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Algonkian Sites of Westmoreland and Fayette Counties, Pennsylvania

By Robert M. Engberg.

Supplement by George S. Fisher.

INTRODUCTION

Before the season opened it was hoped that one or two promising sites could be investigated rather intensively, but since that was to be impossible, it was decided to continue the survey where it had been stopped the year before. In fact the reconnaissance of 1929, while yielding much of importance, did not cover the two counties adequately, and this was proposed for the 1930 expedition.

It may be recalled that during the previous season two major sites were explored. These were Fuller's Hill near Perryopolis and the Fullerton Farm near Rilton. Whenever necessary, a comparison of the characteristics of these sites and of those investigated this year will appear. The comparative data that has served to identify the various sites of Westmoreland and Fayette Counties as Algonkian will also be dealt with. No tribal designation has been possible, but it is hoped that a division into smaller units will be possible from the investigation of early documents.

The work of this year differed from that of 1929 principally in the fact that no one site claimed our attention for any length of time. If more of the Indians' life was revealed on one location, it was merely good fortune and not the amount of work or time expended. This was necessary to complete the program before us. But the investigation, however short in one place, did indicate rather conclusively the relative merits of the sites. Some of these should be searched more thoroughly. Ideally all sites should be uncovered in order to reconstruct our Indian history, but there are those that must be put aside in favor of the more promising.

A thorough survey which would have included all sites in Westmoreland and Fayette Counties would not have been possible in the time alloted, nor would it have been greatly

to our interests. This territory was covered by Indian villages large and small, and to investigate all of them would require time and expense. It was of primary importance to locate the largest centers of habitation, and the author firmly believes that this has been done. Whatever sites remain, in view of the exhaustive inquiries, must be of a minor character and probably related culturally to the larger villages.

Indian settlements have been found as far south as the West Virginia border and north to the limits of Westmoreland County. Chestnut Ridge rises abruptly to the east and effectually stopped any large Indian movements. On the western margin, which is on the eastern side of the Monongahela River, there are sites in abundance. The supposition would be that the Indians occupying the two counties lived and traded with those of the territory to the north, west, and south. Such indeed is the case. Pots-herds and surface indications from Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and from the upper Monongahela River in West Virginia—that is, to the north and south of the area in question—have convinced the author that the territory of the Westmoreland and Fayette Indians must be greatly extended. The same opinion is derived from many burial objects that the author has seen from Greene, Washington, and Allegheny Counties which lie to the west and northwest. The investigations in Westmoreland and Fayette Counties, it is hoped, will be the nucleus for a further Upper Ohio Valley research.

It is regretted that the river bottom sites of the two counties could not be explored, but that day is past, due to the development of mills and coal works along the more ideal waterfronts. However, Mr. George Fisher of Finleyville, who has been actively associated with the work of the last two seasons, had the interest and foresight years ago to gather data on these numerous locations. The writer has questioned him carefully on these, and also on some that remain in Washington and Allegheny Counties on the Monongahela River, and will include his notes as addenda to this report.

Many of the shell forms that have been recovered have been studied by Dr. S. T. Brooks of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh. Some of the finer specimens are of
undoubted Gulf of Mexico origin, which is evidence at least that trade relations existed with the Indians far to the south. Actual traversing of this southward course by the Indians of Southwestern Pennsylvania is not implied, nor is it probable, but they nevertheless must have had some knowledge of their kinsmen on the Gulf Coast. The same trend of thought applies to the discovery, in 1929, of a number of hammered and rolled copper objects, for copper is not native to the country. These were not as prominent as have been the gulf forms, but they nevertheless indicate some commerce and probably knowledge of Indian groups some distance away. It may be added here that nothing of a post-Columbian nature has been found anywhere. Perhaps the source of this native copper was Keweenaw Point in the Upper Michigan peninsula, although some very small native copper deposits are now known to exist in the eastern part of the United States. Whether or not the pre-Columbian Indians knew of these is questionable. It is possible that the copper may have been derived from the glacial drift which lies north of the area, but this cannot be substantiated. However, it is known that the Lake Superior ores were not strangers to the Indians of the lakes region even before the coming of the French, and specimens from there may quite conceivably have drifted from hand to hand into the Upper Ohio Valley. We are confident at least that there was an extended trade with the south, and in view of this, relations with the Indians of the north-west would not be impossible nor even improbable.

There is also the possibility that the aborigines of this territory had contacts with the Iroquois, for certain Iroquoian characteristics have been observed. However, the main body of the data points to a well integrated Algonkian background. Historical sources inform us that at a time early in the white colonization of Canada and the

2. Dana describes native copper as occurring throughout the red sandstone region of the eastern United States. It is found sparingly in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and more abundantly in New Jersey. Fair sized deposits are known at Ducktown, Tennessee; Cornwall, Pennsylvania; and at Franklin, New Jersey.

eastern states, the Algonkians who ranged about the Iroquois territory were almost completely subjugated by them. But the investigation of the Indian sites of Westmoreland and Fayette Counties has revealed comparatively little that was suggestive of the Iroquois. Therefore we may assume for the present that our Algonkians antedated the period of oppression. In other words they lived in Western Pennsylvania before 1620 or thereabouts. We may be reminded again that not one colonial trade article has been found, which gives greater authority to the placing of an early date on the sites investigated. Wherever the Jesuits and traders went, there will be found trinkets which they gave or traded to the Indians and which in the course of events became scattered among the people. As to the maximum age of these sites nothing can be said at the moment.

While the aboriginal culture of Westmoreland and Fayette Counties has been designated as Algonkian, there are yet a number of features that do not correspond to the Algonkian patterns of Arthur C. Parker and Alanson Skinner. But these need not necessarily be regarded as alien. In some cases they may mean contact with the Iroquois or other groups. In others they can be quite logically explained as natural variations and developments within the group. The Algonkian people were widespread and of necessity lived in differing geographical areas. As a result they must have been out of touch with most of their blood kin, which, however, would not preclude their retention of most of the basic forms of an original mode of life. Parker and Skinner gathered their information from Algonkian sites in New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and the coastal region, and we can therefore interpret much of the known difference not otherwise accounted for, as that of normal local development.

With the subject whose larger ramifications depend on a minute detail, there is always the problem of presentation. There will be those interested only in the broader significances and summary results, while others will look immediately for the data by which these conclusions have been reached. While both viewpoints are inevitably present in the mind of the investigator as inseparable parts of one problem, it has seemed best for the purpose of this paper to isolate the two categories as much as possible for the convenience of the reader.

3. The Jesuit Relations, of about 1620 on.
BURIALS

FINLEY'S HILL—Near Webster, Pa.; Westmoreland County.

Burial No. 18. (Fig. 1) An adult male whose height was approximately 69 inches. The body had been placed in a pit on the northeast slope of the hill away from the hill top village. Although on the side of the hill, the pit, which was just large enough to accommodate the body, was dug so that the deceased could lie horizontally. Accordingly the depth from surface to feet was 24 inches, and to the head 19 inches. The pit was 30 inches wide and 39 inches long. The body headed South 75 degrees East and faced north.

This burial had quite evidently been disturbed. The right tibia and fibula, and the left femur, tibia, fibula, and pelvis were missing, while much of the remaining lower body was out of normal order. However, since the upper portion was untouched, we may suppose that the digging was done by farmers while prospecting for sandstone. Much of the hill top has been treated in this manner.

The ground above the body was a heterogeneous mixture of mussel shells, charcoal, animal bones, pot sherds, and fish scales. No signs of a concentrated fire were apparent.

A fine grained sandstone pipe, wedge shaped at the bottom and bearing roughly incised drawings on the two broad sides, was uncovered at the mouth. One of the drawings is suggestive of a straddling man. The pipe is 2 inches long, and at the top is % inch by 1½ inches. A dark tobacco stain is visible in the bowl which is uniformly drilled.

An antler tip, 6¾ inches long and % inches wide at the base, which had been fire hardened to a rich ebony black lay at the side of the right femur. (Plate V). 4 Spiral scratches on its entire lower surface indicate that it was used as a drill at least, although its position at the side of the leg suggests that it may also have been a personal weapon. The inutile end of the piece was only roughly finished as is the case with most of the antler and bone implements found in this territory.

A well cut bird bone bead, 1½ inches long, was found at the mid point of the right humerus. This bead may well have been worn as an ornament around the biceps, but it is equally possible that it was placed in the grave during the burial ritual.

Burial No. 19. (Fig 2) An adult male of about 66 inches height. The face was west and the body headed South 30 degrees East. The knees were flexed to within 6 inches of the chest. The left hand was flexed under the head, while the right hand was in front of the face. The pit which was 32 inches long and 20 inches

4 The effigy pipe shown in this figure was found in 1929.
wide was dug out of the sandstone ledge that outcrops on the southwest side of the hill to a depth of 22 inches. The hole for this grave was bounded by vertical sides, and only as much stone as was necessary was dug out. The bones lay on clean sandstone.

Whereas there was no evidence of a burial fire with the other skeletons on Finley's Hill, the upper side of the head and face of Burial No. 19, and in particular the right supra-orbital area and the right temple, bore unmistakable marks of fire.

A used antler tip, the type implement probably used in chipping flint, lay at the right side of the occiput. A rough discoidal without perforation was 6 inches in front of the face and next to the right hand. It is 1½ inches in diameter.

Burial No. 20. An infant less than a year old lay flexed at the bottom of an irregularly round pit which was about 6 feet in diameter and 18 inches deep. The skeleton headed South 30 degrees East. A ground hog had burrowed into the burial taking away with it the skull and the upper part of the left side. However, the feet, legs, pelvis, lower vertebrae, and right hand and arm were left intact. No burial objects were found, although it is possible that the ground hog had also taken with it something from the usually productive part of the body. In the pit was a general mass of refuse with shells predominating. Over two hundred mussel shells were scattered through the pit. There was also much ash and charcoal but the skeleton was not charred.

The fact that the pit was so much larger than that necessary to bury even an adult, indicates that the child was buried in a refuse pit. The character of the debris which individualized the mussel shell more than the typical camp refuse did, also points to this conclusion.

Burial No. 21. A young female of about 18 years lay in a pit on the eastern slope of the hill. The skeleton was covered by 12 irregularly shaped sandstone slabs which averaged 8 inches by 8 inches. These had been placed directly on the body covering, which the body presumably had, and by their direct weight had crushed the skull and in fact even the long bones. The pit floor was horizontal, its distance from the surface being at the pelvis 18 inches, and at the head 12 inches. It is of some interest to note that the burials on Finley's Hill were all on the periphery of the hill top and that when they were buried on a slope the heads occupied the shallowest part of the grave, and therefore pointed away from the hill. The length of the pit was 2 feet 10 inches while the width was 2 feet.

The skeleton was heading South 30 degrees East and faced North 60 degrees West. The knees were normally flexed to the breast with the legs superimposed. The left forearm stretched under the left leg and the hand curved around to grasp it. The right hand was flexed to the face but pointed away from it. The
approximate height of this individual was 5 feet 4 inches.

The only artifact encountered in the digging of this grave was a bead made out of bird bone, 1 inch in length. It was found in the dirt above the sandstone slabs and seemed to have no direct relationship to the burial, although it may have been the last minute inspiration of one of the mourners. There was not much shell, sherd, nor other typical camp refuse with this grave.

