



**PNWAS NEWS
BULLETIN
150(!!)**

**WELCOME TO PNWAS
ZOOM
AND A PROMISING
NEW YEAR 2021!!!!**

Hope everyone is doing ok and staying safe. We believe 2021 will be a Promising New Year and with vaccinations we may be able to return to field trips, campouts and workshops!

PLEASE Renew for 2021 to allow PNWAS to continue to provide ongoing presentations on current archaeology of our region, remotely through ZOOM on the internet. We have purchased a PRO ZOOM account, so we can continue to bring our membership together. AND if you missed past PNWAS ZOOM YouTubes we have set up a PNWAS ZOOM Channel at: <https://www.youtube.com/user/SeattlePNWAS>. The first three programs are the recent PNWAS ZOOM presentations:

1. **September 24th, 2020:**
The Late-glacial Tanwax Flood and Debris Flow—An Ice-Age Flood from the Cascade Range into the Puget Lowland and Likely Source of Sediments for the Mima Mounds
By Pat Pringle, Research Geologist, Professor Emeritus of Earth Sciences, Centralia College
2. **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
3. **January 6th, 2021:**
Occupying the American Continent through SW WA.—the Chehalis River Hypothesis (CRH), Or Hey, Where did those First Migrants Go?
Animated video by Vic Kucera, Author, Arizona

(one thing nice about ZOOM, we can bring in speakers from anywhere in world, our next speaker is from Arizona; We have a May (Spring) internationally renowned speaker from University of New Mexico—see below)

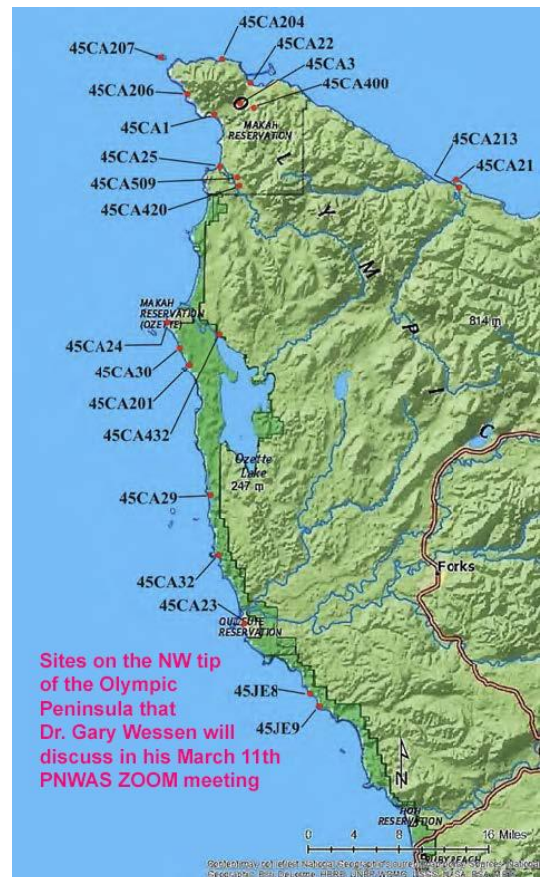
If a current member (2021), you will get an invitation to join the ZOOM meeting through an e-mail shortly before the talk (e-mail dcroes444@gmail.com to see if you are current for 2021, thanks).

NEXT PNWAS ZOOM (though canceled one year ago because of Covid pandemic) Please attend:

Makahs, Quileutes, and the Precontact History of the Northwestern Olympic Peninsula, Washington

By Dr. Gary Wessen, Wesson and Associates, Inc., Port Townsend

THURSDAY, March 11th on ZOOM starting at 6:30 with presentation at 7:00pm



Variations on the related ideas that: (a) the Makah people arrived on the northwestern Olympic Peninsula of Washington as recently as 1,000 years ago and (b) they displaced Quileute people who had previously held those lands have appeared on a few occasions during the last century. As offered, such claims rely heavily on ethnographic and linguistic arguments. A detailed examination shows that all of these arguments are flawed. The currently available archaeological data is not sufficient to address these ideas in an unequivocal way but may still offer relevant insights. Doing so, however, requires some ability to recognize these groups in the archaeological record; this possibility is explored using the artifact and faunal assemblages from this region. Preliminary findings suggest that Makahs and/or other Wakashan speakers have been present for at least 3,000 to 4,000 years and that there is no credible evidence for an earlier presence of Quileutes and/or other Chimakuan speakers.

This ZOOM presentation examines some existing ideas about the late precontact culture history of the northwestern Olympic Peninsula of Washington (see map, above). The area under consideration includes the coastal margins of the traditional territories of two neighboring groups: the Makah and Quileute peoples. For the most part, it consists of exposed, steep, rocky shorelines marked by numerous nearshore rocks and small islands (see photos). Low, sandy beaches occur in some places, but they are often small. Terrestrial surfaces farther inland are mostly steep and heavily forested. On the north, a few small coastal river valleys break up this pattern. Farther south, the much larger Quillayute and Hoh Rivers reach the ocean on relatively broad alluvial flats.



The mouth of the Waatch River near Cape Flattery on the northwestern Olympic Peninsula in traditional Makah Territory



Toleak Point on the northwestern Olympic Peninsula in traditional Quileute Territory.



3000 year old vein quartz fish filleting knives from the Hoko River site (45CA213). Microliths made with bipolar technique.



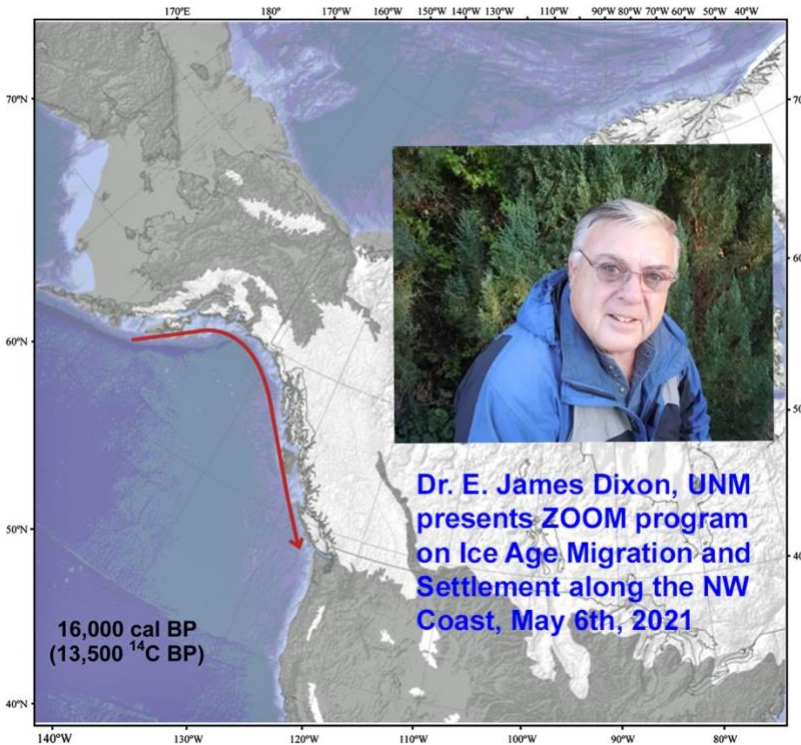
Bipolar debitage from vein quartz recovered at 45CA420, in Makah Territory and similar to technologies used 3,000 years ago at Hoko to make microliths for hafted fish knives (to left).

SPRING PNWAS ZOOM, Please Put on your Calendar:

Ice Age Migration and Settlement along the Northwest Coast of North America

By Dr. E. James Dixon, University of New Mexico

THURSDAY, May 6th, 2021 on ZOOM starting at 6:30 with presentation at 7:00pm

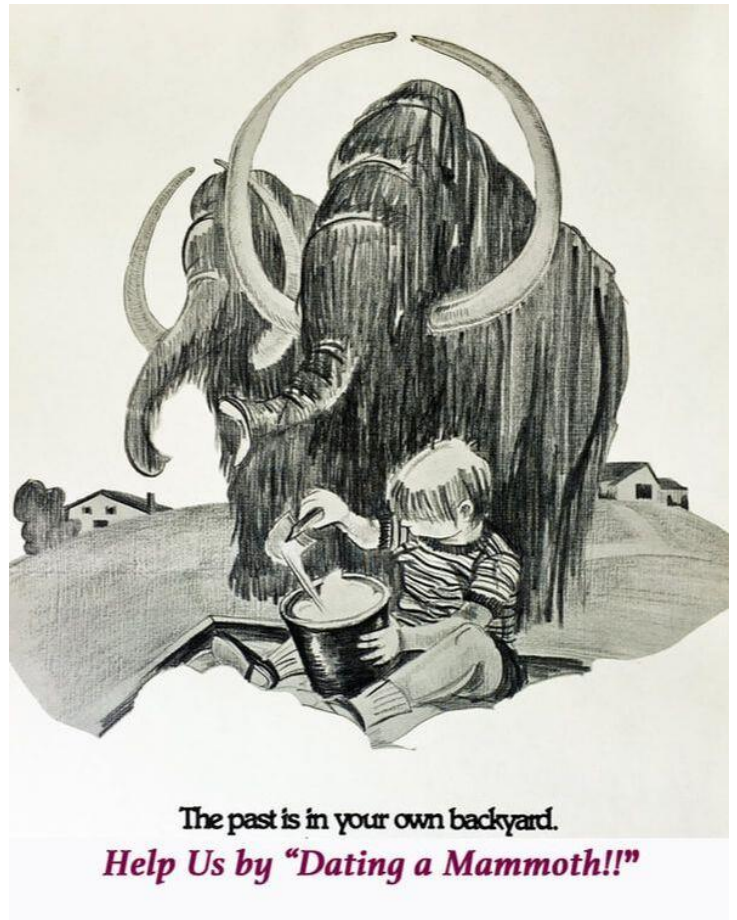


Dr. E. James Dixon, emeritus University of New Mexico, is an Internationally known expert who spent much of his career exploring both on land and in the sea for evidence of First People moving down the Alaska Coast into our region—directly implicating our Chehalis River Hypothesis.

Consider Dating a Mammoth!!!!



This could be YOU dating a Mammoth!



**The past is in your own backyard.
Help Us by "Dating a Mammoth!!!"**

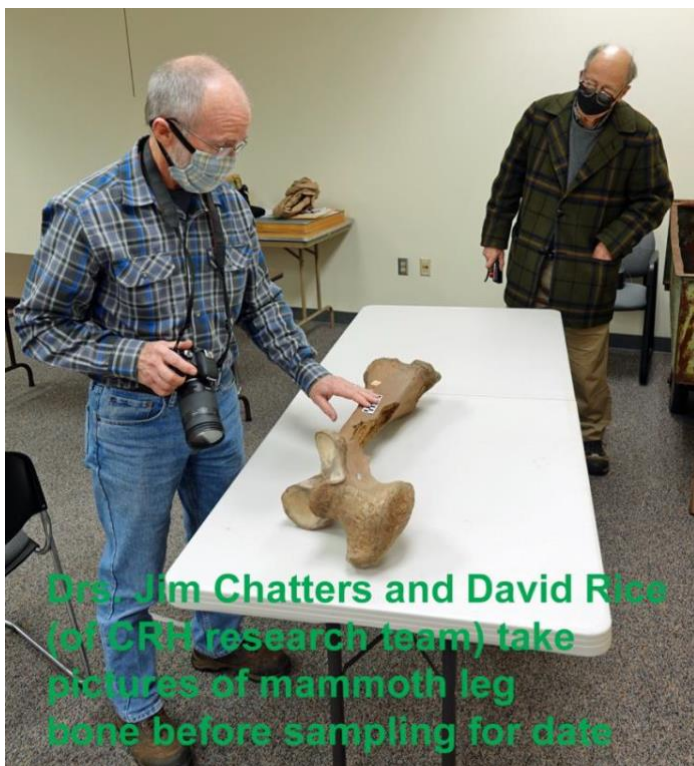
As part of our Chehalis River Hypothesis (CRH) theme and PNWAS effort, we have been visiting local museums to better understand the mega-fauna, and especially mammoth remains in our region. The Evergreen State College (TESC) intern, Ms. Gomez, reported some interesting finds from the Chehalis drainage and upper Cowlitz River drainage (we hope to continue this intern program under Dr. Ulrike Krotscheck, TESC faculty, next summer too).

We received a grant from the Squaxin Island Tribe Charitable 1% Funds to C14 some of these mammoth bones (enough for two \$345/ea dates) to better understand our region's megafauna that the earliest Peoples sought for food.

CRH Research Team members Dr. David Rice, Dr. James Chatters (DirectAMS) and I (Dale Croes) visited and took samples from a broken mammoth leg long bone and two teeth from this region (see photos, 1-22-2021), at the Cowlitz County Historical Museum, and plan to get some C14 dates. The long bone may have been broken open for marrow by early Peoples. We will report on the results soon.

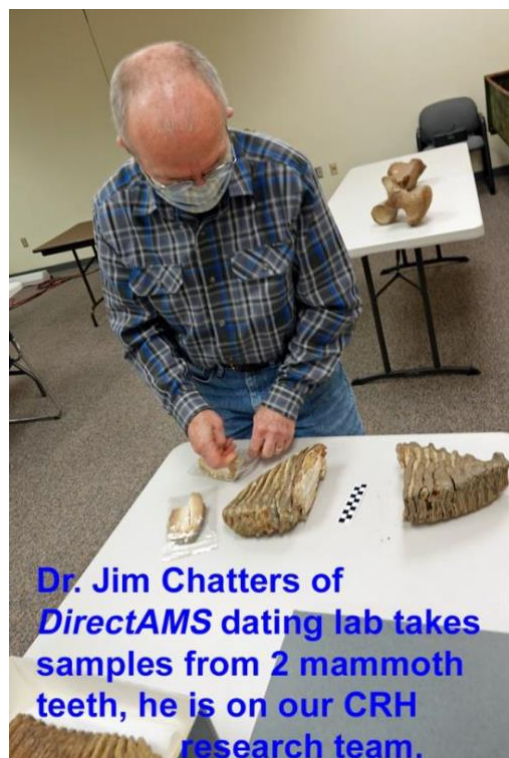
about \$345.00 so any part of that you can support will assist us with the CRH research we are conducting in PNWAS.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT! We will be updating our progress in future PNWAS news bulletins.



Dr. Jim Chatters and David Rice (of CRH research team) take pictures of mammoth leg bone before sampling for date

If you would like to “Date a Mammoth” and help us with this effort (we have spent out the grant funds, so need the help), please send tax-deductible (PNWAS is a non-profit) contributions to PNWAS (through PayPal buttons on our web site: <https://pnwas-society.weebly.com/dating-a-mammoth.html>), or mail a check (to PNWAS “Date a Mammoth”) at our address shown, and we will send you a letter of appreciation for the donation and for tax purposes. A C14 date costs



Dr. Jim Chatters of DirectAMS dating lab takes samples from 2 mammoth teeth, he is on our CRH research team.



Pacific Northwest Archaeological Society

1219 Irving Street SW Tumwater WA 98512

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

Join us on **ZOOM Thursday, March 11th** at 6:30 pm for

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