

The ATLATL

"Too long have I hunted mammoth alone!" Rich McWhorter

April 2002

The Newsletter of the World Atlatl Association, Inc
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Art of the Ancients

By Mike Dunham Anchorage Daily News

EMMONAK-On a drizzly July day, four small boats bounced across the Bering Sea near the mouth of the Yukon River. Twenty sets of eyes scanned the water and soon spotted a spotted seal. With shouts rising over the roar of Yamaha outboards, the crews converged toward the little head at full speed. Teens and toddlers stood at each bow, steadying themselves against the chop. Each cradled a spear in an atlatl.

Atlatls? Yep, aka throw boards or "Nuqat" in Yup'ik ("Nuqaq" is the singular.) The prehistoric precursor to the bow and arrow, used to extend the arm and add more power to a hurl. Encyclopedias and Web sites insist that the devices died out centuries ago, except, maybe, in places like Borneo.

Yet there they were, right here in Alaska in 2001, functioning as advertised and working in conjunction with the latest technology: aluminum skiffs, fast motors, cellphones, global positioning systems and hearing protection.

As the boats zoomed up on the quarry, the kids let fly. A shower of spears rained toward the young spotted seal. One could just about see an exclamation point form over its head the instant before it dived to escape the darts.

One might have seen an exclamation point pop over my head, too, so surprised was I to witness a hunting technique the authorities said was extinct. For many years, I'd admired the tools hanging on the walls of local folks. But until that moment, I always thought they were decorations.

The spear, 4 feet long, is a miniature harpoon with feathers, like an arrow.



LUCAS WALL / Anchorage Daily News

A modest hunter, spear ready to be hurled from his atlatl, waits for a seal to surface. The hunt took place this summer near Alakanuk, at the southern mouth of the Yukon River.

Dear Friends:

Here is some news from France.

We had a wonderful New Year's Eve party in Tautavel (Pyrenees, France), with 25 friends we met at atlatl contests. That's what I call the International Atlatl Friendship (IAF). A competing association for WAA? No, only a consequence!

Jacques Pernaud and Sylvie Deguillaume (IAF and WAA members) were our hosts.

On the attached photographs, you will see (or recognize):

Champagne: remember it's a French invention (be wary of Californian replicas). That's a tradition for New Year's Eve (only in small bottles, Sylvie said).

Chair: as we all have paleo-hunters genes in our blood, we had to eat meat (wild pig and deer). Jacques made a brilliant demonstration on how to start a fire with a (wooden) chair... believe me; the meat is better this way.



ISAC: first ISAC of the year (the only way to be at the top for a few weeks).

At midnight, Europeans kiss each other (tongue inside). I know you (US citizens) don't kiss a lot. Please learn before your next trip to Europe. It's our culture...



Hope to meet you in Europe soon (or in the USA later).

Happy New Year.

Pascal (Duckbone) Chauvaux and Family



WINTERCOUNT ISAC RESULTS

>From S.A.L.T.

(Society of Aboriginal Lifeways Technology)

The S.A.L.T. group administered the atlatl competition at Wintercount on February 16. The event exceeded our expectations.

Wintercount is held near Maricopa, AZ, about 50 miles south of Phoenix. For those of you who don't know, Wintercount is a Primitive Skill Conference

There was a full week of instructions on almost every primitive technology, including the atlatl, of course. The last day is an open house, featuring displays of the many things produced during the week, and a chance to acquire or trade for items or hard to find materials for projects. The finally is weapons contests. Primitive bows, atlatls and sometimes the throwing stick.

We set up the field round among the ironwood and mesquite trees of the Sonoran Desert, and held an ISAC, of course. And our increasing popular flying turkey target was a big hit. The weather was great, - temperatures in the 70's and calm wind. Not bad for February! We're all looking forward to next year.

For more info on Wintercount, contact Backtracks at 208-359-2400 or go to Backtracks.net.

The S.A.L.T. group will be back next year to make it bigger and better. Hope to see more of you atlatlists there.

