

HMPS

Quarterly Newsletter

2016 1st Issue

Haldeman Mansion
Preservation Society

230 Locust Grove Road
Bainbridge, PA 17502



The birthplace of Professor Samuel Steman Haldeman, an internationally recognized naturalist, philologist, and linguist. He “epitomized the early 19th Century generation of scholars, who advanced American science and letters to a position of true cultural independence from Europe” (Sorenson).

The Haldeman Mansion Annual Meeting

The Haldeman Mansion Annual Meeting will be held
Sunday, April 10th at 2PM at the mansion.

A report of the last year’s doings as well as a review of the
new roof will be discussed.

The Board election will take place at the meeting.

Also, guest speaker Nancy Landis will speak on colonial
clothing, the qualities of wool, and the traditional meth-
ods of processing wool and flax into yarn and thread.

Weather permitting, she will bring a lamb from her flock.

Light refreshments will follow the meeting.

Contact Elaine at 717-426-3794 with questions.

Lecture and Investigation

Jason Love is Scotland's official expert on the paranormal and he is coming all the way from Scotland for one night only. Jason studied at the Vatican and his research and case studies have landed in many newspapers and magazines. Jason has written several books on some of his residential cases and will be sharing his knowledge and stories with us. Don't miss this opportunity to come meet with him, take photos, and purchase some of his books.

On **April 22nd** there will be two events. From 7:00 PM to 11:00 PM, Jason will be hosting the lecture and meet and greet. Tickets are \$20 for this event and include refreshments. Starting at 11:00 PM (after the lecture), Jason will be taking guest on a real private investigation throughout the mansion. Tickets for this event are \$20 and are limited. You can attend either a single event or both for a joint price of \$40.

Call Lora Shirey at 717-424-5286 for reservations and tickets



Upcoming Events

Annual Meeting - April 10th, 2PM

Jason Love Investigation - April 22nd, 7PM–2AM

Sunday Open Houses - May–October, 1PM–4PM

Strawberry Festival - June 5th, 12PM–4PM

Come out for our delicious strawberries and great music by the river!

Victorian Tea - July 16th, 4PM–6PM

A traditional tea served by historically dressed wait staff in our very own dining room.

Geology & Archeology Walk - August 13th, 10AM

Learn more about the area while walking with host Jeri Jones.

Tavern Dinner - September 10th, 4PM–6:30PM

Enjoy a historic meal with traditionally dressed servers and entertainment from James Buchanan.

Apple Fall Festival - October 9th, 12PM–4PM

Celebrate the fall with apple-themed desserts and activities.

Kristkindle Mart - November 5th, 9AM–3PM

Held at the Bainbridge Fire Hall, our annual craft fair lets you support the mansion while doing some holiday shopping.



Locust Grove's Native American Heritage

By Dale Good

The Native American Heritage of Locust Grove has been explored by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, the Franklin & Marshall University, Millersville University, and Temple University. Their findings suggest a substantial portion, if not the complete range, of Native American history in the Lower Susquehanna River Valley can be chronicled at Locust Grove.

Archaeologists often disagree when it comes to assigning a certain Native American culture and dates to excavated sites and artifacts. They will readily tell you, their field of study is not an exact science. In the case of Locust Grove, however, all agree, it was a favored locality by pre-historic and historic groups, that three Native American cultures had a presence at Locust Grove from as early as 1000 AD until 1743.

Prehistoric Period

Shenks Ferry People

Archaeologists have reported the discovery of three Shenks Ferry villages on the original Locust Grove land patent (466 acres) which stretched from the southeastern edge of Bainbridge to just southeast of the Haldeman Mansion and northeast from the river to Stackstown, encompassing the present day Nissley Winery and abutting the village of Stackstown.

These three villages are believed by some archaeologists to have been established sequentially within the three assigned phases of this culture's presence in the Lower Susquehanna River Valley. They are known as the Brandt Site (Blue Rock Phase AD 1000-1200), the Mohr Site (Lancaster Phase AD 1200-1400) and Locust Grove Site (Funk Phase AD 1400-1500).

The Brandt Site (36LA5) 1/ is located across the Conoy Creek from the Haldeman Mansion south of the Bainbridge Cemetery. The Mohr Site, also south of the cemetery (36LA39), is thought to be northeast of





the Brandt Site, but have some overlap with it. Some archaeologists believe they are the same village, however, older artifacts discovered at the Brandt site lead some to give it a separate, older identity.

