CONFERENCE REPORT Part 2 of 2

Jack C. Warner
Linda Sand

Part 1 of this Conference Report was published in the Denver Chapter-Colorado Archaeology Society’s January 2014 APB. This Part 2 document reports on the last 3 Conference Oral Symposia.

4. CLOVIS CONTEMPORARIES

Charlotte Beck: Artifacts of the Western Stemmed Tradition are diagnostic of many old sites in the Far West USA—particularly the Pacific coast and the Intermountain West. Unlike Clovis, they all have a noticeable stem and do not utilize overshot flaking or fluting. They may be as old or older than Clovis. Unique crescent shaped artifacts are also somewhat common. Their use is still unknown.

Douglas W. Owsley: A woven blanket has been found in a cave in Nevada that is dated to 10,640 ya * and is of a weave style like that found in Japan.

*There was a great deal of inconsistency in the way dates were given at the conference, with CalYBP, RCYBP, C14YBP, BC, Kya, ya, and others used. Most of the genetic and biological experts seemed to use the simplest term “ya = years ago”, which is defined similar to the archaeologists’ “radio carbon calibrated years before present”. The dates in our article use this “ya” terminology. All carbon dates presented have been converted using the “Online CalPal” program.

Arturo H. Gonzalez: In the underwater caves of Mexico’s Yucatan, particularly in the vicinity of Tulum, there are many remains of extinct mammals—including mammoth-like gomphotheres and armadillo-like glyptodonts. They appear to have been hunted by people in the 9-11,000 ya period.
Nora Flegenheimer: In Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay the diagnostic technology in the period from 10,700-16,000 ya are points with a distinctive "fishtail" base and a rounded tip. Some, but not most, are fluted. They are often found on hilltops overlooking plains—perhaps hunting lookouts. There are also piles of broken points where people seemed to bring broken points back to a place in a possible ritual.

Fishtail points from Venezuela, similar fishtail styles are found at several old sites in S America 10,700-16,000 ya

Tom D. Dillehay: In Huaca Prieta, Northern Peru, at a level dated to 12,500 ya, there are many unifacial pebble tools and remains of many animal foods including birds, sea lion, sharks, deer, clam and crab. By 11,200-10,500 ya people were using fishtail points. About 10,100 ya they lived in pithouse clusters of up to 8 houses, and cultivated quinoa and beans. They used hoes by 7,500 ya and irrigation by 6,500 ya. In Monte Verde, Chile, new digs have yielded evidence of people in the 23-26,000 ya period.

5. ARCHAEOLOGY OF PRE-CLOVIS I

Daniel Joyce: In the Kenosha area of southern Wisconsin near the W shore of Lake Michigan, there are several mammoth sites associated with a pre-Clovis people dated to 14,200-14,800 ya.

Dennis Jenkins: At the Paisley Caves sites in Oregon, there were people hunting now extinct camel and mountain sheep as far back as 14,500 ya. There have been human coprolites dated to 14,840 ya. The oldest Western Stemmed Tradition style point has been dated at 13,410 ya.

Michael Waters: There are no Clovis sites yet found in Siberia, Alaska, or Mexico. In Alaska there are fluted points, but they differ from Clovis in that they have a "V" shaped base. There are several American sites with dates in the 14-15,000 ya range, including sites in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Oregon, Texas, Washington, Florida, and Chile. People were in North America at least by 15,000 ya. The megafuana extinction appears to have started about 14,800 ya and by mostly done by 12,700 ya.

J. M. Adovasio: His theme was well summarized by a graphic that showed a tombstone upon which was engraved “CLOVIS FIRST 1973-2013”. He reviewed the key sites with evidence of people prior to 14,000 ya (many of them mentioned above). His Meadowcroft Rock Shelter in Pennsylvania has a date of 20,700 ya with an ancient fabric artifact. The oldest dated data he mentioned were new digs at Monte Verde, Chile, at 33,000+ ya. He noted that these people lived a coastal/riverine lifestyle and that migration of such a people could be both by boat as well as coastal walking.

