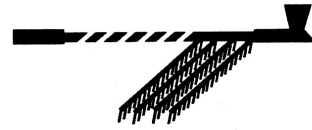


# CALUMET



Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society  
April, 2011

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Presentation (lecture) meetings are held in the University of Colorado Museum, Dinosaur Room on the Second Thursday of most Months, at 7:00 PM. **The public is always welcome.**

**Web Site: WWW.INDIANPEAKSARCHAEOLOGY.ORG**

- April 6** PAAC Class - Basic Site Surveying Techniques (session 1 of 8)  
**April 13** PAAC Class - Basic Site Surveying Techniques (continued, session 2)  
**April 14** **IPCAS Presentation Meeting, 7PM**, Dinosaur Room, Dr. Robert Brunswig. Topic is the Deerfield Project (there will be volunteer opportunities in June/July).  
**April 20, 27** PAAC Class - Basic Site Surveying Techniques (continued, sessions 3–4)  
**April 29 to May 1** Chimney Rock in the Chacoan World conference, Pagosa Springs
- May 4,11** PAAC Class - Basic Site Surveying Techniques (continued, session 5-6)  
**May 12** **IPCAS Presentation Meeting, 7PM**. Craig Lee, Topic: TBA.  
**May 14, 18** PAAC Class - Basic Site Surveying Techniques (sessions 7–8 end)
- June 9** **1<sup>st</sup> Annual IPCAS Picnic Potluck Picnic**, Thursday, June 9 at 6:00PM at Betasso Preserve, Boulder County Open Space - Bring a dish to share.
- September 8** **IPCAS Presentation Meeting, 7PM.**
- October 15-16** **CAS Annual Conference, Boulder (IPCAS is hosting)**
- November 10** **IPCAS Presentation Meeting, 7PM.**



Dr. Richard Wilshusen, the new State Archaeologist, led the March tour of the CU Museum.

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## April Presentation Meeting

Dr. Robert Brunswig will describe the Deerfield Project. There will be IPCAS volunteer opportunities in June and July. Mr. O.T. Jackson established the Deerfield community in 1910. Jackson was a black businessman who wanted to establish a black farming community in the west. The Deerfield site is located on highway 34, between Greeley and Ft. Morgan. Some of the property is now owned by the Black American West Museum and they, along with the Colorado Historical Society, are working to preserve and restore the site. Some work has been done to "stabilize" the O.T. Jackson home. Supposedly there was a dance hall on the site, as well.

## Spring 2011 Boulder PAAC Class

The **Spring 2011 Indian Peaks, Colorado Archeology Society (IPCAS) Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC)** class will be *Basic Site Surveying Techniques*, which covers the history of archaeological survey, site identification, formation processes, survey methods, recording procedures, basic equipment usage, reading USGS topographic maps, goals and problems of archaeological survey, curation of archaeological remains, and necessity for final reports. Also part of the course is a field trip to identify and record a site. PAAC classes are open to everyone, not just IPCAS members.

See the class outline at: <http://coloradohistory-oahp.org/programareas/paac/classinfo/surveytech.htm>

**Class dates and Times:** Wednesdays 6:00 to 9:00 pm: April 6, 13, 20, 27; May 4, 11, 14 (Field Trip), 18 (total of 7 evening classes + Field Trip).

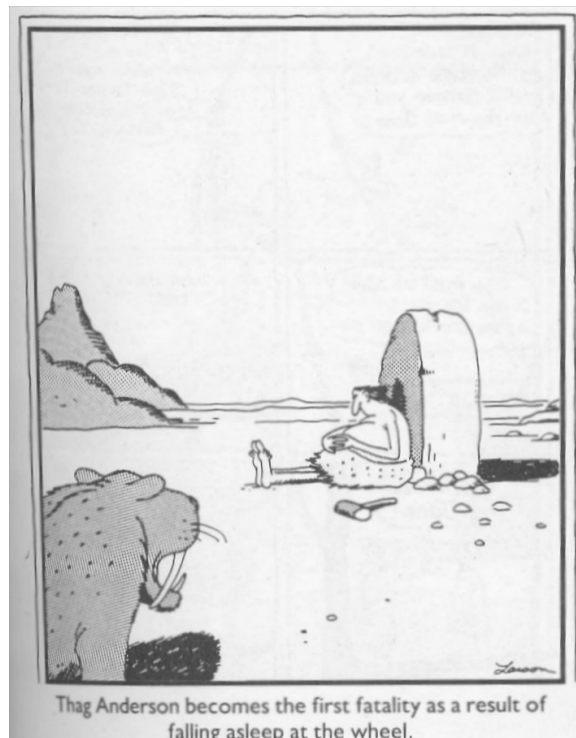
**Location:** 29<sup>th</sup> Street Community Room in Boulder. Room faces 29<sup>th</sup> Street and is reached by taking the elevator or stairs in front of Borders Bookstore to the top (3rd) floor and then walking north about 50 feet along the walkway that parallels 29<sup>th</sup> Street – the conference room is on the right. Parking is free, both street and underground parking lot (and the elevator – south end of the parking lot, near the Borders location - may be accessed from the underground parking lot).

**Instructor:** Kevin Black, Assistant State Archaeologist (a dynamic presenter)

**Class Size:** Minimum 10, maximum 40

**To register:** To guarantee a slot, send two checks - one for \$12 payable to *CHS*, and one for \$13 payable to *IPCAS*, to Dave Hawley, IPCAS PAAC Coordinator, 1516 Lodge Court, Boulder, CO 80303. Cost includes all materials. Include name, address, and, for receipt confirmation and coordination, email address.

**Questions:** Contact Dave at 303-443-2332 or [dave\\_hawley@comcast.net](mailto:dave_hawley@comcast.net).





Nov. 11, 1938 — March 8, 2011  
From the Longmont Times-Call

**James Bell BENEDICT**, 72, acclaimed Colorado geologist and archaeologist, died peacefully Tuesday, March 8, 2011, at his mountain home west of Jamestown in the guardian shadow of Sawtooth Peak. Jim was surrounded by and in the loving embrace of his family after a long, brave struggle with Alzheimer's and a short, fierce battle with kidney cancer.

Jim was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on November 11, 1938, to the late James Bell Benedict Sr. and Katharine Taft Benedict. His survivors include Audrey DeLella Benedict, his loving wife and partner of 41 years; his former wife Diane Goode Benedict of Lyons; son Robert J. and wife Margie Villegas Benedict and grandchildren Noah and Zoe of Boulder; son Dr. William L. and wife Mary Hartman Benedict and grandchildren Steven, Lauren and Jayne of Longmont; and his beloved black Lab, Scruggs.

Fascinated by geology and the West since childhood, Jim briefly entertained the romantic notion of becoming a mineral prospector after graduating from Phillips Andover Academy. Though he would remain an ardent pacifist all his life, Jim felt the need to give back to his country and was proud of his service in the U.S. Marine Corps. With that service behind him, his abiding love for pristine high mountain landscapes took him to the University of Colorado.

While at CU, Jim was inspired by his favorite professor and mentor, Dr. William Bradley, to study geomorphology and glacial geology. Jim received his B.A. in Geology from the University of Colorado in Boulder in 1961 and his Ph.D. in Geology from the University of Wisconsin, Madison in 1968. For his outstanding scholarship, he was made a member of the Society of the Sigma XI, Phi Beta Kappa, and received CU's W.A. Tarr Award. As a research scientist with CU's Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research from 1961 to 1970, Jim conducted periglacial studies in the tundra of Niwot Ridge. That work won him the prestigious Kirk Bryan Award from the Geological Society of America.

Leaving the traditional confines of academia to form the Center for Mountain Archaeology in 1971, Jim devoted his remarkable genius for multidisciplinary research toward investigating the record of Holocene climatic change in Colorado's high mountains and the ways in which prehistoric peoples adapted to these changes. Though his field research focused primarily on the Colorado Front Range, Jim spent considerable field time in the Mt. Everest region and in the Alaskan and Canadian Arctic. His research was often groundbreaking, running the gamut of studies of Front Range glaciers, alpine plant ecology, mountain archaeology and prehistoric game-drive hunting systems, timberline dynamics, lichenometry and ethnobotany. The scope of Jim's expertise and the scientific integrity that he brought to everything he did went well beyond geology, and many of his colleagues refer to him as one of the "giants of Colorado archeology."

Jim was a generous friend and mentor to his students over the years, his legacy carried forward in their research and in their interactions with their own students. Dr. Steve Cassells, Jim's longtime friend and colleague, recently wrote of Jim: "For nearly 50 years he scrambled over most of the terrain from Rollins Pass and James Peak on the south to Rocky Mountain National Park on the north. During those years he managed to publish more than seventy professional papers and books (including the widely praised Center for Mountain Archeology Research Reports, of which there are eight). His exacting methodologies and creative research approaches have inspired generations of archaeologists and geologists."