FRANCIS HILL—near Perryopolis, Pa.; Fayette County.

Burial No. 22. (Fig. 3) An infant of about 3 years located on the north edge of the flat hill top. The body, after being covered with dirt, had been marked with a sandstone slab which was roughly rectangular and was 2½ feet long and 1 foot 10 inches wide. The slab lay horizontally and was 11 inches from the surface. The main axis of the stone was South 30 degrees West which proved to be about the position of the body, it being South 15 degrees West. The face was to the north. The grave was dug in the very resistant blue clay that tops the hill to a depth of 20 inches. It was 16 inches long and 11 inches wide.

The infant lay on its back with the left leg flexed to the sternum but with the right leg only partially flexed. The left hand was flexed to the sternum while the right hand was resting at the neck.

Around the neck and under the chin was a necklace consisting, in the order named, of:

2 drilled fox teeth; 1 drilled cow elk tooth; 1 drilled young bull elk tooth; 1 drilled shell pendant—1 inch long and pear shaped; 1 drilled fox tooth; 1 slate medallion.

The medallion was not drilled as were the other beads but it was notched, giving it an arrow head effect. It was 2 inches long and 1½ inches wide at the top.

Within the skull and beneath it were 33 drilled cylindrical shell sections. From their position it is presumed that they were hair beads, those within the skull having fallen in when the skull finally broke. Each cylinder had been drilled separately and had been cut to an average thickness of ⅛ inch. A few were somewhat thicker, but the diameters were all ¼ inch.

Burial No. 23. (Fig 4) Also located on the north edge of the hill was a very heavy boned aged male. Only nine of his lower teeth remained and absorption had taken place throughout the toothless area. He was approximately 5 feet and 7 inches tall. The body was heading South 30 degrees East and the face was to the northeast.

Both legs were sharply flexed to the chest. The left arm was half flexed to the left knee while the right arm was extended straight and lay between the legs. The burial pit was 34 inches long and 22 inches wide. It descended to the usual depth of 38 inches. The body lay on the undisturbed blue clay that is char-
acteristic of Fuller’s Hill as well. Much of the pure clay that had been thrown out in making the grave, was returned in almost as pure condition.

No artifacts were found with the body itself, but about 8 inches above were scattered three bird bone beads, a crude hammer stone, and a piece of paint. There was a heavy section of charcoal at the feet which we may presume is evidence of a ceremonial fire during interment. In this same area was a concentrated mass of snail shells which, however, were not burned. Bear foot and heel bones were uncovered on the same level as the beads and hammer stone.

Burial No. 24. Located on the hill top near the drop on the west side was a broken sandstone slab covering a small oval pit. No bones were found but its character as a grave is attested by the slab which was of the type usually used in stone burials, by the oval shape of the pit, and by the fact that the stone had broken in the center and fallen 6 inches below its former level. Refuse pits are normally round and are not covered with slabs. The significance of the broken stone is that it must necessarily, from its altered position, once have covered a cavity in the ground. Substantiating this is the 2 inch layer of fire clay that had also broken and dropped with the stone. The slab was roughly worked at the corners and reconstructed measured 2 feet 9 inches in length by 1 foot 10. The long axis was East-West.

Steele’s Hill—near Newell, Pa.; Fayette County.

Burial No. 25. An adult female of about 35 or 40 years. The body was lying on its back, but the knees were flexed to the side of the right arm which was flexed to the face. The left arm was slightly bent but extended between the legs. The position of the skeleton was South 15 degrees East and it faced east. The pit, which was on the edge of the encampment as was that of Burial No. 24. (Fig. 5), the other Steel Hill skeleton, measured 36 inches in length, 17 inches in width, and 21 in depth. The 5 foot 3 inch individual had been squeezed into the pit prepared for it, for the undisturbed clay touched it on all sides. Because of the close quarters, the feet had been thrust out of their normal order with the lower legs.

A perfectly made slender bone awl 6 inches long which had been made from the leg bone of a deer lay just behind and at the same level as the left elbow. The only other article found in direct relation to the skeleton was a broken shell pendant which was at the left heel. A deer scapula and the proximal section of a deer humerus lay 3 inches over the mid section of the left femur, but it is problematical whether we may associate these with the skeleton. Charcoal pieces, some an inch long, were found generally over the body but more particularly at the feet which, however, bore no signs of fire.
Scattered through the dirt above the body were a greater number of artifacts than are usually found in a representative refuse pit, and for this reason appear to be of significance to the burial. They were as follows:

1 crude antler "flint chipper"; 1 bone awl—2½ inches long; 6 bird bone beads ranging from ½ to 1¾ inches in length; 1 drilled marginella apicina bead—a shell from the Gulf Coast of Florida; 1 piece of a well fashioned sandstone discodial; 3 drilled fish spine beads; 1 triangular flint point—¼ inch long; 2 pieces of much used paint; 1 turtle pelvis, highly polished—Mr. Fisher has found these on a number of occasions at the face of a skeleton, as if used as a hair ornament; 1 complete pipe stem of bone—1 ⅛ inches long; 1 broken shell pendant—¾ inch wide and probably ¾ inch long before it was broken.

Probably of lesser significance, but nevertheless of possible importance, are the following articles found through the same upper area:

Pieces of worked turtle shell probably from a cup; fragments of bone beads; fish scales; section of a small shell tempered, cord marked pot, perhaps a child's plaything.

Burial No. 34. (Fig. 5). An adult female of about 5 feet 5 inches height rested 58 feet from Burial No. 25 on the same edge of the village. It was headed east and faced the northwest. The left foot was crowded because of the dimensions of the pit, the right was normal. The legs were flexed as usual, while the arms were partially bent so that the hands met at the pelvis. The burial pit was 46 inches long, 30 inches wide, and 21 inches deep. The sides were perpendicular and the bottom was horizontal.

At the back of the neck 68 apicina shell beads, which have been identified as a specie from the Gulf Coast of Florida, lay in no apparent order. It is probable that they were hair beads. Charcoal was concentrated along the vertebrae and at the hips, but no signs of the bones having been burnt were discernible.

Gillespie Farm—near Brownsville, Pa.; Fayette County.

Burial No. 26. The skeleton was that of an adult male of about fifty years who had without doubt been of a massive build. It was approximately 5 feet 8½ inches in height. The skeleton was heading South 60 degrees East and was facing South 60 degrees West. The knees were flexed sharply to the chest with the heels at the pelvis. The left arm was bent, the elbow resting on the left knee while the left hand was under the head. The right arm was flexed to the front of the chest allowing the right hand to rest at the lower jaw.

The pit which was cut down from a flat surface was 34 inches long and 25 inches wide, but at the head it was 19 inches deep, or 4 inches above the depth at the pelvis. The lower 5 inches of the pit had been dug out of the shaly sandstone that caps the hill.
Because of the sandy nature of the hill the skeleton was well preserved which may also account for the partial preservation of a small woody mass under the left pelvis. No form could be reconstructed but it is certain that it consisted of wood. With this were several kernels of charred corn and a small rodent incisor, but as to the meaning of this combination under the pelvis we can only conjecture. The skeleton showed no signs of having been burnt, but small pieces of charcoal were prominent at the feet and in the cervical and right scapular areas.

Burial No. 27. The skeleton was that of a woman, and judging from the ossified sagittal suture and the great absorption of the jaws she was of considerable antiquity. Her height was about 5 feet.

As with Burial No. 26, the pit had been dug out of the bed rock. The depth was 16 inches of which 3 inches was hewn out of the stone, and the length and width were 4 feet and 2½ feet. This is one of the few instances where a burial pit is more than large enough to accommodate a folded up body. The skeleton headed South 45 degrees East and faced the West. The legs were flexed to the chest with the heels at the pelvis. The position of the right foot on a horizontal plane, and normal in all respects, indicates that the right leg was flexed upward at burial and only reached its ultimate position as a result of decomposition and upper earth pressure. The right arm was bent at right angles with the hand in front of the body, while the left arm was flexed sharply to bring the hand up to the mouth. The right hand was opened at length and pointed toward the feet. The left hand was also opened at length, lay under the jaw, and pointed toward the right shoulder blade.

A hollowed antler tip arrow point, directed toward the breast, lay at the mid point of the left forearm. A small piece of paint was found among the right ribs. Charred kernels of corn were scattered in the sternal and scapular areas. (Fig. 12) A fragment of deer jaw and a beaver jaw lay directly in front of the left forearm. On the left wrist was found a fish bone, highly polished. A small bird bone bead was under the back of the head. Of particular interest, because of its similarity to the paint burial discovered at Fuller’s Hill in 1929, was the red mottled stain on the posterior sides of the pelvises and sacrum. The custom of burying quantities of paint with a body has not been frequently encountered in this part of the country.

Burial No. 28. (Fig. 6.) This was an aged male of 5 feet 10 inches, a height above the average. The grave differed from the other two found on the Gillespie Farm in that it was not dug out of the sandstone bed rock. The floor, however, was on the stone. The pit was 15 inches deep, 53 inches long, and 30 inches wide.
The body headed North 15 degrees East and faced Southeast. Both legs were flexed to the chest when found, although at burial the legs were probably bent upwards if we may depend on the lone evidence of the normal horizontally placed feet. It was only subsequently that the feet fell to one side if our judgment is correct. During the years the body lay on its back as it had been placed. The right arm was slightly curved to the pelvis, while the left was stretched at length between the legs. Both hands were clenched.

Two inches in back of cervicalis 5, 6, and 7 were 4 drilled bear tusk beads which undoubtedly once served as a necklace. On the proximal end of the manubrium (sternum) was a finely worked and greatly polished turkey bone bead which was ½ inch long. Perhaps this bead was part of the same necklace, but in view of its isolation from the rest we may well suppose that it lay there in another connection.

A number of objects were found in the dirt above the body and in no apparent contact with it, but from their various peculiarities they were rendered conspicuous. They follow: several pieces of worked paint; a number of pieces of worked and baked clay; half a dozen broken beads; several colored river pebbles quite foreign to the hill top; one bird bone bead; one bone drill, 2½ inches long; one large rim sherd, measuring 5 inches by 2 inches, black, shell tempered, and cord marked, the size of which practically precludes accidental interment; many fish scales; many mussel shells; and a dozen or so charred corn kernels. As it is not a property of typical camp refuse to find objects in the dimensions of these, we may with some assurance believe that they were there in the interests of the deceased.

W. P. CRAWFORD FARM—Luzerne Township, Fayette County, Pa.

Burial No. 29. (Fig. 7). An infant of about a year and a half lay in this grave covered by a rough slab of schistose sandstone at a depth of 7 inches. The pit itself was 20 inches deep, 20 inches long, and 15 inches wide. The body headed South 75 degrees East, lay on its back, and faced upward. The knees were flexed to the northeast, while the arms were straight at the sides.

Arranged around the neck, and lying on the breast and abdomen, was a double strand necklace consisting of 418 small shell disc beads, 4 apicina shells rubbed for stringing, 1 small bone bead, and a drilled conch type shell that was derived from the Gulf of Mexico. The conch and apicina shell beads had been strung together at the base of the lower strand and rested near the end of the spine. Like sizes of the shell discs had been grouped together forming a graduated series, the largest of which appeared at the left side of the neck. (Plate V).
The conch shell has been tentatively identified as of the genus *Fasciolaria* although it also resembles *Busycon*. In either case it is native to the Gulf of Mexico or the east coast of Florida. The shell was drilled at the tip of the core. It was 2\% inches long and 1\% inches through the widest section.

