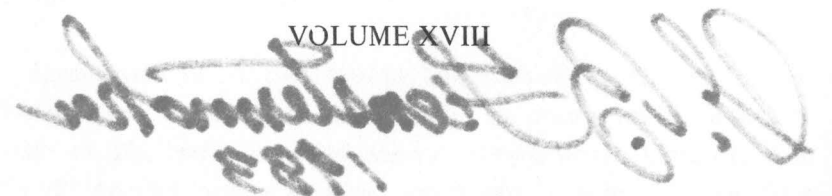


SPANISH MATERIAL  
OF THE  
OLDER SUSQUEHANNA SITES

*New Material*  
Companion to Archaeological  
Research Series

VOLUME XVIII

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Gerald B. Fenstermaker". The signature is written over the printed text "VOLUME XVIII" and "By: Gerald B. Fenstermaker".

By: Gerald B. Fenstermaker

## PREFACE

History, a *full* account of the past. Where there are no written records, how does a full account of the past become known?

Most of the civilizations of the past, as do the present ones, leave monuments and debris of everyday life. Where there is a mingling of cultures there are traces of borrowing in the use of ordinary articles. Presently, we use or have access to "artifacts of the future" from Eastern and Western Europe, the Orient, South America, Mexico, virtually from the entire world.

In the Indian civilizations of the United States, Mexico and South America, we know extensive trading was accomplished. The knowledge came through excavations of occupation sites which yielded artifacts. Those artifacts in one site or area would include objects found in sites at great distances. Those objects in a local find would not be indigenous to the local culture.

One can only assume the Indians were similar to us, in one respect; the interest shown in the unique, strange or unknown article possessed by another. The acquisition of a "prize" article would become uppermost in one's mind. We now find the means to pay for what one wants—the Indian would trade for the article, or take it in war, or a raid.

In addition to the excavations, the written record has provided knowledge of the Indian civilizations by presenting a picture of ways of life, crafts, war and domestic implements, therefore if an "odd" artifact occurs in a site there can be substantiation of a trade occurring through the written record.

G. B. Fenstermaker  
1983

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Through written records and their interpretation Cristoforo Colombo's voyages are traced and verified; likewise the conquering by the Spanish of Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America.

Artifacts of Spanish manufacture have been uncovered throughout the lands Spain took for her own. We know of the Spanish occupation of these lands by the written records, therefore it is not surprising to find Spanish manufactured articles.

Is it beyond the bounds of reason to doubt these Spanish articles of trade were not in turn traded or taken in wars, and are now to be found in areas not directly occupied or traversed by the Spaniards?

DeSoto, in his three year expedition (1539-42) traversed what is now Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, South through Alabama, North through Mississippi to discover the Mississippi River.

The penetration as far North as Tennessee certainly does not rule out trade along the "Great Warpath", extending from Creek Country in Alabama and Georgia to the Cherokee of Eastern Tennessee, with the Chesapeake Branch extending to Virginia, Pennsylvania and Northward.

Another distinct possibility for trade would be found in the attempt to establish a colony in 1526, along the New River, North Carolina, by Luis Vasquez de Ayllon. The colony was in existence two years before being abandoned.

Drawing on the experience of other colonists and the conquerors, it would not be unreasonable for de Ayllon to include trade items in his resources.

