



Loveland Archaeological Society, Inc.
A Colorado Non-Profit Corporation

Arrowheadlines



The Newsletter of the Loveland Archaeological Society

85th Anniversary Edition



September 2019



Club Minutes

The September LAS meeting was held on Sept. 10th at the McKee building at the Ranch in Loveland, CO. The meeting was called to order by President Andy Coca at 7:20 PM. The first order of business was a change in how we acquire our liability insurance for the Stone Age Fair at the Ranch. The previous two years the insurance was purchased through the Ranch and was \$127 per event, however this year the Ranch is not providing this insurance and instead had another insurer they recommended for this insurance. They quoted us \$549 for the same coverage and the Ranch said we could use our own independent insurer if we didn't like that price. So, after contacting insurers we know and trust, the rates were coming in at the same price. We did have one insurer offer the LAS a full year of liability coverage including the Fair for basically the same price. The choices were voted on and it was decided to take the offer of the full year coverage. Member Hank Miller generously offered to pay for this insurance. Thank you, Hank! The demand for table space for this year's Fair is basically at 98% so once again it was mentioned that our policy is to accommodate visiting exhibitors first and club members exhibiting may have to curtail some of their exhibit to make space available. Of course, our club members can usually have room for their exhibits on Sunday since some out of state exhibitors leave Saturday night or Sunday morning. We also discussed our Cornish School exhibit which will feature frames of artifacts that were displayed at the First Stone Age Fair in 1934.

The program was by professional geologist and avocational archaeologist Craig Banister and was a Power Point presentation on The Swallow Hill Site which was a multi-component site in the Hogback Valley within the Ken-Caryl Ranch in Jefferson County that was excavated by members of the Colorado Archaeological Society from 1983 to 1998. Craig gave an excellent presentation with much interaction from our group, *which never suffers from a lack of opinions*. The program for our meeting on October 1st at the Ranch will be presented by PhD candidate Ray Sumner from Colorado State University.

Ray is a historical archaeologist and will present his current research into the Battle of Julesburg, Colorado which occurred in January/February 1865. He will have artifacts from this battle. Plan on attending as this should be a great program and a fascinating subject.

The find of the month was Anasazi ladles and a pot found by Steve Campbell on his property in Arizona.

Thanks to Shellene and everyone who brought goodies for our pre-meeting refreshments or contributed. Once again for anyone who wants to volunteer to help at the Stone Age Fair, setup is on Friday the 27th beginning at noon until 8 PM and we can use help both days of the Fair. Saturday morning setup begins at 7 AM and many of our exhibitors will be coming in Saturday morning in lieu of Friday because they will be attending the POWARS II site open house also on the 27th. Anyone interested in attending the POWARS II festivities can do so with a donation of \$250 as this is a fund raiser event for the site which the LAS greatly encourages support. Due to time constraints there was no Door Prize drawing.

UPCOMING MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Date:	Next mtg. is October 1, 2019
Place:	McKee 4H Building at The Ranch, Loveland
Program:	PhD candidate Ray Sumner from Colorado State University - His current research into the Battle of Julesburg, Colorado
Refreshments:	Please bring something to share



LAS Find of the Month

Members can bring an artifact to be entered into the competition at the monthly meeting, which will be judged based on the following rules:

1. Must be a member of LAS in good standing.
2. The artifact must be a personal find.
3. It must have been found within the specified time frame, i.e., within the month prior to the meeting.
4. The artifact doesn't have to be a Colorado find - all that matters is that it was found in the last month.

The **Find of the Month** for September 2019 was made by Steve Campbell as judged by all members present.



Type: Anasazi ladles and a pot

Material: Clay mixture

Where Found: Steve's Private Property, Arizona



ARTIFUNFACTS TRIVIA QUIZ



With President Jimmy Carter

The Answer To Last Month's Trivia Question: What Native American tribe did *Iron Eyes Cody* belong to?

He appeared in more than 200 films including *The Big Trail* (1930), with John Wayne; *Sitting Bull* (1954), as Crazy Horse; *The Great Sioux Massacre* (1965); *Nevada Smith* (1966), with Steve McQueen; *A Man Called Horse* (1970), with Richard Harris; as well as over 100 television shows including *Bonanza* and *Gunsmoke*. He became iconic through his 'crying Indian' anti-pollution "Keep America Beautiful" public service announcements in the early 1970s. Cody claimed his father was Cherokee and his mother Cree, and that he was born on an Oklahoma reservation farm. The *Reality* is a bit different. Iron Eyes Cody was born *Espera Oscar de Corti* on April 3, 1904, in Kaplan, Louisiana, a second son of Francesca Salpietra from Sicily and her husband, Antonio de Corti from southern Italy. It was only after his death in 1999 that it was revealed he was of Sicilian parentage, and *not* Native American at all!

This Month's Trivia Question: What is now considered the first true North American city?

- Acoma Pueblo, N.M.
- St. Augustine, Florida
- Oraibi, Arizona
- Roanoke Colony, N.C.
- Cahokia, Illinois
- Keenesburg, CO.

Answer in Next Month's *Arrowheadlines Newsletter*.

From the Editor

85 Years Old and Still Kickin'

The *Loveland Stone Age Fair* has a long and storied history. This year's Fair (September 28th and 29th, 2019) marks the 85th anniversary of the very first Stone Age Fair that was held in Cornish, Colorado in 1934. From a small country schoolhouse in Cornish to the vast The Ranch Complex in Loveland, the intervening 85 years has witnessed a parade of speakers at the Fair that reads like a Who's Who of American archaeology, including Dr. Marie Wormington, Dr. E. B. Renaud, Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Dr. J. D. Figgins, Major Roy Coffin and Judge Claude C. Coffin, discoverers of the Lindenmeier Folsom Site, Dr. Dennis Stanford and Dr. Pegi Jodry of the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. George Frison, professor emeritus at the University of Wyoming, Dr. Steve Holen of the Denver Museum of Nature and Science, Dr. Douglas Bamforth of the University of Colorado, Dr. Jason LaBelle of CSU...the list goes on and on. The Loveland Stone Age Fair is widely recognized by the Archaeology world as one of the premier showcases of Native American artifacts, educational presentations, and interactions between avocational and professional archaeologists as well as the general public, in the Country. What also makes the Loveland Stone Age Fair unique is that it's non-commercial (no buying or selling of artifacts) and has always been and continues to be Free to the Public. The cost of putting on the Stone Age Fair is borne by the Fair's non-profit sponsor, The Loveland Archaeological Society.

How it all started

On July 10-14, 1934, thirty school children and their adult sponsors (teachers George and Frieda Bowman, plus Oscar and Irene Shirk, Bill and Doris Robin, Ira Harris, and Albert Spall) held the first Stone Age Fair in a two-room schoolhouse in rural Cornish, Colorado, which lies 21 miles north and east of Greeley. It was a unique event whose purpose was to provide free educational exhibits of Stone Age artifacts. The event proved incredibly successful, and the second year attendance exploded to an estimated 10,000 visitors from 41 states, Europe, and Hawaii. There were more than 100 exhibitors, and telegrams of support poured in from across the country from such notables as Eleanor Roosevelt, Janet Gaynor, Shirley Temple, Bing Crosby, and Colorado Governor Edwin C. Johnson. Will Rogers even sent \$10 (a lot of money at that time which was at the height of the Great Depression) to help with expenses. Visitors waited in long lines outside the schoolhouse for the opportunity to view the displays, many of which were found by the young students and their teachers in and around their farms. The area was replete with hundreds of arrowheads that became exposed during the horrendous Dust Bowl winds that devastated the eastern plains of Colorado during the 1930's.

In 1939, it became apparent that the event had become too great a burden, both physically and financially, for the town of Cornish. The popularity of the Fair became its own undoing as it outgrew the small schoolhouse. Permission was given to Harold Dunning to move the Fair to Loveland, and on August 14-18, 1940, the first Loveland Stone Age Fair was held at the Pulliam Community Building. Due to renovations at the Pulliam, the Fair relocated a few years ago to the 4H (McKee) Building at The Ranch Events Center in Loveland.



ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE NEWS

Controversial study claims humans reached Americas 100,000 years earlier than thought

Editor's Note: Dr. Steven Holen, archaeologist and Director of the Center for American Paleolithic Research in Hot Springs, South Dakota, was a Guest Speaker at the Loveland Stone Age Fair several years ago when he was with the Museum of Nature and Science in Denver.



A 'hammer' stone, possibly shaped by ancient humans, found in California and dated to 130,000 years ago.

Ancient humans settled in North America around 130,000 years ago, suggests a controversial study - pushing the date back more than 100,000 years earlier than most scientists accept. The jaw-dropping claim, made in the journal *Nature*, is based on broken rocks and mastodon bones found in California that a team of researchers say point to human activity.

Their contention, if correct, would force a dramatic rethink of when and how the Americas were first settled-and who by. Most scientists subscribe to the view that *Homo sapiens* arrived in North America less than 20,000 years ago. The latest study raises the possibility that another hominin species, such as Neanderthals or a group known as Denisovans, somehow made it from Asia to North America before that and flourished. "It's such an amazing find - and if it's genuine - it's a game-changer. It really does shift the ground completely," says John McNabb, a Paleolithic archaeologist at the University of Southampton, UK. "I suspect there will be a lot of reaction to the paper, and most of it is not going to be acceptance."

In 1992, construction workers were digging up a freeway in San Diego, California when they came across a trove of ancient bones. Among them were the remains of dire wolves, camels, horses and gophers - but the most intriguing were those belonging to an adult male mastodon. The find halted construction, and paleontologist Tom Deméré of the San Diego Natural History Museum led a five-month excavation.

His crew uncovered teeth, tusks and bones of an extinct relative of elephants called a mastodon (*Mammut americanum*), alongside large broken and worn rocks. The material was buried in fine silt left by flowing water, but Deméré felt the rocks were too large to have been carried by the stream.



Mastodon fossils from the California site (breakages pictured bottom right).

“We thought of some possible explanations for this pattern, and the process we kept coming back to was that humans might be involved,” he says. Attempts in the 1990s to date the site suggested that the ivory was some 300,000 years old, but Deméré was skeptical: the method his colleagues used was problematic, and the age seemed so improbable for humans to be living in California.

Challenging consensus

Over the past decade, archaeological research and studies of modern and ancient DNA have reached a consensus view on the peopling of the Americas: humans from Asia crossed the Bering land bridge into Alaska some 20,000 years ago and reached the southern tip of South America around 14,000 - 15,000 years ago. Recent theories posit that people first migrated to the continent along a coastal route, as Jason Daley writes in *Smithsonian*. But, a new analysis of horse remains from the Bluefish Caves by archaeologist Jacques Cinq-Mars suggested that humans may have lived on the continent as early as 24,000 years ago.

The new study suggests that some type of hominin species - early human relatives from the genus *Homo* - was bashing up mastodon bones in North America about 115,000 years earlier than the commonly accepted date. That’s a staggeringly early date, and one that is likely to raise eyebrows. There is no other archaeological evidence attesting to such an early human presence in North America. “I realize that 130,000 years is a really old date,” Thomas Deméré conceded during a press conference. “Of course, extraordinary claims like this require extraordinary evidence.” Deméré and his co-authors believe that their discoveries at the Cerutti Mastodon site - as the area of excavation is known - provide just that. Paleontologists working at the site found an assortment of mastodon remains, including two tusks, three molars, 16 ribs, and more than 300 bone fragments. These fragments bore impact marks suggesting that they had been smacked with a hard object: Some of the shattered bones contained spiral fractures, indicating that they were broken while still “fresh,” the authors write. Amidst the fine-grain sands at the site, researchers also discovered five hulking stones. According to the study, the stones were used as makeshift hammers and anvils, or “cobble.” They showed signs of impact - fragments found in the area could in fact be repositioned back into the cobbles - and two distinct clusters of broken bones surrounded the stones, suggesting that the bones had been smashed in that location.

After hearing about the San Diego mastodon, the Holens (Steven and Kathleen) visited Deméré in 2008 to see the boxed-up remains. “We were looking at something very, very old, but it had the same fracture patterns that we had seen before,” says Kathleen Holen. The bones looked as though they had been set on a large ‘anvil’ stone and struck with a ‘hammer’ rock. The team contends that the rocks recovered from the site were used either to extract the mastodon’s bone marrow or for making more-delicate bone tools. There are no obvious cut marks on the mastodon bone, suggesting that the animal wasn’t killed or butchered for its meat. Using refined dating methods, the researchers tried again to determine the age of the site. They couldn’t use radiocarbon dating on the mastodon remains because the bones lacked carbon-containing collagen protein. A second method was too imprecise. A third technique, which measures relative levels of radioactive uranium and thorium in bone, suggested that the remains are 130,000 years old. “I’m sure that many of our colleagues are going to be quite skeptical. I would expect that. This is far, far older than most archaeologists expect hominins to be in North America,” says **Steven Holen**. “I say that even for myself.”

“These patterns taken together have led us to the conclusion that humans were processing mastodon bones using hammer stones and anvils,” Deméré said at the press conference. He was joined by three of his co-authors: Steven Holen, co-director of the Center for American Paleolithic Research; James Paces, a research geologist at the United States Geological Survey; and Richard Fullagar, a professor of archaeology at the

University of Wollongong, Australia. There is no evidence of butchery at the site, so the team suspects that its occupants were breaking the bones to make tools and extract marrow.

The authors of the study have anticipated that their conclusions will be met with some wariness. “I know people will be skeptical of this, because it is so surprising,” Holen said during the press conference. “I was skeptical when I first looked at the material myself. But it's definitely an archaeological site.” Researchers also acknowledged that for now, the study raises more questions than it answers. For instance: Who were the early humans described by the study, and how did they arrive in North America? “The simple answer is we don't know,” said Fullagar. But he went on to venture a few guesses. The occupants of the Cerutti Mastodon site could have been Neanderthals, their Denisoven cousins, or even anatomically modern humans. They might have been some type of hybrid population. “Recent genetic studies indicate that rather than dealing with a single, isolated species of migrating hominids or humans, we're actually dealing with an intermixing, a kind of meta population of humans,” Fullagar noted. These humans, whoever they were, may have migrated across the Bering land bridge or sailed along the coast to North America, researchers said. There is evidence to suggest that early humans in other parts of the world were able to make water crossings. Archaeologists have found hand axes dating to at least 130,000 years ago on the island of Crete, which has been surrounded by water for about five million years, according to Heather Pringle at *National Geographic*.

To bolster their theory, researchers analyzed mastodon bones found in later North American sites, which date from 14,000 to 33,000 years ago. These bones displayed the same fracture patterns that were observed among the remains of the Cerutti Mastodon. Researchers also tried to replicate the activity that may have occurred at the site by smacking at the bones of a recently deceased elephant, the mastodon's closest living relative. Their efforts “produced exactly the same kinds of fracture patterns that we see on the Cerutti mastodon limb bones,” said Holen. “We can eliminate all of the natural processes that break bones like this,” Holen added. “These bones were not broken by carnivore-chewing, they were not broken by other animals trampling on the bone.”

While some members of the team were wreaking havoc on elephant remains, efforts were underway to date the Cerutti mastodon bones. Attempts at radiocarbon dating proved unsuccessful because the bones did not contain a sufficient amount of carbon-containing collagen. So researchers turned to uranium–thorium dating, a technique that is often used to check radiocarbon-derived dates. Uranium–thorium dating, which can be used on carbonate sediments, bones and teeth, makes it possible to date objects far older than 50,000 years, the upper limit of radiocarbon dating. Using this method, scientists were able to assign an approximate age of 130,000 years to the Cerutti bones. While the study's authors believe that their evidence is ironclad, other experts aren't so sure. Briana Pobiner, a paleoanthropologist with the Smithsonian Institution's Human Origins Program, says it is “nearly impossible” to rule out the possibility that the bones were broken by natural processes, like sediment impaction.

“I would have liked to see really easily identifiable stone tools,” she says “[The study theorizes that early humans were] bashing open bones with natural rocks. Both of those things are kind of hard to distinguish in the archaeological record book: natural rocks that were used and also the bones that were bashed open.” Still, Pobiner says she is excited about the researchers' findings. “They have broken mammoth bones, they have broken stones, they have patterning, and damage and wear on both the bones and the stones, which look human-modified,” she explains. “I think that the combination of evidence is on the way to being convincing.”



A researcher holds a mastodon molar fragment found under a rock anvil discovered at the California site.

Alistair Pike, an archaeological scientist at the University of Southampton who specializes in uranium dating, notes that the team's method relies on simplified models of how uranium seeps from groundwater into bone, but he sees no obvious flaws in the dating work. “At face value, these results are about as good as it can get,” he says.

