

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Date Listed 9-24-2014

NRIS No. 14000708

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Oregon SHPO

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Paisley Five Mile Point Caves

other names/site number [REDACTED]

2. Location

street & number [REDACTED] not for publication

city or town [REDACTED] vicinity

state Oregon code OR county [REDACTED] code [REDACTED] zip code [REDACTED]

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
X national statewide local

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

In my opinion, the property X meets ~~does not~~ meet the National Register criteria.

[Signature] _____ Date 6-19-14

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Paisley Five Mile Point Caves
Name of Property

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
		district
1		site
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/camp
SUBSISTENCE/processing
INDUSTRY/processing

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: N/A
walls: N/A
roof: N/A
other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The oldest, directly-dated human *coprolites* (human feces) in the Americas are located in the Paisley Five Mile Point Caves [REDACTED], an archaeological site [REDACTED].

Here, the discovery of 14,300-year-old human feces demonstrates the presence of an ancient human population in America's Far West at the end of the last Ice Age. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. Contained within the management jurisdiction of the Lakeview District Bureau of Land Management, the site boundary was delineated to include seven west-facing grottos along the cliff face with evidence of human habitation (Figures 3 and 4; Photograph 2; caves 1-5 are visible in the photograph).

The occupation of the caves during the late Pleistocene (ca. 14,300-10,000 years ago) pre-dates the appearance of Clovis sites in North America. The term "Clovis" refers to a diagnostic chipped stone tool with a distinctive flute-shaped flake removed from the base of the artifact. Clovis points are found in contexts dated to 13,000 - 12,800 years ago,¹ and were crafted by people who have long been recognized as the first settlers of the Americas.² No Clovis points were discovered at the Paisley Caves; instead, late Pleistocene cultural materials recovered during block excavations include Western Stemmed points, modified faunal bone (including extinct Pleistocene animal remains), hand-twisted plant fibers (cordage), and grinding stones (Photographs 3-6). Western Stemmed points are morphologically distinct from Clovis points and have been dated to between 13,000 and 8,200 years before present in other archaeological sites in North America.³ The presence of Western Stemmed points in deposits older than 13,000 years at the Paisley Caves suggests that the people responsible for the Clovis industry in North America were not the first people to colonize the continent. Although the Paisley Caves were occupied intermittently from 14,300 years ago until the time of EuroAmerican contact, the most important archaeological evidence at the Paisley Caves is the direct, high-precision radiocarbon dating of single identifiable elements from coprolites (desiccated human feces) in direct association with cultural artifacts predating the Clovis era (n=203).⁴ The authenticity of the human coprolites is well established by blind test replication of DNA results at multiple independent laboratories.^{5,6,7,8} The stratigraphic context and resolution of dated deposits at the Paisley Caves have solidified its position as a valid pre-Clovis archaeological site in the Americas.

¹ Michael Waters and Thomas W. Stafford, Jr, "Redefining the Age of Clovis: Implications for the Peopling of the Americas." *Science* 315, no. 5815 (2007): 1122-1126.

² C. Vance Haynes, "The Earliest Americans." *Science* 166 (1969): 709-715.

³ C. Melvin Aikens, Thomas J. Connolly, and Dennis L. Jenkins, *Oregon Archaeology* (Corvallis: Oregon State University Press, 2011) 44.

⁴ M. Thomas P. Gilbert et al. "DNA from Pre-Clovis Human Coprolites in Oregon, North America." *Science* 320, no. 5877 (2008): 786-89.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ M. Thomas P. Gilbert et al. "Response to Comment by Poinar et al. on "DNA from Pre-Clovis Human Coprolites in Oregon, North America"." *Science* 325, no. 5937 (2009): 148-b.

⁷ Dennis L. Jenkins et al. "Clovis Age Western Stemmed Projectile Points and Human Coprolites at the Paisley Caves." *Science* 337, no. 6091 (2012): 223-28.

⁸ Morten Rasmussen et al. "Response to Comment by Goldberg et al. on "DNA from Pre-Clovis Human Coprolites in Oregon, North America"." *Science* 329, no. 5927 (2009): 148-d.

Paisley Five Mile Point Caves

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Narrative Description

Environmental Setting

The Paisley Caves are located on [REDACTED] a north-south trending valley characteristic of its northern Great Basin topography that is flanked to the east by [REDACTED] Ridge and to the west by [REDACTED]. The [REDACTED] basin is the northernmost sub-basin of the [REDACTED] hydrologic system. It is separated from the [REDACTED] basin by a broad gravel fan formed at the mouth of the [REDACTED] River. At an elevation of 1377 meters, the caves now stand high above the marshy resources below (Figure 6), but were once situated at the highest lake stand of pluvial Lake [REDACTED] (pluvial lakes are bodies of water created by rainfall). At the end of the Last Glacial Maximum (ca. 18,000-17,000 years ago), as [REDACTED] receded, the river entrenched south of the fan and flowed into [REDACTED].^{9,10} North of the fan, Pleistocene [REDACTED] receded rapidly.¹¹ The exposure of the lakebed resulted in a broad, gently sloped plain covered with silty-sand overlying sandy basal gravels. Prevalent southwest winds began transporting silt and sand into the caves, gradually forming organic silt and sand basal sediments over sandy gravels and wave-rounded boulders by roughly 14,700 years ago. These sediments were trapped behind rock and gravel berms gradually formed at the mouth of each cave by colluvium and cliff-weathering debris.¹² About 14,500 years ago an increase in local precipitation and reduction in evaporation caused a rise in lake levels, water overtopped the gravel fan, and a river began flowing north into the [REDACTED] Lake basin, cutting a channel across the plain approximately 1.5-2 kilometers southwest of the Paisley Caves (Photograph 7). The plain, the river's delta marsh, and grasslands surrounding the rejuvenated lake provided improved pasturage for proboscideans (mammoth, mastodon), camelids (camel, llama), horse, bison, deer, elk, and pronghorn. Mountain sheep, marmots, and upland root plants were found in the hills east of the plain. With water also more easily available, the Paisley Caves were attractive to late Pleistocene human occupations.

Today, the region is characterized by a sagebrush steppe vegetation community, but 20th century land management practices have altered the native landscape. Land use changes, fire suppression, and non-native species invasion have altered local landscapes dramatically over the past few centuries. A large percentage of land cover has been converted for agriculture and grazing. Cattle ranching in the area began in the 1860s and remained virtually uncontrolled in the mountains until 1897 and on lower elevation public lands until 1934.¹³ However, the Paisley Caves' lake terrace location provided an attractive campsite location to mobile hunter and gatherer bands when they arrived in the area 14,000-15,000 years ago. Paleoclimate data derived from pollen proxy records at the Paisley Caves indicate episodes of sustained aridity throughout the Holocene, promoting excellent preservation conditions inside the caves.¹⁴

⁹ Dorothy E. Friedel, "Chronology and Climatic Controls of Late Quaternary Lake-level Fluctuations in [REDACTED] South-central Oregon" (PhD diss., University of Oregon, 1993).

¹⁰ Dorothy E. Friedel, "Pleistocene Lake [REDACTED] Two Short pieces on Hydrological Connections and Lake-Level Oscillations," in *Quaternary Studies near [REDACTED] Oregon: Friends of the Pleistocene Ninth Annual Pacific Northwest Cell Field Trip September 28-30, 2001*, ed. Robert Negrini et al. (DF.1-DF.3, 2001).

¹¹ Ira Shimmin Allison, *Geology of Pluvial [REDACTED] Oregon* (Corvallis: Oregon State University Press, 1982).

¹² Dennis L. Jenkins et al., "Clovis Age Western Stemmed Projectile Points and Human Coprolites at the Paisley Caves," 223-38.

¹³ Frederic H. Wagner, "Natural Ecosystems III: the Great Basin," in *Rocky Mountain/Great Basin Regional Climate-Change Assessment*. Report for the U.S. Global Change Research Program, ed. Frederic H. Wagner (Logan: Utah State University, 2003).

