NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME
HISTORIC
Daugherty's Cave site and Breeding site
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION
STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN
STATE

X VICINITY OF
Lebanon 9 (William C. Wamder)

3 CLASSIFICATION
CATEGORY OWNERSHIP STATUS PRESENT USE

DISTRICT PUBLIC OCCUPIED AGRICULTURE
BUILDING(S) PRIVATE UNOCCUPIED MUSEUM
STRUCTURE BOTH WORK IN PROGRESS COMMERCIAL
OBJECT PUBLIC ACQUISITION ACCESSIBLE EDUCATIONAL

IN PROCESS PRIVATE RESIDENCE ENTERTAINMENT
BEING CONSIDERED RELIGIOUS

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY
NAME
Glen Breeding
STREET & NUMBER
Route 1, Box 304
CITY, TOWN
Lebanon
STATE
Virginia

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC
Russell County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN
Lebanon
STATE
Virginia 24266

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE
Daugherty's Cave (44Ru14), Breeding site (44Ru15)
DATE
1969
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Virginia Research Center for Archaeology, Wren Kitchen, William and Mary
CITY, TOWN
Williamsburg
STATE
Virginia 23186
Daugherty's Cave and the Breeding Site are situated on the west side of the limestone escarpment along the second terrace parallel to the St. Croix River. The Breeding Site extends 400 feet along the second terrace parallel to the river and along the escarpment for approximately 150 feet. The site is currently under cultivation. Daugherty's Cave is located 250 feet from the Breeding Site, at the end of a narrow, steep-sided limestone cove extending 120 feet from and 35 feet above the river. The crescent-shaped shelter portion of the cave presently extends 27 feet from the wall to the outer drip line. The 700 by 100 by 40 foot cave did not yield cultural material. However, the air from the cave would have moderated the seasonal temperature extremes in the shelter area encouraging occupation by the Indians (Benthall 1975:4).

A 30 by 10-foot strata-out was excavated parallel to the shelter wall by Joseph Benthall in 1967. Of the twelve natural zones encountered, seven contained cultural material (Figure 1). Arbitrary four-inch levels were excavated within the thicker strata. The excavations sampled approximately 20 percent of the area inside the drip line. Excellent preservation of faunal and charred floral remains was noted.

The lowest levels, Zones K and L, consist of sterile brown sand 1.0 to 1.4 feet thick underlying 1.0 to 1.5 feet of limestone rocks. The limestone layer probably formed as a result of roof and wall spalling during cooler climatic conditions. Paleo-Indian remains were not encountered (Benthall 1975:17).

The first occupation layer rests upon the limestone rock layer. A charcoal sample taken from this 0.2 to 0.5 feet, dark gray to black ashy soil layer yielded a date of 7840±200 B.C. This layer (Zone J) yielded one projectile point of the Early Archaic period, the Corner Notched tradition, a side scraper, debitage and fauna remains. Aquatic snail shells were absent.

This layer is sealed by 0.4 to 1.2 feet of sterile clay-like fill which contains roof spalls in the lower levels (Zone I). The layer may represent 3500 years of cultural hiatus. The recovery of Kirk, St. Albans, Le Croy and Kanawah type projectile points at the Breeding Site suggest that latter participants in the Corner Notched tradition as well as participants in the Bifurcated Base tradition chose to occupy the open air Breeding Site instead of the shelter (Benthall 1975:154).

A dark gray to black ashy layer 0.5 to 1.1 feet thick sealed the sterile layer and produced an assemblage of the previously undefined complex (Zone H). A 0.2 to 0.8 foot rain-washed soil layer (Zone G) separated this layer from the upper occupation layer which was 0.5 to 1.0 feet thick (Zone F). A large number of animal bones, charred hickory nuts and walnuts, and various species of mussel and aquatic snails were recovered. Hearths were much larger than those of preceding or later cultural occupations. Charcoal from one hearth in Zone F dated to 3740±260 B.C.