The Haldeman Mansion straddles the Locust Grove Site (36LA90). The northern most edge of the village is to the north of the mansion's driveway. The southern most edge is to the immediate southeast of the mansion.

The Brandt Site, perhaps one of the first settlements in the Lower Susquehanna River Valley, would have been occupied at a time when villages were small unprotected encampments. The later Mohr Site suggests the advent of security concerns as it was surrounded by an oval palisade. The Locust Grove Site is thought to have been occupied at a time when the warlike Susquehannocks were moving rapidly into the Lower Susquehanna River Valley. It was protected by a double palisade.

There is little known of these people, as they disappeared before the arrival of the Europeans. There is no evidence of what they called themselves, or what others called them. They are named after the site where their culture was first discovered in Lancaster County's Conestoga Township.

Each of these three villages would have relied, in part, on the confluence of the Conoy Creek and Susquehanna River for their livelihoods and many of their day-to-day activities. One or more of these village sites may have been occupied more than once.

Continued on Next Page



Locust Grove Heritage Continued

Historic Period

Susquehannock

The Susquehannock are believed to have begun moving with permanency into the Lower Susquehanna River Valley by 1550. One of the first recorded accounts of their contact with Europeans was in 1608 on the Chesapeake Bay with Captain John Smith of the Virginia Colony. The map he drew with the assistance of the Susquehannock indicated a village named Quadroque. Some archaeologists believe this could have been the Susquehannock village now known as the Billmeyer (Quarry) Site (36LA10) which lies about 1,000 yards to the southwest of the Mansion. This is far from certain, as some archaeologists believe the occupation at Billmeyer was no earlier than 1635. Unfortunately, the Billmeyer Site was obliterated by the J.E. Baker Company's mining operations in the first half of the 20th Century.

A few Archaeologists in recognizing the abundance of Susquehannock artifacts on the river terraces from Billmeyer to Bainbridge do not rule out the possibility of a Susquehannock Village within Bainbridge's boundaries or at the Mohr site. Could Quadroque have been at one of these locations?

While the Shenks Ferry are thought to have been a peaceful people and are known as early agriculturists, the Susquehannock were war-like, aggressive and are thought to have moved into the Lower Susquehanna River Valley to take control of the fur trade with Europe.

For a period of time they were very successful in wresting the fur trade away from other Native American groups. By 1600, their population in the Lower Susquehannock River Valley is estimated at 5-7,000. The population of the Billmeyer Site is placed at 900. Warfare and disease eventually led to their demise. About 1680 those remaining were forced south by the Iroquois.





By 1700 their numbers were estimated at about 700, including some who returned north, about 1690, to form Conestoga Town in Lancaster County's Manor Township.

Piscataway/Conoy

The Piscataway 2/, as the Susquehannock, met with John Smith in 1608 when he explored the Chesapeake Bay area. They were displaced from Maryland to the present day District of Columbia area when the Susquehannock first moved into the Lower Susquehanna River Valley and expanded their fur trade hegemony south, beyond the Pennsylvania border.

The demise of the Susquehannock left a vacuum that the Iroquois wanted filled, they wanted help in monitoring the rapid advances of the European immigrants and perhaps the activities at Conestoga Town, as well. The Piscataway were given an opportunity to help fill this need at a treaty signing in Philadelphia with William Penn, the Iroquois and other tribes. With the approval of the Iroquois, and under their protection, they moved north into the Lower Susquehanna River Valley around 1712.

It is believed they first settled in the Washington Boro area and then around 1718 moved further north to present day Locust Grove. Their Chief Old Sac informed the Pennsylvania Governor, years later, that when they moved up the river to Conoytown, "the Indians of the Six Nations came down and made their fire, and all great men declared the fire of their kindling to be a token of their approval". In 1743 they left Conoytown as European immigrants increasingly settled around them and the game population dwindled.

Continued on Next Page



Locust Grove Heritage Continued

The people of the Piscataway nation's population in Maryland has been estimated at about 2,500 in 1632. Their numbers are estimated to have dwindled to about 300 in 1697. The population of Conoytown has been estimated at about 130.

The Conoy's time at Conoytown is known as the refuge phase in Eastern Pennsylvania. By this time, the structure of the Native American communities that existed upon the arrival of the first Europeans had been radically altered, some Native Americans moved on, those who stayed joined together and in some cases formed refugee communities that consisted of members of different tribes. Conoytown is thought to have included members of other groups.