¹⁴ Chantel Saban, "Palynological Perspectives on Late Pleistocene to Early Holocene Human Ecology at Paisley Caves (35LK3400), Cave 2" (paper presented at the 66th Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference, Portland Oregon, March 27-30, 2013).

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Time Period

At the Paisley Caves, archaeologists have obtained 203 high-precision radiocarbon dates spanning more than 13,000 radiocarbon years (roughly equivalent to approximately 16,000 calendar years). Although the Paisley Caves were intermittently occupied from the late Pleistocene through the late Holocene epochs, the site's late Pleistocene/early Holocene component (14,300-10,000 years ago) is undoubtedly the most intriguing because it is important to understanding the timing and spread of some of the earliest human occupants of North America. The only chronologically diagnostic cultural materials found in the earliest site deposits are toolkits of the Western Stemmed Tradition (WST). As opposed to the ubiquitous nature of Clovis in North America, Western Stemmed points appear to have restricted distribution in the western US. They differ greatly from Clovis morphologically. Typically, Western Stemmed points are large lanceolate points with proximal stems and weak shoulders that differentiate the base from the blade. In the far western US, Western Stemmed points are associated with the *Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition* (WPLT), a term originally coined by Bedwell, who noted the occurrence of these points around pluvial lakes and marshes.¹⁵

Direct associations of late Pleistocene human coprolites with diagnostic WST materials at the Paisley Caves have been verified through radiocarbon dating of more than 100 cultural features, human coprolites, and perishable artifacts. Evidence of Clovis technology is glaringly absent at the Paisley Caves. Clovis fluted point assemblages dating between 13,000 and 12,800 years ago have long remained the earliest broadly accepted cultural presence in the western hemisphere. However, Clovis is a North American development with one or more predecessors¹⁶ and, logically, there is no reason to believe that all American lithic technologies arose from or followed a single developmental trajectory.¹⁷ The presence of a non-fluted Western Stemmed technological toolkit associated with the late Pleistocene occupation of the Paisley Caves demonstrates that the Western Stemmed and Clovis complexes were contemporaneous and parallel—not unilineal—North American technological developments.^{18,19}

Archaeological Cultures

The northern Great Basin's late Pleistocene/early Holocene cultural sequence has recently been divided into the Paisley and Fort Rock periods by local archaeologists.²⁰ The eponymous Paisley Period (>15,700 to 12,900 years before present) is named after the Paisley Caves where late Pleistocene human coprolites, cultural debris, and extinct megafaunal remains are well documented.^{21,22,23,24,25} The Fort Rock Period cultural

¹⁵ Stephen F. Bedwell, *Fort Rock Basin: Prehistory and Environment* (Eugene: University of Oregon Books, 1973).

¹⁶ Ted Goebel, "The Search for a Clovis Progenitor in Subarctic Siberia," in *Entering America: Northeast Asia and Beringia before the Last Glacial Maximum*, ed. David B. Madsen (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 2004), 355.

¹⁷ James M. Adovasio and David R. Pedler, "Pre-Clovis Sites and their Implications for Human Occupation before the Last Glacial Maximum," in *Entering America: Northeast Asia and Beringia before the Last Glacial Maximum*, ed. David B. Madsen (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 2004), 139.

¹⁸ Charlotte Beck and George T. Jones, "The Clovis Last Hypothesis: Investigating Early Lithic Technology in the Intermountain West," in *Meetings at the Margins: Prehistoric Cultural Interactions in the Intermountain West*, ed. David Rhode (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 2012), 23-46.

¹⁹ Loren G. Davis, Samuel C. Willis, and Shane J. MacFarlan, "Lithic technology, Cultural Transmission, and the Nature of the Far Western Paleoarchaic/Paleoindian Co-Tradition," in *Meetings at the Margins: Prehistoric Cultural Interactions in the Intermountain West*, ed. David Rhode (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 2012), 47-64.

²⁰ C. Melvin Aikens, Thomas J. Connolly, and Dennis L. Jenkins, *Oregon Archaeology* (Corvallis: Oregon State University Press, 2011).

²¹ Gilbert et al., "DNA from Pre-Clovis Human Coprolites in Oregon, North America." *Science* 320, no. 5877 (2008): 786-89.

²² Gilbert et al., "Response to Comment by Poinar et al. on "DNA from Pre-Clovis Human Coprolites in Oregon, North America"." *Science* 325, no. 5937 (2009): 148-b.

²³ Dennis L. Jenkins, "Distribution and Dating of Cultural and Paleontological Remains at the Paisley Five Mile Point Caves in the Northern Great Basin," in *Paleoindian or Paleoarchaic: Great Basin Human Ecology at the Pleistocene-Holocene Transition*, eds. Kelly E. Graf and Dave N. Schmidt (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 2007).

²⁴ Jenkins et al., "Clovis Age Western Stemmed Projectile Points and Human Coprolites at the Paisley Caves," 223-28.

²⁵ Morten Rasmussen et al. "Response to Comment by Goldberg et al. on "DNA from Pre-Clovis Human Coprolites in Oregon, North America"," 148-d.

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assemblages at the caves are dominated by perishable artifacts (cordage, bone and wood tools) and suggest brief occupations by small groups of people. The presence of rabbit hides and fur indicate warm clothing/blanket production were intensively pursued.²⁶

Several coprolites present in the late Pleistocene/early Holocene deposits at the Paisley Caves provide evidence of human habitation at the Paisley Caves during the Paisley and Fort Rock Periods. Fourteen coprolites that appeared morphologically human were subjected to protein residue and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) analyses to verify they were human. Six of the coprolite specimens tested positive for human mitochondrial (mt)DNA, and additionally, were identified to haplogroups A and B, indicating their Native American origin. In order to exclude the possibility that the coprolites were contaminated by either modern DNA or via leaching from other animals or through strata, the specimens were subjected to rigorous testing. All of the coprolites dated between 1,300-12,300 radiocarbon years before present, and three returned AMS radiocarbon dates earlier than 11,000 radiocarbon years before present. These coprolites were found in association with a camelid astragalus (an ankle bone from an extinct species of camel) that returned an AMS date of 12,300 radiocarbon years before present.²⁷

Physical Characteristics

The Paisley Caves represent campsite locations within a series of rock shelters of varying size. Of the seven grottos with evidence of human habitation, Caves 1, 2, and 5 have been systematically analyzed for archaeological remains (Figure 7). Cave 1, located at the south end of the site, is about 14 meters long and seven meters front to back. The mouth of the cave is substantially blocked by roof fall which collapsed sometime after 1939. Excavations reached a maximum depth of 245 cm in this area, encountering well-stratified deposits (Figure 8). Cave 2 is seven meters long and six meters deep. A massive roof-fall extends across most of the entrance, blocking direct access to the central and southern portions of the cave. The triangular scar from which the roof fall was dislodged remains easily discernible. Prior to the roof fall, Cave 2 was open to direct entry, had more covered living space, and the interior was less illuminated than it is today. Excavations in Cave 2 ultimately covered 22 m² and removed 30.3 m³ of sediments reaching bedrock at a maximum depth 230 cm below the surface (Figure 9). Cave 5 is more than 10 m wide and 6 m deep. Excavations explored most of the cave, covering an area of 45 m² and removing 75.55 m³ of sediments (Figure 10). Caves 6 and 7 (not visible in Photograph 2, but located to the northwest of caves 1-5) also contain archaeological materials; however, no systematic excavations have been conducted here.

Likely Appearance of Site during Periods of Use

The Paisley caves provided adequate shelter, a reliable water source, and access to several plant and animal resources during the late Pleistocene:

The Paisley Caves were campsites from which people could conveniently survey the grassy plains surrounding the lake, marsh and river nearby. They also provided sheltered places to conduct household maintenance and processing activities out of the elements. It is probable that occasionally large groups—30-40 or more—simultaneously occupied most or all of the caves and rockshelters at the site while they conducted communal subsistence-related activities and socialized. These people frequently came from the north (Fort Rock and Alkali basins) to temporarily gather here, perhaps for a week or more in the fall, to hunt pronghorn and rabbits. Other animals consumed included the occasional deer, mountain sheep, marmot, vole, sagehen, ducks, geese, swans, fish, and various insects (particularly Mormon crickets). Wood rat nests provided firewood and fresh sprigs of vegetation that were scattered over the floor with grasses and other plants to keep the dust down,

²⁶ Dennis L. Jenkins et al., "Geochronology, Archaeological Context, and DNA at the Paisley Caves," in *The Paleoamerican Odyssey*, eds. Kelly E. Graf, Caroline V. Ketron, and Michael R. Waters (College Station: Center for the Study of First Americans, 2013), 485-520.

²⁷ Gilbert et al., "DNA from Pre-Clovis Human Coprolites in Oregon, North America": 786-89.

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cover particularly badly fouled cave floor, and perhaps provide a soft bedding area. The entrances to rat middens were good places to set snares in hopes of augmenting the family larder with a rat or two. Snares and deadfalls were also set on the ridge and plains surrounding the site to catch birds and small mammals. Talented trappers, even children, could contribute significantly to the diet of the entire group this way. Rabbits, marmots, pronghorn, mule deer, mountain sheep, and elk were each seasonally available—sometimes in large numbers—in various econiches surrounding the site. The occupants knew their times and places of availability. Successful hunts resulted in an abundance of meat and hides. Pronghorn buckskins were probably used for bedding, mats, and coats. With the hair removed they could be used in the production of sewn form-fitting clothing such as pants, leggings, shirts, and coats. Strips of buckskin were cut and scraped with sharp obsidian flakes and knives to make belts, lines, and bags useful in many ways. Mountain sheep hides were particularly warm and good for blankets. Deer were sought for clothing and leather. Rabbit skins were cut into long soft strips that could be woven into warm blankets. Marmot skins could be cut to fit and used in a variety of ways. Scraps were discarded on the floor. WST tool kits included stemmed, foliate, and lanceolate projectile points, bifaces, scrapers, flake knives, retouched flakes, and morphologically unmodified flakes used—and discarded in place—as expedient tools. [Obsidian] cores used in the production of flakes were probably obtained in storm beaches near the site or brought from [REDACTED] kilometers to the south.²⁸

Current and Past Impacts

Evidence of looting has been documented at the Paisley Caves. Vandalism at the site probably began in the late 1920s and, according to local residents, continued throughout the mid-twentieth century. In the 1960s, archaeologist Stephen Bedwell²⁹ collected first person accounts of looting activities. Additionally, the first professional excavation efforts at Paisley Caves 1, 2 and 3, conducted by Cressman between 1938 and 1940, lacked the current technological advances in scientific methods that permit the systematic recovery and documentation of all cultural artifacts. Cressman and his students used picks and shovels to dig out as much as 30 cm of deposits at a time, and only those few artifacts and faunal remains found in situ were recorded with precise vertical and horizontal provenience.³⁰

Previous Investigations

University of Oregon archaeologist Luther Cressman excavated exploratory trenches in Caves 1, 2, and 3—later numbered 4³¹—in 1938. He excavated the main chambers of caves 1 and 3(4) in 1939, discovering a cleared pre-Mazama living floor outlined with boulders. Camel, bison, horse, and waterfowl bones surrounded this floor, particularly along the rear wall. Some of these bones were charred. A small non-diagnostic assemblage of obsidian artifacts (edge-modified debitage, scrapers, and biface fragments) seemed to be associated with these remains though few were found in situ. Cressman concluded that the extinct faunal remains were food scraps left by late Pleistocene hunters.^{32,33,34,35} Krieger³⁶ and Heizer and Baumhoff³⁷

²⁸ Dennis L. Jenkins et al., "Geochronology, Archaeological Context, and DNA at the Paisley Caves," in *The Paleoamerican Odyssey*, eds. Kelly E. Graf, Caroline V. Ketron, and Michael R. Waters (College Station: Center for the Study of First Americans, 2013), 485-520.

²⁹ Stephen F. Bedwell, "Prehistory and Environment of the Pluvial Fort Rock Lake Area of Southcentral Oregon," (Ph.D. diss., University of Oregon, 1970), 76.

³⁰ Luther S. Cressman, "Studies on Early Man in South Central Oregon," in *Carnegie Institution of Washington Year Book* No. 39 (Washington, D. C., 1940), 300-306.

³¹ Dennis L. Jenkins, "Distribution and Dating of Cultural and Paleontological Remains at the Paisley Five Mile Point Caves in the Northern Great Basin," in *Paleoindian or Paleoarchaic: Great Basin Human Ecology at the Pleistocene-Holocene Transition*, eds. Kelly E. Graf and Dave N. Schmidt (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 2007).

³² Luther S. Cressman, "Studies on Early Man in South Central Oregon," in *Carnegie Institution of Washington Year Book* No. 39 (Washington, D. C., 1940), 300-306.

³³ Luther S. Cressman, *The Sandal and the Cave: The Indians of Oregon*, (Portland: Beaver Books, 1966), 41.

³⁴ Luther S. Cressman, "Prehistory of the Northern Area," in *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 11: Great Basin*, ed. Warren L. D'Azevedo (Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1986), 121.

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questioned this interpretation, primarily on the grounds that Cressman did not clarify the provenience, association, and context of megafaunal remains relative to the artifacts. This introduced a level of ambiguity about the evidence which Cressman made no subsequent effort to effectively resolve.³⁸

The University of Oregon Northern Great Basin Prehistory Project Field School revisited the Paisley Caves during six summers between 2002 and 2011. Under the direction of Dennis L. Jenkins, these investigations established that cultural and megafaunal remains occurred in horizontal, vertical, and stratigraphic association in the Paisley Caves and human coprolites and extinct megafaunal remains (camel and horse) were contemporaneous between 13,255 and 14,500 years ago.^{39,40,41} In the late Pleistocene deposits, distributional analysis within and across strata shows that when megafaunal remains are present so are artifacts, when they are absent there are seldom artifacts.⁴² Megafaunal remains tended to be concentrated along the walls of the caves where many had probably been incorporated in wood rat nests and some may have been tossed or shuffled aside by human foot traffic.

While chronostratigraphic and distributional evidence suggests the association of megafaunal and cultural remains in the site,⁴³ the most direct proof of human/megafaunal contemporaneity (and probable direct behavioral association) continues to be radiocarbon dating of human coprolites and megafaunal elements to overlapping ages⁴⁴ (Figure 11). This evidence is supported by the recovery of directly dated culturally-modified bones and blood residues of extinct megafauna (horse and proboscidean) from a handstone and edge-modified flakes in Pleistocene strata.

³⁵ Luther S. Cressman et al. *Archaeological Researches in the Northern Great Basin* (Washington D.C.: Carnegie Institution of Washington Publication 538, 1942).

³⁶ Alex D. Krieger, "Review of Archaeological Researches in the Northern Great Basin, by Luther S. Cressman, Frank C. Baker, Paul S. Conger, Henry P. Hanson, and Robert F. Heizer," *American Antiquity* 9 (1944): 351-359.

³⁷ Robert F. Heizer and Martin A. Baumhoff, "Big game hunters in the Great Basin: a critical review of the evidence," in *Papers on the Anthropology of the Western Great Basin*, 1-12, Berkeley: University of California Archaeological Research Facility Contributions No. 7, 1970), 5.

³⁸ Jesse D. Jennings, "Prehistory: Introduction," in *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 11: Great Basin*, ed. Warren L. D'Azevedo (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1986), 113-119.

³⁹ Gilbert et al., "DNA from Pre-Clovis Human Coprolites in Oregon, North America." *Science* 320, no. 5877 (2008): 786-89.

⁴⁰ Dennis L. Jenkins, "Distribution and Dating of Cultural and Paleontological Remains at the Paisley Five Mile Point Caves in the Northern Great Basin," in *Paleoindian or Paleoarchaic: Great Basin Human Ecology at the Pleistocene-Holocene Transition*, eds. Kelly E. Graf and Dave N. Schmidt (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 2007).