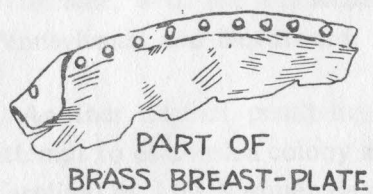
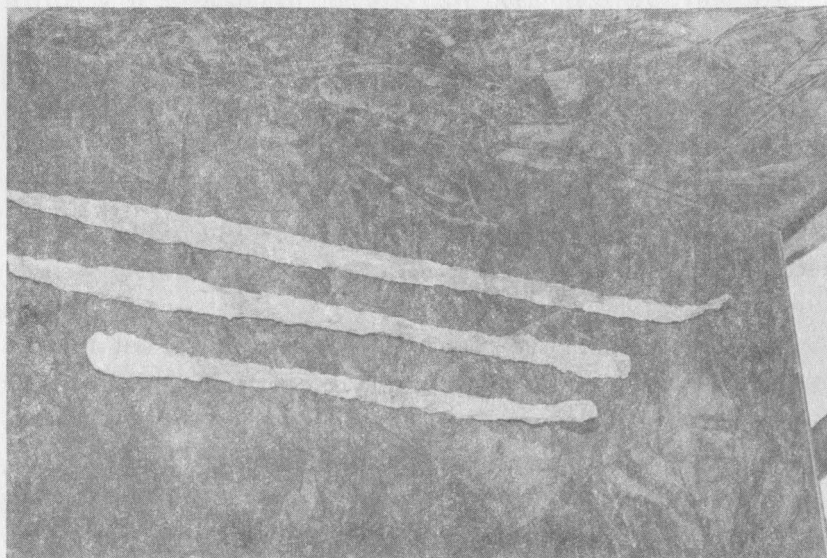
In 1609, Captain John Smith of the Jamestown Colony, was amazed to see groups of Indians passing his boat carrying European materials. Were these items traded at the New River Colony or, perhaps in abandoning the colony the settlers left behind unwanted or unuseable household items.

Throughout the sixty years, Gerald B. Fenstermaker excavated four sites and located many other sites; the yield has produced beads and other artifacts Mr. Fenstermaker believes to be of Spanish origin. These artifacts are here presented to stimulate your thoughts and perhaps provide data for a more complete understanding of the past.

A *full* account of the past is likely not possible, but an open mind to explore all possibilities may present us all with a *fuller* account of the past.

## Spanish Type Swords

24" in length—each sword contains a full length bleeder track in the center of the blade.



This breast plate, excavated on an historic Iroquoian site, was made of brass. The small copper lugs or pegs, extended, were for lacing together in the front with rawhide laces. Site, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.



## Copper Bracelet

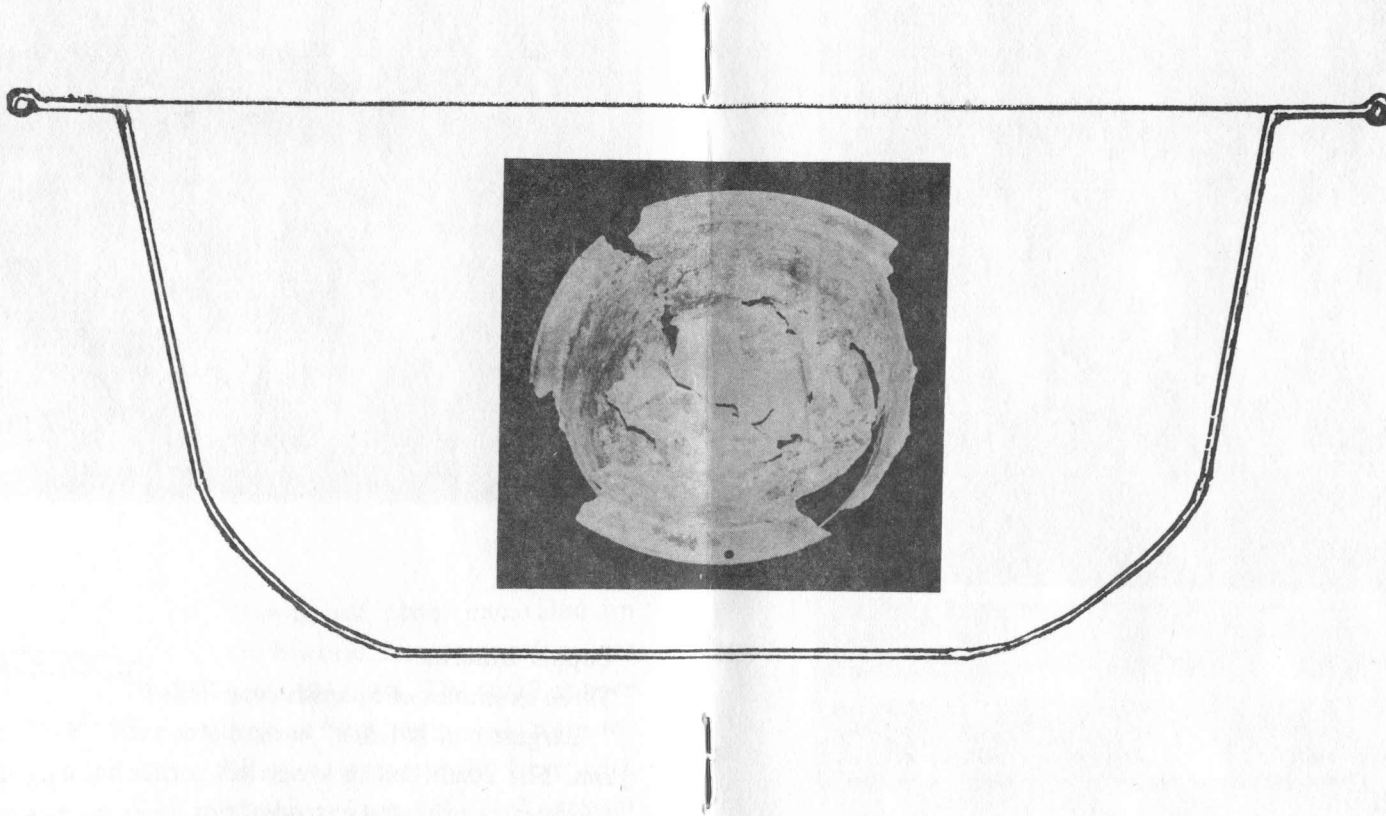
Three examples of Spanish type bells.