Eleven years after the Conoy's departure, the Pennsylvania Colony experienced the onset of the French & Indian War (1754-1763), a war which left its mark on several Locust Grove Scot-Irish owners 3/. In December 1763 a company of Scot-Irish men from Paxton, Hanover and Donegal townships massacred the remaining Conestoga Indians, the last vestige of a Native American presence that spanned about 800 years in the Lower Susquehanna River Valley.

1/ The archaeological sites discussed in this article are identified by name and their Smithsonian or trinomial system nomenclature, where the number 36 identifies them as being in Pennsylvania, LA as being in Lancaster County and the remaining digits identifying the specific site according to order of being discovered and/or registered. Registration was initiated in the early 1930's.

2/ When the Piscataway moved north into Pennsylvania, they came to be known by an Anglicized version of their Iroquoian name, Conoy.

3/ Locust Grove's Colonial Heritage, including the possibility of a Locust Grove, Scot-Irish owner's involvement in the Conestoga Massacre will be explored in our Spring Newsletter. John Galbraith, Jr. patented the Locust Grove property in 1744 and sold it to his uncle James Galbraith in 1757. John was a fur trader and suffered great financial losses during the French & Indian War. James sold Locust Grove to John's son-in-law's brother, Patrick Work, in 1760. Patrick lost Locust Grove to foreclosure in 1767. James and Patrick served as Lieutenant Colonels in the French & Indian War.

Questions? Dale can be contacted at dale_good@hotmail.com



Amazon Smile

Do you shop on Amazon.com?

The HMPS is now part of AmazonSmile

Go to smile.amazon.com

Sign in to your account,

Search “Haldeman Mansion,”

Choose “Haldeman Mansion Preservation Society” as your charity,

And Shop Away!

Amazon will then donate 0.5% of the price of your eligible purchases to HMPS.





HALDEMAN MANSION PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INC.
2015-2016

OFFICERS

President	Elaine Jackson elainekjackson@centurylink.net	717.426.3794
Vice President	Keith Shearer keithshearer@rocketmail.com	717.419.0208
Recording Secretary	Lora Shirey faithparanormal@yahoo.com	717.424.5286
Corresponding Secretary	Ken Beard kenbeard17502@yahoo.com	717.367.0248
Treasurer	Richard Keeseey sprucecpa@aol.com	717.367.6010

DIRECTORS

Dale Good	dale_good@hotmail.com	717.426.2099
Gina Mariani	mayorgigi@aol.com	717.278.8484
Tina Mark	conoyindian3@yahoo.com	717.416.2166
Kyle Shearer	kyleshearer73@gmail.com	717.419.0207
James Stauffer	jimimi82@comcast.net	717.569.2155

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

Hannah Ruby ~ hannahnicole@centurylink.net

WEBSITE

www.haldeman-mansion.org



NEW or RENEWAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

2016

Name _____	Circle Your Amount
	Contributing \$20
Address _____	Family \$30
	Supporting \$40
_____	Sustaining \$50
	Benefactor \$100
Telephone _____	Patron \$500
	Corporate \$1000
Email _____	Heating Fund _____
Heating Donation (HONOR or MEMORY) of: _____ \$ _____	

Donations made to the Haldeman Mansion Preservation Society, Inc. are tax deductible under section 501 C (3) of the Internal Revenue Service. The official registration of the Haldeman Mansion Preservation Society, Inc. may be obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of State by calling toll free, within Pennsylvania, 1-800-732-0999. Registration does not imply endorsement.

RETURN WITH YOUR CHECK TO:

HMPS

PO BOX 417

BAINBRIDGE PA 17502

Volunteers are the lifeblood of this organization and we need all who can help in maintaining and restoring this beautiful property full of history. Please express your area of interest.

I am willing to (Check all that apply):

Serve on an event committee _____ Help at events _____ Donate food items for events _____ Help paint _____ Carpentry Repairs _____
Do other repairs _____ Help with cleaning inside _____ Clean up yard _____
Do research & help with exhibits _____ Help write grant requests _____
Serve as volunteer contact (call volunteers to schedule hours) _____

IF YOU GET THIS NEWSLETTER BY EMAIL

PRINT THIS PAGE TO PAY YOUR DUES or MAKE A DONATION



Haldeman Mansion Preservation Society

PO Box 417

Bainbridge, PA 17502

ADDRESS SERVICES REQUESTED

NONPROFIT
ORGANIZATION
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
LANCASTER, PA
PERMIT NO. 601