

**FIRE PITS AND TEPEE SITES****Fullerton Farm**

The field is quite generally indented with a great number of depressions—unseen of course from the surface, but disclosed by reliable probe. Some of these had attained to some size and were undoubtedly tepee sites. These were either round or oval, with the possibility of an offshoot to accommodate a fire place. These larger indentations were usually accompanied by post holes ranging around the periphery, which were the label of the tepee. The floors were uniformly flat, curving abruptly into the rise to the "hard pan" level. This latter which is the level below which there has been no disturbance, is covered over the entire field by about a foot of oxidized and carbonized vegetable matter, together with a great preponderance of Indian waste material—ash, charcoal, potsherds, animal bones, fish scales, shells, etc.; that is, in all places but the tepee and pit depressions which descend to varying lower depths.

The pits and tepees are all characterized by an abundance of refuse and thick layers of concentrated ash and charcoal. Some will, for instance, be more greatly blessed with the lost articles which are the peculiar reward of the archaeologist. It has been only through carelessness on the part of the former inhabitants that we are fortunate enough to know that they made many and varied types of bone awls.

These are found scattered throughout the debris of tepees and pits, together with other welcome finds,—the pipes and stems, fish hooks, beads, arrow points, and so on. It is quite clear that the Indian squaw had not the inclination to clean the floor, to which attribute we are truly grateful. Had the Indians not been thus constituted, we could not find the superb pieces of workmanship lying intact as the day they were made. These people quite evidently made no pretense at order or cleanliness, at least in the interests of the floor. Added to the better pieces were the broken pots, the cleaned meat bones, the discarded shells, and the fire remains. All were as a matter of habit left on the floor where they were dropped, and treaded into distinct strata to remain for our investigation.

The Fullerton tepee sites were all dug out before occupancy, the depths varying from  $1\frac{1}{2}'$ — $2'$ . Assuming the sides of the structures to have been held tightly down by pegs and stakes, there could have been no advantage with regard to wind, rain and snow, in sinking the floors. These elements with any constant topography outside would strike and enter the tepees with the same force and concentration, no matter whether the floor at ground level were flat or depressed. There would, however, be a distinct benefit from two other important considerations, namely,—heat and head room at the sides of the conical structure, which would be greatly modified by any increase in the depth of the floor. Of course, the assumption that the sides of the tepee covering were always in contact with the ground is without a great deal of basis. Most of the time the covering was probably sufficient to keep out the snow and rain, but the wind probably had continual access. With such a condition the value of a sunken floor is readily seen.

Post holes ranging around the depressions were discernable in most cases, extending into the "undisturbed." In some cases, however, these were not evident because the stakes had not descended into the undisturbed, but that they were once there is not doubted because of the great similarity in other respects. Earth movements, such as the planting or uprooting of a stake in the disturbed area, were usually undiscernable.

One tepee depression (Plate VII), which was 6' x 8', had a series of 17 post holes surrounding it. The holes in all cases tapered to a point and at their greatest extension were about 20 inches below the surface. The floor itself was about 23 inches deep. This tepee had 16 more tapering post holes scattered, with no regularity over the entire floor. The significance cannot be stated categorically at present, but it is possible that they were used—2 or 3 at a time—as supports for a vessel or roast. They extended about 5 inches below the floor level.

Another of the tepee locations was pitted below the floor level. It was here that burials No. 11, 12, 13, 14 were found (see Burial Ceremonies), each in an individual oval pit. Nine tepees were uncovered in all. They

were usually 8'-10' in diameter and were sunk from 1½'-2' below the surface.

The fires would obviously be in progress in only one section of the tepee at a time, yet our evidence shows heavy fire beds over the entire floor in most cases. The cooking department was evidently transferred many times. One tepee when uncovered presented the sad spectacle of a mass of charred corn husks and cobs. It has already been made clear that the floor was continually built up by the addition of rubbish.

## POTTERY

### Fuller's Hill

The following data and descriptions were obtained from the rims alone, which included all of the sherds types.

The predominant pottery type was cord marked (Plate VIII), with the cordings varying from the heavily indented to the lightly impressed, and in design from the oblique, the horizontal, the vertical, or the cross-hatched. About half of the rims were scratched, serrated, or corded, while the other half were finished smooth.

Approximately half of the rims indicated a pot with a straight neck. These were usually lightly corded with a smooth or lightly corded rim, and are best exemplified by figures 4, 15, 17, 22 and 24. Number 20 had no decoration whatever. The diameter of the average straight neck bowl would have been between 8 and 10 inches.

