the lack of stratigraphic deposits. Two areas within the western excavation showed Middle Woodland (200 B.C.-900 A.D.) pits with diagnostic Middle Woodland pottery (Kinsey 1971). Whether these two are spatially

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Continuation sheet Frey-Haverstick Site

Item number 7

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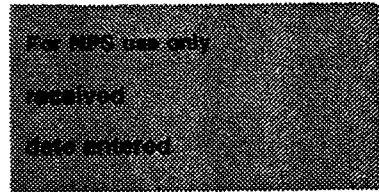
separated or part of one occupation is unclear, due to the same problems mentioned in connection with the Early Woodland component. The Late Woodland occupation of the site is represented by both Lancaster and Funk phase Shenks Ferry pottery (1400-1550 A.D.) features, burials, and structures (Kinsey, Heisey & Graybill 1971). There may be a spatial separation of Lancaster and Funk phases with the later Funk phase pottery found primarily in the western excavation, and the earlier Lancaster phase pottery found primarily in the eastern excavation. Given the presence of more than one phase of Shenks Ferry it is likely that this occupation would have led to the relocation of the village several times at La6. Similar relocation of Shenks Ferry villages has been noted in the Funk Site (La9) (Smith and Graybill 1977).

The final period found at the site, Susquehannock, is represented northeast of the Stehman house, and in the Susquehannock cemetery found in 1971 and 1975. None of these burials appear to be associated with any of the village features found in the site. Nor do the burials appear to be associated with the nearby Washington Boro Village (La8) (Kent 1984) or Eshelman Midden (La12) (Guilday *et.al.* 1962). Material goods from the Susquehannock burials included gun parts, red and blue straw beads, and blue on cream salt-glazed stoneware jugs with the seal of the city of Amsterdam, and dated 1630 (Witthoft and Kinsey 1959). All of these objects are of a later time period than that projected for the Washington Boro Village. (1600-1625).

They are, however, contemporaneous with the Roberts Farm Site (La1), dated 1625-1645 A.D.) and may indicate that the Roberts Farm Site Susquehannocks were burying some of their dead at Frey-Haverstick, near the old Washington Boro Village location. Ethnographic evidence for this has been found in other Iroquoian groups, (Kent 1984). The terminal date for these Susquehannock burials is unclear, since a coin dated 1729 was found in one burial near the Stehman house (Landis 1920), but the majority of the burials found date between 1630 and 1650.

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Cadzow, Donald A.
1936 Archaeological Studies of the Susquehannock Indians of Pennsylvania.
Safe Harbor Report No. 2 Publications of Pennsylvania Historical Commission,
Vol. 3. Harrisburg, pp. 153-155

Carey, John B.
1959 Soil Survey, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. USDA Soil Conservation Service,
Series 1956 (4) Washington

Guilday, John E., Paul W. Parmalee, and Donald P. Tanner.
1962 "Aboriginal Butchery Techniques at the Eshelman Site (36 La12),
Lancaster County, Pennsylvania", Pennsylvania Archaeologist 32(2): 59-83.

Kent, Barry
1984 Susquehanna's Indians. Anthropological Series, #6, Harrisburg: PHMC

Kinsey, W. Fred, III
1971 "The Middle Atlantic Culture Province: A Point of View"
Pennsylvania Archaeologist 41 (1-2): 1-8.

Kinsey, W. Fred, III, Henry Heisey, and Jeffrey Graybill
1971 "Shenks Terry Culture: A View from 1971" Pennsylvania Archaeologist
41(4): 1-70.

Landis, D.H.
1920 Catalogue of my collection of Indian Curios. Manuscript on file at WPMM,
Harrisburg.

Smith, Ira F., III and Jeffrey Graybill
1977. A Report on the Shenks Ferry and Susquehannock components at the Funk
Site, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Man in the Northeast 13:45'65.

Witthoft, John and W. Fred Kinsey, III (eds.)
1959 Susquehannock Miscellany, Harrisburg: PHMC.

Verbal Boundary Description:

[REDACTED]

The area nominated includes the known Susquehannock burials and the estimated locations of the Shenks Ferry village(s) (Kent 1984:347). [REDACTED]

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 3500BC-1650AD Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Frey-Haverstick Site attains significance through its research potential for subsistence, settlement, ceramic, paleoskeletal and acculturational studies. The possible presence of an Early Woodland pithouse means that the site may be one of the few documented Early Woodland villages in the southeastern part of the State, and as such, presents the opportunity to study the shifts in subsistence and settlement behavior, brought on by sedentarization in the Woodland Period. Almost as rare, in the southeastern part of the state, are well-documented Middle Woodland habitation sites. The presence of a Middle Woodland village at Frey-Haverstick allows research into questions of political integration into chiefdom level society, following service, and intra-site settlement analysis. The Shenks Ferry occupation at the site allows an increased understanding of the Shenks Ferry settlement system in the Lower Susquehanna Valley. The presence of more than one occupation of this period also will lead to a refinement of both Lancaster and Funk phase diagnostic artifacts, and toward an understanding of settlement and subsistence patterns for those two phases. Susquehannock burials at the site can be used for skeletal research, especially in conjunction with the other Susquehannock cemeteries at nearby sites, to trace both the paleodemography of the Susquehannock people as well as nutritional and stress studies. In addition, the mortuary practice and trade goods may reflect the conditions of increased acculturation to European ways.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 10.3

Quadrangle name Safe Harbor

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
E	[]	[]	[]
G	[]	[]	[]

B	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	[]	[]	[]
F	[]	[]	[]
H	[]	[]	[]

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>	county	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>
state	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>	county	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ira Beckerman

organization N/A

date 1980

street & number 630 Humphrey Court #202

telephone 717 545-5698

city or town Harrisburg

state Pennsylvania 17109

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration