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These areas would have attracted an abundance of game animals and appear to have been a focal point of the early-Paleoindian settlement system. Future excavations at the Austin Cave site may provide clues regarding the type and configuration of Clovis settlement in the mid-south, and could be useful in understanding this very complex human adaptation.

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The Carson-Conn-Short Site (40BN190): An Extensive Clovis Habitation in Benton County, Tennessee

John B. Broster and Mark R. Norton

The Carson-Conn-Short site (40BN190) is located on the edge of Kentucky Lake in Benton County, Tennessee. The site area is a series of partially flooded terrace ridges south of the old Tennessee River channel. The Tennessee Division of Archaeology recorded this site in February of 1992 as part of a Paleoindian site survey project within the Kentucky Lake region (Broster and Norton 1990; Broster et al. 1991).

During the initial survey, some 43 deflated hearths were noted in four distinct areas, and all were associated with fluted points and uniface tools. A limited surface collection included 27 Clovis, 1 Cumberland, 41 bifaces, 78 uniface tools, 35 blades/knives, and 11 blade cores (Figure 1). Three of the exposed areas showed potential for in situ deposits. We thought that testing would be of great importance in understanding Clovis occupation in the area.

An Archaeological Resource Protection Act permit was granted by the United States Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Our objectives were to determine if intact Clovis deposits existed, and to obtain faunal and carbon samples from such an occupation. A test unit (1 m^2) was excavated in an undisturbed area adjacent to one of the exposed hearths, which had produced one Clovis preform and numerous uniface tools. All three natural levels of the

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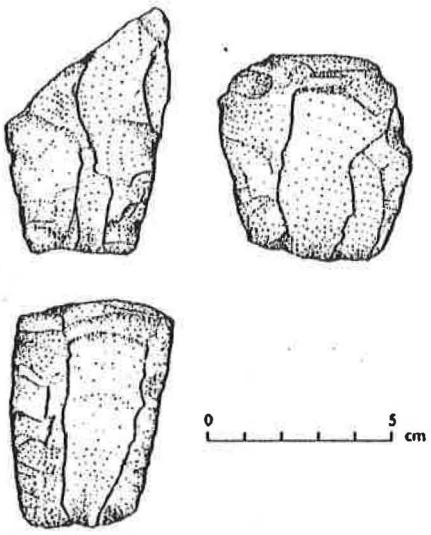

Figure 1. Clovis preforms from Site 40BN190.

test pit contained Clovis artifacts. Blade tools, a uniface scraper, channel flakes, and one Clovis point tip were recorded. The limited excavations have demonstrated the existence of an intact Clovis deposit.

The lithic assemblage represented by our excavations and surface collections appear to replicate the tool kit described for Clovis occupations as found across the United States (Collins 1990; Sanders 1990; Stanford 1991; and Young and Collins 1989). In a recent work dedicated to the study of the origins of Clovis, only a passing reference is made to Clovis sites in Tennessee (Bonnichsen and Turnmire 1991). We believe that the study of this site will do much to change this lack of published information. The potential for spatial analysis of features and tools on this site is extremely important for the understanding of Clovis adaptations in the Southeast.

We would like to thank Sarah Bridges, U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; Dennis Stanford, Smithsonian Institution; Vance Haynes, Jr., University of Arizona; Harlan "Kit" Carson, Gary Conn, and Hal Short for their assistance in making this project possible.

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Twelve Thousand Years of Human Occupation at the Eppley Rockshelter

Nigel Brush

The Eppley Rockshelter is located in northern Coshocton County, east-central Ohio. It lies at the head of a small wooded hollow above the valley of Killbuck Creek. The shelter is composed of a large overhang approximately 4.5 m high and a bifurcated tunnel system that emerges directly in front of the sheltered area. The rockshelter faces to the southeast and has a total usable floor space of roughly 84 m^2.

Excavations were conducted at the Eppley Rockshelter between 1982 and 1984. The midden beneath the shelter had a maximum depth of 110 cm and was underlain by a light yellow sand/clay subsoil. The midden was largely homogeneous and contained little discernible stratigraphy. Twenty-eight 2-m units were excavated in 10-cm levels to sterile subsoil: 15 were located beneath the overhang or within the tunnel system, and 13 were on the midden slope beyond the overhang.

A variety of artifacts were recovered from the rockshelter including over 100 flint and stone tools, several hundred pieces of pottery, and several thousand pieces of bone and lithic debitage. Chronologically diagnostic artifacts among these materials represented a variety of periods including Paleoindian and late Paleoindian; early, middle, and late Archaic; and early, middle, and late Woodland (Brush 1990:234–242).

One notable exception to the general mixing within the midden was four "lanceolate points" (Prufer and Baby 1963:20–21), which were recovered from the site. These points were all found at the bottom of the midden zone, either lying directly on the subsoil or partially embedded within the subsoil. Two of the points were found in units on the midden slope beyond the overhang. A third point was found near the back of the overhang, and a fourth was found in the tunnel system. One of the lanceolate points on the midden slope was found in the same unit and stratum as a large side-notched point. Similar associations between late-Paleoindian projectile points and early-Archaic types have also been noted at other sites in eastern North America (Mason 1981:129).

The most important discovery at the Eppley Rockshelter was a large bowl-shaped fire hearth that was encountered at a depth of 90 cm and continued

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