The curved neck rims were more ornate, usually being deeply corded and having heavily incised rims as in figures 1, 2, 6, 13, 14. To find little or no decoration on the necked pots was the exception. The mid-section diameter of these would have ranged from 5-15 inches.

No handles or grips were found on any of the sherds, but several pieces were found with a hole pierced just below the rim. (Figures 3 and 7). There was probably a hole on the opposite side to provide for carrying. A leather thong could have been used.

Shell tempering predominated, only a few instances of grit mixed with shell being found. The colors were very somber, being dull black, gray, reddish brown, or yellow, or gradations of these. Only a few instances of red

on black, inside and out, were found. The size of the pot governed the thickness. No sherds were much more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick.

The pot found with burial No. 7 (Plate VIII; Fig. 3); measured  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the top,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches through the bulge of the bowl which was below the middle, and was  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches high. It was shell tempered and varied in color from a dull gray to a reddish brown. The bottom was not flat enough to allow the pot to stand without support. When used it was probably placed right upon the fire and supported by the coals.

The pot with burial No. 4 seems to have been the work of a child (Fig. 2). It was 2 inches high and was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  x 2 inches along the main diameters of the top. There was no attempt at decoration, and the rim was very thin and quite symmetrical. It was shell tempered.

Another pot which also seems to have been a child's play is shown in (Fig. 1). It was very simply made of shell tempered clay. It was  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter across the top and was also  $\frac{3}{4}$ " high.

Although pipes and pipe fragments made of various rocks predominated on Fuller's Hill, some were found of clay, without tempering. The color was usually a light brown. The pipe represented in Plate XI, Fig. 1, is a single unit, the only one found. The bowl was symmetrically dotted in a rather neat pattern. The stem had no decoration. Fig. 2 represents a cylindrical bowl with parallel circular dottings on the upper two-thirds, and parallel oblique dottings on the lower one-third. The stem intended for this pipe was other than clay, as indicated by the small neatly finished stem opening. Fig. 6 and 7 are of pipe bowl fragments, very simple in design. Fig. 8, 9, 10 and 11, are of pipe stems which were made of the same untempered material. They bore no decoration.

Many pieces of puddled clay, ready for the moulder's art, were found throughout the digging. The Fuller's Hill people also made balls and marbles, the former usually being about 2 inches in diameter. No tempering was used in these.

### Fullerton Farm

The following data was also obtained from the rims. About one-fifth of those found indicated a straight neck, no flange pot. These were all corded with the lips plain in all but two cases. One of these was roughly scratched, and the other was carefully notched (Fig. 10). Also see Plate X; Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10.

About two-fifths of the rims were from moderately curved pots. Of these, one-fifth had a perfectly plain lip. The rest were decorated, some to a high degree, including cording, incising, and scratching, but mostly cording. Figs. 3, 4, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17 and 18 serve to illustrate this group.

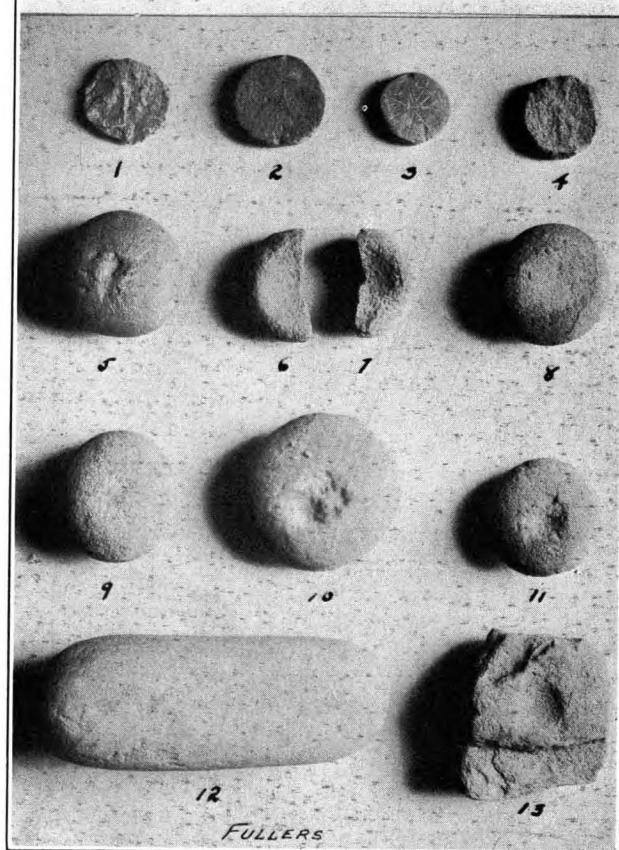
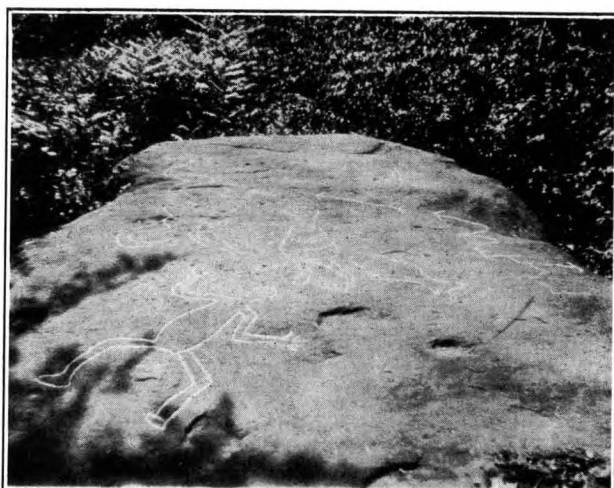
The highly curved pots made up another two-fifths of the Fullerton pottery. All were decorated in some manner (Figs. 1, 2, 11, 13 and 15). There was a distinct tendency toward the ornate in the rim finishing of the more highly curved pots. One quill marked rim of this type was noted.

