

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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

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received

date entered

1. Name

historic

and/or common State-Park Site (36La7 and 36La9)

2. Location

street & number [redacted]

not for publication

city, town Hanor Township

vicinity of

congressional district

16

state Pennsylvania

code 42

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

4. Owner of Property

name Pennsylvania Power and Lighting, c/o George R. Aubanc

street & number

city, town Holtwood

vicinity of

state Pennsylvania 17532

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Lancaster County Courthouse

street & number 50 North Duke Street

city, town Lancaster

state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Pennsylvania State Museum Archaeological
title Site Survey & Recording Program has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 5/30/67 federal state county local

depository for survey records Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

city, town Lancaster

state Pennsylvania

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<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 Shultz-Funk Site(36La7 and 36La9)* is a multicomponent, Late Woodland (1300-1600 A.D.) site, located on two hillocks on a dissected second river terrace, next to the Susquehanna River. The western hillock, located closer to the Susquehanna River, contains mostly a Susquehannock period occupation (1575-1600 A.D.), while the eastern hillock contains, with the exception of two Susquehannock cemeteries, a Shenks Ferry component(1300-1550 A.D.). Because of the overlap of the two components, the earlier one will be called the Funk component, while the later one will be called the Shultz component, even though there is some spatial overlap. Both knolls, which are separated by 100 feet of slightly lower elevation, rest on the Wheeling silt loam soil type, a deep, well drained soil from old river terrace alluvial parent material. Fertility of this soil type is moderate to high, an appears to be a soil type associated with Susquehannock town sites(Casselberry 1971).

The Shultz component and the Funk component had been plowed and surface collected since 1720, then time of European settlement(Witthoft n.d.), but the first formal excavations took place on the Shultz component in 1931, under the direction of Donald Cadzow, then with the Pennsylvania Historical Commission. Cadzow uncovered approximately 270 pits and 18 burials, which were in very poor condition. It is unknown exactly how much of the Shultz component was excavated at that time, due to the methods of excavation(Griffin 1937:99). The extent of the majority of the pits Cadzow mapped is shown in Map 2:History of Research, and is felt to be the limits of his trenching. Later excavations showed that his digging was in the middle of a large Susquehannock period stockaded village, but the field notes show no settlement information. Storage pits from the village contained a variety of animal bone, clams, mussels, fish, and birds, as well as charred maize, beans and nut shells. Several thousand pieces of pottery were also recovered, the majority being Shultz Incised (Kinsey 1959).

In 1934, an expedition sent by the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, under the direction of Samuel W. Pennypacker, II spent three months at the Shultz component, although little is recorded from that field season. Several skeletons and pits were dug, however, and two drilled fossil shark teeth were found(Heye 1935). In the 1950's Sam Farver and John Witthoft, of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, excavated several pits at the site, noting that a great deal of mixing had occurred from both prehistoric and modern activities there(Witthoft n.d.). Still, they felt that undisturbed features were still in existence on the site and that

* The Shultz-Funk Site is composed of mainly a Susquehannock component on the Western knoll, known as the Shultz Site(36La7), and a largely Shenks Ferry Component on the Eastern knoll, known as the Funk Site(36La9). In the literature, Shultz has also been spelled Schultz, and Funk has been spelled Funck. The former spellings will be used here when referring to the two sites and their associated pottery types. The second spellings will be used only in article titles.

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there were several large sections where shell dumps and midden more than six inches deep, below the plow zone, were still there on the site.

These suspicions were confirmed in 1968 and 1969, when full-scale excavations of both the Funk and Shultz components took place, under the direction of Samuel Casselberry and Ira Smith, III. This joint venture, supported by the Pennsylvania State University Archaeological Field School and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in 1968, and by the Commission in 1969, excavated approximately 72,000 square feet on the Shultz component and 8000 square feet on the Funk component. The excavation on the Funk component was by hand, with most of the plow zone and all subsurface features, screened. Subsurface features on the Shultz component were also screened, but the plow zone was removed mechanically, by bulldozer. The settlement pattern on the Funk component revealed several Shenks Ferry houses, along with features, pottery, and other artifacts, mostly from the Shenks Ferry period. At that time, the Shenks Ferry component was thought to be a single village occupation.

On the Shultz component, a large, stockaded Susquehannock period village was uncovered. The palisades were clear only in the Southeastern corner, as erosion and rockiness blurred the archaeological record in the northern and western portions of the component. Three stockades were located in the southeastern corner of the component, along with from 9-12 longhouses (Smith 1970:30). Storage pits were found in each longhouse. No related burials were found on the site, although a large, contemporaneous Susquehannock cemetery had been located only .2 miles to the northwest, at the Blue Rock Site (36La36) (Heisey and Witmer 1962). Casselberry estimated the population at the Shultz component village to have been approximately 1000-1500 (1971).