⁴¹ Dennis L. Jenkins et al. "Clovis Age Western Stemmed Projectile Points and Human Coprolites at the Paisley Caves." *Science* 337, no. 6091 (2012): 223-28.

⁴² Dennis L. Jenkins et al., "Geochronology, Archaeological Context, and DNA at the Paisley Caves," in *The Paleoamerican Odyssey*, eds. Kelly E. Graf, Caroline V. Ketron, and Michael R. Waters (College Station: Center for the Study of First Americans, 2013), 485-520.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Dennis L. Jenkins et al., "Clovis Age Western Stemmed Projectile Points and Human Coprolites at the Paisley Caves." *Science* 337, no. 6091 (2012): 223-28 "Clovis Age Western Stemmed Projectile Points and Human Coprolites at the Paisley Caves," Table S1.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHAEOLOGY: Prehistoric

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

14,300 to 10,000 years BP

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Paleoindian

Architect/Builder

N/A

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of significance begins with the first evidence of human occupation 14,300 years ago and ends at the Pleistocene/Holocene transition, about 10,000 years ago.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Paisley Five Mile Point Caves [REDACTED] archaeological site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the national level under Criterion D in the areas of Prehistoric Archaeology and Exploration/Settlement because it contains evidence of the oldest human presence in the Americas in the form of directly dated human coprolites and associated bone and stone artifacts. Located along the highest stand of pluvial [REDACTED] Oregon, the Paisley Caves consist of seven grottos with a rich record of human occupations dated as early as 14,300 years ago (12,300 radiocarbon years before present) and evidence for discontinuous habitation throughout the prehistoric period.^{45,46} The site's significance lies primarily in the context of its late Pleistocene archaeological assemblage, which can answer important questions about the timing and nature of *Homo sapiens* dispersals into the New World. Meticulous excavation and analysis techniques have conclusively demonstrated human interaction with now extinct Pleistocene megafaunal species.^{47,48}

Additionally, a suite of more than 100 high-precision radiocarbon dates at the Paisley Caves reveals a Western Stemmed Tradition (WST) lithic technology in direct association with human coprolites, identified by ancient (a)DNA, during the late Pleistocene between 13,600 and 13,100 years ago (11,070 and 11,240 radiocarbon years before present).⁴⁹ The extensive close interval radiocarbon dating from multiple columns confirms the stratigraphic integrity and great age of the site deposits. Archaeological data at the Paisley Caves contradicts the previously held belief that Clovis-aged artifacts (13,000 – 12,800 years ago, or 10,800 – 11,050 radiocarbon years before present)⁵⁰ represent the initial wave of human colonization in North America and were the progenitor of all other Paleoindian cultural expressions. It now appears that WST technologies were temporally coeval with Clovis and probably have greater antiquity than the Clovis tradition in Western North America. Results of a 2012 survey of professional anthropologists demonstrate that the Paisley Caves site in Oregon is the most widely accepted pre-Clovis site in North America.⁵¹

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

At the national level, the Paisley Caves are significant to continental history and have yielded information in the area of Exploration/Settlement because they offer the earliest evidence of human occupation in North America. Although the caves are also significant at the state level because they provide a 14,000 year record of human-environmental interaction in the northern Great Basin, the earliest, late Pleistocene occupations testify to the national significance of the site. Essentially, the Paisley Caves are integral to answering the question "Who were the first Americans?" The material culture of the terminal Pleistocene is of utmost interest to archaeologists attempting to identify distinct populations, various foraging strategies, and settlement patterns in the early human history of the Americas.

⁴⁵ M. Thomas P. Gilbert et al. "DNA from Pre-Clovis Human Coprolites in Oregon, North America." *Science* 320, no. 5877 (2008): 786-89.

⁴⁶ Dennis L. Jenkins et al. "Clovis Age Western Stemmed Projectile Points and Human Coprolites at the Paisley Caves." *Science* 337, no. 6091 (2012): 223-28.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Katelyn McDonough et al, "ABC's at the Paisley Caves: Artifact, Bone, and Coprolite Distributions in Pre-Mazama Deposits." CAHO Volume 37, no. 2-3 (2012).

⁴⁹ Dennis L. Jenkins et al. "Clovis Age Western Stemmed Projectile Points and Human Coprolites at the Paisley Caves." *Science* 337, no. 6091 (2012): 223-28.

⁵⁰ Michael Waters and Thomas W. Stafford, Jr, "Redefining the Age of Clovis: Implications for the Peopling of the Americas." *Science* 315, no. 5815 (2007): 1122-1126.

⁵¹ Amber D. Wheat, "Survey of Professional Opinions Regarding the Peopling of the Americas." *The SAA Archaeological Record* 12, no. 2 (2012): 10-14.

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The antiquity of Paleoindians with Western Stemmed points at the Paisley Caves challenges previously held perceptions about the timing and nature of North American colonization. For the past 50 years, the dominant paradigm in archaeology held that Paleoindian groups with Clovis stone tool kits were the first to migrate to and occupy the New World. The Clovis complex has been identified through most of the continental US, Mexico, and northern South America in varied settings from arctic tundra to the lowland tropics⁵². The rapid transmission of Clovis fluted point technology led many researchers to believe that Clovis hunters populated an empty landscape after the last Ice Age. The term "Clovis-first" suggests Clovis peoples were the first to colonize large areas of the continent.⁵³ Haynes⁵⁴ suggested the originators of Clovis participated in a mid-continental migration route through Canada and onto the United States Plains following Late Pleistocene mammoths and mastodons in a rapid colonization event.⁵⁵ The discovery of pre-Clovis sites, including Oregon's Paisley Caves and the Monte Verde archaeological site in Chile, provide indisputable evidence contradicting this theory.

No Clovis artifacts have been recovered from Paisley Caves, but Western Stemmed points are found in the late Pleistocene basal levels of the excavation. Additionally, megafaunal remains (including horse bones and protein residues, camel bones, and mammoth/mastodon protein residues) are chronologically and behaviorally associated with human coprolites and WST artifacts in well-established vertical and horizontal stratigraphic contexts.⁵⁶ Archaeological investigations here meet every criterion established for dating and validation of pre-Clovis human occupations.⁵⁷ This evidence contributes to the growing body of literature indicating non-fluted Western Stemmed points actually pre-date Clovis and signifies that the two lithic industries are most likely not related.^{58,59,60,61,62} Therefore, WST artifacts in late Pleistocene contexts at the Paisley Caves contests the validity of the Clovis-first narrative and encourages archaeologists to consider alternate explanations for the peopling of the Americas.

Moreover, the presence of Western Stemmed tools at the Paisley Caves may also help to clarify the nature of Paleoindian colonization routes. WST toolkits of this antiquity are known only from sites in the American west—no antecedent stemmed points are known from the Plains.⁶³ Erlandson et al.⁶⁴ link late Pleistocene/early Holocene assemblages of Western Stemmed points found off the coast of southern California to those found around many lakes and marshes in North America's Far West. Such WST

⁵² Bruce A. Bradley, Michael B. Collins, and Andrew Hemmings, "Clovis Technology." *International Monographs in Prehistory*, No. 17 (Ann Arbor, 2010): 177-79.

⁵³ Nicole M. Waguespack, "Why We're Still Arguing about the Pleistocene Occupation of the Americas." *Evolutionary Anthropology* 16 (2007): 72.

⁵⁴ C. Vance Haynes, "The Earliest Americans." *Science* 166 (1969): 709-15.

⁵⁵ Marcus J. Hamilton and Briggs Buchanan, "Spatial Gradients in Clovis-Age Radiocarbon Dates across North America Suggest Rapid Colonization from the North." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 10, no. 40 (2007): 15625-30.

⁵⁶ Dennis L. Jenkins et al. "Clovis Age Western Stemmed Projectile Points and Human Coprolites at the Paisley Caves." *Science* 337, no. 6091 (2012): 223-28.

⁵⁷ Anna C. Roosevelt, John Douglas, and Linda Brown, "The Migrations and Adaptations of the First Americans: Clovis and Pre-Clovis Viewed from South America," in *The First Americans: the Pleistocene Colonization of the New World*, ed. Nina G. Jablonski, (San Francisco, 2002), 164.