All types appeared to range in diameter from 5—20 inches. There was little plain finish, most of it being corded. All were shell tempered. The average thickness of the pottery was  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, but instances of sherds  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in thickness were found. The colors were about the same as those at Fuller's Hill—dull grays, blacks, yellows, and reddish browns. No red on black was observed.

One broken shell tempered pipe was found. It was finely incised around the bowl rim, but was otherwise quite plain.

A few clay balls and one broken perforated clay discoidal were found. The balls were about an inch in diameter. The discoidal was  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter and was  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in thickness.

A piece of shallow bowl with an approximate diameter of 12 inches was also found. It was saucer shaped with no departure from the constant basal curve. It was cord marked parallel to the rim, but with no decoration on the lip. It would have stood about 2 inches high.

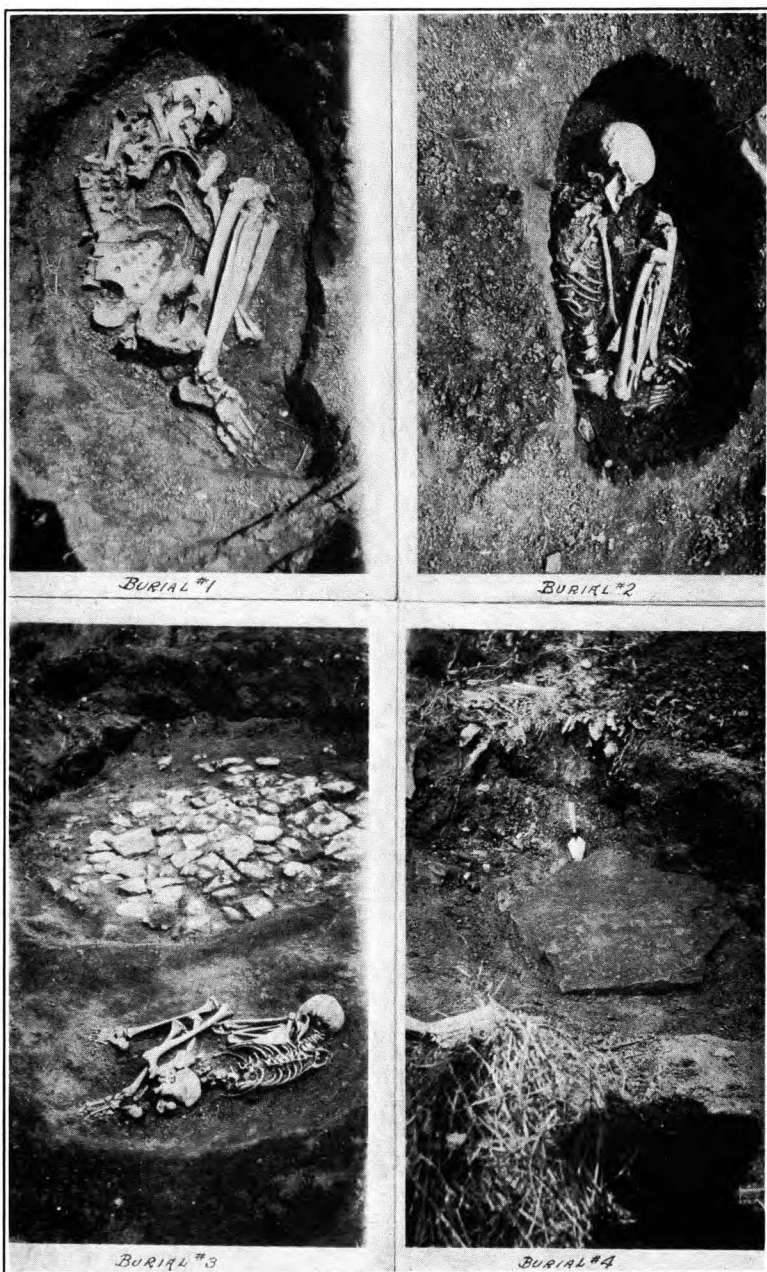


## PLATE II

### INDIAN PICTURE ROCK STONE WORK - FULLER'S HILL

Discoidals	1-4
Hammer Stones	5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11
Rubbing Stone	8
Pestle	12
"Cup Stone"	13