The apicina shells had in every case been rubbed open near the top to allow for stringing.

Each shell disc had been drilled separately, judging from the inequalities of the borings. Striations were apparent both on the outside of the beads and in the borings. The diameter of the smallest was \( \frac{3}{16} \) inch, and of the largest \( \frac{5}{8} \) inch. The longest was \( \frac{1}{4} \) inch while the shortest was only \( \frac{13}{2} \) inch in length.

The bone bead was made of bird bone and was \( \frac{3}{16} \) inch long and \( \frac{1}{6} \) inch wide.

An unworked mussel shell lay concavely upward under the skull, which in itself would seem to be of little significance, but it so happened that the skull of Burial No. 30 which rested only 20 inches to the northeast also lay on a mussel shell in a similar position. It seems quite probable that these two burials, exhibiting the same peculiarity as they did and being as close as they were, present a definite burial custom. However, these were the only occurrences of the kind among the thirty-four burials explored in the two seasons.

**Burial No. 30.** Twenty inches to the northeast of Burial No. 29 was another infant of about 2 years, buried at a depth of 9 inches and covered by a slab of sandstone, roughly shaped.

The skeleton was heading South 75 degrees East which is, interestingly enough, the same orientation as that for Burial No. 29. However, it faced the west and lay on its left side. The knees were flexed to the breast with the arms straight to the sides. The burial pit was 19 inches deep, 18 inches long, and 13 inches wide.

At the front of the neck and downward toward the hips were 24 apicina shell beads in no apparent order. The first supposition was that they were hair ornaments, for the rubbings at the tops of the shells were much smaller than those usually found on necklace beads, and could not have been strung with anything coarser than a hair. However, the finding of a number of the beads in the hip region seriously affected the validity of this theory, for it is doubtful whether the hair of such a young child would even come down to the front of the neck. In the face of such objections we must consider other alternatives. Perhaps the shells had formed a necklace, even with the holes as small as they were. Then too, they may have been the ornaments of a covering that was placed on the child at burial. Finally, it is altogether possible that the beads were placed loosely in the grave by some
well-wisher. The presence and possible connotation of the mussel shell under the skull has been commented on in the description of Burial No. 29.


Burial No. 32. (Fig. 8). The grave, which was covered by a sandstone slab at 11 inches, was that of a 5 year old child heading South 15 degrees East. The stone had been placed over a rather hollow grave for it was broken in many places and had caved in at the center. Over the slab was a 2 inch thickness of burnt clay which had also fallen with the stone. This feature suggests the condition found with the empty Burial No. 24 at Francis Hill. The burnt area extended 4 feet north of the grave in a roughly oval manner, which was on the average 5 feet in diameter, and contained nearly a handful of charred beans and wild cherry seeds. The pit itself was 22 inches long, 19 inches wide, and 17 inches deep.

The legs were flexed normally to the breast. The right arm extended in a straight line to the legs, and the left was flexed at right angles to the front of the body. The mandible lay normally in front of the cervical vertebrae, but the head had been twisted around so that the occiput was at the posterior end of the mandible, and the top of the head was directed toward the pelvis. The remaining peculiarity of the skeletal position was that the right ilium (a part of the pelvis) lay under the right side of the face and was therefore 13 inches out of position. All other parts of the skeleton, even to the cervical vertebrae and the rest of the right pelvis, were in rigid order.

No ingenious explanation seems to be necessary to make clear the reason for the unique position of the skull and ilium. It will be recalled that the grave stone when found was broken and had fallen in at the center. For this to have been possible there could only have been air space between the stone and the body. Therefore to explain the head position when uncovered it is only necessary to conceive of the gradually sinking stone pivoting downward on a perhaps raised face. The completion of the settling would find the skull quite out of position. It is perhaps necessary to invoke the aid of field rodents as a contributory factor, but to conceive of the head having been severed from the body by a circumstance during life or in the business of interment is not sound, for each cervical vertebrae, even to the atlas, was in perfectly oriented juxtaposition. The skull, then, assumed its ultimate position after normal decomposition had allowed the atlas to free itself from the basilar condyles of the skull, and after the mandible by the same process had fallen away from its last connections with the skull.
Inasmuch as the lumbar vertebrae, the right femur, and the remaining unossified portions of the right pelvis were in position, the only logical explanation of the straying right ilium seems to lie in rodent activity, which probably happened before the skull reached its final position, for the ilium lay under the right side of the face.

Peculiar as was the position of this skeleton, more perhaps was the fact that the interior of the right parietal lobe of the skull was charred. Therefore the skull was cracked and charred before being covered. It has not been unusual to find that a ceremonial fire attended the burial of an Indian, for it is significant that 8 of the 34 burials have been so distinguished, but no case claiming such a peculiarity as that now noted has been previously found. We are bequeathed two alternatives, either that the child’s head had been cracked in life, or that the fire in its intensity created an abnormal pressure which cracked the skull. The fact that the burial was that of a thin boned child lends itself to the latter theory. A microscopic study is being made, but in either case the skull could have turned later to its position when found to the detriment of neither of these possibilities. The extent of the fire is attested by a fairly intensive charring over the upper exposure of the skeleton even as far as the feet.

Forty turkey bone beads lay in a double row around the waist of the skeleton. It is most probable that they were ornaments from the garment worn by the child.

Charles J. Stewart—Luzerne Township, Fayette County, Pa.

Burial No. 33. (Fig. 9). An adult of about 35 years heading South 15 degrees East. It lay on its back and probably faced North 60 degrees East before grave movement had set in. When found the head had fallen backwards, but from the evidence of the heavily burnt top of the skull the original position of the head has been deduced. The left scapula and ribs were also burnt, and much charcoal was noticeable throughout the pit but especially at the head and shoulders. The pit itself was 24 inches deep, 30 inches wide, and 46 inches long, with the sides vertical and the floor horizontal on the sandstone bed rock. The length of the pit is of particular interest for it allowed the legs to be stretched almost at length, the angles between the femora and the lower legs being only 160 degrees. Except for the child, Burial No. 13, uncovered at the Fullerton Site in 1929, no other skeleton has displayed such leg form. Burial No. 13 was fully extended, and this one nearly so, but all others have been sharply flexed with the heels usually to the pelvis.

The prominence of charcoal in the pit, and its concentration over the upper part of the body, has been noted. Some shell
much disintegrated was also uncovered but was apparently not of importance to the grave ritual. One turkey bone bead, 1½ inches long, was found at the foramen magnum which faced upward, and may have been part of a neck ornament. At a height of 12 inches above both the head and feet was grouped a handful of unworked sandstone river pebbles. Not unusual in themselves but only in their segregation they seem to indicate another previously unknown burial usage for this region.

**TABLE I.**

**Summary of Grave Data—1930**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burial No.</th>
<th>Age and Sex</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Orientation</th>
<th>Side Members</th>
<th>Associated Objects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 18</td>
<td>Adult male</td>
<td>5' 9&quot;</td>
<td>Flexed</td>
<td>North</td>
<td>S75E R</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Incised sandstone pipe at the face. Antler tip awl at side of right femur. Bird bone bead at midpoint of right humerus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 19</td>
<td>Adult male</td>
<td>5' 6&quot;</td>
<td>Flexed</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>S30E L</td>
<td>Right supra-orbital and temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Antler flint flaker at right occiput. Sandstone discoidal at the face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 20</td>
<td>Infant of</td>
<td></td>
<td>Flexed</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>S30E L</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finley</td>
<td>less than a year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 21</td>
<td>Female of</td>
<td>5' 2&quot;</td>
<td>Flexed</td>
<td>N60W</td>
<td>S30E L</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finley</td>
<td>about 18.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Skeleton covered by 12 rough sandstone slabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 22</td>
<td>Infant of</td>
<td></td>
<td>Flexed</td>
<td>North</td>
<td>S15W Back</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis</td>
<td>about 8.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Covered by a sandstone slab. Necklace consisting of fox and elk teeth, a slate medallion, and a shell pendant about the neck. 33 drilled shell &quot;hair&quot; beads on and under skull.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 23</td>
<td>Aged male</td>
<td>5' 7&quot;</td>
<td>Flexed</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>S30E R</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Three bird bone beads. A hammer stone. A piece of paint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 24</td>
<td>Adult female</td>
<td>Body disintegrated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sandstone slab over the grave pit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steele</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 25</td>
<td>Female of</td>
<td>5' 3&quot;</td>
<td>Flexed</td>
<td>East</td>
<td>S15E R</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steele</td>
<td>35 or 40.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bone awl at left elbow. Broken shell pendant at left heel. In the dirt above the skeleton were: 6 bird bone beads; 5 fish spine beads; 1 bone awl; 1 complete bone pipe stem; 1 crude antler flint flaker; 1 drilled apicula shell; 1 triangular flint arrow head; 2 pieces of much worked paint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 26</td>
<td>Adult female</td>
<td>5' 5&quot;</td>
<td>Flexed</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>East R</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steele</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>68 Drilled apicula shells at the back of the neck. They were probably a hair ornament.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### POTTERY

Pot sherds are not, of course, as valuable as complete pots in the description of the pottery of a region, but it is often possible to reconstruct pottery types from them. Therefore, since it was expected that few complete pots
PLATE IV.

Figs. 10 and 11 show beads, awls, pipe-stems. The large object shown in Fig. 10 is the pendant referred to on page 167 of the text. Fig. 12.—Charred vegetable remains.
PLATE V.
PIPE BOWL, NECKLACE, WORKED ANTLER TIP.
PLATE VI.
COMPARISON OF ALGONKIAN AND IROQUOIS POTTERY TYPES.

—Courtesy of the New York State Museum.
PLATE VII.

"STAMPED" SHERDS.

FIG. 14.

"CORD MARKED" SHERDS.

FIG. 13.
would be found, and indeed none were, all sherds were carefully preserved from the beginning of the excavation. As a result certain characteristics were observed which, despite a few exceptions, demonstrate the cultural unity of the area. These persistent characteristics, strengthened by other observations, make it certain that the Westmoreland-Fayette Indians were of the great Algonkian stock.

A community will maintain its own culture which has evolved as the result of the community's particular way of life by a natural and well-recognized conservatism. This is true of each particular of that culture which the members of the community have in common. It is true of religion as it is true of pottery, save that pottery forms are usually the result of a practical demand. Therefore did the Algonkians make a certain form of clay vessel and the Iroquois, not far distant, make another. The conclusions reached as to the affiliations of the pottery of this geographical region are of course based on the works of A. C. Parker and Alanson Skinner who describe quite thoroughly the Algonkian and Iroquois traits of the region to the north and east.

That there is a discernible tenacity to the forms of any given society is a recognized trait of humanity, but more particularly of primitive groups, and even when foreign influence is manifested it is in local terms that it gains its expression. The real and the pseudo can invariably be distinguished. Therefore when the Algonkian potter sought to emulate Iroquois pottery designs, his innate crude Algonkian technique was against him and the result was merely a degenerate pot which was neither typically Iroquois nor typically Algonkian. The motif was a poor imitation of Iroquoian style but the method was entirely Algonkian. Such external influence, although not of great importance in this region, cannot be mistaken.

