



## **PNWAS NEWS BULLETIN 155**

### **WELCOME TO PNWAS ZOOM AND GREAT SPRING 2022 TALKS!!!!**

*Hope everyone is doing ok and staying safe. We believe 2022 will be a Promising New Year and with vaccinations/boosters we hope to be able to return to field trips, campouts and workshops!*

*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>. This excellent talk links to our ongoing PNWAS theme considering the Chehalis River Hypothesis (CRH):*

*February 10th, 2022:*

*COMBINING PALEOECOLOGY, GEOLOGY, AND ARCHAEOLOGY: What Interdisciplinary Research Can Teach Us About Holocene Human-Landscape Interactions in the Pacific Northwest  
By Dr. Megan Walsh, Central Washington University (CWU)*

**If a current member (2022, see PWNAS schedule/membership form attached), you will get an invitation to join the ZOOM meeting through an e-mail shortly before the talks (e-mail [dcroes444@gmail.com](mailto:dcroes444@gmail.com) to see if you are current for 2022, thanks).**

***PNWAS Early Spring ZOOM Meeting, Thursday April 7<sup>th</sup>, 2022***

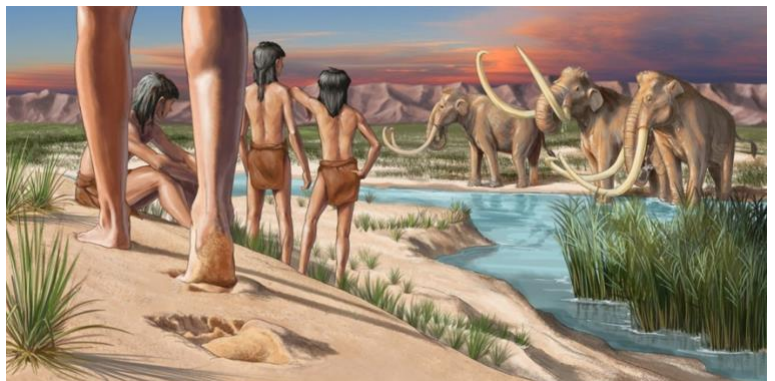
## ***A Race Against Time: Working to Preserve Some of the Oldest Traces of Early American History (Human and Mega-Fauna Footprints)***

***By David Bustos, Resource Programs Manager, White Sands National Monument***



*David Bustos, resource program manager at White Sands National Park, photographs prints left by two people who interacted with—and possibly hunted—a giant sloth. (Photograph by Matthew Bennett/NPS)*

White Sands National Park has one of the largest concentrations of late Pleistocene megafauna and human fossil trackways in the Americas.



*Does the important things in life change? Long before the sand dunes formed at White Sands National Park, teenagers left their footprints in the mud, only to be discovered thousands of years later to reveal what daily life may have been like during the ice age. (Davide Bonadonna and Bournemouth University).*

Unfortunately, the fossil prints, that range in age from 21,000 to 18,000 years before present, are rapidly being lost. The focus of this presentation is on the diversity of prints that have been found and what is being done to preserve and monitor the rates of erosion.

See NBC News report on this amazing find: [NBC National News Coverage of Ancient Footprint Discovery](#)



*The location of the new excavations was the shore of a wetland when the human and mega-fauna footprints were made (Karen Carr)(see back cover).*



*The team excavating trenches and following the tracks with ground-penetrating radar (NPS, USGS and Bournemouth University).*



*Reconstructed scene of woman carrying her baby across white sands leaving her footprints (Karen Carr).*

David Bustos sent these human tracks found in early January 2022 in their race to recover examples before erosion removes them forever:



*Examples of ancient footprints at White Sands National Monument, New Mexico (NPS, USGS and Bournemouth University).*



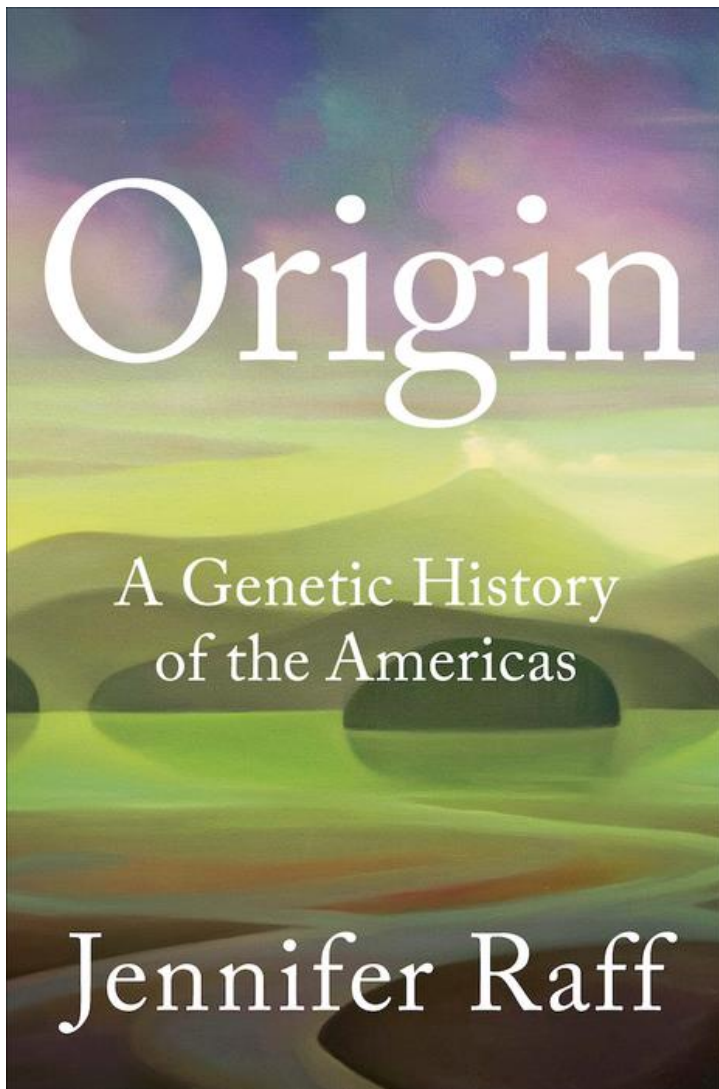
*David Bustos sent this image to us from his current field work in January 2022 (David Busto*