In 1974, Ira Smith, III, in association with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, excavated an additional 50,000 square feet, in two units on the Funk component. At this time, it became apparent that there were three distinct Shenks Ferry villages on the Funk component, instead of one (Smith and Graybill 1977). Two of these villages, the northern and southern one, were palisaded, while the intermediate one apparently was not. Forty-four pits were uncovered, as well as 25 Shenks Ferry graves, and a large number of post-molds. The component also produced two previously unknown Susquehannock period cemeteries, one with 18 graves, and the second with 166 graves. Over 3000 glass beads were recovered from the Susquehannock cemeteries, as well as brass, and iron, indicating a post-contact situation. Other ceramics and lithics indicated that the Funk component had sporadic occupation from Late Archaic times (2000 B.C.) to Historic (1600 A.D.).

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The dating of the Shultz-Funk Site has been based largely on ceramic dating, presence of European trade items, and settlement pattern. Prior to the most recent work, the site had been thought to contain remnants of two cultures, Susquehannock and Shenks Ferry, at one time period, circa 1550-1580 A.D. This was determined through the presence of both types of pottery, Funk Incised and Shultz Incised in the same feature, and through the close proximity of the two components spatially. Since then, it has been argued that the Funk component dates from 1500-1550 A.D., while the Shultz component dates 1550-1600 A.D. (Smith and Graybill 1977). It is clear that the Shultz component is very early, in that there is a smaller amount of iron and brass than at later sites, and that there are no gun parts from the site.

To date, over 130,000 square feet has been excavated professionally on the site, including the likely area of excavation of Cadzow. This translates to approximately 12,000 square meters, or almost one-fourth of the area nominated. This archaeological work clearly represents the most notable impact on the site. In addition, there is one barn on the site, plus a dirt and gravel road. The land has been in agricultural use for over two centuries, and plowing on the western end of the site has apparently led to erosion of much of the topsoil, and consequent destruction of the furthest western portion of the site. The land, although owned by P.F.&L., is still an agricultural use as a tomato farm and will likely continue to be used as such.

The area nominated includes the Shultz component Susquehannock period village, and the three overlapping Shenks Ferry villages of the Funk component. The area also includes the downslope ground, immediately adjacent to the postulated stockade lines, in that these areas are most likely to contain trash midden deposits. The Shultz-Funk Site boundary begins at a point, located 106 meters south and 44 meters west from the Southwest corner of the easternmost of the two barns, shown on the History of Research Map. From there, the boundary runs 144 meters at a bearing of 328 degrees, then 75 meters at a bearing of 265 degrees, then 144 meters at a bearing of 333 degrees, then 231 meters at a bearing of 76 degrees, then 219 meters at a bearing of 148 degrees, then 72 meters at a bearing of 172 degrees, then 138 meters at a bearing of 254 degrees, back to the starting point. The area enclosed is 5.32 hectares, or 13 acres.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Shultz-Funk Site contains one of the few archaeologically well documented cultural contrasts between Shenks Ferry and the subsequent Susquehannock periods. Here it is reflected in settlement pattern: oval semi-subterranean houses in small stockaded (and possibly non-stockaded) villages versus Iroquoian-like longhouses in large, palided villages- and in mortuary practice: simple empty graves of the Shenks Ferry period versus cemeteries containing a large amount of mortuary furniture. The potential for research for this prehistoric to proto-historic change has already been demonstrated in the degree of interest this site has generated for those interested in the differing adaptations these two cultures represented (cf. Cadzow 1936; Witthoft 1959; Casselberry 1971; Smith 1970; Smith and Graybill 1977).

In addition to the above question of pre- to proto-historic changes in adaptation, the Shultz-Funk Site may hold the key for interpretation of events leading to the acculturation of Northeastern tribes in general. The Shultz component reflects the ever increasing degree of European influence, in the form of trade goods, that enter the economic system during the Susquehannock period. This component, dated at 1575-1595 (Kinsey 1959), is one of the earliest with evidence for European contact and trade in the Northeast, and may provide information bearing on early European-Indian contacts and trade networks.

Finally, the Shultz-Funk Site may provide information on the ways in which a prehistoric people populate and adapt to a new region. This site may be the first Susquehannock village in Southeastern Pennsylvania, and this new adaptation may be evidenced in changes in settlement pattern, social organization, and diet, all of which may be studied with respect to the Site.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1.3

Quadrangle name Safe Harbor, Pa.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

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

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

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ira C. Beckerman

organization

date 9/4/80

street & number 630 Humphrey Court #202

telephone 717-545-5698

city or town Harrisburg

state Pennsylvania

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

ED WEINTRAUB, State Historic
title Preservation Officer

date

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Affest:

date

Chief of Registration

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