Bob Sizemore

ISAC RESULTS:Men: 1.Tom Mills-78; 2.Neil Stilley-56; 3.Bob Sizemore-54

Women: 1.Vesper Score-28; 2.Jo Guill-22; 3. Dawn Drusin-8

Youth: 1.Kaytlin Hasselquist-7



Everyone smiles in the same language.....proverb

Member's List

By Leni Clubb, Executive Secretary

Many of you may have wondered how many other throwers there were in your state or country, so here are the figures as of the January membership list:

Alaska	9	New Mexico	5
Alabama	4	New York	28
Arizona	22	N Carolina	2
Arkansas	2	N Dakota	1
California	39	Ohio	20
Colorado	21	Oklahoma	1
Connecticut	3	Oregon	3
Delaware	1	Penna	24
Florida	6	Rhode Island	0
Georgia	3	S Carolina	0
Hawaii	1	S Dakota	0
Idaho	4	Tennessee	2
Illinois	14	Texas	22
Indiana	5	Utah	14
Iowa	6	Vermont	2
Kansas	6	Virginia	8
Kentucky	1	Washington	14
Louisiana	2	Wash. DC	1
Maine	1	West Virgina	3
Maryland	4	Wisconsin	9
Masschtt.	4	Wyoming	11
Michigan	12	<i>France</i>	24
Minnesota	11	<i>Belgium</i>	6
Mississippi	2	<i>Germany</i>	3
Missouri	13	<i>Australia</i>	2
Montana	23	<i>Italy</i>	3
Nebraska	0	<i>Denmark</i>	1
Nevada	7	<i>Canada</i>	2
NewHmpshe	2	<i>Mexico</i>	1
New Jersey	5	<i>South Korea</i>	1

446
total

New Atlatl Event in Minnesota

August 31, 2002-First Atlatl Championship, demonstration and free throws plus ISAC at the Grand Mound History Center, 17 miles west of International Falls, MN. There will be an Atlatl Workshop on August 17th. This event is at a MN State Historic site with 5 burial mounds located at the junction of the Big Fork and Rainy Rivers (major prehistoric travel routes and fisheries resource). It is estimated that 2,000 to 5,000 people are buried there. The area is remote. A wonderful vacation destination that offers a lot of water based recreational opportunities (fishing, boating and canoeing) on the rivers. County parks and a State Park in the vicinity provides camping and opportunity to see a variety of wildlife. This sounds like a terrific place to hold atlatl events. Contact: Catherine Crawford - grandmound@mnhs.org or 218.285.3332.

New Contest in Louisiana

By Lloyd Pine

For the first time in about five years there will be an atlatl contest in Louisiana. The event is part of Louisiana Archaeology week and is being sponsored by the local chapter of the state archaeology society and by the local historical society. There will be an ISAC only the evening of October 4. On October 5 there will be another ISAC plus a full day of throwing. The emphasis will be on contests that do not require much long-range accuracy as we hope to attract new throwers from the local population. This does not mean that the contests won't be challenging for experienced contestants, but we want everybody to have fun. The location is the St. Charles parish recreation area. This is a very nice new facility located under the Interstate 310 bridge on the west bank of the Mississippi river. There are restrooms and picnic facilities. Unfortunately camping is not allowed. However there are several commercial campgrounds located near by. I will scout these and have more definitive information later in the year. There are two fairly new motels in Luling itself and others in the area. Luling is just 25 miles from the French Quarter in New Orleans and about 75 miles from Baton Rouge. For further information contact either Lloyd Pine (225)926-5785 ATLATL@prodigy.net or John Polk ARCHAEOG@aol.net. (985)785-2281.

Olympics and the Atlatl

We received a 3 part batch of paperwork e-mail from the GAISF, the International Sports Federation outfit, one of many that serve as the source of sports organizations for the Olympics.

A sports organization must join one of these Sports Federations in order to have any chance of seeing their sport and athletes enter into the Olympics.

The paperwork consists of their bylaws, general information about the various organizations and officers that make up GAISF and their association with the Olympics, and a membership application.

First hurdle: Membership dues is 3300 French Francs per year + 3300 French Francs application fee. 3300 French Francs apparently = about \$1800 - \$2000 depending on the whims of the exchange rate.

Second hurdle: The application is long, but not overly so. One section of it requires the applicant to name other world wide sports organizations that recognize the applicant and its sport as a legit organization and legit sport.

Third hurdle: To join this year, application and dues and application fee (6600 French Francs) would have to be sent to GAISF by April 2002.

As soon as I can, I will try to do a more comprehensive summary of the three documents, make it brief, and send it to WAA for consideration. This week, I am making copies of the paperwork and will send one to Leni Clubb and make up a few more to pass around to people east of the Mississippi as I run into them this summer.

As I have seen the paperwork, it is my opinion and my opinion only that atlatlists should take this year to get as good a look at the paperwork as I have had and talk about this to all their friends.

The questions that pop up in my mind are:

1. How would we pay dues?
2. Are we big enough yet for this sort of thing?
3. Would joining GAISF, or any other International Sports Federation, generate a positive growth for the sport of Atlatl and Dart?

Ray Striscek

Atlatl Weights: Function and Classification By William R. Perkins © 1993

Introduction

Atlatl weights, both known and suspected, are a fascinating and frustrating subject. Based solely on the misinterpretation and lack of understanding surrounding them, and their occurrence in the archaeological record debate and confusion as to their purpose has set them apart from most other artifacts.

There are a variety of atlatl weight types and suspected types found, interestingly enough, mainly in the United States. Their distribution seems to be contained within the forty-eight states with a little overlap North into Canada, and south of the Rio Grand River into Mexico. But generally, the political boundaries of the lower 48 United States hold most of the world's atlatl weights. As far as I am aware, atlatl weights do not occur outside North America, although atlatls most certainly do. Atlatls in a variety of styles are found more or less worldwide. The earliest examples date to well over 20,000 BP in Europe, and the atlatl is still used today by natives of Papua, New Guinea, and the Australian aborigines. But regardless of where atlatl are found, nowhere other than North American are they found with weights attached to them.

The confusion surrounding atlatl weights begins with the many theories as to their purpose. The most popular of these seems to be that they are a counter balance. This theory suggests that the weight acts as an adjustment to balance the atlatl and dart in the palm of the hand. Many other theories have been put forth, mainly based on the idea that the attachment of the weight would propel the dart a greater distance.

Experimentation with many of these theories tended to show opposite results until finally the theory of last resort, "hunting magic" was applied. When all else fails, it's a charm, the owner believed the atlatl weight possessed "hunting magic". No doubt about it, some weights are quite beautiful and finely polished, and I am sure their owners even believed that they possessed magical power. That's just the way we humans are. We're weird like that. However, not all atlatl weights are beautiful. Many are rather crudely furnished and some are merely rounded river rock. Even these could hold some special meaning to someone, but the "charm theory" just doesn't hold. Atlatl weights have a function, and that function has to do with their mass.

Weight Theories

This brings us to the contradiction in the term "atlatl-weight". More often than not atlatl weights are referred to in every descriptive term imaginable except-mass. To apply the term 'weight' to an object and neglect to report it's mass would seem illogical to a thinking human.

There is also the confusion of what is an atlatl weight. This is more of a word game that a question of function. Several descriptive and functional names have been applied to known and suspected atlatl weights. Depending upon where you live or how you became familiar with atlatl weights you might refer to all weights in general as Banner Stones, boat stones, counter weights, bird stones, etc. This causes a great deal of confusion. Not long ago I was asking a friend of mine who lives in the East some questions on Banner Stones. Our discussion became quite confused until we realized that I was talking about a very particular type of atlatl weight and he was trying to give me answers for atlatl weights in general.

The center of all this confusion lies with the dispute over the true purpose of the atlatl weight. In my studies of the atlatl and dart I have found that they possess a deceptively advanced technology. The basic technology, the mechanical foundation of the system, is the flexible dart. Over time humans have tinkered and toyed with the system improving and refining it to a very high degree. There are many levels of technology which have evolved from muzzleloaders, to breach loaders, to lever actions to automatics, atlatl weights in general represent one very advanced level of atlatl and dart system technology. In fact, some weight types represent a higher degree of technology than others do a technology within a technology.