Although the Indians of this region have been designated as Algonkian it does not mean that they agree in all respects with the Algonkians of Parker and Skinner. It is only in the sum total of their characteristics that the undoubted relationship is seen. To the differences, aside from those due to foreign influence, we may justifiably ascribe a separate and individual development. Within their sphere the Algonkians had vigorous ideas of their
own, and as the prehistoric Indians of Southwestern Pennsylvania were probably not in intimate contact with their kin to the north and east (who have been the basis of this classification), it is not surprising to find that there are minor differences both in quantity and kind which, however, cling to the typical Algonkian mode.

Algonkian pottery forms as evolved by Parker and Skinner include a number of attributes that are more or less constant throughout Algonkian territory, and which characterize most of the pottery of Westmoreland and Fayette Counties. Whatever the capacity of the pot, the height is usually greater than the width. The base is gently rounded or pointed oval, while the open end is almost as broad as the greatest diameter (see Plate VI) for comparison of Algonkian and Iroquois pottery). Typical Algonkian pots have little or no collar, and a very slight rim. Frequently the design is carried up and over the rim, and down a bit into the pot itself. The decoration of Algonkian pottery vessels falls naturally into three classifications. The first and most prominent is that of the “cord marked” pots on which impressions were made before baking by means of a fabric which was probably wrapped around a paddle, or by the use of a cord wrapped stick (Fig. 13). Second in importance is the pot stamped with a wooden die or stick, frequently with variations of the chevron design (Fig. 14). Finally there is the pot marked by the edges of shells, by reeds, by the fingernails, or by turkey quills. All three of these types of decoration occur in Southwestern Pennsylvania although the “cord marked” variety predominates. It should be noted that Algonkian pottery designs tend to be stamped or impressed. Not so with the Iroquois who made his pots with a lack of effort and a free stroke, the result of which was a vessel with an incised design.

To the three types of Algonkian pottery design may be added a fourth whose distinction lies in a complete lack of embellishment and a crudity of workmanship that is surprising even from Algonkians. This type was prominent on two of the sites investigated.

The characteristics of the texture may also serve to distinguish Algonkian pottery from Iroquoian. Ground shells were usually used by the Algonkians as a tempering ma-
terial, but not infrequently were of such unequal grade that a homogeneous product was out of the question. Algonkian pottery was also unevenly burned which gave to the surface a wide variety of color.

Having noted what is characteristic of Algonkian pottery, let us see in how far the pottery of Westmoreland and Fayette Counties agrees. (Table No. II gives the correlated data of all sherds for all the sites). "Cord marked" sherds were predominant. They indicated pots large and small with diameters ranging from 3 to 20 inches. The largest ones, which were probably storage jars, were taller than they were broad, and the bottoms were gently rounded, never peaked as are so many of the Algonkian pots from Eastern Pennsylvania and New York. The sides of the majority were almost vertical and consequently there was little or no collar nor rim. Some of the smaller "cord marked" pots, however, did bulge at the center and then draw in to form a collar with a projecting rim above. Perhaps these, few as they were, demonstrate an external influence. Yet it is pertinent in this connection that no collar rims, nor even attempts at such, have been found on any of the sites investigated in the last two seasons. These are completely Iroquoian (Plate VI.) and, judging from field studies to the north and east, appear to have been borrowed by the Algonkians soon after contact with the Iriquois. The lack of this type of vessel would seem, therefore, to be further argument for the antiquity of the Westmoreland-Fayette Algonkians, and an indica-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Jones</th>
<th>Stewart</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Samie</th>
<th>Finley</th>
<th>Morgan</th>
<th>Steele</th>
<th>Gillespie</th>
<th>Frands</th>
<th>Point Marion</th>
<th>New Geneva</th>
<th>Crawford</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cord impression</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chevron impression</td>
<td></td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plain</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>243</td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incised</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Sherds</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
tion that the definite collar of the "cord marked" smaller pots was due to an internal influence. The rims of the "cord marked" sherds were generally finished smoothly, but there were minor variations. The principal exceptions were found at the Jones Site, near Monessen, Pa., where a few rims were evenly scalloped to a depth of ¼ inch. The "cord marked" rims at the Finley Site, near Webster, Pa., although usually smooth, varied between a rounded, flat, or bevelled surface. The pottery of this general type was quite uniform in thickness, being ¼ inch on the average, and ranging between ¼ and ⅛ inches. At the Fuller-ton Site in 1929, however, a number of cord sherds of ⅛ inch thickness were found, but the ranges noted this year are more typical for the class. Shell tempering was used in all cord pots, in fact in all the sherds recovered. Due to inequalities in baking the cord sherds presented a wide variety of color. Quite frequently one sherd showed gray black, gray, brown red, straw brown, and straw yellow. This occurred in all classes. Color, then, will hardly serve as a basis of classification for the pottery from this part of Pennsylvania, although the "cord marked" sherds showed a tendency to be darker than the chevron or plain types.

Occurring next in point of quantity are the chevron and parallel line designs which had been impressed on vessels whose sherds were found at the Sumie Site, near Mt. Pleasant, Pa. These constituted about 25 percent of the Sumie pottery. This type of impression has also been noted on the river sites. Of the sites investigated in the two years only two other encampments have yielded pottery of the type. The McGrew Farm, near Suterville, Westmoreland County, after a hasty examination showed about the same proportion as that found at the Sumie Farm, but further work there should prove profitable. Finally, the Steele Site, near Fayette City, gave up a few sherds of this workmanship, but they were almost negligible when the Steele pottery as a whole was considered. The Sumie pottery of this type, therefore, may be taken to illustrate, but it must be remembered that 75 percent of the sherds from this site were "cord marked."

The sherds impressed with the chevron and parallel lines indicated vessels of general Algonkian type, 10 to 15 inches in diameter, with a height in excess of width. The bases were gently rounded. In thickness there was no appreciable deviation from ⅛ inch. Rims were smooth in every case, with one of them being indented on the inside of the neck. Temper was of crushed shell and was fairly uniform. Irregular firing effected a motley of colors. Taken together, these are all good Algonkian pottery characteristics. The collars, however, departed distinctly from what is generally considered as Algonkian. Instead of little or no curvature to the sides of these pots, the neck has been squeezed
in below the rim to form a collar. This resulted in a definite belly-shaped vessel below. It will be recalled that some of the smaller "cord marked" pots were characterized by this same un-Algonkian form. Perhaps both of these exceptions indicate an alien influence. However, the pots of the chevron and parallel line theme were otherwise thoroughly Algonkian.

A very crude pottery made up 80 percent of the sherds from both the Stewart Farm, near Brownsville, and the Morgan Farm, near New Geneva. It was also found in lesser quantities on most of the other locations. In every case shell tempering had been used. In general form this pottery was much like the "cord marked" type, except that there was a moderate curve through the neck leaving a perceptible belly below. The curve continued up and out to give to the rim a diameter greater than that of the neck. This curve, however, was not as great as in the chevron type. Rims were plain except for a few sherds at the Stewart Site that bore single notched angular clefs to 1/4 inch depth, and a few from the Morgan Site that had a round impressed notch at two opposite points on the rim. A 3/8 inch knob protruded beneath one of these depressions. (It is hoped that the Morgan Farm will be available for future excavation, for it promises to yield a pot type somewhat differentiated from those of the rest of the territory). But the greatest difference observed in the pottery of this type was in the workmanship. The shells being unevenly ground gave an unequal texture. Thicknesses too were not nearly as uniform as in the "cord marked" and chevron types. At the Stewart Site the average was 1/4 inch with a range from 3/16 to 3/4 inch. So crude was the workmanship that this range of thickness was often exhibited in one sherd. The Morgan plain pottery was still thicker being 3/8 inch on the average and ranging from 3/16 to 1/2 inch. It is not surprising then to find that the baking too was most irregular.

One sherd from the Morgan Farm is of especial interest in that it exhibits peculiarities not previously noted. This specimen was quill marked 1 inch below the rim and parallel to it around the pot, which we recognize as an Algonkian trait, but descending from these were a series of diverging incised lines which seemed to form no systematic pattern. There was a sharp curve through the neck, almost through 90 degrees. The rim was undecorated except for a trough running around its entire course at a depth of 3/10 inch. The thickness was 3/82 to 3/8 inch through the body and, strangely enough, gained in thickness toward the rim where it was 3/6 inch. Shell tempering had been used and the baking was the best encountered anywhere.

This sherd is interesting from the fact that it alone, of all the sherds found, represents so much that is not Algonkian. The
incised lines, the extravagant curve through the neck, the troughed rim, and the uniform firing, all on one piece, are certainly not Algonkian. It has become a maxim that incised designs, from the territory of the east central states, are typical of the Iroquois; further, that where such treatment exists in the midst of a predominating Algonkian cultural arrangement one may strongly suspect Iroquois influence. However, even though incised, this sherd seems hardly to be a copy. There is no pattern that is suggestive of the Iroquois, or in fact is there any pattern at all except in the quill markings which are good Algonkian. The other exceptions to Algonkian form present a problem which summons up no readier answer than that they are exceptions. That this pot was made by an Algonkian goes without saying, and that the variations noted in the sherd are not indubitably Iroquoian is as much a truth. We may then reasonably allow for the natural variation that must even at times have come unprompted from the Algonkian.

OTHER CLAY OBJECTS

Both the bowl and stem of the pipe were frequently made from untempered clay although these objects worked in stone appear to have predominated. No stem and bowl was found in one piece but we are assured that such were used by the finding of a number of fragments with bowl and stem attached, and by the complete one found at Fuller's Hill in 1929. In fact, the more numerous red clay stems seem to have once been parts of whole pipe units. We also know that clay bowls were made as a unit to be attached to a separate stem, probably the bone variety of which a number have been found.

One pipe fragment at the Jones Site which included a part of the broken stem formed an obtuse angle between bowl and stem. The pipe with the attached stem which came from Fuller's Hill formed an obtuse angle in the same way. This is a characteristic of some Algonkian clay pipes by which they may be distinguished from those of the Iroquois.

Few of the clay bowls found in the two years of the survey have borne any decoration, tending rather to a crude workmanship. Utility seems to have been the primary consideration. One bowl from the Jones Site, however, was very neatly marked, being impressed with six parallel lines of evenly spaced vertical marks around the
bowl. But even this we can consider only as most elementary art.

The material used in all of the clay pipes and stems was untempered clay, and the baking process had given to them a uniform reddish brown color.

One pierced pottery discoidal that may have been used as a bead was found, but others from the region are known. This is only one type of many smaller clay objects that have been unearthed. Baked clay balls, 1 inch in diameter, appear to have been frequently used, probably in a game. Many pieces of rolled baked clay were found everywhere, but their use cannot be suggested.

SPECIFIC FINDS IN OTHER CLAY OBJECTS. 1930

FINLEY SITE
1. Red clay pipe stems; one fragment. No tempering. Round cross-section.
2. Roughly rolled and baked clay objects; many. No known use.