Douglas A. Sain: The Topper, SC, site has yielded a very long period of occupation and many artifacts. The people lived near the Savanna River. The oldest dates are over 50,000 ya from charcoal associated with a chert tool core.
Steven R. Holen: He explained the “mammoth steppe hypothesis” (present by Steve & Kathleen Holen previously at a Denver-CAS meeting). It states that about 30,000 ya there was a vast grassland in the north from Europe through Asia and into North America. In addition there was an ice-free corridor in North America from Alaska through the Canadian and American Great Plains down to Northern Mexico. On this grassland people migrated and hunted Columbian mammoth, bison, horse, and camel. At the Last Glacial Maximum (24,000–21,000 ya), the corridor closed and isolated the people south of the ice. He has studied bones with human butchering evidence in museum collections and digs from this area, and has found many indications of human butchering in the 18,000-37,000+ ya time frame (including Lamb Spring in suburban Denver with dates to 25,000 ya). He is currently involved in a dig in Sturgis, SD that has yielded a tool associated with a mammoth bone dated with the oldest date so far of 42,000+ ya. **Steve Holen ended his talk with what we think are two very key points. First, early American archaeologists must look at actual data without prejudice. Second, due to their academic training, many dig principle investigators stop their digs at the Clovis level; instead, they should go as deep as possible into the past looking for evidence.**

FYI, Steve and Kathleen Holen are planned to be the speakers at the Denver-CAS March 10, 2014, meeting.

6. **ARCHAEOLOGY OF PRE-CLOVIS II**

Eric Boeda: A French team has undertaken a project at the Piaui, Brazil, site to determine its content and age. The original principle investigator at this site reported human tools dated at about 40,000 ya. A team of "experts" visited the site and said the tools were not human tools but natural “eoliths”. This French team has determined that there are human tools of a pebble tool culture. This culture did not have access to chipped tool (flint) material or technology. The Piaui tools were used to process animal skins and to work with wood. They have dated various artifacts in the 20-27,000 ya range. They plan to work at a lower strata and anticipate older dates.

Michael B. Collins: Based on his study of pre-Clovis sites, he has identified 7 pre-Clovis cultural patterns:

1. Bipointed artifacts-Virginia coast area, similar to Solutrean culture bifaces found in N Spain, 20,000+ ya.
2. Small biface blades and points-Cactus Hill, VA; Miles point, MD; 20,000+ ya.
3. Flaked megafauna bone-Lovewell, KS; LaSena, NE; mid-continent, 21-13,500 ya.
4. Modified mammoth bone-Hebior/Schaeffer/Mud Lake WI; Manis, WA, 14-16,000 ya.
5. Large blade/small stemmed points/unique bifaces-Gault & Friedkin, TX; 13.2-15,000 ya.
7. Paleocoastal- Western Stemmed Tradition, crescents, etc.; USA down to Chile, 13.2-22,000 ya.

He also noted that the earlier peopling of the Americas is now evident from the data. This fact casts more doubt on the megafauna extinction due to “overkill” hypothesis.
Pre-Clovis stone tools from Friedkin Site, Texas- 13.2-15,000 ya.

Rolfe D. Mandel: The place to look for pre-Clovis sites is along bigger rivers and alluvial fans with strata levels of 12,000 ya or older. He also has had good results in KS and NE high plains by looking at smaller draws. He notes that the pre-Clovis layer can be close to the surface.

Thomas W. Stafford: “Humans are there—deeper and deeper”. He advised to look at deeper strata—even beyond 100,000 ya. He also noted that significant errors can occur in carbon dating. He gave an example of mammal collagen dated in 1985 that yielded a carbon date of 9,400 RCYBP. It was dated again in 2013 and the result was 12,300 RCYBP. He said labs are getting better at eliminating contamination and getting better dating gear.

POSTERS AND EXHIBITS

In addition to this impressive array of talks, the conference had over 190 quality poster presentations and a substantial exhibit area that displayed hundreds of stone artifacts—including many of the most famous. Of special note was a fine poster about Denver area’s own Lamb Spring Archaeological Preserve presented by Denver-CAS alumnae Maxine McBrinn. There were also nice posters on Colorado paleo-archeology spanning from the plains to Gunnison to San Luis Valley.

Maxine McBrinn presents the Lamb Spring Site Paleo/Columbian Mammoth poster

CONCLUSION

This was an excellent conference where a great deal of scientific data and many scientific viewpoints related to the early Americans were presented. Not everything is consistent and there is not universal agreement among experts. However, we believe in our roles as interested and unbiased observers, this conference shed a great deal of light on the key questions of who, how, and when concerning the early Americans.
Who were the early Americans?
Many came from Asia and there is a genetic link to people in Eastern and Central Asia throughout the Americas. However, there was more than one early migration event. Some of these migrations led to descendents; some appear to have died out. The strongest cases for those that flourished are for both land and Pacific seacoast migrations from Asia. Some of these people appear to have made it all the way down the Pacific coast to the tip of South America. It also seems increasingly probable that some came along the Atlantic coast. These may or may not have left us descendents. In any case, we have not found them, yet.

How did they get to America?
As illustrated on the conference logo (above), there is good evidence that both the Beringia land route was used as well as a seacoast route. The Pacific coast route has the most archaeological evidence. The Atlantic seacoast route has less evidence, but some of what exists is impressive. The coastal migration could have been done using boats, but also by walking the lands near the coasts. There is a good supply of food sources along the coasts. The much higher sea levels today make it likely that many early coastal sites are underwater. Underwater archaeology is very expensive and difficult, and little has been done yet. As time goes on, we will get more data from the coasts.

When did people populate the Americas?
The history of American archaeology has been consistently pushing the date of human occupation deeper into the past (often against stiff resistance from academic archaeologists). We believe we are still in that phase of the science. There were very many dates presented and some point to a very early population of at least some people in the Americas. Some of the reported sites with early dates are:
- Topper, SC- tools and charcoal at 50,000+ ya;
- Monte Verde, Chile- dates of 23-26,000 ya with new preliminary dates of 33,000 ya;
- Chesapeake Bay area and off the coast of Virginia- 28,800 ya;
- Piaui, Brazil- 20-27,000 ya;
- Meadowcroft Rock Shelter in Pennsylvania- 20,700 ya; DNA analysis- 10,000 people in America about 16,000 ya;
- Paisley Caves, Oregon, a Wisconsin farm, and a large site in Texas- about 15,000 ya.
- There are also some very compelling dates from butchered animal bone studies: beyond 30,000 ya in OK, FL, SD, and IL; 18-19,000 ya in NE and KS, and 16-25,000 ya at Lamb Spring in suburban Denver.
If we had to place a bet with an all-knowing power, we’d bet that at least some people have been in the Americas as long ago as 30,000+ ya, and maybe much earlier.

What caused the American megafauna extinction 12-13,000 ya?
The conference was focused on the peopling of the Americas, but the megafauna extinction question is related and still very much of interest. The extinction dates of 12-13,000 ya and the Younger-Dryas cooling start of 12,915 ya is a key correlation. Another interesting correlation is the Clovis dates of 12,770-12,950 ya. The Younger-Dryas may or may not have been due to the cosmic cause, but as of now, something like this seems the best hypothesis we know. Was that the cause of the extinctions? We have great respect for DNA analysis and those results indicate a large increase in population during this interval. We know from more modern times that people are good at hunting animals to extinction—just consider the North American bison of the AD 1800-early 1900’s. In our judgment, the cooling event changed the environment unfavorably for the North American megafauna and that an increased population of human hunters, some with fine Clovis technology, hastened their demise.

References:
Notes taken by the authors at the conference.


February General Meeting; Monday, February 10th at 7 PM in Ricketson Auditorium at 7 PM.

Speakers: Jon Kent and Neil Hauser

Topic: Neil Hauser and Jon Kent will cover their analysis work at Blackfoot Cave with a few notes from Mark Mitchell to cover the paleo aspects of Blackfoot Cave.

Bio J. Kent  Jonathan Kent is a Professor of Anthropology at Metropolitan State University of Denver (MSUD). He received a PhD from Washington University in St. Louis in 1982, and moved to Denver in 1986 to begin teaching at MSUD. As a part of his teaching, he has directed field schools in Peru, Ecuador, New Mexico and Colorado. His field class assisted with the excavations at Blackfoot Cave in 2013. He has been a CAS-Denver chapter member since 1987, and has served as Chapter Vice President and Board Member, the latter being a position he currently holds. He recently won the Chapter Award from CAS.

Bio: Neil Hauser  I have been interested in archaeology since I was small and belonged to the Chipeta Chapter of CAS; growing up on the western slope of Colorado. I have been an engineer in the defense industry for over 35 years, but in 2008 I got my MA in archaeology from Univ. of Colorado-Denver so that I could contribute to archaeology “in my golden years.” I did my thesis on the use and distribution of lithic materials from a prehistoric lithic material mine, Flint Cave, on the Uncompahgre Plateau in western Colorado. Since then I’ve applied my physics and engineering background to archaeology related projects including an NSF grant with Dr. Feathers from Univ. of Washington investigating a new way of applying optical stimulated luminescence (OSL) to dating artifacts and a project using laser induced breakdown spectroscopy (LIBS) to source lithic materials such as cherts. I’ve presented results of these at both CCPA and at SAA conferences. I’ve been principal investigator for the Denver Chapter of CAS on survey of West Bijou property of the Plains Conservation Center, excavation of Blackfoot Cave Site for Denver Chapter of CAS, and surveys for the Chipeta Chapter of CAS on the Uncompahgre Plateau.