⁵⁸ C. Melvin Aikens, Thomas J. Connolly, and Dennis L. Jenkins, *Oregon Archaeology* (Corvallis: Oregon State University Press, 2011).

⁵⁹ Charlotte Beck and George T. Jones, "Clovis and Western Stemmed: Population Migration and the Meeting of Two Technologies in the Intermountain West." *American Antiquity* 75, no. 1 (2010): 81-116.

⁶⁰ Charlotte Beck and George T. Jones, "The Clovis-last Hypothesis: Investigating Early Lithic Technology in the Intermountain West," in *Meetings at the Margins: Prehistoric Cultural Interactions in the Intermountain West*, ed. David Rhode (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 2012), 23-46.

⁶¹ Loren G. Davis, Samuel C. Willis, and Shane J. MacFarlan, "Lithic technology, Cultural Transmission, and the Nature of the Far Western Paleoarchaic/Paleoindian Co-Tradition," in *Meetings at the Margins: Prehistoric Cultural Interactions in the Intermountain West*, ed. David Rhode (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 2012).

⁶² Loren G. Davis and Charles E. Schweger, "Geoarchaeological Context of Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Occupation at the Cooper's Ferry Site, Western Idaho, USA." *Geoarchaeology: An International Journal* 19, no. 7 (2004): 685-704.

⁶³ Alan L. Bryan, "The Fluted-Point Tradition in the Americas—One of Several Adaptations to Late Pleistocene American Environments," in *Clovis Origins and Adaptations*, eds. Robert Bonnichsen and Karen L. Turnmire (Corvallis: Oregon State University, 1991).

⁶⁴ Jon M. Erlandson et al., "Paleoindian Seafaring, Maritime Technologies, and Coastal Foraging on California's Channel Islands." *Science* 331, no. 6021 (2011): 1181-1185.

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assemblages may provide a logical technological link among terminal Pleistocene stemmed point traditions of Northeast Asia, the Pacific Northwest, and possibly early stemmed point traditions widely distributed in South America.⁶⁵ Archaeology at the Paisley Caves has already demonstrated that Western Stemmed artifacts are at least as old as Clovis, and if they can be related to a greater pan-Pacific interaction sphere based on morphological characteristics, their presence may indicate a coastal migration route into the Americas. This theory may be further corroborated by non-lithic material remains at the Paisley Caves. As opposed to the narrow diet breadth described for Clovis hunters, Western Stemmed points have been found in direct association with evidence of diversified floral and faunal remains, indicating Paleoindians with WST toolkits had a broad spectrum diet that targeted both aquatic and terrestrial resources and suggesting marine or riverine adaptations.^{66,67,68} Additionally, mtDNA in human coprolites at the Paisley caves, yielding haplogroups A and B, is identical to DNA found in East Asian populations where haplogroups A and B are relatively common in Siberian populations.⁶⁹

Future research may reveal additional archaeological sites with evidence of late Pleistocene occupations as early as or before the time people arrived at the Paisley Caves, but sites of this antiquity are exceedingly rare. The technology and settlement-subsistence patterns of the first colonists may have rendered them archaeologically invisible for all practical purposes.⁷⁰ High residential mobility results in low archaeological visibility because the quantity of refuse left at briefly occupied sites is generally sparse.⁷¹ Small bands of highly mobile hunter-gatherers often leave thin scatters of lithic waste flakes, a few worn, broken or lost multifunctional tools such as bifacially-flaked tools, scrapers, and retouched flakes, and bone scraps that rapidly deteriorate in open settings. Thus, the highly mobile lifestyle that exemplified the earliest colonists to Pleistocene North America also served to dampen the quantity and quality of evidence they left behind.⁷²

Upon entering North America, mobile hunting-gathering bands were likely attracted to resource areas with adequate water sources and abundant plant and animal life. During the late Pleistocene, the basin and range environment of south central Oregon was characterized by copious amounts of water in the form of pluvial lakes.^{73,74} The Paisley Caves' location along the shoreline of pluvial [REDACTED] was an ideal campsite because it was situated in a convergence zone of multiple resource areas. Botanical remains in the archaeological deposits suggest that the paleoecology surrounding the site was probably a diverse patchwork of grasslands, shrub-steppe, rocky desert uplands, and sparse forest, bordered by marsh and lakeshore.⁷⁵ Such biodiversity intimates a region of high biotic productivity. The lake and nearby river provided readily available water and access to a large range of lacustrine and upland plant foods as well as attracted herds of grazing animals, small game, and water fowl. The first occupants of the [REDACTED] basin were camping in the Paisley Caves by 14,300 years ago. As indicated by AMS radiocarbon dating of human coprolites, cultural materials, and paleontological specimens, the caves were occupied multiple times during the late Pleistocene.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Dennis L. Jenkins, "Clovis Age Western Stemmed Projectile Points and Human Coprolites at the Paisley Caves." *Science* 337, no. 6091 (2012): 223-28.

⁶⁸ Dennis L. Jenkins, "Distribution and Dating of Cultural and Paleontological Remains at the Paisley Five Mile Point Caves in the Northern Great Basin," in *Paleoindian or Paleoarchaic: Great Basin Human Ecology at the Pleistocene-Holocene Transition*, eds. Kelly E. Graf and Dave N. Schmidt (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 2007), 57-81.

⁶⁹ Theodore G. Schurr and Stephen T. Sherry, "Mitochondrial DNA and Y Chromosome Diversity and the Peopling of the Americas: Evolutionary and Demographic Evidence." *American Journal of Human Biology* 16, no. 4 (2004): 420-39.

⁷⁰ Robert L. Bettinger and David A. Young, "Hunter-gatherer Population Expansion in North Asia and the New World," in *Entering America: Northeast Asia and Beringia before the Last Glacial Maximum*, ed. David B. Madsen (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 2004), 246.

⁷¹ David Meltzer, *First Peoples in a New World: Colonizing Ice Age America* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2009), 132.

⁷² David B. Madsen, *Entering America: Northeast Asia and Beringia before the Last Glacial Maximum* (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 2004).

⁷³ Ira Shimmin Allison, *Geology of pluvial Lake Chewaucan, Lake County, Oregon* (Corvallis: Oregon State University Press, 1982).

⁷⁴ Joseph M. Licciardi, "Chronology of Latest Pleistocene Lake-Level Fluctuations in the Pluvial Lake Chewaucan Basin, Oregon, USA." *Journal of Quaternary Science* 16, no. 6 (2001): 545-553.

⁷⁵ PRI, "Microscopic and Chemical Evaluation of Three Coprolites from the Paisley 5 Mile Point Caves, Oregon". Unpublished Paleo Research Institute Technical Report 07-91 (Golden, Colorado: Paleo Research Institute, Inc., 2007).

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Conclusion

The exceptional value of the Paisley Caves archaeological site lies in its ability to help us understand how this continent was first explored and settled by human populations. A suite of more than 200 high resolution radiocarbon dates confirms its authenticity as a pre-Clovis archaeological site and the presence of Western Stemmed tools as early as 13,600 years ago has the potential to help reveal the origins and migration routes of the first Americans. The uniqueness of its well-stratified late Pleistocene deposits sets it apart from other sites in the United States. Extinct Pleistocene megafauna are found in direct association with culturally modified bone and stone tools, and the human coprolites at the Paisley Caves are currently the oldest directly-dated human remains known in North America. The caves are an important site relative to the history of the United States as well as to the unfolding narrative of the peopling of the Americas. Regular consultation with a representative of the Klamath Tribes and the Lakeview District office of the Bureau of Land Management has taken place in the course of this project.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: UO Museum of Natural and Cultural History
1680 E. 15th Avenue, Eugene, OR, 97403

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.75
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Paisley Five Mile Point Caves
Name of Property

██████████
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Paisley Five Mile Point Caves
City or Vicinity: ██████████
County: ██████████ **State:** Oregon
Photographer: Dennis L. Jenkins, University of Oregon
Date Photographed: 2002 - 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- Photo 1 of 7:** ██████████_PaisleyFiveMilePointCaves_0001)
Overview of Paisley Five Mile Point Caves.
- Photo 2 of 7:** ██████████_PaisleyFiveMilePointCaves_0002)
Close up of Paisley Five Mile Point Caves.
- Photo 3 of 7:** ██████████_PaisleyFiveMilePointCaves_0003)
Western Stemmed Tradition lithic tools (top left and right) and utilized handstone with use surface.
- Photo 4 of 7:** ██████████_PaisleyFiveMilePointCaves_0004)
Coprolitic material (no scale available; coprolite size estimated at 1-2 cm), WST points and modified faunal bone.
- Photo 5 of 7:** ██████████_PaisleyFiveMilePointCaves_0005)
Rabbit skin and hair recovered from the Paisley Caves.
- Photo 6 of 7:** ██████████_PaisleyFiveMilePointCaves_0006)
Cordage and fibers recovered from the Paisley Caves.
- Photo 7 of 7:** ██████████_PaisleyFiveMilePointCaves_0007)
Estimated position of ██████████ and storm beaches during the Late Pleistocene occupation of the Paisley Caves.

