

rificing rules of grammar or spelling. The carver of this stela did a good job. At the top of the right and left hand columns is the usual formula, "an offering which the king gives". Following this is the preposition "for". There follows a list of names and titles of deceased persons and their relatives and at the end "for their souls". It means in effect that the offering should be given for the souls of the departed ones mentioned. The middle two columns are headed by the formula "an offering which the king gives to Osiris, lord of the living". Then follows first the left hand, then the right hand column "(namely) a thousand of alabaster and clothing, a thousand of incense and unguent, for the lector priest, Sehetepyebresenb; a thousand of bread and beer, a thousand of oxen and geese, for the scribe and copyist, Sehetepyebresenb, justified, (and) for his soul".

Underneath this we have another portrait of Sehetepyebresenb, who seems to play a much more prominent part on this stela than the person for whom he had had it made.

At the bottom of this side the two lines of horizontally written inscriptions mention an overseer, Sankhsenb and a servant Iy. The latter was evidently a trusted and faithful servant whom it was thought fit to include on the tombstone of the family.

P. M.

The maximum measurements of this stela are: height 0.51 m.; width 0.255 m.; thickness 0.125 m.

## ARCHAEOLOGY IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

ALTHOUGH few of us think that archaeology, like charity, can begin at home, digging in Pennsylvania has gone on spasmodically for years. At present, co-ordination of archaeological work in the state under the direction of Donald A. Cadzow, Archaeologist to the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, is determining the problems presented there by the various and successive waves of prehistoric Indian occupation, and the progress that has so far been made in solving those problems. Pennsylvania archaeology is important not only for what it can tell us of Indians within the state, but for its bearing on the archaeology of the Northeastern United States. While the objects found in this area, stone and bone tools and ornaments, shell beads, pottery pipes and vessels, are neither spectacular nor of any par-

ticular aesthetic value, the information they give us is beginning to tie together the whole continent of Indian North America in a network that stretches from Canada to Mexico.

A type of stone tool called the bevelled adz, found in Erie County, suggests that the Archaic people of what is now New York state pushed west along the south shore of Lake Erie into northwestern Pennsylvania. These people, the earliest we know, were hunters and fishers who had dogs, but no knowledge of agriculture, nor of any of the comforts that go with it. They lived a wandering life, gathering nuts and other available natural foods, and following the game that

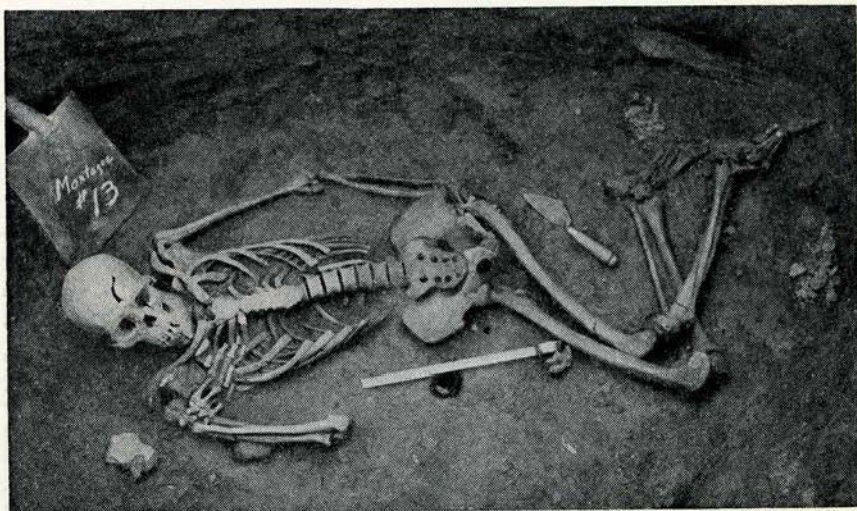


Excavating an Algonkin Village Site in Somerset County, 1936.

**PLATE III**

was their main source of food, clothing and tools. Their clothes were made of hides and furs, most of their tools and ornaments of bone, and their cooking vessels of bark, skin, or wood, since they had not learned how to make pottery. The few, long-headed, skeletons that have been found show these people to have been related to the earliest population in the Southwest and in the Plains, people living the same sort of life, and of the physical stock that is considered to have formed the basic population of the New World. It is safe to say that they reached the Northeast at least two thousand years ago; probably a good deal earlier.

The next people in northwestern Pennsylvania were a round-headed race, the first farmers, whom we can call for the time being the Early Algonkians. They raised corn, beans, squash, and tobacco, and reaped the advantages that come from living a settled life, possible only when you can make your food come to you, instead of having to pursue it. They had crude, cord-marked pottery vessels, soapstone dishes, and stone and clay pipes, and their ornaments ran to marine-shell beads, polished slate pendants, and pieces of hammered native copper. Imported flint, and objects of Mound-Builder type show contact with



Iroquoian Burial, Montague Site,  
Somerset County, 1936.

**PLATE IV**

Ohio, and burial mounds in Erie and Warren Counties suggest actual inroads by the famous Mound-Building people of Ohio.

In the next period, the Late Algonkians show the effect of the infiltration of the long-headed Iroquois in mixed racial types, in mixed pottery types, and the appearance of the characteristic Iroquois triangular arrowhead. It is generally held that the Iroquoian tribes started to move northeast from the Mississippi Valley sometime before the tenth century which allows a tentative date for the Late Algonkians.

As the Iroquois pushed on into the north, their numbers and strength increased to such an extent that the Algonkin were eventually driven

out altogether. The Iroquois did not take over the fine tools and ornaments of their predecessors, probably feeling that they were tabu since they belonged to an inferior people. They perfected their own types of axes, pipes, pottery and fine triangular arrowheads, and, farmers like the people before them, lived on corn, squash, and beans, supplemented by game and fish. They built rectangular bark houses that held as many as twelve families, surrounding their villages with stockades of poles set upright in a ring of earth, and shifting to a new site every fifteen or twenty years. At the time the white men came, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, northwestern Pennsylvania was occupied by the Erie, an Iroquoian tribe. In 1654, they were wiped out by the Five Nations, the Iroquois of New York, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca, a confederacy whose aim was to further universal brotherhood by offering its neighbors membership on a dependent basis, or extinction. Though after that the country was Seneca territory until white settlers moved in at the close of the eighteenth century, they seem to have used it chiefly for hunting, with no permanent villages west of Warren County.

In southwestern Pennsylvania there is as yet no trace of the early nomadic population found further north. There are Early Algonkin villages up and down the Monongahela, and village sites along the Youghiogheny where Iroquoian people lived on their way northeast almost a thousand years ago. Although most of Pennsylvania felt the power of the Five Nations, who conquered the Erie, the Iroquoian Andaste-Susquehannock tribes along the Susquehanna, and the Algonkian Delaware to the east, there is no evidence as yet of their having penetrated the southwestern part of the state.

For the last phase of Indian history in western Pennsylvania, we turn to historical records. From them we learn that there was during the eighteenth century a stream of Indian migration from south and east, north along the Susquehanna, across to the Allegheny, and west down the Ohio. Delawares from eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Mohicans from Connecticut, Nanticokes from the Chesapeake, and Shawnees from Carolina, pushed through Pennsylvania, driven on by the pressure of the white settlements behind them. But the great villages they built in western Pennsylvania are covered by modern towns and villages since the white man was quick to take advantage of the strategic and beautiful sites that they chose.

M. B.