JONES SITE
1. Red clay pipe stems; three fragments. No tempering. Round cross-section.
2. Red clay pipe bowls; two fragments. No tempering. On one of them six parallel lines of vertical marks circled the bowl. This bowl was 1 inch high, ¾ inch in diameter, and had a ¾ inch bore. It lay at an obtuse angle to the plane of the stem which was attached.
3. Baked clay balls; two fragments. Diameter approximately 1 inch. No temper.
4. Roughly rolled and baked clay objects; many.

STEELE SITE
1. Red clay pipe stems; one mouthpiece. No temper. Round cross-section.
2. Baked clay balls; three fragments. Diameter about 1 inch. No temper.
3. Roughly rolled and baked clay objects; many.

DEPPENBAUGH SITE
1. Pierced pottery discoidal; one. 1½ inches in diameter.
2. Roughly rolled and baked clay objects; many.

GILLESPIE SITE AND CRAWFORD SITE
1. Roughly rolled and baked clay objects; many.
BONE AND ANTLER WORK

A resume of Algonkian bone and antler work as derived from Skinner (which is in turn a recapitulation of his work and that of others—Indian Notes and Monographs, Heye Foundation, Vol. 2), shows in general that work of this type was far inferior in form and quantity to that of the Iroquois. In the central and western New York territory, which is close geographically to our Pennsylvania area, bone and antler work was more abundant, probably due to an environment that the eastern Algonkians did not enjoy. The Westmoreland-Fayette Indians lived in much the same type of wood and game country and have, as well, much to show in bone and antler implements. But as this work is nowhere of any particular quality, we will now be interested mainly in the distribution and quantity of the various forms.

Skinner has found that bone awls were fairly common throughout the Algonkian region, and that bone fish hooks, although scarce, were nevertheless apt to be found anywhere. Bone beads were almost absent in coastal New York and New Jersey, but in the region to the west they were more prevalent. Bone scrapers and reamers from the elk and deer metapodal were infrequently found everywhere in Algonkian territory; bone needles only occasionally. Antler cylinders for chipping flints were common, and turtle shell cups and rattles were fairly numerous. Conical arrow heads of antler tips, and others flat or triangular, were persistent throughout Algonkian territory, but were also characteristic of the Iroquois. The Algonkians had few barbed harpoons and when found they resembled the more abundant Iroquois types. Worked human bone was not an attribute of the Algonkians, whereas it was frequently used by the Iroquois. We shall see in how far the handiwork of the Westmoreland-Fayette Indians fits into this category.

The bone or antler artifact most frequently found during the survey was the bone bead, and it appears to have occurred even more frequently than among the Algonkians of central and western New York. Bone awls, as throughout Algonkian territory, were common, and there was a sporadic appearance of needle-like pins, turtle
shell cups, and conical and triangular arrow points. Antler tips, not worked into the usual cylinder, were apparently used for flint chippings. No fish hooks, barbed harpoons, rattles, or metapodial artifacts were found. It has been noted above that human artifacts were not made by Algonkians, and it was therefore somewhat disconcerting to find a parietal section of human skull in a refuse pit at the Jones Site near Monessen. It had been definitely fashioned and long used as a pendant (Fig. 10). To work with human bones is distinctly an Iroquois trait, and its presence in a territory of overwhelming Algonkian characteristics can logically point only to one conclusion. Probably the pendant was first in Iroquois hands and came to the Jones Site later through some chance contact. Perhaps it was made by an Algonkian, but the chances are remote. With that we must dismiss it.

Even aside from the parietal pendant under dispute we see that the work of the Westmoreland-Fayette Indians hardly agree with Skinner's findings. However, whether all of Skinner's implements were or were not found by the survey, or whether others were found also, is hardly of primary consequence as long as those that did occur bore the Algonkian stamp of inferior workmanship. This they did with such emphasis, even without the moral support they might have derived from the pottery, that the exceptions now must assume some importance in the final description of these Algonkians. That they are different from the eastern Algonkians is easily seen, and that they may differ considerably from all of the Algonkians described by Parker and Skinner must be borne in mind. But it must also be remembered that the work of a survey cannot honestly be more than an indication of a buried cultural arrangement. Intensive digging is necessary for an ultimate statement.

Returning then to our indications, with their limitations well in mind, we find that the Algonkians of Westmoreland and Fayette Counties were very partial to bone beads as a body or dress ornament (Fig. 11). These were usually made from the leg bone of the turkey, but at times were also fashioned from the fibula of the deer, from fish spines, from the humeri of small animals, or from the phalanges of the bear. The method with the latter
consisted in cutting away the posterior and piercing the anterior end. The simple cylindrical beads of turkey or deer bone were usually well smoothed at the ends, and not a few had acquired a high polish from handling. The manner in which at least some of the smaller beads were made from a long bone marked at the desired intervals and partially cut through. When each mark had been worked to this stage the bone was segmented and each bead finished individually. Although no bead stocks of the larger forms were discovered it is probable that they did exist and were, as well, the first step in the manufacture of the larger beads. The sizes of the cylindrical beads ranged from ¼ inch to ½ inch diameter.

Awls were usually made from animal long bone sections although scapulae of the deer and elk were used at times. In every case the points were neatly finished, but the same attention had not been placed on the butt ends, for seldom were they completed with any artistry. Utility seemed to be the only consideration. The one awl that was made from an antler was found with Burial No. 18 at the Finley Site. It was 6¾ inches long and ¾ inch wide at the butt end. The bone awls found ranged from 1 inch to 8 inches in length.

A few bone chisels or gouges made from the femur and humerus of the elk, as well as a number of fragments, were found during the survey and indicate a rather general use of this tool (Fig. 11). Several were also uncovered at the Fullerton Site in 1929. The finest specimen, occurring at the Steele Site, was 3½ inches long and 1½ inches wide.

No complete turtle shell cups were found (note the Fuller's Hill specimens, Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, Vol 13, No. 2 (April, 1930, Plate VIII) but enough fragments of worked and scratched turtle shell did occur to justifiably ascribe the use of these cups to the Indians of all of the sites. The shell was in all cases that of the common box turtle.

Used deer and elk antler spikes, probably the tool for flaking flints, were universal throughout the area. The measure of the Indian's esteem for this tool is noted in the interment of one of them with the adult male (Burial
No. 19) at the Finley Site. None of Skinner's antler cylinders for chipping flints were found.

Antler arrow points, hollowed in the center for the shaft, were not numerous but nevertheless did occur. One triangular arrow point made from an animal long bone was discovered at the Steele Site. But the flint point was the weapon in general use.

A number of needle-like pins were found, principally at the Jones Site. It is conceivable that they were used to hold a garment together. They were round in cross section, well finished throughout, and highly polished from use. Their lengths were from 1 inch to 2 inches.

The human skull pendant found at the Jones Site came from a refuse pit. It was 5 inches long and 3½ inches wide (Fig. 10). The natural suture lines formed part of the edge which was well rounded. The perforation, which was 1 inch long and ¾ inch wide, was well formed and had been polished from use. There were scratches on both the inner and outer surfaces of the pendant, but more particularly on the concave surface.

Problematical pieces of worked and scratched bone were found in abundance on all of the sites and argue a great use in implements of this material by the former residents. Most of these were fragmentary but others were certainly finished for their use. Yet since no definite usage can be assigned, they must remain unclassified for the time being. One of these calls for particular attention and may indeed be a "turkey call", as has been suggested. It was a cut cylindrical bone 4 inches in length, finished at both ends, and came from the Steele Site. That it at least was frequently placed in the mouth is vouched for by the presence of teeth marks as on a pipe.

It is just such evidence that has made possible the designation of certain used bird bones as pipe stems. The best specimens, which came from the Finley and Jones Sites, were heavily chewed at one end and looked not unlike a modern briar stem that has been faithfully used for two or three years. The longest of these was 4 inches and would have fit nicely into a clay bowl of the type found. Bone stems, however, were not as numerous as the baked clay and stone varieties.
It seems then from the diversity of bone objects that occurred, excluding the skull pendant, that these Algonkians depended to a great extent on bone in the manipulation of their daily lives. These bone objects are not as varied nor as well made, nor are they as abundant as the Iroquois forms, yet they show a great development for a people who have been characterized principally by their achievements in stone. It is true that the stone work of these Algonkians excelled their work in bone, but the latter is by no means lost by the comparison.

SPECIFIC FINDS IN BONE AND ANTLER WORK. 1930

FINLEY SITE
1. Bird bone beads; nine ranging from ¼ to 1½ inches in length beside many fragments and ends of bead stocks.
2. Pendants; one made from the scapula of a small animal. 1½ inches long and 1 inch wide across the top.
3. Perforated bear phalanges used as beads; two.
4. Bone drills; two well finished at both ends had lengths of 4 and 4½ inches. One made from the scapula of a deer was 4½ inches long and ¾ inches at the widest part.
5. Antler drills; one of 6½ inches length and ¾ inch width at the butt end. Several fragments.
6. Bird bone pipe stems; one of 3 inches length.
7. Antler flint flakers; three.
8. Fragments of worked, polished, and scratched bone.

JONES SITE
1. Bird bone beads; two of 1¼ inch length, beside many fragments and ends of bead stocks.
2. Deer bone beads; one of 1¼ inch length, beside a number of fragments.
3. Perforated bear phalanges for beads; two.
4. Bone drills; five fragments.
5. Bone chisels; one fragment.
6. Bone pins; three with lengths from 1 to 1¾ inches.
7. Turtle shell cups; two fragments.
8. Bird bone pipe stems; two complete with lengths of 3½ and 4½ inches. One fragmentary mouth piece of another.
9. Antler flint flakers; one of 5 inch length.
10. Human skull pendant; 5 inches in length and 3½ inches in width.
11. Fragments of worked, polished, and scratched bone.
STEELE SITE
1. Bird bone beads; seven ranging from ½ to 1¼ inches in length.
2. Drilled fish spine beads; three.
3. Perforated bear phalanges for beads; two.
4. Bone drills; three, two of which were 2½ inches long. The other was 6 inches long.
5. Bone gouges; one of 3½ inch length and 1½ inch width, beside a fragment of another.
6. Bone arrows; one, 1% inches long and ¾ inch wide.
7. Antler arrow point hollowed in the center; 1 inch long.
8. Antler flint flakers; two.
9. Bird bone pipe stems; two. The larger one was 3 inches long while the other was only 1½ inches long.
10. Turtle shell cups; many fragments.
11. Fragments of worked, polished, and scratched bone.

FRANCIS SITE
1. Bird bone beads; seven, ranging from ¾ inch to 1¾ inches, besides many broken beads.
2. Fragments of worked, polished, and scratched bone.

GILLESPIE SITE
1. Bird bone beads; three, of ½ to ¾ inch length. A few fragments.
2. Bone drills; one, 2½ inches long.
3. Antler arrow point hollowed in the center; one, 1¼ inches long.

CRAWFORD SITE
1. Bird bone beads; only fragments.
2. Bird bone pipe stems; one fragment.

DEFFENBAUGH SITE
1. Bird bone beads; 40, lying in a double row around the waist of Burial No. 32.