Paisley Five Mile Point Caves
Name of Property

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Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Lakeview District, Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
street & number 1301 S. "G" Street telephone (541) 947-2177
city or town Lakeview state OR zip code 97630

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

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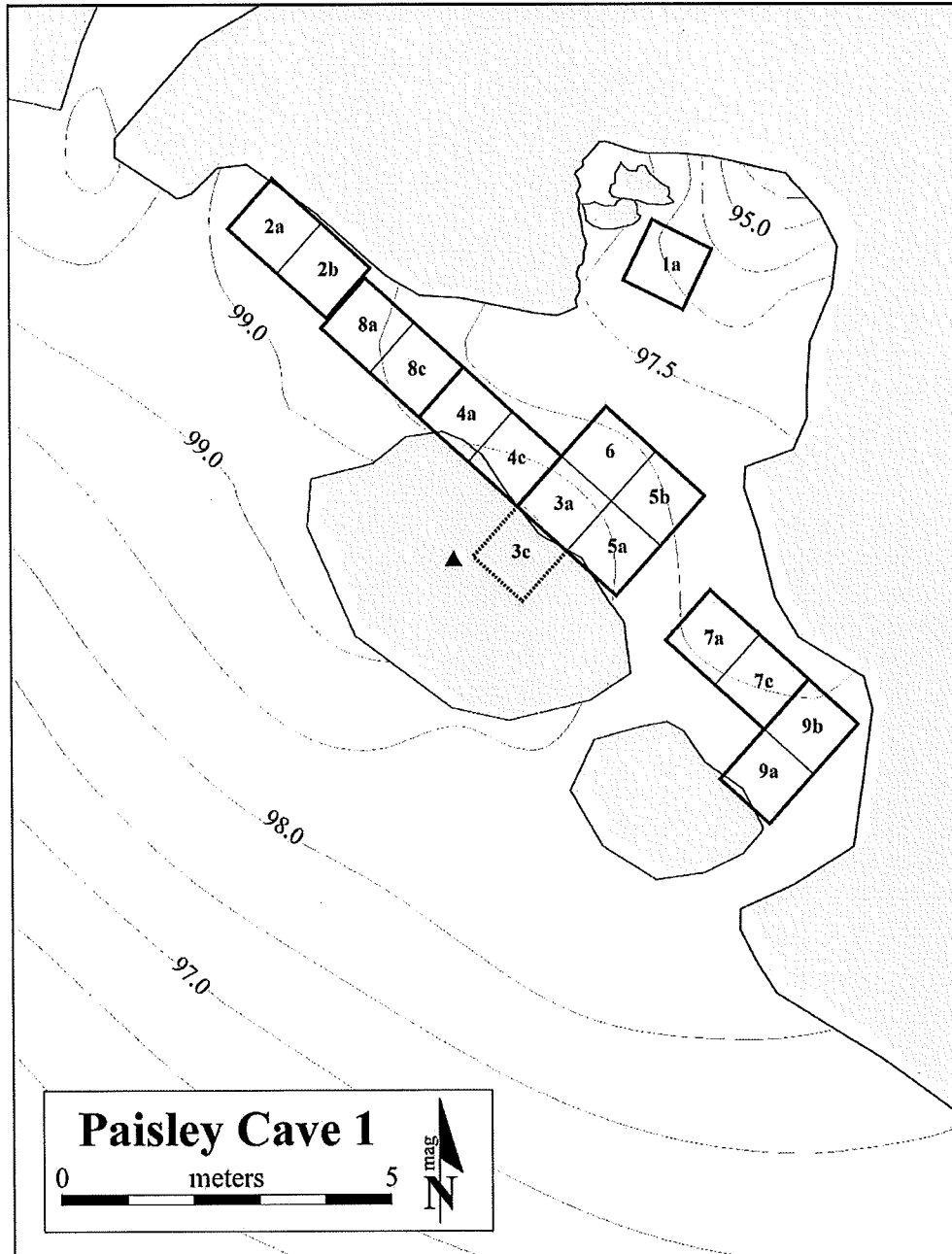
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Name of Property
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Figure 8: Cave 1 excavation blocks.



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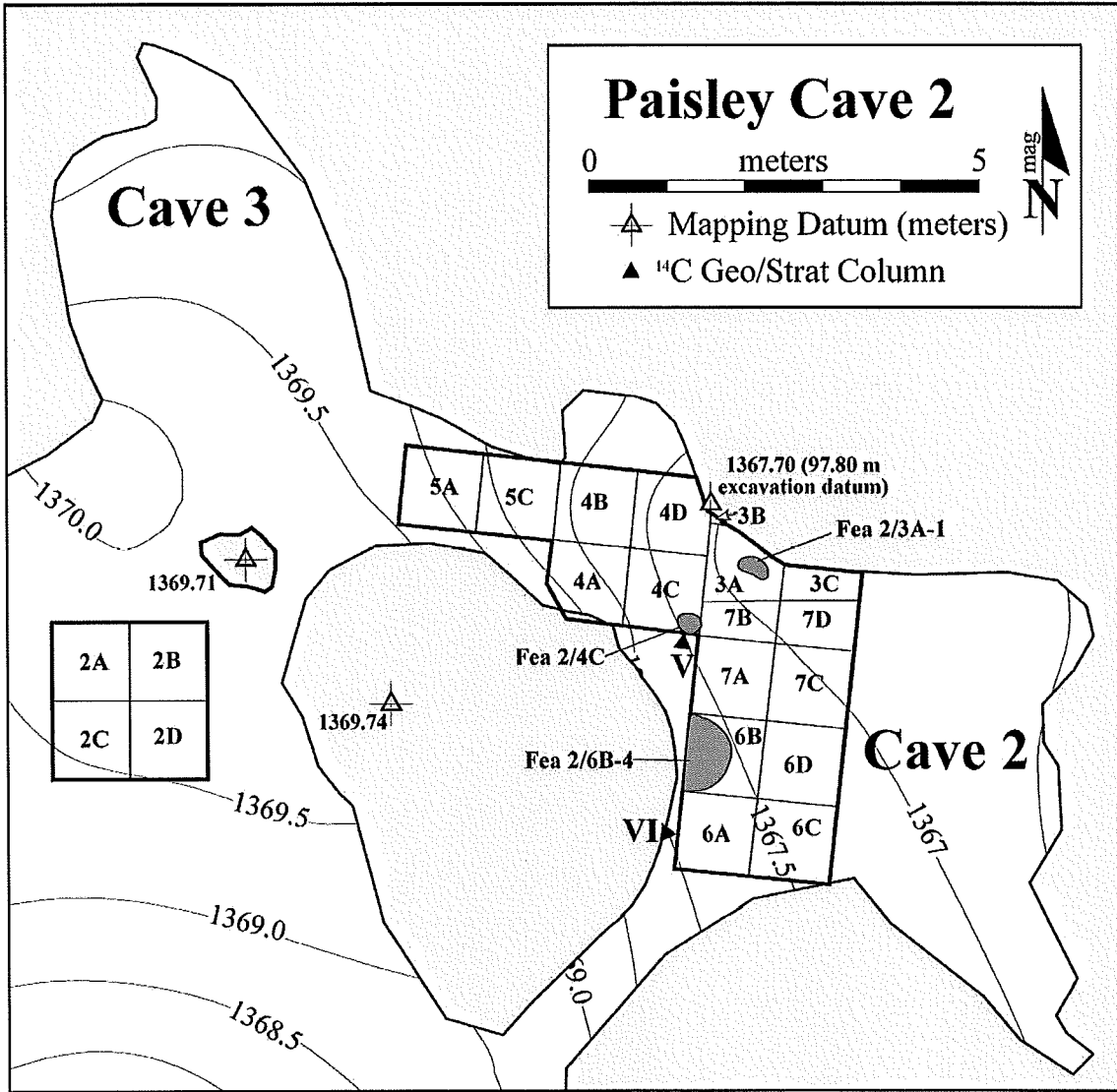
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Paisley Five Mile Point Caves	
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County and State	
N/A	
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)	