Description of the talk: Denver Chapter of CAS has been excavating the Blackfoot Cave site in Douglas County since 2007. During that time over 40, 1m x 1m grids have been excavated. The excavation has produced artifacts representing utilization of the site by people from at least the late Paleoindian period to the late 20th century. Of course, some of those artifacts, C14 dates and faunal analysis results to date will be presented in the context of understanding how the site has been utilized. To further our understanding of how people have lived at Blackfoot Cave site over the more than 8000 years includes a variety of research and analysis in a variety of domains, including historic record, fauna, flora, pollen, geomorphology, lithic, and historic articles. We will discuss future work planned at the site, research and analysis we are now doing, and opportunities (our need) for members to contribute their skills and knowledge to aid in building the story of Blackfoot Cave site.

The DC-CAS Board met at Metro State University Denver campus January 7

The meeting was called to order at 7:03PM by Jack Warner.

Attending were Jack Warner, Linda Sands, Preston Niesen, Teresa Weedin, Anne Winslow, Jon Kent, Kathy Barzen, Bob Rushforth, Ken Andresen and Kendra Elrod.

Vice Pres/Speakers (Linda Sand) announced speakers are lined up thru May for DC-CAS General Meetings. June is possibly filled. In July there will be no meeting and August will be filled by an Egyptian Studies Society member.

Scientific (Jack Warner for Neil Hauser) reported two successful bone labs ended 2013. Several more sessions are requested thru the winter. First curation session of the season is scheduled for January 11 at the Douglas County lab will be held every other Saturday. On January 14/15 the sorting and analysis phase will be held at Neil’s house.

Membership (Jack Warner for Rosalie Hewins) reports a total of 185 members of DC-CAS as of January 7, 2014. Beginning March 1 Denver Chapter dues renewals will converted to a single annual renewal window where everyone will start receiving their dues notices at the same time.

CO CAS (Teresa Weedin) Quarterly state meeting will be held January 18 at History Colorado. Meeting will begin at 9AM. In the afternoon attendees will be taken on a tour of The Living West exhibit.
PAAC (Anne Winslow) announced eight (8) attendees are signed up for *Archaeological Practice in Colorado*; the one-day introductory course is scheduled January 19 at History Colorado. The schedule for the spring PAAC courses has been posted. The next course to be taught at History Colorado is Lithics and begins April 3.

Treasurer (Preston Niesen) presented financials for November and December 2013, noted expenditures are up. A large portion of that is due to renting the Ricketson Auditorium for the monthly General Meetings.

Trips/events (Teresa Weedin) submitted a list of upcoming events, events will be posted to the DC-CAS website as well as in the monthly APB.

Library per request Jack Warner has added a new topic to the agenda.

APB (Kathy, Bob and Ken) has been delayed due to the holidays but is projected to be posted mid-January. As a result of this delay the December meeting minutes will be put up for the approval vote in the February General Meeting. The APB team is also looking for options as to how to post the APB online for members only access. The Board will discuss options at the February Board meeting. A request for ‘backup’ option to fill in for any APB team member during holidays or vacations will also be discussed.

DC-CAS Website (Jack Warner for Craig Banister) Jack thanks Craig for his efforts in keeping the DC-CAS website updated.

Old Business Due to the delayed release of the January APB newsletter approval for December meeting minutes will be held during the February General Meeting.

New Business The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists (CCPA) for 2014 is being hosted by Metcalf at Hotel Colorado in Glenwood Springs March 22-23. Jon Kent and Anne Winslow spoke up to say they plan to attend.

Jack has reserved the Ricketson Auditorium for the usual scheduled General Meetings in 2014.

The next DC-CAS Board meeting is scheduled for February 4 at Metro State University.

Meeting adjourned 7:50 PM, Kendra Elrod, Secretary

**CD-CAS General Meeting @DMNS Ricketson Auditorium January 13, 2014**

Approx 28 people attending.

Jack Warner called the meeting to order 7:00 PM and began by announcing the January APB is out and is now available online through a hidden site.

CO-CAS (Teresa) reminded everyone about the CAS Quarterly Meeting scheduled for January 17 at History Colorado. It is a business meeting however everyone is invited. Following the meeting the attendees will be taken on a tour of the Living West exhibit.