Largest bell is 1 5/8" in diameter with 1 7/8" in diameter raised rim. The small bell in lower left corner has a design of two incised bands rather than an extruded rim.

## Spanish Type Kettle

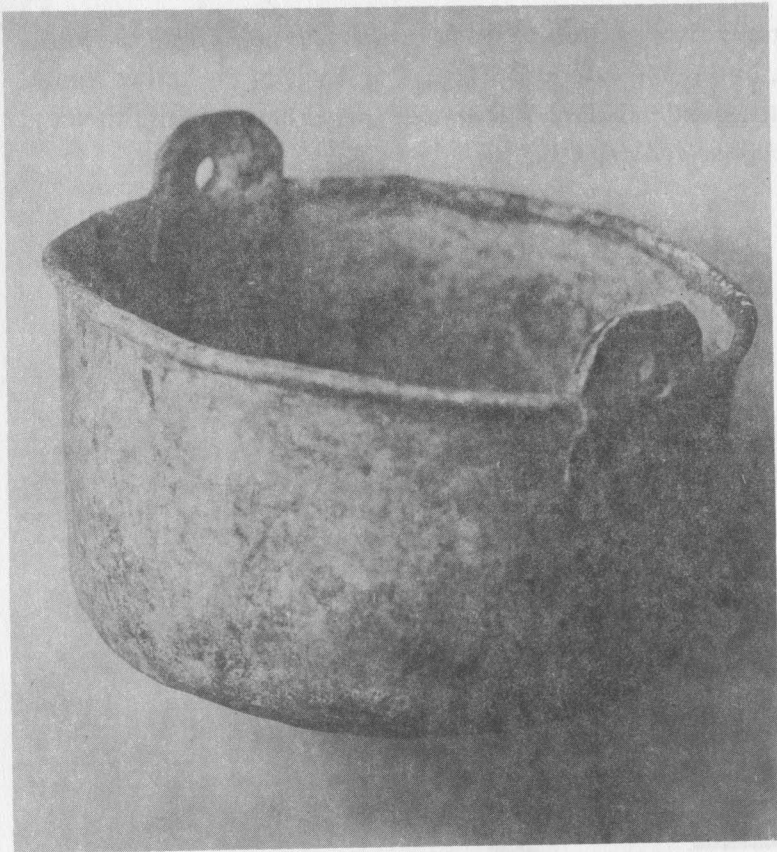
Line drawing of cutaway showing exact size and manufacture of brass kettle. Flange and kettle of one construction, with edges of flange terminating in a roll.