A 0.2 to 0.8 foot thick orange clay water-deposited layer (Zone E) separates the layer from the lower occupation layer (Zone D). The 0.2 to 0.9 foot thick yellowish-orange clay Zone D was sealed by the 0.4 to 0.7 foot thick dark purplish-brown upper occupation layer (Zone C). Charred hickory nut, snail, mussel and faunal remains were recovered from the various former (See continuation sheet # 1)
I floor surfaces and hearths. Artifacts of the Late Archaic period, Broad Spear tradition, Savannah River complex were abundant in both layers.

Following the occupations people of the Early Woodland Watts Bar Focus began occupation of the shelter (Benthall 1975:153). Their material remains were from the upper levels of the yellowish-orange clay 0.5 to 1.0 foot thick layer (Zone B) and the base of the light to dark gray, ashy fill, 1.5 to 3 foot thick top layer of the shelter (Zone A). The subsistence items recovered are basically similar to those from the preceding Archaic period.

The Middle Woodland period is represented by Wright Check Stamped and Mulberry Creek Plain ceramics from Zone A. A refuse pit containing Wright Check Stamped sherd yielded a radio-carbon date of 322±70 A.D. (Benthall 1975:156). Hearths, pits and living floors occurred throughout Zone A. A sharp increase in the number of individual deer was also noted (Benthall 1975:129). Subsistence during the Middle Woodland occupation was based on hunting and gathering, collecting of shellfish and possibly horticulture.

The Late Woodland occupation in Zone A is represented by 686 pottery fragments of the New River, Radford and Wythe series as well as an associated assemblage of other material and features. The occurrence of Radford series sherd in the same levels as the Middle Woodland ceramics suggest that this type may be earlier than formerly reported. The Wythe series sherd occurred primarily in the upper two levels of Zone A and was replaced by the New River series. Cultigens were represented. Mussel and aquatic snails were more intensely collected than previously. One sheet brass projectile point was recovered from the top of Zone A. Whether the Late Archaic through Late Woodland period cultures utilized the area of the Breeding site could not be determined from the available data.
## SIGNIFICANCE

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### SPECIFIC DATES
7640±400 B.C. - contact period

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Daugherty's Cave contains 9000 years of stratified cultural and natural deposits of value in refining chronological, subsistence, settlement and ecological problems in the upper Tennessee and Ohio drainage systems. The excellent faunal and moderate floral preservation, the abundance of charcoal for radiocarbon dating and the complexity of the natural and cultural levels hold great promise for future studies in settlement archaeology.

The material from Zone F and H formed the data base from which the complex was defined (Benthall 1975). The depth of the and various Woodland period occupations as well as the internal cultural stratigraphy of living floors within these natural zones will enable refinements of these broadly defined cultural traditions and phases. The shelter provides data on the poorly understood interior exploitive camps of the Late Woodland period. The position of various ceramic types in Zone A and B correlate closely with the sequence developed in surrounding regions. The association of Radford series sherd's with Middle Woodland period sherd's suggest an earlier date for this previously defined Late Woodland period complex.

The Breeding Site contains remains of the Early Archaic period which were absent from Daugherty's Cave. The site may also contain indications of subsequent utilization of open air sites in the Future investigations of both sites will enable the testing of shifting settlement strategies over time by contrasting changing cultural preference or activity at open air versus shelter sites.
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES


GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 7

UTM REFERENCES

ZONE EASTING NORTING

ZONE EASTING NORTING

ZONE EASTING NORTING

ZONE EASTING NORTING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Wayne F. Clark, Archaeologist

ORGANIZATION

Virginia Research Center for Archaeology

STREET & NUMBER

Wren Kitchen, The College of William and Mary

CITY OR TOWN

Williamsburg,

STATE

Virginia

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL__ STATE__ LOCAL__

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

DATE DEC 21 1976

TITLEx Junius R. Fishburne, Jr., Executive Director

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER