



PNWAS NEWS BULLETIN 138

**WELCOME TO
FALL-WINTER
PNWAS 2018!!!!**

We had a wonderful 2018 PNWAS campout and Makah Days Celebration at the Hoko River. Below is the exciting line-up of talks for 2018-2019. Please be sure you are current for PNWAS 2018 and join for 2019 programs—Thank you for your support



Kerry Murphy singing songs for us by firepit



(Left) Our youngest PNWAS member Julian Carter with our salmon dinner and (Right) the group picture with Ed Carriere, Suquamish Elder, in T-shirt; he showed us how to gather spruce roots.

The 2018-2019 Line Up so far at Mountaineers Program Center in Seattle, please Mark your Calendars:

October 12th, 2018

The Beginnings of State-based Paleoamerican archaeology in Washington: Milestone events and finds in the Southern Plateau that have Transformed our Knowledge and the Practice of Northwest Archaeology since then.

***By Dr. David G. Rice,
Plateau Archaeologist***

This public program is intended to emphasize the dynamic nature of the archaeology discipline, and both of its scientific and humanistic aspects, in the search for the earliest Americans. The main theme is to look at the start of the search for PaleoAmerican sites at State and local levels, and to identify key milestone events that have balanced these aspects over the past 70 years.



Marmes Rockshelter, an early Paleoamerican site, prior to 1968-1969 excavations (left) and features found during excavations (right)

As a Plateau Archaeologist specialist, I have chosen to discuss four geographical archaeological sites as examples from the southern Columbia Plateau of eastern Washington: Lind Coulee Site, Marmes Rockshelter, Ritchey Clovis cache, and the Paglieri Locality.



Lind Coulee Site bison horns/skull excavations

December 7th, 2018

These examples will show how scientific knowledge of NW archaeology has changed dramatically since its State-based start; how new technical methods have improved our knowledge and predictability for finding these kinds of sites; how the emergence of museum conservation and preservation standards for State-based curation of archaeological collections have preserved recovered archaeological collections; how enforceable laws at State and Federal levels have improved protection for eroded and exposed buried cultural resources; how the Federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and the Kennewick Man find, have widened dialogue and participation by concerned citizens, Native American tribes and bands, both young and elder persons in archaeology, and promoted general public awareness.



(Left) Large projectile point found at the Marmes Rockshelter site,
(Right) Points from the Ritchey Clovis cache, East Wenatchee, Wa.

DATE: Friday, October 12th, 2018

TIME: 7 pm to 9 pm

PLACE: Mountaineers Seattle Program Center, 7700 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115 in the Cascade Room

COST: FREE to members, \$10.00 to non-members, \$5.00 for Students ([please renew membership for 2018-2019 and these programs at <http://www.pnwas.org> and now through PayPal](#))

Refreshments provided (Please bring cookies/snacks to share with the beverages).

Archaeology of the Kuril Island, Russian Northwest Pacific

**By Dr. Ben Fitzhugh, Professor,
U.W., and Director, Quaternary Research
Center at U.W.**

The Kuril Islands stretch from northern Japan to the Kamchatka Peninsula, over 1000 km of volcanic peaks piercing the remote Northwest Pacific Ocean and serving as gateway to the Sea of Okhotsk and Russian Far East. Like their cousins, the Aleutian Islands, most of the Kurils are hard to get to and devoid of human settlements ... today!



The Kuril Islands, between northern Japan and Kamchatka Peninsula (left). Map showing the de facto division between Japan and Russia over time (Right).

This was not always the case. Archaeological research over the past 15 years tells us that the islands were home to hundreds or thousands of people at different times in the four millennia prior to the 20th century. Settled first by maritime hunting and gathering people of the Jomon tradition and ultimately by their descendants the Ainu, the islands supported rugged communities with sea mammals, fish, sea birds and migratory waterfowl, roots, berries and shellfish.



Dr. Ben Fitzhugh (center) and crew testing in Kuril Island sites.

Archaeological reconstructions of population fluctuation argue for major shifts and even abandonment at times over the past 2000 years. Residents contended with occasionally devastating volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, and climate fluctuations that could have altered the ecological foundations of their subsistence lifestyles.



View of volcano island and shoreline on the Kuril Islands

But it may have been the expansion of commodities trade that tipped the scales and undermined the resilience of remote Kuril islanders as elites in central Japan, Manchuria and mainland China sought profitable trade routes through and access to marine products of the Sea of Okhotsk.

Our interdisciplinary research in the Kurils provides a portrait of changing Kuril settlement

history that can be compared to that of maritime cultures around the North Pacific Rim, including those of the coasts of the Pacific Northwest. While North Pacific cultures from Japan to Oregon share many similarities in subsistence and lifestyle, the differences are also instructive. I will finish with some thoughts on how these comparisons may be relevant to issues of contemporary resource management and cultural resilience.

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March 1st, 2019

The Beeswax Wreck of Nehalem, Oregon: The Lost Manila Galleon "Santo Cristo de Burgos" of 1693

By Scott S. Williams, Cultural Resources Program Manager, WSDOT

The Beeswax Wreck, so called because of the tons of beeswax it was carrying in the form of large blocks and candles, was first recorded by fur traders in 1813.



Block of beeswax found on beach near Nehalem, Oregon.

Since that time, explorers, traders, and settlers have wondered about the origin of the ship: where did it come from, where was it going, and why was it carrying so much beeswax? Scott Williams, Principal Investigator for the Maritime Archaeological Society's Beeswax Wreck Research Project, will present the findings of the Society's twelve-year effort to locate and identify the Beeswax Wreck, and will discuss the historical materials that indicate the vessel was the Spanish Manila galleon "Santo Cristo de Burgos", which left Manila in 1693 for the annual voyage to Acapulco and was lost with all hands.



Some ceramics found that may be from Beeswax shipwreck.



Example of Spanish Galleon of that time period.

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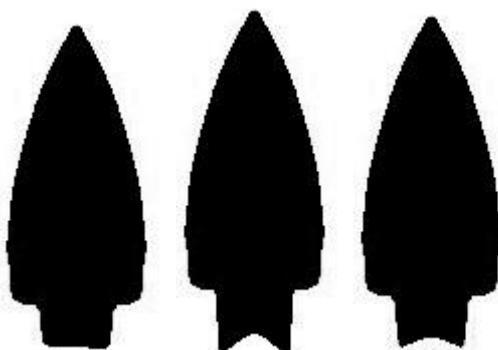
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Pacific Northwest Archaeological Society

1219 Irving Street SW Tumwater WA 98512

Join at <http://www.pnwas.org>



Type A, B, and C of Paleoamerican Windust Points (D. Rice, 1972)

Join us Friday October 12th, 2018 for

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