The loss of Jim Benedict is felt deeply by his family and the many friends who loved him. He was an extraordinary husband, father, grandfather and friend — just a boy himself in the way he embraced life and everyone around him. The true home of his heart was always in the Colorado mountains, especially the alpine tundra of the nearby Indian Peaks Wilderness. Sharing these places with those he loved gave Jim special joy.



He enjoyed hiking and cross-country skiing, exploring mountain landscapes wherever he went — the Alaskan and Canadian Arctic, Southeast Alaska, Argentina and the SubAntarctic island of South Georgia. Discovering the magic of the Pacific Northwest from a sea kayak opened yet another window on the natural world. Jim was fascinated by the natural world; his dedication to conservation stewardship remains a lasting legacy and lives on in each of us.

Private memorial services are planned for March 27, 2011. Cremation has been entrusted to Howe Mortuary. Contributions in Jim's memory may be directed to Hospice Care of Boulder and Broomfield Counties ([www.hospicecareonline.org](http://www.hospicecareonline.org)) or to the James and Audrey Benedict Mountain Archaeology Fund at Colorado State University ([www.foundation.colostate.edu](http://www.foundation.colostate.edu)).

Some photographs:



Excavating at Devil's Thumb



Jim and Byron Olson at Devil's Thumb





Jim with a bunch of IPCAS Volunteers



Teasing Laura Viola at 4<sup>th</sup> of July Site

I was very fortunate to have met Jim when I started working on the Arapaho-Roosevelt Nat'l Forests in 1987. He was an amazing man; the world of archaeology has lost a true scholar! Early on, I learned not to attempt to keep pace with Jim on the mountain trails. I was very fortunate to have worked with Jim and Steve Cassells on several high altitude projects. I knew that he was sick and talked to him on the phone just a few months ago.

John Slay

Truly a loss to us all. He will be greatly missed.

Sue Struthers



Jim Benedict listens as Peggy Jodry explains lithics found at the Stewart Cattle Guard site.

That's sad. He was a neat guy. He didn't play the **Dr.** Benedict game - it was simply "Jim". And he always wanted to hear what your thoughts on the subject were.

Keith Bilby

Dearest Family and Friends,

Jim began his journey on the trail of beauty this morning at 10:22--with the greatest peace and comfort. Bob read him a wonderful book that Jim had written and illustrated for Bob's 10th birthday. Just before he died we read him his favorite poem, which he had read to those we loved who journeyed before us....

With love and thanks to all of you who have sent your strong spirits to help him,  
Audrey, Scruggs and the whole Benedict family

**Prayer, Night Way (Navajo)**

In beauty may I walk,  
All day long may I walk  
Through the returning seasons may I walk.  
Beautifully will I possess again.  
Beautifully birds...  
Beautifully joyous birds...  
On the trail marked with pollen may I walk.  
With grasshoppers about my feet may I walk.  
With dew about my feet may I walk.  
With beauty may I walk.  
With beauty before me, may I walk.  
With beauty behind me, may I walk.  
With beauty above me, may I walk.  
With beauty all around me, may I walk.  
In old age, wandering on a trail of beauty, Lively may I walk.  
In old age, wandering on a trail of beauty, Living again may I walk.  
It is finished in beauty.  
It is finished in beauty.



## California Islands Give Up Evidence of Early Seafaring: Numerous Artifacts Found at Late Pleistocene Sites on the Channel Islands

ScienceDaily (Mar. 3, 2011) — Evidence for a diversified sea-based economy among North American inhabitants dating from 12,200 to 11,400 years ago is emerging from three sites on California's Channel Islands.

Reporting in the March 4 issue of *Science*, a 15-member team led by University of Oregon and Smithsonian Institution scholars describes the discovery of scores of stemmed projectile points and crescents dating to that time period. The artifacts are associated with the remains of shellfish, seals, geese, cormorants and fish.

Funded primarily by grants from the National Science Foundation, the team also found thousands of artifacts made from chert, a flint-like rock used to make projectile points and other stone tools.

Some of the intact projectiles are so delicate that their only practical use would have been for hunting on the water, said Jon Erlandson, professor of anthropology and director of the Museum of Natural and Cultural History at the University of Oregon. He has been conducting research on the islands for more than 30 years.



"This is among the earliest evidence of seafaring and maritime adaptations in the Americas, and another extension of the diversity of Paleoindian economies," Erlandson said. "The points we are finding are extraordinary, the workmanship amazing. They are ultra thin, serrated and have incredible barbs on them. It's a very sophisticated chipped-stone technology." He also noted that the stemmed points are much different than the iconic fluted points left throughout North America by Clovis and Folsom peoples who hunted big game on land.

The artifacts were recovered from three sites that date to the end of the Pleistocene epoch on Santa Rosa and San Miguel islands, which in those days were connected as one island off the California coast. Sea levels then were 50 to 60 meters (about 160-200 feet) below modern levels. Rising seas have since flooded the shorelines and coastal lowlands where early populations would have spent most of their time.

Erlandson and his colleagues have focused their search on upland features such as springs, caves, and chert outcrops that would have drawn early maritime peoples into the interior. Rising seas also may have submerged evidence of even older human habitation of the islands.

The newly released study focuses on the artifacts and animal remains recovered, but the implications for understanding the peopling of the Americas may run deeper.

The technologies involved suggest that these early islanders were not members of the land-based Clovis culture, Erlandson said. No fluted points have been found on the islands. Instead, the points and crescents are similar to artifacts found in the Great Basin and Columbia Plateau areas, including pre-Clovis levels at Paisley Caves in eastern Oregon that are being studied by another UO archaeologist, Dennis Jenkins.

Last year, Charlotte Beck and Tom Jones, archaeologists at New York's Hamilton College who study sites in the Great Basin, argued that stemmed and Clovis point technologies were separate, with the stemmed points originating from Pacific Coast populations and not, as conventional wisdom holds, from the Clovis people who moved westward from the Great Plains. Erlandson and colleagues noted that the Channel Island points are also broadly similar to stemmed points found early sites around the Pacific Rim, from Japan to South America.

Six years ago, Erlandson proposed that Late Pleistocene sea-going people may have followed a "kelp highway" stretching from Japan to Kamchatka, along the south coast of Beringia and Alaska, then southward down the Northwest Coast to California. Kelp forests are rich in seals, sea otters, fish, seabirds, and shellfish such as abalones and sea urchins.

"The technology and seafaring implications of what we've found on the Channel Islands are magnificent," said study co-author Torben C. Rick, curator of North American Archaeology at the Smithsonian Institution. "Some of the paleo-ecological and subsistence implications are also very important. These sites indicate very early and distinct coastal and island subsistence strategies, including harvest of red abalones and other shellfish and fish dependent on kelp forests, but also the exploitation of larger pinnipeds and waterfowl, including an extinct flightless duck.

"This combination of unique hunting technologies found with marine mammal and migratory waterfowl bones provides a very different picture of the Channel Islands than what we know today, and indicates very early and diverse maritime life ways and foraging practices," Rick said. "What is so interesting is that not only do the data we have document some of the earliest marine mammal and bird exploitation in North America, but they show that very early on New World coastal peoples were hunting such animals and birds with sophisticated technologies that appear to have been refined for life in coastal and aquatic habitats."

The stemmed points found on the Channel Islands range from tiny to large, probably indicating that they were used for hunting a variety of animals.

"We think the crescents were used as transverse projectile points, probably for hunting birds. Their broad stone tips, when attached to a dart shaft provided a stone age shotgun-approach to hunting birds in flight," Erlandson said. "These are very distinctive artifacts, hundreds of which have been found on the Channel Islands over the years, but rarely in a stratified context, he added. Often considered to be between 8,000 and 10,000 years old in California, "we now have crescents between 11,000 and 12,000 years old, some of them associated with thousands of bird bones."

The next challenge, Erlandson and Rick noted, is to find even older archaeological sites on the Channel Islands, which might prove that a coastal migration contributed to the initial peopling of the Americas, now thought to have occurred two to three millennia earlier.

The 13 co-authors on the study with Erlandson and Rick were: Todd J. Braje, professor of anthropology at Humboldt State University in Arcata, Calif.; UO anthropology professors Douglas J. Kennett and Madonna L. Moss; Brian Fulfrost of the geography department of San Francisco State University; Daniel A. Guthrie of the Joint Science Department, Claremont McKenna, Scripps and Pitzer Colleges of Claremont, Calif.; Leslie Reeder, anthropology department of Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas; Craig Skinner of the Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory in Corvallis, Ore.; Jack Watts of Kellogg College at Oxford University, United Kingdom; and UO graduate students Molly Casperson, Nicholas Jew, Brendan Culleton, Tracy Garcia and Lauren Willis.



## **Artifacts “strongest evidence yet” that man arrived earlier**

Fort Worth, Texas - Archaeologists at a Central Texas site have unearthed artifacts that the first humans arrived in North America roughly 2,500 years earlier than previously thought, raising questions about how they made it to the New World and what route they took to get here.

The artifacts found along a creek bed west of Salado by a Texas A&M University led team date back as far as 15,500 years, more than 2,000 years before the Clovis people who were long believed to be the first humans in North America. The so-called Clovis people were named after a site found in 1930 near Clovis, N.M.

Known for their unique spearhead artifacts, the numerous Clovis artifacts were found over the last 80 years and showed they lived as far back as 13,100 years ago.

The Salado site isn't the first find to challenge when humans migrated to the Americas - other sites have been found in Pennsylvania, Oregon and Chile - but it is the most complete with over 16,000 artifacts, said Michael Waters, director of the Center for the Study of the First Americans at Texas A&M University.

“Now Texas can boast having the oldest (human) archaeological site in North America”, Waters said. “This is the strongest evidence yet that humans colonized North America 2,500 years earlier than we first thought”.

While other pre-Clovis locations have artifacts, they aren't “very robust”. Waters said the latest discovery should win over most skeptics that humans occupied North America at an earlier date.

“We have the ... biggest variety of artifacts”, Waters said.

## **Modern Humans Emerged Far Earlier Than Previously Thought, Fossils from China Suggest**

ScienceDaily (Oct. 28, 2010) — An international team of researchers, including a physical anthropology professor at Washington University in St. Louis, has discovered well-dated human fossils in southern China that markedly change anthropologists' perceptions of the emergence of modern humans in the eastern Old World.

The research, based at the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology in Beijing, was published Oct. 25 in the online early edition of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

The discovery of early modern human fossil remains in the Zhirendong (Zhiren Cave) in south China that are at least 100,000 years old provides the earliest evidence for the emergence of modern humans in eastern Asia, at least 60,000 years older than the previously known modern humans in the region.

"These fossils are helping to redefine our perceptions of modern human emergence in eastern Eurasia, and across the Old World more generally," says Eric Trinkaus, PhD, the Mary Tileston Hemenway Professor in Arts & Sciences and professor of physical anthropology.

The Zhirendong fossils have a mixture of modern and archaic features that contrasts with earlier modern humans in east Africa and southwest Asia, indicating some degree of human population continuity in Asia with the emergence of modern humans.

The Zhirendong humans indicate that the spread of modern human biology long preceded the cultural and technological innovations of the Upper Paleolithic and that early modern humans co-existed for many tens of millennia with late archaic humans further north and west across Eurasia.

## 2010 IPCAS Officers, Board Members, and major functions

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### MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION - INDIAN PEAKS CHAPTER

Quarterly new member enrollment	Individual	Family	Student
January-March	\$28.50	\$33.00	\$14.25
April-June	\$21.50	\$24.75	\$10.75
July-September	\$14.25	\$16.50	\$7.25
October-December	\$7.25	\$8.25	\$3.75
<input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal	Tax-Exempt Donation <input type="checkbox"/> \$10, <input type="checkbox"/> \$25, <input type="checkbox"/> \$50, Other _____		
NAME _____	TELEPHONE (____) _____		
ADDRESS _____	E-MAIL _____		
CITY _____	STATE _____	ZIP _____	

Please make check payable to: Indian Peaks Chapter, CAS. Mail to: PO Box 18301, Boulder, Colorado 80308-1301

**I(We) give CAS permission to :**

- Yes  No  disclose phone numbers to other CAS members  
 Yes  No  publish name/contact information in chapter directory  
 Yes  No  publish name in newsletter (which may be sent to other chapters, published on the internet, etc.)

**CODE OF ETHICS**

As a member of the Colorado Archaeological Society, I pledge: To uphold state and federal antiquities laws. To support policies and educational programs designed to protect our cultural heritage and our state's antiquities. To encourage protection and discourage exploitation of archaeological resources. To encourage the study and recording of Colorado's archaeology and cultural history. To take an active part by participating in field and laboratory work for the purpose of developing new and significant information about the past. To respect the property rights of landowners. To assist whenever possible in locating, mapping and recording archaeological sites within Colorado, using State Site Survey forms. To respect the dignity of peoples whose cultural histories and spiritual practices are the subject of any investigation. To support only scientifically conducted activities and never participate in conduct involving dishonesty, deceit or misrepresentation about archaeological matters. To report vandalism. To remember that cultural resources are non-renewable and do not belong to you or me, but are ours to respect, to study and to enjoy.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

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