So how is the system improved by the application of the weight? Atlatl weights possess mass and when attached to the experimentation you just can't strap a weight onto any old atlatl and expect a miracle.

Atlatl weights do not possess a sufficient enough mass to significantly influence the speed at which an atlatl is swung in order to affect some degree of timing based on velocity. The fact that a weight increases the moment of inertia of an atlatl is just that, a fact. What good does it do? Why not make thicker atlatls? And as far as a counter balance is concerned, that theory only applies when the atlatl and dart are at rest and not being used. The total system of atlatl and dart, with or without a weight, is fairly light, considerably less than one pound. The presence or absence of an atlatl weight makes no difference whatsoever as to how long or how steady an atlatl and dart can be held. A person can hold the system steadily with or without the weight, for as long as that person can hold it steady. Which is about 6 minutes the last time I tried. After that, your arm cramps and falls asleep, making any attempted throw ridiculously ineffective. So forget about it!

The purpose of the atlatl weights mass is to resist acceleration a review of the technological evolution of the atlatl and dart must come first.

Acceleration

The basic mechanics of the system depend exclusively on the flexibility of the dart. When the dart is accelerated by the atlatl it flexes and stores energy like a spring. At some point during the swing, after the atlatl is no longer accelerating sufficiently to cause further compression of the dart, the dart then uses its stored energy to push itself away from the atlatl. This allows the dart a smooth separation between itself and the atlatl, giving it an effective and powerful launch.

One of the great evolutionary improvements to the system was superimposing flexibility in the atlatl. If this is incorporated successfully into the system, with the degree of flexibility of both atlatl and dart in a functioning relationship with one another, their function will be similar to that of a diver diving from a spring board. In this system the diver's legs are bent, like the dart and store energy to be used to push away from the diving board. The diving board, like a flexible atlatl, is also bent back, storing energy to be used to push the diver away from the board. With the diver and diving board pushing each other away at the same time, the launch of the diver is considerably higher, smoother, and more powerful than if the diver had used a fixed, rigid platform.

When the proper mathematical relationships of the length and flexibility between the atlatl and dart are achieved, the results are long and noticeably flexible dart. But the atlatl on the other hand is at approximately one third the length of the dart, short and somewhat stiff. The proper flexibility of an atlatl is rather subtle. The atlatl, which is correctly flexed, seems too stiff to be of any benefit. This is where the atlatl weight is applied to the system.

What atlatl weights accomplish in the system with the flexible atlatl is rather sophisticated and ingenious, representing a level of engineering skill, which is impressive even by today's standards. Its mass, located approximately at the middle of the atlatl shaft, resists acceleration, (Newton's first law of Motion) and forces the atlatl to deflect further than is possible without it. This enables the atlatl to store more spring energy to be used to push the dart away from the atlatl. The weight's position along the atlatl shaft influences the amount and rate at which the spring energy of an atlatl is stored and released against the spring energy of a dart. That is its primary function. Its effects on the system are not so profound as to propel the dart to a noticeably greater distance or velocity, although higher velocities are achieved. (A longer atlatl will noticeably increase the velocity and distance of a dart at the cost of accuracy). When properly incorporated into the system, the atlatl weight improves the performance of that system in terms of efficiency. Smoother, more controlled and powerful launches make for better accuracy. And ultimately it is getting to the target that counts.

Classification

Now that atlatl weight function has been firmly established, the problem of classification can be more easily addressed. Archaeologists have attempted to classify weights according to their shape and hafting technique. In this they have failed miserably. Not only have the same atlatl weights have been placed in a category Type III by one archaeologist and have a Class I category by another but some categories contain only one

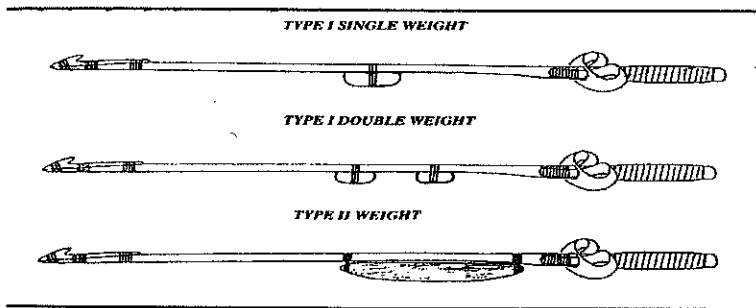
known example. This being the case I have laid down the framework for a new system of weight classification based solely on function and effect.