Various sizes of Spanish dishes were made in exactly the same shape, having the extended flange. The flange of the kettles would hold the heat and allow the heat to spread more evenly, thereby speeding the cooking process.



Silver kettles of this type recovered from several sunken ships located in the Caribbean. These silver kettles also had the same style flange.

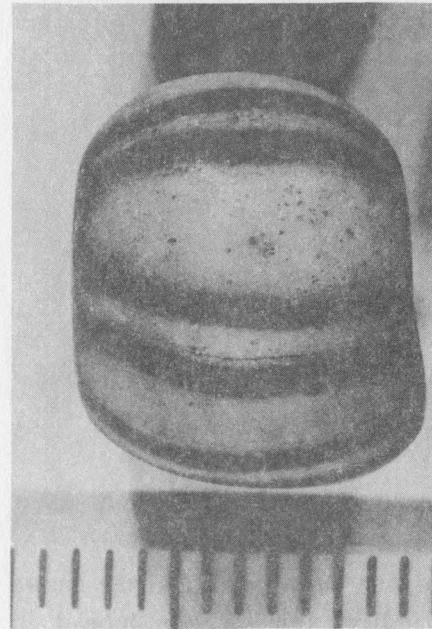
This photo denotes exact conditions of the kettle when unearthed. Note hole in flange, in center of lower portion of flange extending from rim.



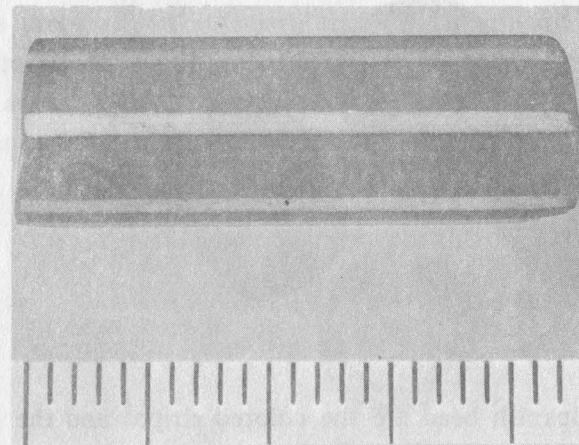
### Spanish Kettle

Bail flanges straddle the rim, having one rivet in lower part, allowing the bail to pass through the upper part of flange only, not through the body of the kettle. This kettle was identified as Spanish.

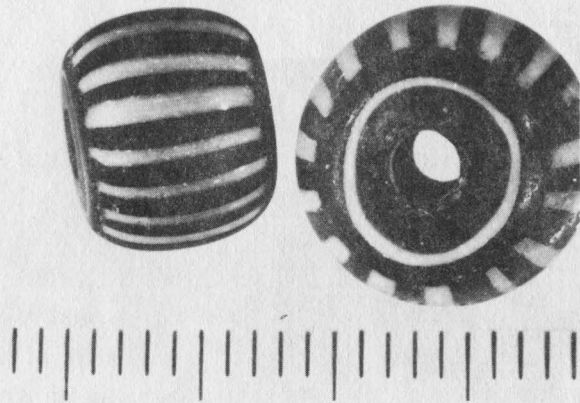
### Rare Spanish Beads



12 mm diameter  
10 mm length  
Yellow with black and white stripes; brick red core—bold colors are indicative of rare Spanish type bead. Only one of this kind found in Lancaster Co., Pa. sites leads to the belief it came North with other rare Spanish type beads.

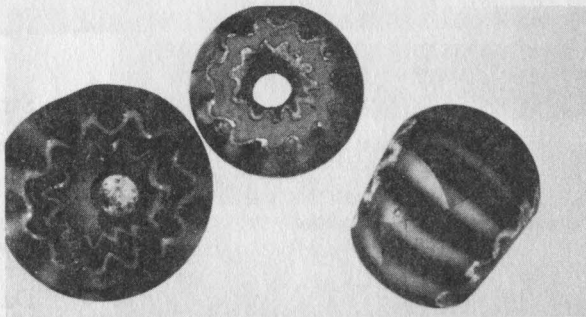


Straw Bead—  
Nueva Cadiz  
Type.  
5 mm diameter  
22 mm length  
Dark blue with six white stripes.