**PNWAS Late Spring ZOOM Meeting, Thursday June 9<sup>th</sup>, 2022**

# Origin

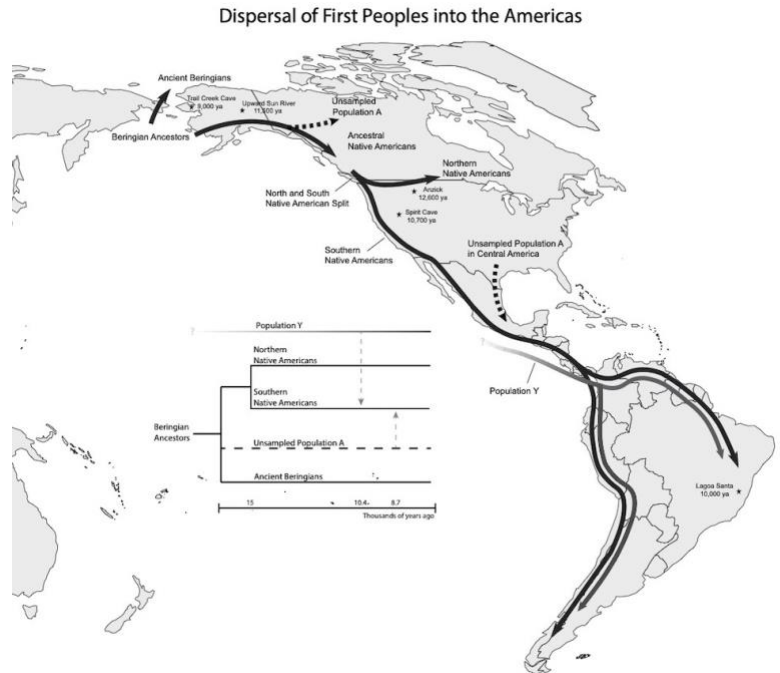
## A Genetic History of the Americas

**By Dr. Jennifer A. Raff, University of Kansas**



**Jennifer Raff's #1 New Release in Genetics will be the topic of our look at the occupation of the Americas following our PNWAS Chehalis River/Coastal Migration topic theme. Please try to get and read this excellent new book before her PNWAS ZOOM presentation!!**

Jennifer Raff builds a great case, in line with our Chehalis River Hypothesis theme, using both archaeological and genetic evidence that the path to the Americas follows the Coastal Migration Theory. She sees Beringia not as a bridge but a homeland inhabited for millennia by ancestors of the First Peoples of the Americas, tying in well with the PNWAS talk by Dr. John Blong, WSU (see on our PNWAS YouTube Channel link, above).



**Around 15,000 years ago, the ancestors of people in Central and South America began moving south rapidly, likely traveling by boat along the coasts. Jennifer Raff**



**Beringia National Park in present-day Russia is part of what was once a vast refuge that allowed ancestors of Native Americans to cross into North America and survive the ice age. Yuri Smityuk/TASS/Getty Images**

**Dr. Jennifer Raff:** *I present this history of the last 36,000 years of migration from the perspective of a Western scientist who places genetic evidence in the forefront of the investigation and then tests the models it produces with archaeological, linguistic, and environmental evidence. For many Indigenous peoples, this is not the whole story or the only story that should be told.*

*As you read this genetic chronicle, please do not lose sight of the dignity of the human beings who lived this history and the rich complexity of individual existences that are lost in the telling. The story I tell here is akin to reconstructing a person's entire life by stitching together the photos they posted on Instagram. Not inaccurate, necessarily, just ... incomplete.*

Please get her #1 new release book on Kindle, book, or audio on Amazon so you are ready for our June PNWAS Zoom visit with Dr. Raff.



*Dr. Jennifer Raff visits Charles Darwin's Down House, UK.*

*Also save the date for the Hoko River Mouth Makah Days campout: **August 26—29, 2022**; details in next NewsBulletin!*



## **Pacific Northwest Archaeological Society**

1219 Irving Street SW Tumwater WA 98512

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



*(Karen Carr)*

*Join us on **ZOOM Thursday, April 7th** at 6:30 pm for  
**A Race Against Time: Working to Preserve Some of the Oldest Traces of Early  
American History (Human and Mega-Fauna Footprints)**  
By David Bustos, Resource Programs Manager, White Sands National Monument*