The basic atlatl weight, or Type I in Perkins' atlatl weight classification is a single point mass weight with a mass approximately 65 g. Mathematically a mass can be boiled down to one point where its influence is applied to the atlatl's flexibility. No matter how it is grooved, holed, shaped, or hafted to the atlatl its final position is that point at which its mass influences the mechanics of the system. Type I has sub-categories of multiple point mass weights. Type 1b would be two point mass weights whose combined mass add up to the approximately 65g. These would be located along the atlatl shaft to render a smoother response to the flex of the atlatl with distributed point masses as opposed to one concentrated mass.

There can be further sub-types with three and even four distributed point masses, but as the base mass of 65 g. is divided the influence of the smaller weights becomes increasingly ineffective.

The improvement over multiple point masses in evolution of this particular technology is the Type II weight. Its mass of approximately 65 g is distributed along its length and, given its unique moment of inertia and method of hafting, influence the atlatl's flex at only one significant point. The Type II causes a finer, more precise response to the flex of the atlatl accomplishing with one weight what was attempted with several.

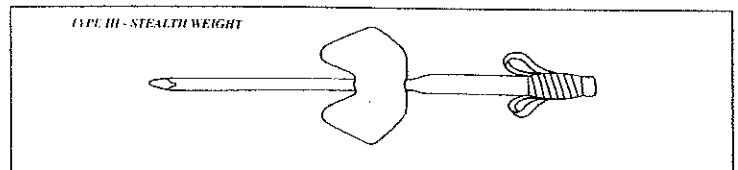
This brings us to the most fascinating weight to be classified. The Type III stealth weight. More commonly known as a Banner Stone, there is some dispute as to whether they are atlatl weights or not. Based mainly on evidence from the Indian Knoll, KY where Banner Stones have been recovered in context and in alignment with atlatl hooks and antler handles, I believe that Banner Stones are indeed atlatl weights. Type III-stealth weights in fact. Their mass tends to be somewhat greater than other weights at approximately 80g, but this can be resolved quite easily when the probable length of the associated atlatls is taken into consideration. Atlatls from the Western United States, which Type II atlatl sights and I tend to represent, are approximately 60 cm in length. Atlatls from the Eastern United States on the other hand, appear to have been somewhat shorter at approximately 40 cm. Not having the mechanical advantage of length, Eastern atlatls seem to have utilized greater mass in order to influence the flex properly.



Mechanically the mass of Banner Stones tend to influence the system like a Type I weight, but their shape has the interesting effect of silencing the noise caused by the swing of the atlatl. When a stick or atlatl is swung an audible "zip-like" noise is generated. It seems that when a Banner Stone is attached, this noise is significantly reduced, generating more of a low frequency "woof" as opposed to the high frequency "zip" sound. One would think that because of greater surface area created by the Banner Stone an increase in noise would result. But those who know physics will tell you that what might be expected is not necessarily what occurs.

The Experiment

Since first discovering this effect I have demonstrated it to several people. At distances of anywhere from 5 to 15 meters I have asked observers to listen for a difference in sound levels between an atlatl equipped with a Type III stealth weight and atlatl with only a Type I point mass. After three swings with each all observers reported a significant difference in that the stealth atlatl was noticeably quieter than the other was. On the off hand chance that my observers were predisposed to report a difference in sound by being asked to "listen", I began asking subsequent observers to "watch" for a difference between the two test atlatls



The fact that these observers were asked to watch for an effect as opposed to listen resulted in a tendency to be more hesitant when reporting what was noticed after having the atlatls swung in front of them. But again in all cases, they reported that the atlatl with the Banner Stone was considerably quieter than the other atlatl. This result suggested that the effect was so profound that observers, led to believe that they were looking for an effect with their eyes, none the less noticed an effect with their ears.