### PLATE III

#### FULLER'S BURIALS

No. 1 - Fig. 1

No. 2 - Fig. 2

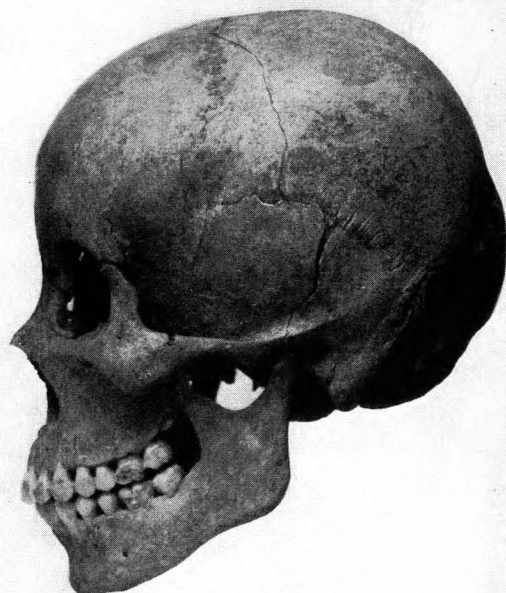
No. 3 - Fig. 3

No. 4 - Fig. 4





Fuller's Burial .... 3



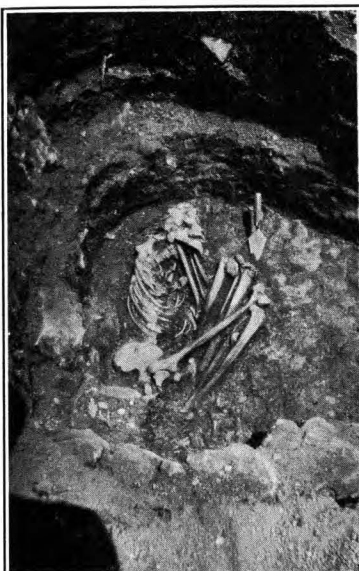
*BURIAL #3*

Fullerton Burial...16



*BURIAL #16*





BURIAL #6



BURIAL #7



BURIAL #8



BURIAL #11

# PLATE V

## FULLER'S BURIAL

No. 6 - Fig. 1

No. 7 - Fig. 2

No. 8 - Fig. 3