FLINT AND STONE WORK

The flint and stone work found was in accord with that found in the usual Algonkian sites. Hammer stones pitted on both sides were abundant. None of these, however, had been fashioned for the purpose, but were merely utilized cobble stones. Several excellently made celts of diorite and a number of fragments attest the use of this implement. A keen edge, a high polish, and a surface as smooth as glass was common to each piece. No grooved axes were found but one came from near the Steele Site in 1929, and collections throughout the country contain many
specimens. A crude limestone axe with a chipped blade was found at the Steele Site. It would seem natural in the local absence of suitable materials that the rock at hand be used to make such necessary articles. And this is no doubt the reason that so many shale arrow heads were used at the Fullerton Farm and at Fuller's Hill.

Triangular flint arrow heads were rather more common than they should be on Algonkian soil, but they were larger than those usually found with the Iroquois. Shanked arrow heads were also found. Flint drills, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches long, sufficiently common to impute to them a general usage.

Only one stone pipe was uncovered, although several occurred at Fuller's Hill in 1929. The present specimen was found with the adult male (Burial No. 18) at the Finley Site, and had been carefully cut from a fine grained sandstone. Drawings had been roughly scratched on the two broad sides and one of them did not require much imagination to designate it as a standing man with feet apart. The stone pipes found at Fuller's Hill were made of slate, limestone, and diorite.

River stones that had apparently been used as rubbing implements were found only at the Deffenbaugh Site, but many were also found at Fuller's Hill and the Fullerton Farm. In all probability their main use was as a tanning accessory. They, together with flint arrow heads, celts, and grooved axes are the objects that most readily catch the eye of the amateur collector, and for this reason appear so seldom in our list. However, there is no real doubt that all of these stone and flint objects, and many more that were not found by the survey, were in frequent use.

Discoidals, usually cut from sandstone, were not an unusual find. As to their use little can be said other than that it has become customary to say that they were used in a game. The best specimens were smoothly finished, were from 2 to 3 inches in diameter, and in thickness were from \(\frac{1}{4}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\) inch. The present survey did not find any that had been marked, but one found at Fuller's Hill in 1929 bore eight converging scratched lines on one side.
A grooved rubbing implement was uncovered at the Finley Site and from its shape is judged to be an arrow shaft finisher. The groove was uniform along its entire course and was semi-circular in cross section. We have no reason to believe that the half of an arrow shaft cross section would not be similar.

The slate medallion found with the child's necklace on Burial No. 22 at the Francis Site was the only stone object of a decorative nature that was found. The necklace cord had been attached to it, not by the usual hole, but by notches cut near the top, and because of this the pendant resembled a shanked arrow head.

One other object worthy of note is the piece of worked coal found at the Finley Site. There is no clue to its identity other than the well worn edges which suggest the degree of attention due to an amulet. But if such it was, it certainly was not an intermediary between the Indians and a Spirit of Coal, for the use of coal was not known. One piece of cinder was found in a refuse pit at the Crawford Site but it undoubtedly reached that condition entirely by accident.

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**SPECIFIC FINDS IN FLINT AND STONE**

**FINLEY SITE**

1. Hammer stones; two, made of sandstone and pitted on both sides.
2. Triangular flint arrow heads; two. The larger was 2 inches long and 1½ inch wide, while the other was ¾ inch long and ½ inch wide.
3. Shanked flint arrow heads; one. 1¼ inches long and 1 inch wide.
4. Grooved rubbing implement; one. Made of sandstone and probably used to smoothen arrow shafts.
5. Pipes; one, found with Burial No. 18. Made from fine grained sandstone. Wedge shaped. Incised drawings on two sides, one of which is suggestive of a man with legs astride. 2 inches long; ¾ inch wide at the top; 1½ inches broad at the top.
6. Discoidals; six. All made of sandstone and of about 2 inches in diameter.
7. Worked coal; one piece. 1¼ x ¾ x 1½ inches.
8. Very few scattered flint chips.
1. Triangular flint arrow heads; one. 1 inch long and ¾ inch wide.
2. Shanked flint arrow heads; two. The larger was 1¾ inches long and ¾ inch wide. The other was 1½ inches long and had the same width.
3. Flint drills; one. The core was perceptibly tapered.
4. Celts; one complete and two fragmentary. The material was diorite. The complete celt was 3 inches long, 1¼ inches wide at the blade, and 1 inch wide at the pole.
5. Discoidals; one complete and a number of fragments. The whole one was 3 inches in diameter.
6. Very few scattered flint chips.

STEEL SITE
1. Triangular flint arrow heads; three. 1½ inches long and 1 inch wide; 1½ inches long and ¼ inch wide; ¾ inch long and ¼ inch wide.
2. Shanked flint arrow heads; one. 1 inch long and ¾ inch wide.
3. Hammer stones, three. Pitted on both sides.
4. Flint drills; one. 1¼ inches long and ¼ inch wide.
5. Limestone axe; one. 5¼ inches long and 1½ inches wide at the blade. The blade had been chipped.
6. Discoidals; fragments.
7. Cupstones; one. The use of this object is not known. Many were found during the 1929 survey.
8. Steele's Hill produced more chipped flint than observed on any of the other 1930 sites.

FRANCIS SITE
1. Hammer stones, one.
2. Slate medallion; one. Not drilled but notched as a shanked arrow head. Discovered with the necklace on Burial No. 22. 2 inches long and 1½ inches wide.
3. Flint chips quite plentiful.
4. Discoidals; two.

CRAWFORD SITE
1. Hammer stones, twenty-five found on the surface.
2. Triangular flint arrow heads; seven. All about 1 inch long.
3. Flint drills; two. 1½ inches long.
4. Discoidals; six.

DEFFENBAUGH SITE
1. Hammer stones, eleven.
2. Shanked arrow heads, one fragment.
3. Celts; a number have been found by Mr. Deffenbaugh.
4. Rubbing stones; three. Perhaps used in tanning.

DEARTH SITE
1. Hammer stones; eighteen.
2. Shanked flint arrow heads; two.

SHELL WORK

We know that the Indians of Westmoreland and Fayette Counties subsisted on shell food to a great extent, yet they did comparatively little work with the cast off shell. But in this respect they are again Algonkian. Of ornaments made from the native mussel shell we find principally the small perforated disc of about ¼ inch diameter. From the uniformity of those found with burials at the Francis and Crawford Sites we may presume that they were cut from a long prepared cylinder which had been worked out of thick mussel shell. In this respect they suggest the method employed to make cylindrical bone beads. Each disc had been drilled separately, for the borings were uniformly uneven. By what means the discs were cut away from the original cylinder, is not known, but once severed each disc was rubbed on a flat surface until perfectly smooth. It was only after this process that the boring was made.

Shell pendants made from mussel shell were infrequently found, being superceded by those of bone and elk teeth. One was on the necklace with Burial No. 22 at the Francis Site and fragments were found elsewhere. Beads made of mussel shell were exceedingly scarce, although in 1929 at the Fullerton Farm a number were found.

The mussel shell was at times used as a spoon. The evidence in this case was an edge that had been rubbed smooth from use. It is strange that no more than these two were found, but the explanation perhaps is that most of them when broken were ground up to be used for the temper in pottery.

A number of shell objects were found to which no use could be assigned. Three of these were whole mussel shells whose edges had been serrated, giving them the resemblance of a saw edge.
It was, however, in what we may call imported shells that these people are distinguished. A number of burials were uncovered in which many marginella apicina shell beads were found. The habitat of this shell is the Gulf of Mexico. The Fullerton Farm also yielded many beads of this type, Burial No. 13 alone having 84. (The apicina was mistakenly called the cowry in the 1929 report. Since the publication of the first report it has also been ascertained that a shell pendant found at the Fullerton Farm was made from a shell which is restricted to Mobile Bay—Cyrena carolinensis.)

One more Gulf of Mexico genus is represented by the pendant that graced the end of the necklace on Burial No. 29 at the Crawford Site. Whether it is Fasciolaria or Busycon we do not know, but in either event we do know that it is a form restricted to the Gulf of Mexico or the east coast of Florida.

It has been stated that these southern shells distinguished the Indians of this region, but it is not for any skill involved. Only a very simple drilling or rubbing was necessary to change these shells into beads, and it is even doubtful if our Indians did this. But the significance and importance of their having had these shells in the numbers that they did, is that an extensive trade relationship with the south is certainly implied.

SPECIFIC FINDS IN SHELL WORK

JONES SITE
1. Shell pendant; fragment.
2. Shell disc; one. Not perforated. 1½ inches in diameter.
3. Perforated mussel shell; one. The perforation was roughly done. No use can be designated for this object.
4. Shell spoons; two. Merely used mussel shells.

FRANCIS SITE
1. Shell pendant; one. Found with the necklace on Burial No. 22. ¾ inch long and ½ inch wide.
2. Shell discs, 33. Also found with Burial No. 22. Probably used as hair beads. They were in the form of cylindrical sections of about ¼ inch thickness and of a diameter of ¼ inch. The thickness was not constant, but the diameters were uniform, indicating that they were cut from an original large shell cylinder.
STEELE SITE

1. Apicina beads (The apicina is a specie from the Gulf Coast of Florida); three. One of them was with Burial No. 25. The heads had been rubbed off to allow for stringing.
2. Shell pendants; two fragments. One of them was with Burial No. 25. The other which was more complete was from a refuse pit and was \( \frac{1}{2} \) inch wide and probably \( \frac{3}{4} \) inch long when complete.

CRAWFORD SITE

1. Shell necklace; consisting of 455 shell discs, 4 apicina beads, and one drilled shell of the genus Fasciolaria (or perhaps Busycon). The latter is in either case a native of the Gulf of Mexico or the east coast of Florida. This necklace has been described with Burial No. 29.
2. Apicina beads; 24 with Burial No. 30; two found in refuse pits.
3. Shell beads, one fragment. Made from a mussel shell. Originally shaped as a hollow cylinder, \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) inches long. Subsequently it broke longitudinally. The half that was found had been partially perforated at one end to make a bead of another fashion.
4. Shell spoons; one. Made from a mussel shell. Rubbed smooth from use.
5. Mussel shells with serrated edge; three. No known use.

FOOD

Animal bones, derived mainly from refuse pits, indicate that much of the Indian diet consisted of flesh. The following animals have been identified, although some of them, and in particular the skunk, may have been used only for their skins: black bear, Virginia deer, elk, beaver, raccoon, opossum, rabbit, woodchuck, gray squirrel, red squirrel, skunk, wolf, fox, mink, muskrat, porcupine. Of birds, the wild turkey was prominent, although there were many smaller birds. Fish, mussels, and turtle appear also to have been important variants of the Indian diet.

The evidence of the indulgence of these people in plant food is not so well preserved, but we cannot doubt that it too was of great importance. Carbonized remains of the following have been discovered: corn kernels and cobs, squash seeds, beans, wild cherry seeds, wild plum seeds, hickory shells. (Fig. 12). The corn, beans, and squash were cultivated and it is probable that the pumpkin
was also. The list could safely be extended with the addition of other wild fruits and nuts, and edible roots.

CONCLUSION

As a result of a study of this and related data we are justified in drawing a few pictures of the life of our antecedents in Westmoreland and Fayette Counties.