Events (Teresa) announced February Event Chili cookout still looking for a host; Indian Peaks Chapter has requested DC-CAS to co-host a field trip at Chaco Canyon May 17-24. More information will be available in the near future.

Scientific (Jack Warner for Neil) anyone interested in post-curation contact Neil to get on email list. Curation team finished 2012 collections and will resume with the 2013 collections beginning January 11 and will continue every other Saturday.

PAAC (Anne) announced PAAC spring schedule has been posted. The next course being offered in the Denver Metro area is Lithics, which will begin April 3 and will last seven (7) sessions. Course is $12.00, contact Anne to get signed up.

Linda Sand introduced Dr Mark Mitchell, current director of Paleo Cultural Research Group (PCRG), past President of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists and current President of the Plains Anthropological Society.

Dr Mitchell began his lecture “Pre-Lewis & Clark: the Heart River Confederacy, A.D. 1400-1750”

Dr Mitchell concluded his lecture portion with a note about the Paleo Cultural Research Group. They are a membership supported organization who work with professionals, advocationalists and the general public dedicated to archaeological research in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain regions. There are several upcoming PCRG projects in Colorado. More information on these upcoming projects will be provided in the near future.
Linda Sand noted February’s lecture would be presented by Neil Hauser and Jon Kent covering their analysis work at Blackfoot Cave. Mark Mitchell will cover the paleo aspects of Blackfoot Cave.

Jack Warner thanked Dr Mitchell for his time and for his talk with the group.

**Old Business** Jack W gave a shout out to the APB team for their work on the January APB newsletter. Voting to approve December minutes will be postponed until the February General Meeting.

**New Business** There was no new business brought up.

Jack Warner concluded with a plea for donations to help cover rental costs and adjourned the DC-CAS General Meeting 8:35 PM.

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**LECTURES & COURSES**

“Colorado and the Burden of Sand Creek”, by Dr. Gary Roberts, Sunday, February 9, 11 am, LoDo Tattered Cover Bookstore, 1628-16th St. Check website, [www.tesoroculturalcenter.org](http://www.tesoroculturalcenter.org) for location and time. Sponsored by the Tesoro Foundation.

“The Courtly Art of the Ancient Maya”, by Mary Miller, Sunday, February 16, 2:30 pm, Schlessman Hall (North Building), Denver Art Museum, 100 West 14th Avenue Pkwy. Meeting of Alianz a de las Artes Americanas.


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**PAAC COURSES**

PAAC courses for the first half of 2014 are as follows:

- **Alamosa**: Feb 21-23
- **Avon**: April 4-6
- **Boulder**: Feb 19, 26, Mar 5, 12, 19, 26, Apr 2
- **Craig**: Feb 7-9
- **Denver**: April 3, 10, 17, May 1, 8, 15, and 22
- **Dolores**: Jan 31-Feb 2
- **Durango**: May 31-June 1
- **Ft. Collins**: Apr 8, 15, 22, 29, May 6, 13, 20
- **Fountain**: May 2-4
- **Montrose**: Mar 8-9
- **Pueblo**: March 28-30

- “Historical Archaeology”
- “Prehistoric Ceramics Description & Analysis”
- “Colorado Archaeology”
- “Perishable Materials”
- “Lithics Description & Analysis”
- “Colorado Archaeology”
- “Field & Laboratory Photography”
- “Rock Art Studies”
- “Perishable Materials”
- “Archaeological Practice in Colorado”
- “Prehistoric Ceramics Description & Analysis”

Register for the Denver PAAC Course, “Lithics Description & Analysis”, by making out a check for $12 made payable to “Colorado Historical Society”, and sending it to the Denver Chapter PAAC Coordinator, Anne Winslow at 7077 Robb St., Arvada, CO 80004. (Phone: 303-807-8729, Email: annewinslow52@comcast.net)

Register for PAAC Courses at other CAS chapters by contacting the PAAC Coordinator of the chapter.

The Denver Chapter has updated copies of the PAAC course handouts for reference. Teresa Weedin is the Librarian.

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**PAAC SUMMER TRAINING SURVEY** Pawnee Buttes: June 10-14, 19-22 contact: kevin.black@state.co.us

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**CONFERENCES**

Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists: March 20-23, Glenwood Springs, CO

Society for American Archaeology: April 23-27, Austin, TX

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**CHILI COOKOFF**

The 2014 Chili Cookoff will be held at 6:30 pm on Saturday, February 15. Hosts are Peter and Charlotte Faris, 18603 E. Crestridge Drive, Aurora. Information contact is Teresa Weedin, phone 303-366-7843.
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