## FULLERTON BURIAL

No. 11 - Fig. 4





*BURIAL #12*



*BURIAL #13*



*BURIAL #14*



*Fig 4*

# PLATE VI

## FULLERTON BURIALS

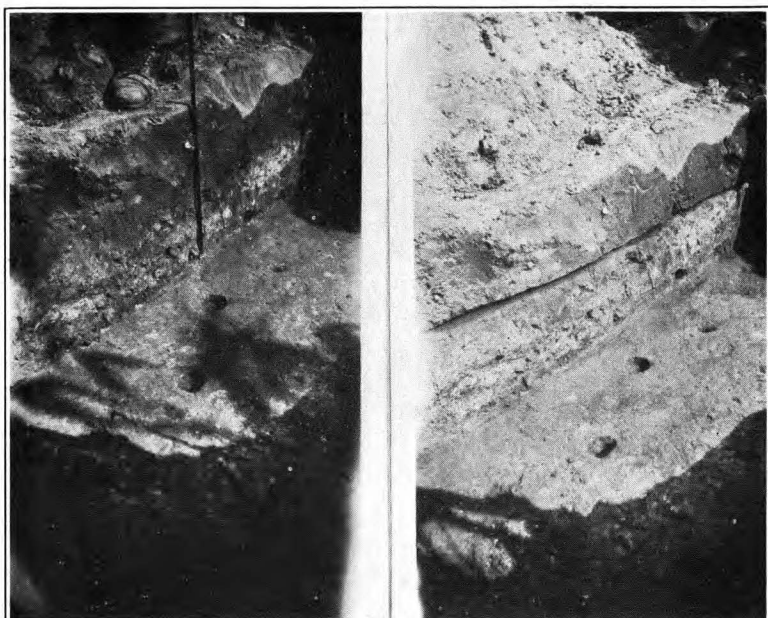
No. 12 - Fig. 1

No. 13 - Fig. 2

No. 14 - Fig. 3

FISHER LOCATING - Fig. 4





*TEPEE SITE*

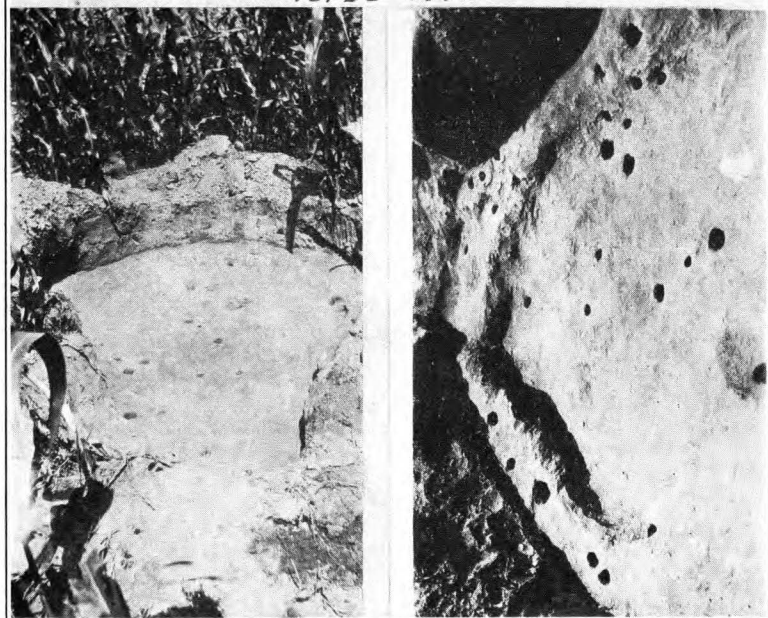


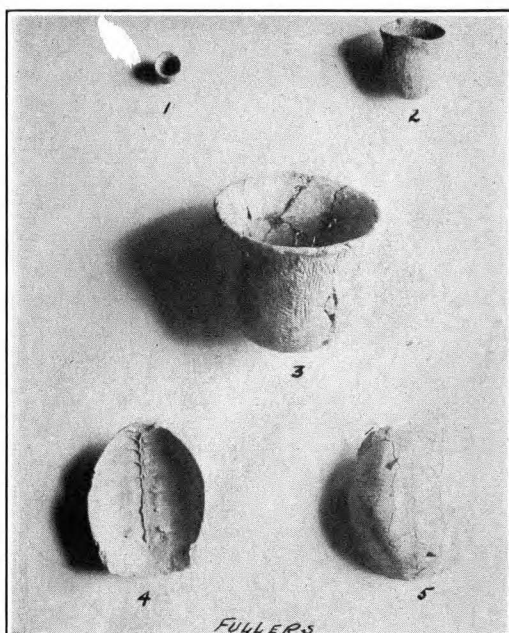
PLATE VII  
VIEWS OF A TEPEE SITE — FULLERTON