Their villages were on the river banks and on the nearby hillsides. When they were on the higher ground they appear to have preferred the southern exposure although many camps were on the very hill tops. Earthworks were built around at least two of these, the Francis and Gillespie Sites; and the latter may indeed be the fortified village cited in a number of early colonial records. But whether it is or not, it is nevertheless in a most strategic position. Brownsville and the Monongahela River lie far below, and from this valley access to the village would have been most labored. The vulnerable point in this fortress was to the south, but even here an entry would have been more than a modest undertaking against a body of defenders, for the earthworks seem to have been most substantial on that side. Vision, too, from this site was as good as that encountered anywhere. Even with the hills wooded as they certainly were, a good bird's eye view would have been afforded on all sides. And as far as movements on the river are concerned, nothing could have escaped a close observer. The Monongahela bends sharply at the bottom of the hill and as a result a view to the north and west is possible. All camps were not as ideally situated, but most of them indicated considerable forethought as to defense, vision, and water supply.

In their daily life these Indians hunted and fished with a certain proficiency that cannot be doubted, for even the fleet elk was not a stranger to their table. Flint arrow heads were probably the most effective but antler and bone arrow heads were also used, perhaps for birds. Fields of corn, squash, and beans claimed some attention, and the forests supplied fruits and nuts.

Axes, celts, hammer stones, and other stone implements did heavy duty, but shared the total of work with tools made of bone. Decorative objects and others for
manual use were fashioned from discarded bones and shells, and the objects in bone were not an inconsequential part of the cultural pattern, as this report has endeavored to make clear.

Aside from bone and shell, decorative pieces were made from hammered copper (Fuller's Hill - 1929), pottery, fish spines, and animal teeth. Of the latter, teeth of the elk, bear, fox, and wolf, were drilled at the roots and thereafter used as beads. In the drilling of these it is not unlikely that a very fine flint drill was used, and it is probable that the shell beads were treated in the same way. Shells of a southern origin were used as beads, pendants, bracelets, and hair ornaments, and by their very presence in this northern country connote a distant trade relationship. The evidence of the copper is not necessarily as far reaching, but it nevertheless indicates a trade current in another direction.

Pots and jars were made from clay mixed with a finely ground mussel shell, and from their varied sizes we may suppose that they were used for all purposes from cooking to storing food. At times a potter experimented with a new design, but usually he held to the traditional cord marked impression. The baking was done on an open fire which was not conducive to a final textural uniformity.

The shell of the box turtle was used as a cup and with it the Indian probably dipped his ration from the pot on the fire. Mussel shells used as spoons may have been used to convey food from these cups. No such objects in wood were found but it is entirely probable that they were used. The only material suggestion of the use of wood is in the small mass of it that lay under the pelvis of Burial No. 26 at the Gillespie Site, but no form could be reconstructed.

That these Indians indulged in a primitive form of realistic art is shown by the three pictographs, or rock carvings, that are known in the region. There is a possibility that these crude scratchings also had an esoteric meaning, but as they have not been studied, little can be said regarding them other than that there is a definite similarity between the one at the Francis Site and that near the Sugar Grove Church, Greene County. The other
is at the Monongahela River level near New Geneva.

When the Indian died he was usually placed in a flexed position in a grave on the periphery of the village, although four children were found buried under the floor of a hut depression in the middle of the Fullerton Site (see 1929 report). One of these was buried at length and is the only one that was not at least partially flexed. Burial objects appear to have been rather more common than among other Algonkians reported. No less than twenty-two of the thirty-four burials of the two seasons have yielded artifacts which were usually at the head, face, neck, or hips. Eight of the thirty-four burials had been burned to some degree while in the grave pit, but this can only be construed as a ceremonial rite, because with some of the burials, objects of certain regard to the individual during life, and possibly after death, were placed with the body. In fact the other burials seem to have been subjected to the same ceremony, but less intensively, for over most of them was found the same concentrated ash and charcoal that covered those actually burned. As a final sign of regard ten of the total were covered with sandstone slabs.

That these Algonkians had been in the country for many years, and that they were not as migratory as we have been led to believe, is attested by the depth of deposit in most of the camps. Even outside of the refuse pits we find a heavy debris that was added little by little, and all of the floors of their depressed huts (Fullerton 1929) had been substantially built up by shells, bones, and other waste, since the original excavations. However, a date cannot now be ascribed. We can only be assured that these Indians were pre-colonial.

NOTES ON THE RIVER SITES

It is not a mere coincidence that the pre-historic river sites of Westmoreland and Fayette Counties have all been covered with mills or coke plants. The broad stretches of the river bottoms were the natural places for both the Indian encampments and the later industrial sites, and for that reason there are no Indian camps available for investigation on the river in these two counties. How-
ever, due to Mr. George Fisher's timely interest in the matter, the writer has been able to reconstruct much concerning these vanished bits of evidence. He has also questioned Mr. Fisher on similar sites that remain in Washington and Allegheny Counties, but which the expedition for reasons of jurisdiction was not able to investigate. As part of the necessary Indian research in the country to the west and north-west of Westmoreland and Fayette Counties, the existing river sites should be systematically searched before they too fall prey to encroaching industries on the Monongahela River. The writer did witness the uncovering of one river burial at Dunlevy in Washington County on the Monongahela River, and at the same time got a fairly good idea of a typical river village, as Mr. Fisher designated the Dunlevy Site. As an aid in the reconstruction of the picture as given by Mr. Fisher, the reader may find it useful to consult the prepared table (Table III).

The river sites were long and narrow in a roughly oval manner in contrast to the circular hill top and sloping knoll sites. This was undoubtedly so in order to take advantage of the greatest amount of river frontage. The camps, which are not at all uniform in size, all border the river banks, and some have even been eaten into by the meandering of the rivers. The Elrama village was discovered because the undercutting river caused a drop in the bank leaving some bones exposed.

Aside from the external form of the river sites there is also common to them a great quantity of mussel shells. These people subsisted on hunting, fishing, and some agriculture, as did the hill-top people, but their diet consisted more of the mussel than did that of the latter. This would be entirely natural from their geographic position. However, what is really surprising is the uniformity of the burials. All of those exposed by Mr. Fisher, including the one that the writer saw at Dunlevy, were covered by large stone slabs, were flexed, and were usually without artifacts. The slabs were carefully rounded at the corners, the average length being perhaps five feet and the width three feet. The group burial at Elrama consisting of thirty-three skeletons had been thus marked only at the east end, yet it was a definite mark. There was no
apparent order to this group, all of the bodies having been placed in one hole.

None of the higher sites investigated by the survey presented any such uniformities, although Mr. Fisher reports that at the Jonestown Site near Bentleyville, Washington County, which is on high ground, he uncovered sixteen burials of which fifteen were covered by large slabs which were usually worked at the edges. This burial feature has been noted by the survey at Fuller's Hill and at the Fullerton Farm but not in such great proportions, and while it has also been observed at the Francis, Finley, Crawford, and Deffenbaugh Sites, it has not yet become a generality on any of them. Neither are the slabs as well fashioned nor as large.

A characteristic of the river sites which is also shared in general by the hill-top locations is the placing of graves outside the central area of habitation. This seems to have been a universal characteristic of the river Indians, not one grave within these limits having been found. This trait was not quite so strong with those living on higher ground, yet even there it was sufficiently common to be designated as a trait.

Only two of the river villages have contributed burial artifacts, these being Bunola and Courtney on the Monongahela River, but even here they appear only sporadically. With the great number of burials exposed, one hundred and sixty-two to be exact, and considering also the great geographic range of the sites involved, we may quite safely assume a distinctive difference in the inhabitants of the low and high locations. It is essential to recognize in the hill top people some reason for burial objects being as common as they are.

However, it is not the intention of this paper to differentiate the two peoples, if indeed they be other than one, by these criteria. Many anthropological loop holes can be introduced to show the weakness of any such a priori decisions. One could speculate at great length on arguments for either view, but finally it would be conceded that more work must be done. The necessary material is not yet at hand. That there are a number of striking differences is apparent, but they must be re-inforced.

Merely as an added note to leave the question a bit
more in the air, we may look at the pottery forms evident on the river. The sherds indicate pots with much the same form and decoration as those found on most of the elevated sites—that is, they range from eight to twenty inches in diameter and are generally cord marked. There is little or no neck and the rims are quite plain. Shell tempering is universal. However, on four of the thirteen river sites considered the pottery departs from this pattern.

At Allenport fully eighty percent of the sherds are striped with a generous portion of the remainder being plain. It is probable that many of the plain sherds were the bases of striped pots, for embellishment would hardly have extended to the less important bottoms. The striping was done by impressing and not by incising, and was held usually to a horizontal or vertical course. Some chevron motifs were noticed. The rims were smoothly finished and the color of the pots as a whole was lighter, tending toward yellows and reds rather than the darker hues so evident in the cord marked pottery. Perhaps not more than five percent of the sherds were cord marked.

At Dunlevy on the Monongahela River, and at the Shields and Weaver Sites on the Youghiogheny River, striped pottery appeared to the extent of ten percent in much the same form as that found at Allenport. Cord marked pottery predominated, but it is nevertheless significant that striped pottery did occur. It is also of interest that on the remaining nine river sites, which otherwise bore a strong suggestion of similarity, there was not a sherd of the striped variety. The enigma only increases when we know that a small proportion of the hill top sites also are characterised by striped sherds. The particular problem is not whether or not the sherds indicate two opposing cultures, for they do not. They together with all available data place their manufacturers as Algonkians above reproach, as were the inhabitants of all other sites investigated in the area, but the particular problem indicated is whether the various individualities can be the means of isolating tribes within the group. Such a solution would be the natural end of any investigation such as ours. It remains to be seen whether the consummation
of this want can be effected through a closer study of the differences involved.

### TABLE III

**CONDENSED DATA CONCERNING THE RIVER SITES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>River</th>
<th>Burials</th>
<th>Stone Burials</th>
<th>Burial Artifacts</th>
<th>Pottery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Washington</td>
<td>Monongahela</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10% striped</td>
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<tr>
<td>Courtney, below</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Monongahela</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>Cord</td>
</tr>
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<td>Washington</td>
<td>Monongahela</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Stones over group burial</td>
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<td>Cord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Washington</td>
<td>Monongahela</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Cord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Washington</td>
<td>Monongahela</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bunola</td>
<td>Allegheny</td>
<td>Monongahela</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>Cord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elrama, below</td>
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<td>Monongahela</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Cord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monongahela City</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Monongahela</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Cord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>Monongahela</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Cord</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MR. FISHER’S SUPPLEMENT TO MR. ENGBERG’S REPORT FOR SUMMER OF 1930**

**FRANK MORGAN SITE, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.** This site is almost due south of Uniontown and about six miles out of Smithfield. It covers about five acres and has surface shell with shell tempered pottery, of a different type from other sites in this district. The usual types of pottery are basket corded or smooth, but here we find incised sherds similar to those found on the Susquehanna River. They are delicate and slightly angle from the top about seemingly half way down side or about two to three inches. They are basket corded and smooth as well as wide striped, in many ways they are similar to sherds found at Allenport, Washington County (now lost). There is a very wide division of types of vessels. Some are curved almost three-fourths of the way down the sides, forming a very fine finger hold upon the top, others are smooth and straight to top. The thickness varies also, but seemingly not with size of vessel as some small ones are thick while other larger ones are thin. But one thing seems to prevail on this site. All the pottery is well made and burned, no soft muddy pieces were found. Sherds were discovered in all ash and
refuse pits. They were in no particular order and scattered thru the pit from top to bottom. Several refuse or ash pits were opened on this site but no skeletons were found.