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Figure 9: Cave 2 and Cave 3 excavation blocks.



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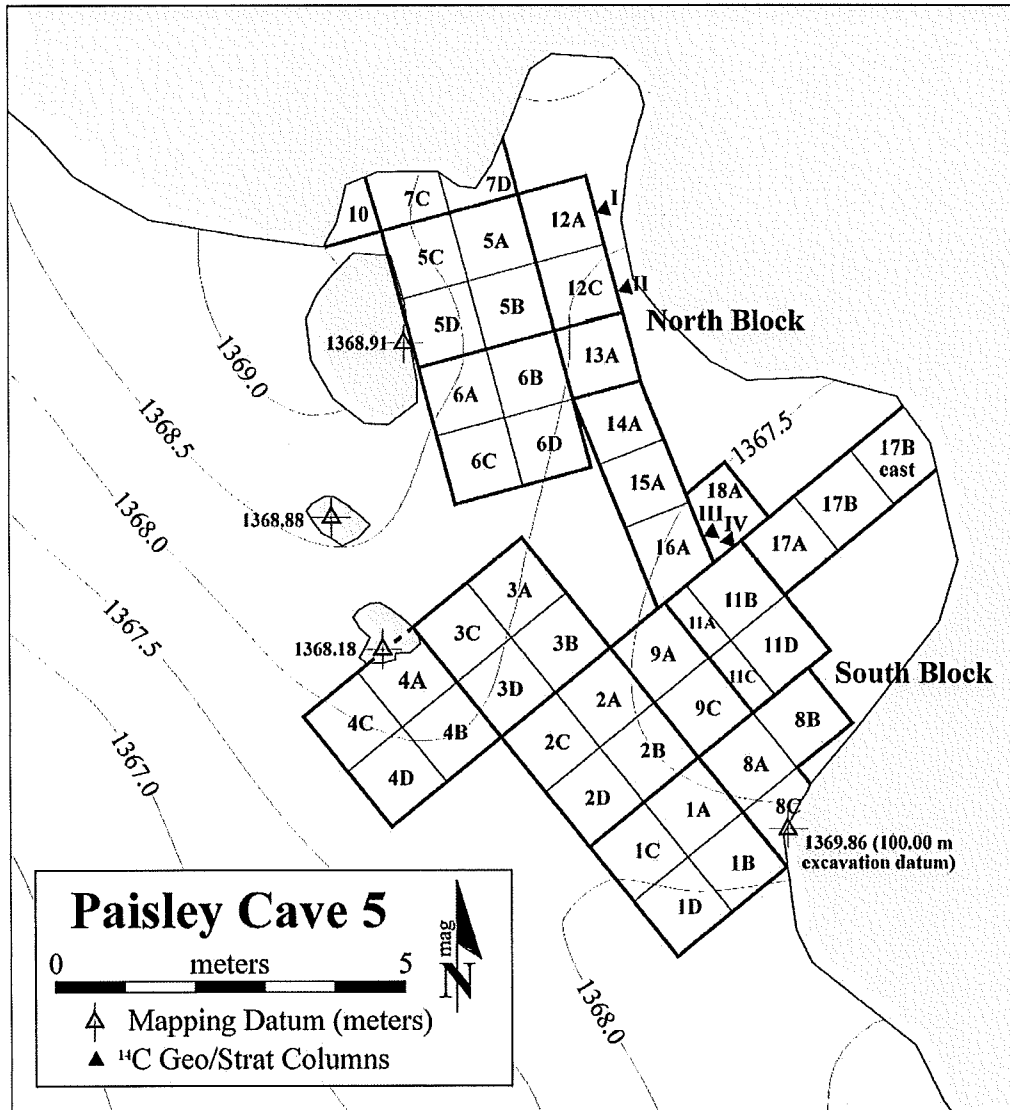
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Paisley Five Mile Point Caves
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County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Figure 10: Cave 5 excavation blocks.



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Paisley Five Mile Point Caves	
Name of Property	████████████████████
County and State	N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)	

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Figure 11: Table of radiocarbon dates for human remains or culturally modified artifacts.

Chronology and Correlation of Human Coprolites and Cultural Artifacts
(several artifacts were dated more than once to verify their age)

<u>14C yr BP</u>	<u>cal yr BP</u>	<u>dated material</u>	<u>artifact number</u>
• 12,300	14,280	Human coprolite	1374-PC-5/5D-31
• 12,275	14,100	Human coprolite	1374-PC-5/5D-31
• 12,265	14,070	Human coprolite	1830-PC-5/11B-31-2
• 12,260	14,080	Human coprolite	1830-PC-5/11B-31-2
• 12,260	14,070	Human coprolite	1294-PC-5/6B-50
• 12,165	13,970	Human coprolite	1830-PC-5/11B-33-101
• 12,140	13,930	Human coprolite	1294-PC-5/6B-50
• 12,050	13,820	Human coprolite	1830-PC-5/11B-33-101
• 11,625	13,390	Human coprolite	1830-PC-2/4C-51-102
• 11,500	13,300	Human coprolite	1895-PC-5/16A-25-16
• 11,340	13,120	Human coprolite	1895-PC-5/16A-25-16
• 11,270	13,100	Human coprolite	1830-PC-2/4C-51-102
• 11,250	13,070	Human coprolite	1895-PC-5/16A-24-7
• 11,200	13,010	Human coprolite	1895-PC-5/16A-24-7
• 11,190	12,990	Human coprolite	1830-PC-5/12A-23-101
• 11,090	12,900	Human coprolite	1829-PC-2/4C-49
• 10,980	12,900	Human coprolite	1829-PC-2/4C-49
• 10,965	12,800	Human coprolite	1294-PC-5/6B-40
• 10,585	12,500	Human hair	1961-PC-2/7A-18-54
• 12,380	14,250	Butcher cut mountain sheep	1374-PC-5/5D-30
• 11,930	13,690	Butcher cut bone	1896-PC-2/6B-62-16
• 11,100	12,880	Hearth – <i>Artemisia</i>	1896-PC-2/6B-60-37
• 11,055	12,850	Hearth – <i>Artemisia</i>	1896-PC-2/6B-60-37
• 11,005	12,810	Hearth – <i>Artemisia</i>	1896-PC-2/6B-59-29
• 10,475	12,230	'S twist' cordage	1961-1/9B-49-12
• 10,320	12,015	Braided <i>Artemisia</i>	1961-PC-2/7D-18-28
• 10,290	11,960	<i>Artemisia</i> rope	1294-PC-2/3C-31
• 10,290	11,970	Cordage	1896-PC-2/6B-59-13
• 10,260	11,850	Cut artiodactyl bone	1294-PC-2/3A-28
• 10,250	11,850	Cordage	1896-PC-5/16A-25-5
• 10,180	11,675	Cut artiodactyl bone	1294-PC-1/6A-7