# FULLER'S HILL

Shell Tempered  
Pottery ----- 1-2-3  
Turtle Shell Cups ----- 4-5



## POT RIM TYPES FULLER'S HILL

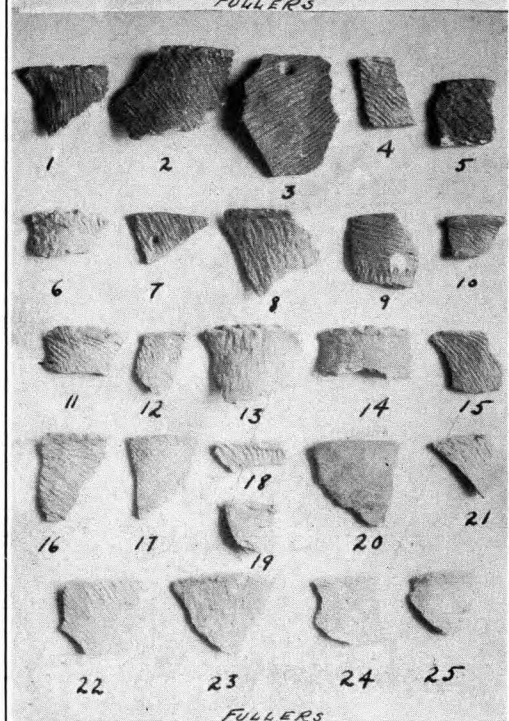
Moderately Straight Neck

4-5-7-9-10-11-12-15-16-17

18-19-20-21-22-23-24

Flanged Neck

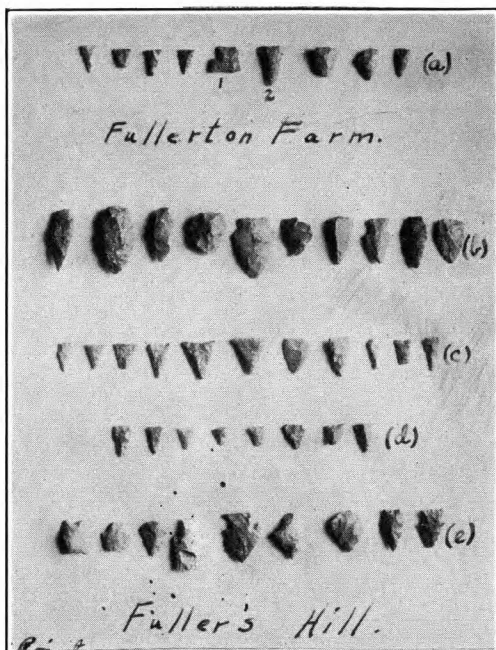
1-2-3-6-8-13-14-25





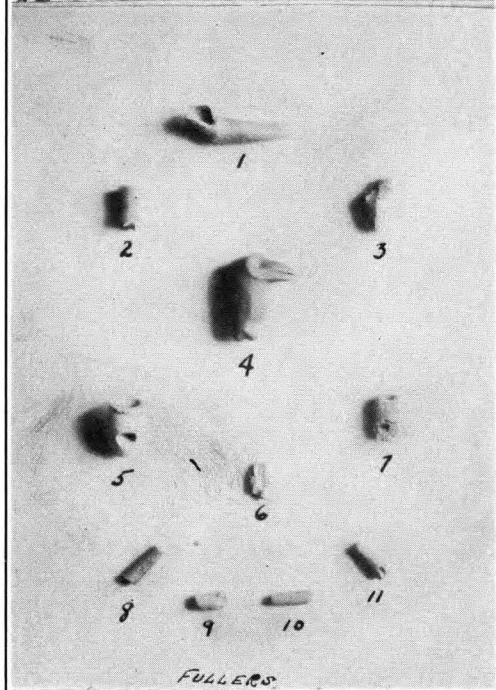
# ARROW HEADS

- (a) Shanked Type ..... 1
- Serrated Isosceles ..... 2
- (b) Shaly Limestone Points
- (c) & (d) Common Isosceles Type
- (e) Point Variants - Not Predominant.