NO. 1 PIT

One pit opened on the southeast side of site. It measured five feet in all directions and was twenty-four inches deep. This pit had unusual black soft fine dirt from top to bottom and contained shell tempered pot sherds, animal bone, scraps of fish bones and scales. The sides of the pit seemed to have been smoothed before anything was put into it, as the place was very dry and the dirt came out easily and left the sides and bottom smooth. No other pit of this particular kind has ever been recorded in this district. The bottom was even, rounding like a basin and deep on one side. Small shells were plentiful.

NO. 2 PIT

Pit No. 2 was found about one hundred feet east from No. 1 and was of an entirely different type. It was dug almost square at the bottom which was covered with a layer of heavy ash and charcoal. No animal refuse or pottery was found below the first ten inches. There were eight inches of white ash at the bottom and no sign of any other kind of material. Above eight inches almost every kind of general camp refuse was found. The pottery was all basket cord, no incised pottery was found. On the west side was a number of snail shells in one place.

NO. 3 PIT

Twenty-two feet southwest from Number 2 was another pit, (5x5x24), almost round and of basin shape. It was similar to Number 1, with the exception that from the eighteen inch level there was an offset or ledge, sixteen inches in from the edge; from this point there was six inches of pure ash. From the top to the offset there were many kinds of bones. No shells were discovered in the pit. Several hammer stones were scattered thru the debris. No beads or other artifacts have been found in these pits. The sherds found are of different types, all shell tempered, basket and etched.

NO. 4 PIT

The pit was found on the west side of the site. It measured five feet by five feet and was twenty inches deep and of basin shape. This pit, like the others, contained general refuse. A few pot sherds were found in one end. One fragment appeared to be a whole vessel but, after several hours work it was found to be fragments of several different vessels. The shell in this pit seemed to be burned more than usual, as they were soft and flaky. A few snail shells were scattered thruout this pit. Broken stones
were also found, but they did not seem to have any significance as they were rough and odd shaped.

NO. 5 PIT

On the northwest side of the site seventy-five feet from the edge Pit No. 5 was found. This pit was in a protected place; ash and charcoal were very profuse. Size seven by nine below plough level. The ash was six and eight inches deep. The size of the hole was sixteen inches across the top and twenty-eight inches deep. It was full of ash and charcoal and toward the top a few shell and bone scraps were found. All objects were burned. This site, probably, will yield some very interesting data if more time is spent upon it. The northwest side as well as the south side was hardly touched. In a few places there seemed to be considerable pottery. These were investigated. One of the interesting features of this site was a spring almost directly on the western side of the site. Sites in this region have their water supply several hundred feet away. It will be of interest later to compare this site and a similar one in Washington County, and another at Shields in Allegheny County. All three of these sites have their water supply very near or in the village proper.

The Indian sites in Westmoreland and Fayette counties located, and not worked, are as follows: Turkeytown, Brownsville Reservoir, Alicia, New Geneva, Hackney, Stewart No. 2, Hogsett, Dearth, Point Marion, Old Hill Farm, Owens, Dickerson Run and Sutton. Eighteen of these sites have been located but not excavated. Most of these sites are in Fayette County between Uniontown and Brownsville, and up the river to Point Marion. There were other sites heard of but time did not allow us to investigate. The (Alicia) site above Brownsville and along the river has been destroyed, as the town of Alicia is built on the site together with several hundred coke ovens. Other sites surveyed and worked this season are Pittsburgh Coal at Brownsville, Crawford and Stewart near Brownsville, Deffenbaugh near Smithfield and Tomer near Webster. Mr. Engberg will undoubtedly report these with the exception of Tomer, a detailed report of which follows.

TYPES OF SITES AND THEIR LOCATION

TURKEYTOWN is about two miles east of West Newton on a ridge running toward Greensburg on Mt. Pleasant road. Shell and the usual basket corded and shell tempered potterly, is found. This site at present is in sod but it will be a fine place to work later.

BROWNSVILLE RESERVOIR is on saddle southeast and near the reservoir above Alicia mine. This site can not be seen
from the river to which it is very close. Where the reservoir now stands a lookout could have been posted to see for miles both ways along the river as well as back country. This site should be explored as soon as possible as it may soon be broken up and sold for homes. If this is done all data will be lost. Mr. Wm. Lynn of South Brownsville has several interesting pieces of worked bone from this site. Several test holes were dug over a section of the northwest side and down about twenty inches. Shell was plentiful together with coarse charcoal. A few pot sherds were found in the shell; all were shell tempered with basket corded decoration. This shell site is well worth investigating.

NEW GENEVA. On the old road just outside of the town on the top of the hill a site is on both sides of the road, the best part of which seems to be on the upper side. Shell is found in spots, (pottery is scarce), shell tempered and basket corded. This site should be investigated as it overlooks the river where picture rocks are found.

HACKNEY. The John Hackney site is the first one that should be investigated. It sits back from the river about three quarters of a mile and is situated on a very fine ridge, running away from the river. On the east side it covers about fifteen acres and is indicated by shell and pottery. The pottery on this site resembles the Frank Morgan site farther south, as similar markings have been found on the pottery.

STEWART NO. 2. This is on the old Stewart Farm south of Brownsville about two miles and near the Charlestown School House district and in front of the old brick house. It is a small site with shell and pottery. It is a separate site from the Stewart main one, lying about one-fourth of a mile to the southwest. Would not advise spending any time on this at present.

HOGSETT. Wm. Hogsett's Farm is about four miles southwest of Brownsville, near the West Penn Power Lines. I would not advise excavating this site at present. A beautiful pipe belonging to Mr. James Barber is said to have been found on this site. It is on the top of a rather high hill which cannot be seen from the river. It once covered about seven acres. Shell tempered pottery, basket corded and of a light color, lighter than on most sites, is found here. This site runs northeast and southwest.

DEARTH. The Walter Dearth Farm is about three and one-half miles southwest of Brownsville. It covers about five acres and runs east and west. It is well back from the river about one and one-half miles. Shell is plentiful, also pottery, the same as on all other sites in the region. The pottery is shell tempered, basket corded, and of the usual color. No work was done on this site but it is a good place to look into next spring when work begins. Some fine artifacts have been found here by the Dearth Family and are now in their possession.
POINT MARION is a small shell site about one mile north of Point Marion proper, on the first bench from the river bottom. Pottery is but scarce here as well as bone work. The site covers about one and one-half acres.

COAL SPRINGS is a fine shell camp site about three miles east of Uniontown. It is situated on the east side of where highway crosses the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It covers about six to eight acres, and light colored pottery as well as the usual kind is found on this site. There is more pottery than shell on this site and there also seems to be no vacant place in the center like the general run of sites in this district. It is almost round in shape.

BEASON is about one mile south from Coal Springs on the second bench running east. Shell and pottery indications are similar to the Coal Springs site. It covers about the same amount of ground.

THE STRICKLER site is near the Youghiogheny River, north of Connellsville and back of the second range of hills. One can see the river from this site, which should be worked this coming summer along with the Hackney or Dearth sites. It covers about six acres and runs north and south.

THE OWENS site is about two miles southwest of Scottdale, upon a high point. There is some shell and considerable pottery on the southwest side. This can be called a site but it does not seem to have been occupied very long, as both shell and pottery are scattered over about six acres. I would not advise work on this site for the present.

MENNONITE CEMETERY site is in saddle of hills about five hundred feet northeast of the cemetery at the left of the road from Scottdale. It covers about five acres. I would not advise work here as shell and pottery are only in small spots and fairly well scattered.

THE SUTTON site is about three miles southwest of Scottdale and lies facing the southeast. It is an excellent site, covering about eight to ten acres. Shell is plentiful as well as pottery. At this writing, heavy grass is on the site, but shell and pottery were found abundantly. I would advise spending several days on this site in the next few years.

DICKERSON RUN once was an excellent site, as several bodies have been taken from here, but no data was obtained about them, as the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad dug them up with a steam shovel. This site is now lost, as the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad yards and round house are built here.

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Youghiogheny can be seen. This is a fine site and should be investigated in the near future. Shell and pottery is plentiful on this site which shows occupancy for a great many years. All pottery found is the same texture and temper as almost all other sites in this district.

Several other sites have been learned about but could not be investigated as time was too short. At another place above the river several bodies have been located and partly uncovered. This work was done by a party who did not do the work properly.

OLD TOMER FARM is one-half mile north of Webster, Westmoreland County, on the first bench above the river facing the west. This is a site bare of all vegetation caused by the fumes from the zinc works at Donora. As there is no grass to retard the water from the hill, several bodies were washed out and found by a Mr. Percy Graham. He had not uncovered these bodies, but they were found by him. Some were almost entirely washed away while others were only partly uncovered. I located twelve burials and only took measurements of two good ones. The other ten had been partly washed away. Bones were scattered from the site to the river, a distance of about one-fourth mile. This site is unusual, as the pottery seems to have a grit temper and shell is extremely scarce. There seems to be an equal amount of basket cord and smooth surface pottery which is burned very hard. The burials were not in a uniform position in direction as some heads seemed to be to the south facing the northwest. Charcoal and shell were scattered all thru these pits as far as could be seen. The ones that were opened and measured contained considerable. All burials measured had had a fire built upon them, as some of the bones were seemingly calcined, but the fire did not seem to have been as high upon the body as others found in this district. Instead of being around the head, it was on the lower part of the body; some of the pelvic bones were quite dark on the edges. Other evidence was heavy ash and coarse charcoal. There also seems to be a peculiar condition here in regards to the position of the burials. I found where two burials had been placed one over the other with about six to ten inches of earth between each burial. The first or lower was about twenty-two to twenty-eight inches deep. These have been washed out and not much data could be obtained, but there is, however, one burial I did not have time to investigate. It is under a skeleton I had taken out and measured. All burials were flexed, as nearly as could be determined, as some knee bones were about all that was left of some of them. No artifacts were found with any of these bodies. Owing to the limited amount of time and the lateness of the season, no investigations outside of the washes could be made, but, no doubt, some very valuable data can be taken from this site when several weeks can be spent there. The site covers about
ten to twelve acres and has the appearance of having been occupied a long time.

In conclusion I might say that this season's work has been very successful. Several fine sites have been located extremely far south in Fayette County that should be worked. Also some very good sites have been located along the Monongahela River. Dr. Enberg will probably give you a report on the sites that should be worked as far as he has been able to see, but since he left, some extra fine sites have been located, as there are several small collections that we have seen during our investigations, and I would recommend that enough money be set aside to purchase them before it is too late and the specimens are lost to us.

I offer another suggestion, that a committee of at least five of our executive committee, headed by our most Honorable Judge Reppert, be asked to go to all the sites that are to be worked and make arrangements with the owners of the land to not allow any person or persons to do work on their property unless they have the proper credentials to do so. This will save considerable time and all land owners will know who it is that is on their land and where the fast disappearing artifacts are going.

Editors Note—Credit is due to Mr. J. W. Miles of Irwin, Pa., for arrangement of the illustrations.