Collecting ancient DNA from the remains and determining the animal's evolutionary relationship to other mastodons could also help to establish the site's age, notes Pontus Skoglund, a population geneticist at Harvard Medical School in Boston, Massachusetts, who works on ancient DNA. If the discovery holds up, he adds, "it would be one of the most Earth-shattering revisions of our view of the peopling of the world".

Eyebrow-raising claim

Before invoking humans, however, the researchers need to better rule out the possibility that natural forces broke the rocks and bones, says David Meltzer, an archaeologist at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas. "If you are going to push human antiquity in the New World back more than 100,000 years in one fell swoop, you'll have to do so with a far better archaeological case than this one." McNabb would like to see the breakage patterns analyzed in more detail. He finds it "curious" that the site yielded no other traces of human presence, such as the shaped stone tools that are typically found at much older animal-butchery sites in Africa. Erella Hovers, an archaeologist at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem who reviewed the paper for *Nature*, says she raised her eyebrows when the manuscript arrived in her inbox: "I was like, 'Uh, really?'". But after revisions that elaborated on the dating work and demonstrated that hitting modern elephant bones with large rocks produces damage patterns similar to those seen on the mastodon bones, she is now convinced that hominins created the California site. "This is mind-boggling," says Hovers, who also wrote a commentary accompanying the study. "It leaves a ton of questions because we know nothing else, except that there were some sort of people there at this time."

Who were the First Americans?

If humans or their ancient relatives were responsible, there are several candidates. The ancestors of modern non-African humans left the continent less than 100,000 years ago, but earlier migrations out of Africa might have reached North America, Deméré and his co-authors say. They point to 100,000-year-old *Homo sapiens*-like teeth from China and to hints that some indigenous groups in South America carry trace ancestry from a possible earlier migration into the Americas.

Chris Stringer, a paleoanthropologist at the Natural History Museum in London, favors Denisovans or Neanderthals, which both lived in southern Siberia at least 100,000 years ago. Yet there is no evidence that either group could survive the epic Arctic voyage across from Siberia to Alaska. "Many of us will want to see supporting evidence of this ancient occupation from other sites before we abandon the conventional model of a first arrival by modern humans within the last 15,000 years," Stringer says. "We're going to start looking," says Deméré, who has his eye on another California site that his team excavated a few years ago. Steven Holen hopes that other scientists will join the search. "Keep your eyes open for this kind of material when you're out in the field," he says. "Don't just say 'This can't be'."

Moving forward, the team plans to seek out new archaeological sites and take a fresh look at artifact collections that may contain undetected signs of human activity. "We fully intend to keep this type of research going in the future, to look in collections all over Southern California, and to continue to do fieldwork looking for more sites of this age," Holen said. If humans did roam through North America 130,000 years ago, their numbers were likely sparse. This means that the chances of finding human remains are slim - but not out of the question, says Pobiner of Smithsonian. "If people were in North America 130,000 years ago," she said. "I don't see why we wouldn't find them."

Nearly a year later, the sceptics are still not convinced. In a rebuttal to the work, published on 7 February 2017 in *Nature*, archaeologists say that modern construction equipment better explains the mastodon bone damage than does the handiwork of ancient hominins. They present an analysis of mammoth bones from Texas that, they say, have similar-looking damage, which was caused by natural wear and tear and heavy equipment. "It calls into question the basis for their paper," says Joseph Ferraro at Baylor University's Institute of Archaeology in Waco, Texas. He says his team began their critique soon after the original claims were published in *Nature* in April 2017.

Telltale signs

In the original study, Deméré's team contended that the remains bore telltale fractures seen in bones struck by the stone tools of early humans. No obvious stone tools or human remains were found at the site.

To rebut the mastodon claim, Ferraro's team examined a site in Waco containing the remains of at least 26 mammoths that died about 60,000 years ago. Archaeologists have previously looked for evidence of humans at the site and found none. According to Ferraro, some of the mammoth bones were battered and broken in the same way as the bones from the San Diego site. Ferraro thinks that construction work - some of the Waco mammoth bones were found during a building project - and natural wear can explain the similarities. One type of bone break found at both sites, a spiral fracture, has been seen as far back as the Triassic period. "A dinosaur would break a leg. It happens. There are natural processes that could reasonably explain spiral fractures," says Ferraro.