10 mm diameter  
9 mm length

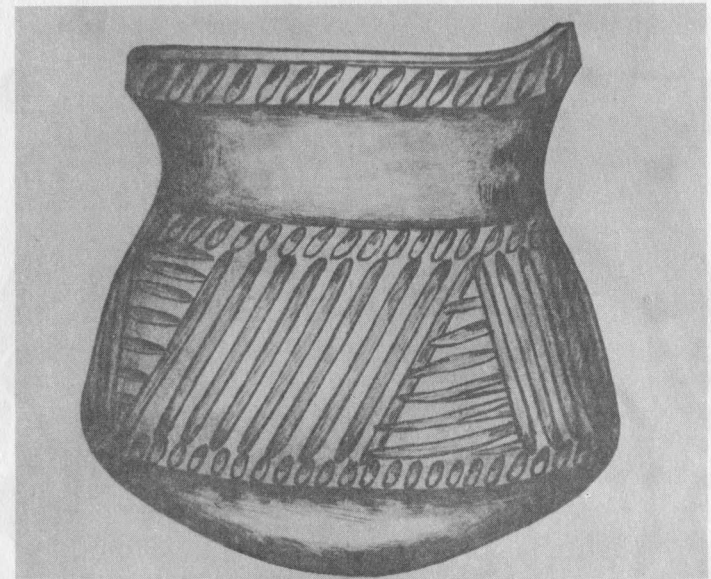
Dark blue with sixteen white stripes. Note the uneven thickness of the white end-stripe and of the body stripes. A comparison of the white end-stripe on this bead, the straw beads and the Nueva Cadiz beads are of a similarity to indicate this is a Spanish bead.



#### Star Bead Variation

Indications of a Spanish bead are the colored stripes and the narrower width of the stripes.

#### Huron Bowl



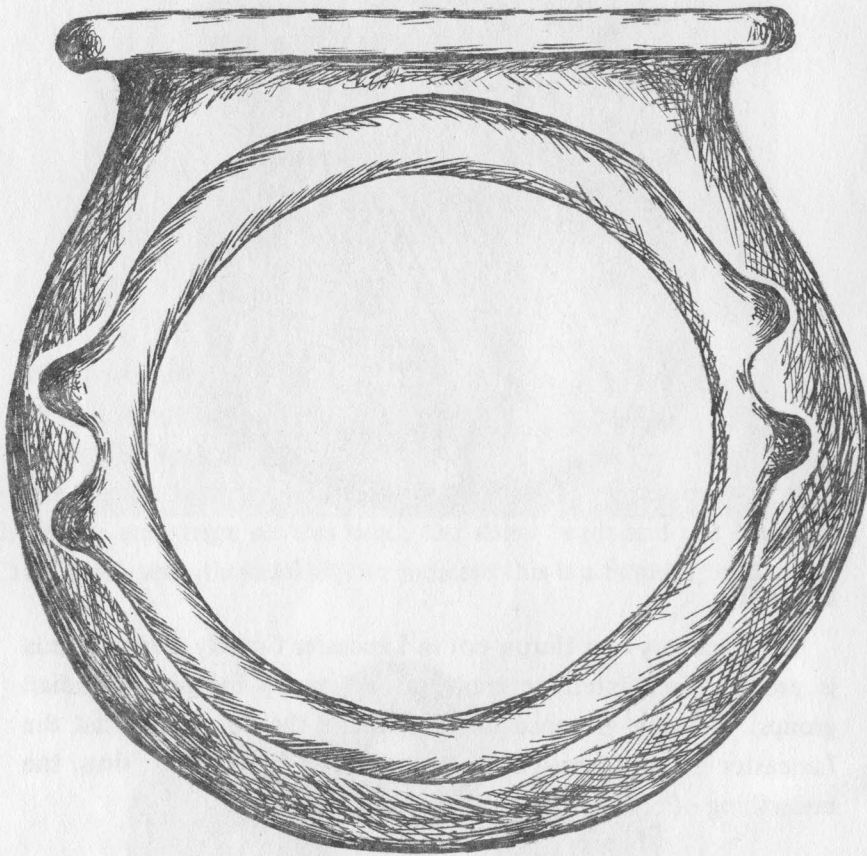
#### Daisy Site

The discovery of a Huron pot in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania is proof of an extensive trade carried on by indigenous Indian groups. This one instance of trade raises the possibility that the Lancaster County site was a crossroads for trade items; thus, the unearthing of Spanish artifacts is not beyond belief.