# PIPES and PIPE STEMS FULLER'S HILL

- Pipes and Pipe Fragments ..... 1- 7
- Pipe Stem Fragments ..... 8-11





POT TYPES  
FULLERTON FARM

Straight Neck-No Flange

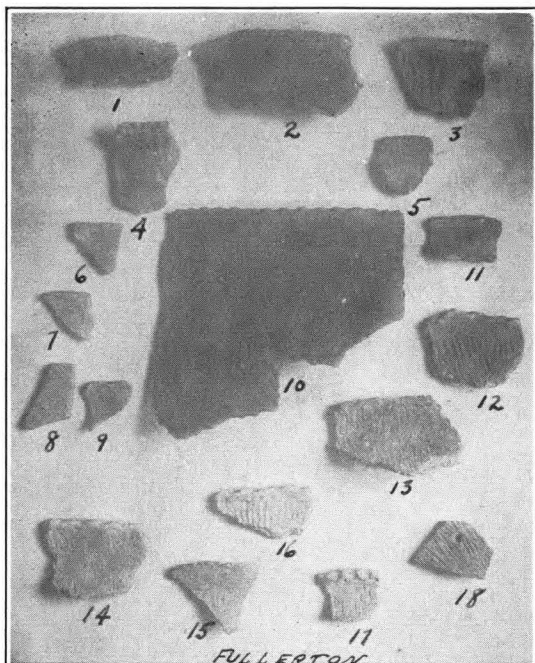
5, 6, 7, 8, 10

Moderately Curved Necks

3, 4, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18

Highly Curved Necks

1, 2, 11, 13, 15



FULLERTON FARM

1-Charred Corn & Corn Cob

2-Charred Cob and Husk

3-Diorite Celt

4-Pipe Fragment

5-Unbored Pipe Stem

6-Pipe Stem

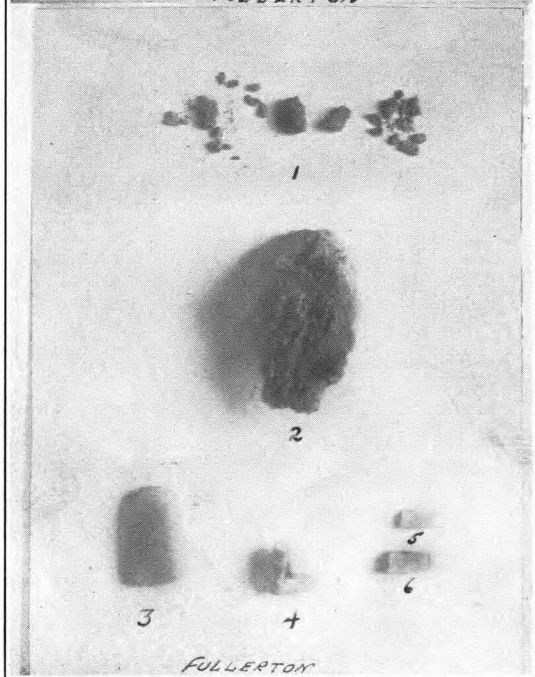


PLATE X



# BONE WORK-FULLER'S HILL

## Problematical

Pieces ..... 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 12

## Notched Deer

Mandible (Lower Jaw) ..... 2

Blunt Arrow Point of Antler 4

## Feather Separator of

Antler ..... 5-6

Notched Turtle Shell ..... 10

Needle Fragment ..... 11

Awls ..... 13-24

## BONE WORK FULLERTON FARM

Antler Tip Arrow Point ..... 1

Used Animal Rib ..... 2

Feather Separator ..... 3

Awl Types ..... 4-19

Chisels (Scalpels) ..... 20-21