Damage questions

In a response published alongside the critique, Deméré and his colleagues stand by their assertion, and say the resemblance between the bones from the sites is merely superficial, and that comparing the sites is not appropriate. "We're really quite familiar with what kind of damage is caused by heavy equipment," Deméré adds. He asks doubters to come to San Diego to look at the material in person before making a judgement.

David Meltzer, an archaeologist at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, who co-wrote an earlier critique of the 2017 study, is glad to see other groups questioning the strength of the evidence. Meltzer says that he is open to the idea that humans reached the Americas more than 100,000 years before he thought - just not on the basis of such equivocal data. "Given everything we know, it makes no sense," he says. "You're not going to flip people's opinion 180 degrees unless you've got absolutely unimpeachable evidence, and this ain't it."

THE POWARS II PALEOINDIAN RED OCHRE (SUNRISE) MINE 2019 FUNDRAISING EVENT SEPTEMBER 27, 2019 AT THE SITE-HARTVILLE, WY. [Press Release]



It's time for our annual fundraiser for the site. This event will be a celebration of all the serendipitous (a word that John Voight would use) things that came together in a downright miraculous way for the discovery, access to and support for the protection and development of the site. Powars II is a unique, one-of-kind Paleoindian site whose occupants were dominated by the Clovis cultural complex. Significant sites peripheral to the ochre mine include a tool stone quarry located across the valley from the mine that contains a hitherto unknown type of chert and quartzite, deeply stratified cultural deposits on the terrace nearby and large ceremonial stone circles located on the hill above the site. Overall, this complex of sites constitutes a rare opportunity to learn something new and different about Paleoindians especially Clovis. Several of our support group put together the following info and schedule for this event:

First, all participants will be asked to contribute \$250 up front. The more attendees we have the more we will stand to make so invite all your friends and family.

From 8am 'till noon a Clovis projectile point hunt will take place by screening piles of matrix salvaged from the slope below the site. Recent work in those deposits resulted in the recovery of several points, tools and flakes and a midsection of a bone rod. If you want to get involved in this deal wear some old clothes and plan on getting real red all over.

One of our main objectives for the site is to abate the ongoing erosion. In that regard Geri was able to get a delegation from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to visit the site. Low and behold the DEQ folks recognized the fact they had inadvertently damaged the site during mine reclamation work in the 1980's. They came up with a plan to deal with the erosion problem and at their expense which will be a large and expensive project. We mention that here because some of that work may be taking place during the fundraiser. This project will also produce much more material to be screened for artifacts.

Noon Lunch Break. Lunch will be compliments of the Western History Center and will consist of Caliente Canidity tubes prepared and served a la Madam Geraldina a specialist in gastronomic goodies.

Artifact Viewing. All the artifacts from the site are stored in the vault in the basement of the old YMCA building at the site. **At around 1pm the vault will be open** and the artifacts will be on display.

Round table discussion. At about **2pm participants can attend a round table discussion** about the site and Clovis folks. Discussants will include the site Principal Investigators Dr. George Frison and George Zeimens along with John Voight and Drs. Julie Morrow and Spencer Pelton. The discussion will be held in the YMCA building. Attendees will be encouraged to contribute to the discussion.

Business Meeting. And from around **3pm to 5pm** we will get together for a meeting also to be held at the Y. This will be an important session where we will discuss our vision for **the future of the site**. We need to establish some type of official organization to prepare for and to manage the vision. In that regard Rick Miller Esq. has been working on a plan for a tax-exempt 501(C)3. Under Wyoming State regulations, a 501(C)3 must include a Board of Directors to manage the organization which we anticipate would be made up of several of our benefactors along with landowner John Voight (not the actor). We feel that such a group would go a long way towards perpetuation of the current excellent relationship the site has fostered between collectors and the professional community.

Happy Hour. No host happy hour will be roughly from 6 -6:30pm at the Miner's and Stockman's Saloon and Steakhouse in Hartville followed by a no host supper. This event will include **a silent auction**. We need more items to be donated for the auction. So far we have a painted buffalo robe, a set of casts of the Riser Cache, an exquisite polished adz and a large grooved maul. Entertainment for the night will be **The John Voight Band**.

Please come - this deal should be a lot of fun and it will be your opportunity to be personally involved with one of the most important archeological sites in North America today.