Nose Ring

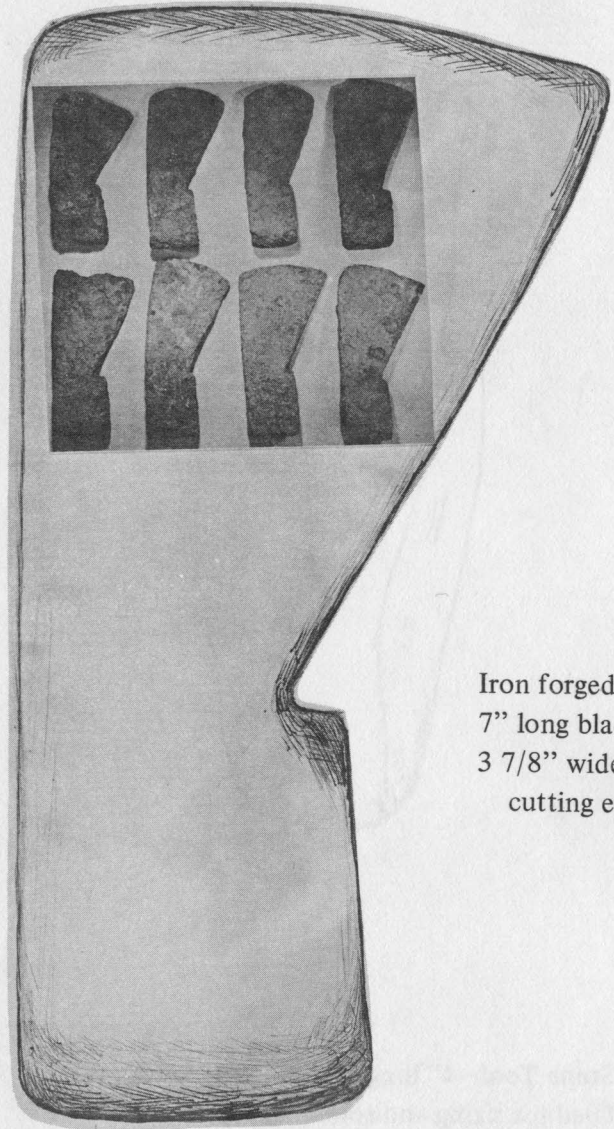
Rare Clay Bowl



Pot—5 1/2" height, 5 5/8" diameter

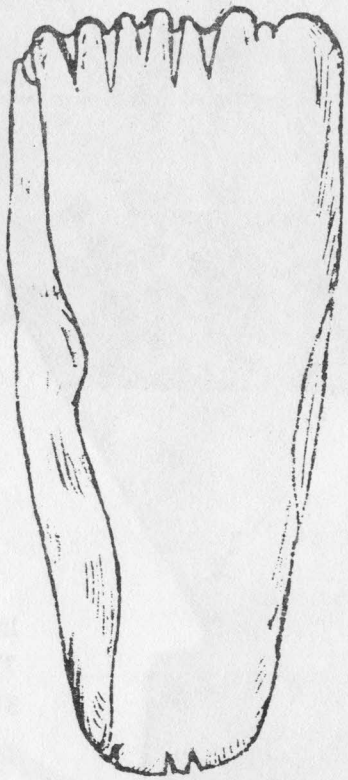
Inset—Outside diameter of rim 4 1/2"

Cuts in rim used for rawhide handles to support the weight while transporting contents.



Iron forged axe.  
7" long blade  
3 7/8" wide  
cutting edge.





**Stone Tool**—4" long, 1 5/8" wide at widest part.  
Used for sizing and rounding rawhide.