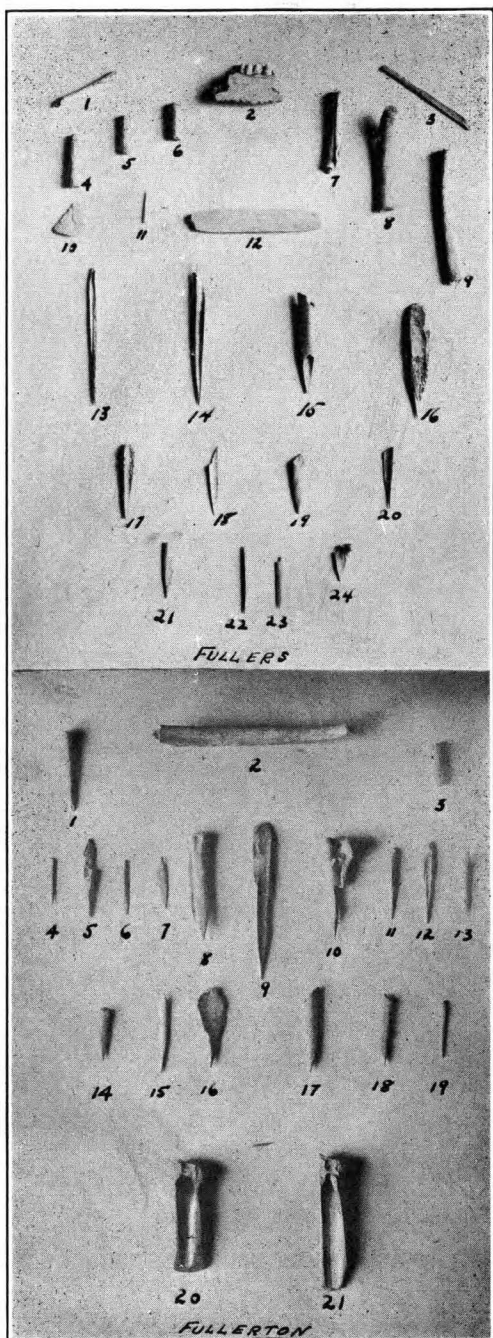


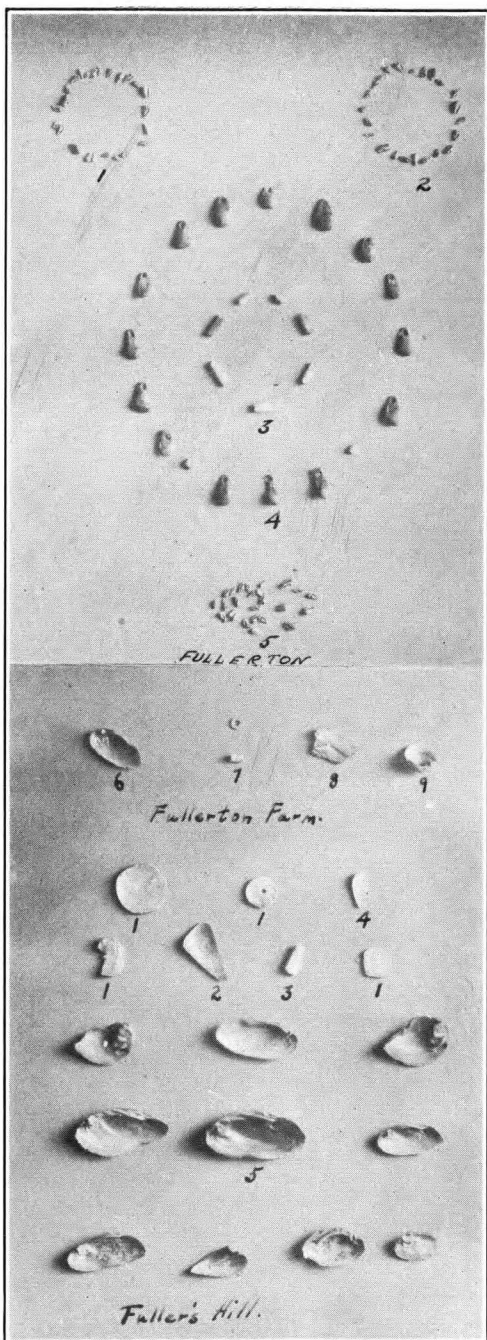
PLATE XI





# FULLERTON FARM

Bracelets of Cowry Shell Found with Burial 13 -----	1-2
Necklace of Mussel Shell Beads with Burial 13 -----	3
Cowry Shell Hair Beads with Burial 13 -----	5
Elk Tooth and Mussel Bead Necklace Found with Burial 15 -----	4



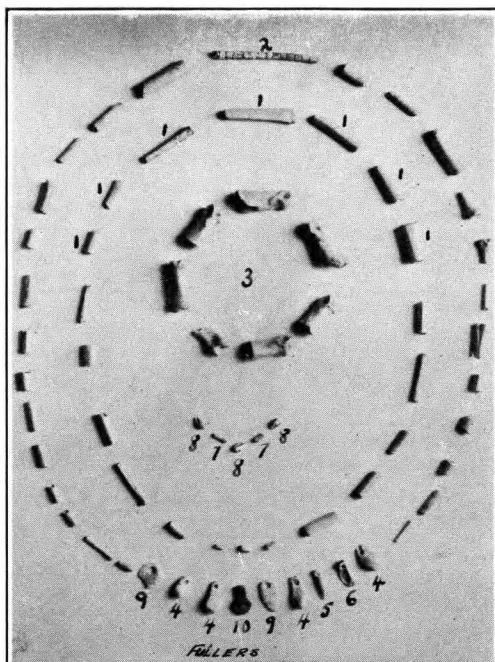
## SHELL WORK

Buttons -----	1
Problematical Piece -----	2
Broken Shell Pendant with Bur- ial 2 -----	3
Worked Shell Found with Bur- ial 2 -----	4
Serrated Mussel Shells -----	5-6
Shell Disc and Mussel Shell Bead with Burial 16 -----	7
Decorated Spoon Fragment -----	8
Entire Shell used as Bead -----	9



# BEADS - FULLER'S HILL

Common Bone Variety .....	1
Bead Stock .....	2
Bear Toes .....	3
Elk Teeth .....	4
Fox Tooth .....	5
Animal Shoulder Blade .....	6
Copper .....	7
Cowry Shell .....	8
Flat Bone .....	9
Slate .....	10



## BEAD TYPES FULLERTON FARM

Common Bone Cylinder .....	1
Animal Toe Bones .....	2
Small Animal's Upper Fore Leg .....	3
Bear Tusks .....	4

