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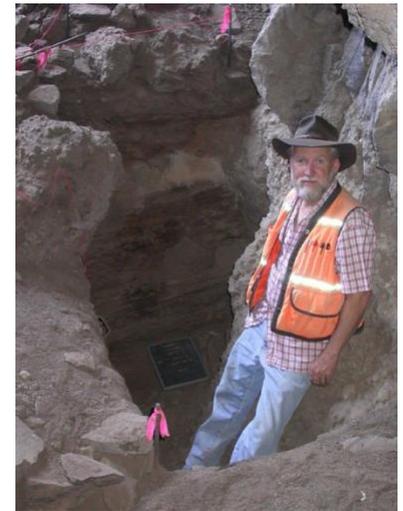
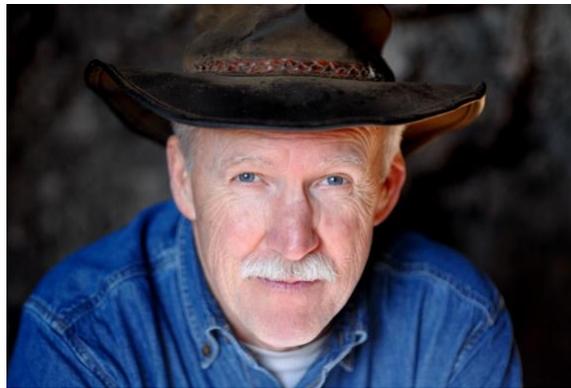
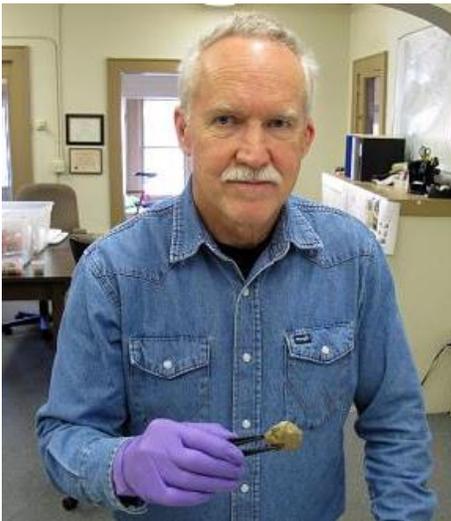
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Thursday, November 12th, 2020

Archaeology and Science at the Paisley Caves, Oregon: Evidence of People in our region 14-15,000 years ago

By Dr. Dennis L. Jenkins, University of Oregon

Listen and ask Dr. Jenkins about his illustrated ZOOM presentation providing evidence for the association of humans and Pleistocene animals more than 14,000 years ago and how this supports our Chehalis River Hypothesis. Dating of artifacts, camel and horse bones, and dried human feces containing Native American DNA, bile acids, sterols, hair, and protein residues between 12,900 and 14,500 years ago indicates that people lived in the SE Oregon caves and consumed mammoth, camel, horse, mountain sheep, deer, pronghorn antelope, rabbit, small mammals, fish, birds, and insects. This colorful slide show takes the audience through the scientific processes involved in proving the case for pre-Clovis (>13,500 years) human occupations at the world-famous Paisley Caves in south-central Oregon.



Dr. Dennis L. Jenkins

Senior Research Associate II

Director, Northern Great Basin Archaeological Field School

Museum of Natural and Cultural History

University of Oregon

Dennis Jenkins is a Senior Research Archaeologist for the Museum of Natural and Cultural History at the University of Oregon where he received his PhD in 1991. He has directed the UO's Northern Great Basin archaeological field school since 1989. Jenkins' research focuses on the first colonization of the Americas. When did people arrive and how did they live? He has been involved in the recovery of ancient DNA from human coprolites (dried feces) dating to as much as 14,500 years, publishing the results in the journals *Science* and *Nature*. In a 2012 *Science* article, his team established for the first time the contemporaneity of Western Stemmed Tradition projectile points at the Paisley Caves with Clovis technology some 13,000 years ago. A recent article in *Science Advances* reported human bile acids and sterols (lipids) in Paisley coprolites more than 14,000 years old.