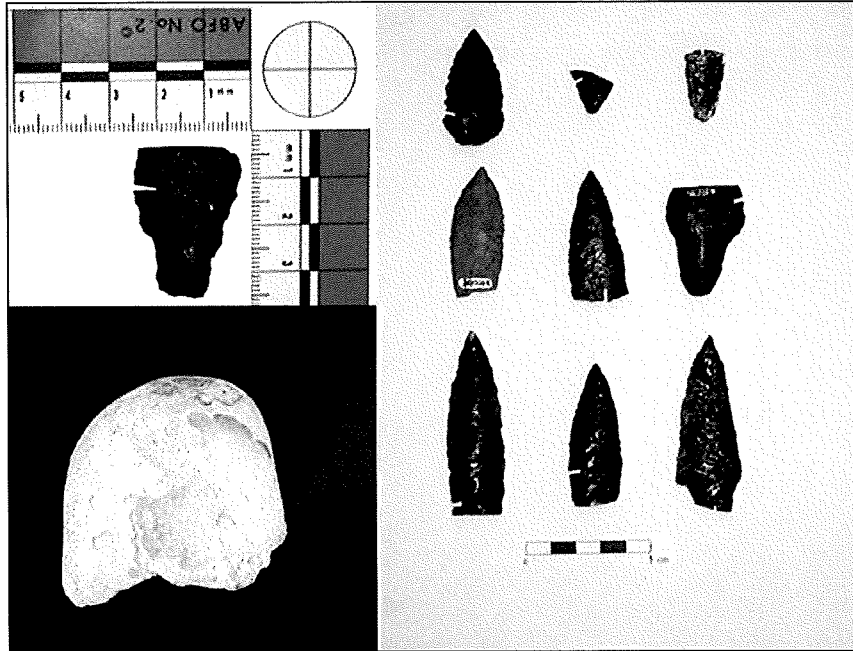


Photo 3 of 7. Western Stemmed Tradition lithic tools (top left and right) and utilized handstone with use surface.

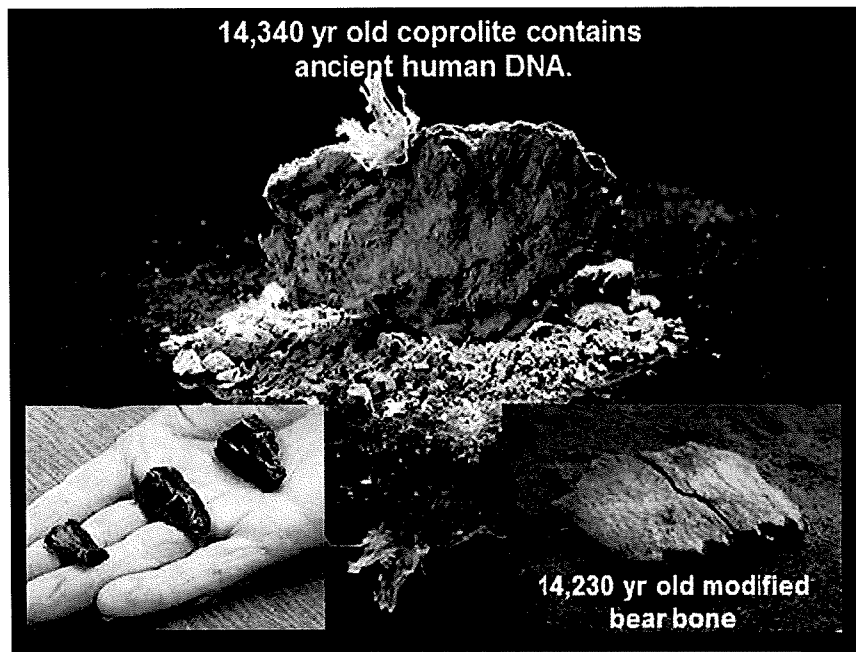


Photo 4 of 7. Coprolitic material (no scale available; the coprolite's size is estimated at 1-2 cm), Western Stemmed Tradition points and modified faunal bone (Photographed by Brian Lanker).

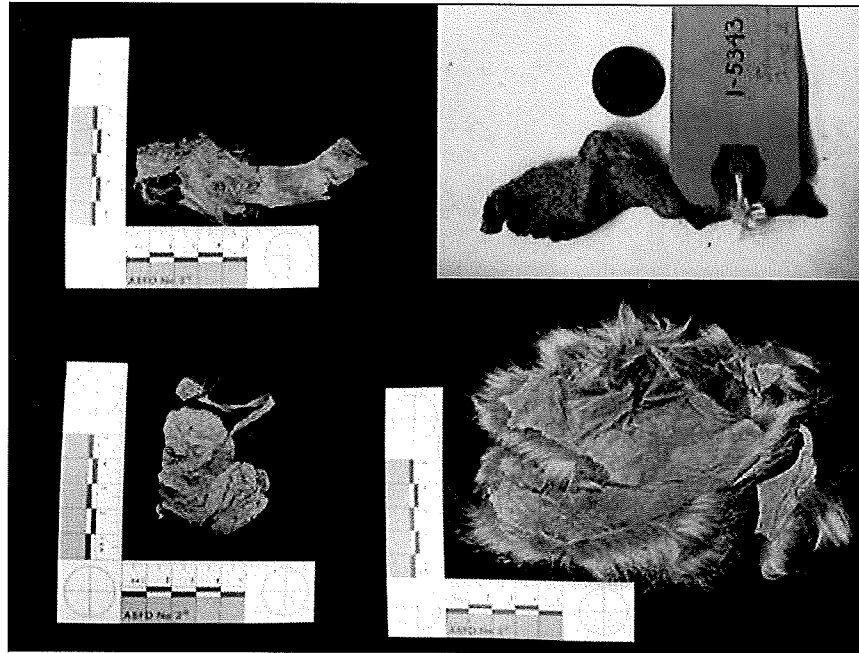


Photo 5 of 7. Rabbit skin and hair recovered from the Paisley Caves.

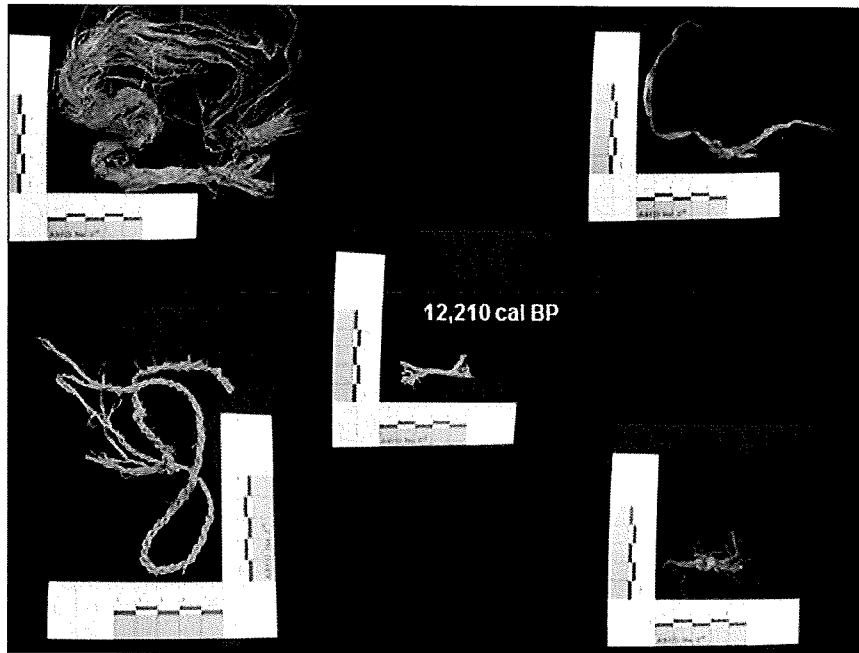


Photo 6 of 7. Cordage and fibers recovered from the Paisley Caves.

**Portions of this file have been redacted to
meet Oregon State law (ORS 192.501(11)).**

**More information may be available upon request.
Contact the Oregon State Archaeologist for details.**