This type of experimentation being more qualitative than quantitative merely suggests rather than confirms the effect of sound suppression by the Banner Stone weight. That being the case I began to arrange for a low budget electronic sound test to be conducted at the 1992 Rabbit Stick Rendezvous. To my complete surprise, it was arranged to have sound equipment from Ricks College made available to me for this purpose. The equipment provided was so sophisticated that its technology has been available only within the past three years. The microphones, about three feet long and 4 inches in diameter could, on a calm day more, than likely detect the sound of a needle being dropped in a haystack.

For this experiment, the same two atlatls were used as for observational studies. Starting at 5 meters and increasing the distance five meters at a time to total of 25 meters, each atlatl was swung three times with and without the use of darts. A total of ten separate comparisons were made and recorded on magnetic tape. The five comparisons made shooting darts over the head of the technician handling the microphone were noted, for the record, as all traveling approximately the same distance. This was done in case it was suggested (as it subsequently was) that I was swinging the Stealth atlatl differently from the other atlatl.

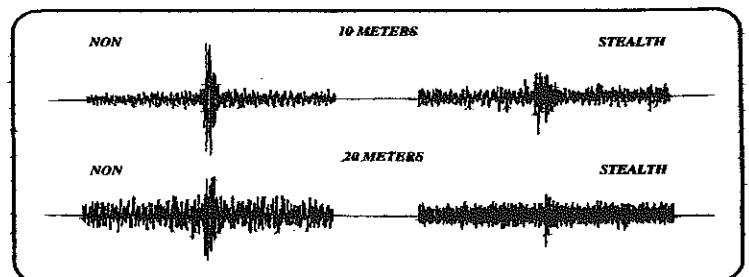
All things considered, the deviation in throwing was held to an absolute minimum. In fact, I maintained a degree of consistency surprising even to myself, since I was concentrating on NOT hitting the soundman more than anything else during this portion of the experiment. None the less, it should be noted that all darts traveled over the head and landed behind this trusting sole at a surprisingly consistent height and distance respectively.

The Outcome

Computer analyzed the data recorded on tape, and for all ten comparisons the Stealth atlatl registered significantly lower sound levels than the unsilenced atlatl.

Although a mathematical module of this effect has not yet been formulated, the focus of maximum sound suppression seems to be between 20 and 25 meters, indicating an effect known as superposition of sound waves. But no matter what the mathematics are the effect is definitely present.

Although these experiments may not confirm that the effect of sound suppression was the purposeful function related to the shape of Banner Stones the certainly go a long way to indicate it. And as far as the actual advantage of noiseless atlatls is concerned, I will leave that to other researchers to contemplate, since they no longer have "counter balance" theory to consider.



thousand foot pounds of ballistic force drove the last remaining air out of our lungs, yet the deer continued to try to escape! Briefly I caught sight of the rock as I held onto the deer desperately trying to regain its feet. The voice came to me again calmly and insistently, "GET THE ROCK." I held the two front feet together with my ham like left hand while holding the two back legs to the ground with my right leg, as I reached out for the same rock I used before. I was being beat up by my quarry like the Neanderthal in the story on Discovery. My brow ridge pounded as I finally recognized the voice of my ancestor, "HIT HIM AGAIN" I did what the voice told me to do and finally it was over.

Kenga came out of the woods first. He looked at the deer and said, "that's a white tail. Where did you shoot it?" I said still breathing heavily " Santos has my atlatl. I hit it with a rock."

"You killed that thing with a rock?" he asked. "It's a white tail" I didn't know there are white tail in here." He shook his head as he disappeared into the woods.

I kneeled down and breathed the breath of a predator and rested for a few minutes until Kenga and Dennis come out of the woods. Dennis says, "There is a rumor going around that says you killed a deer with a rock."

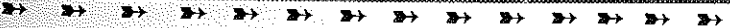
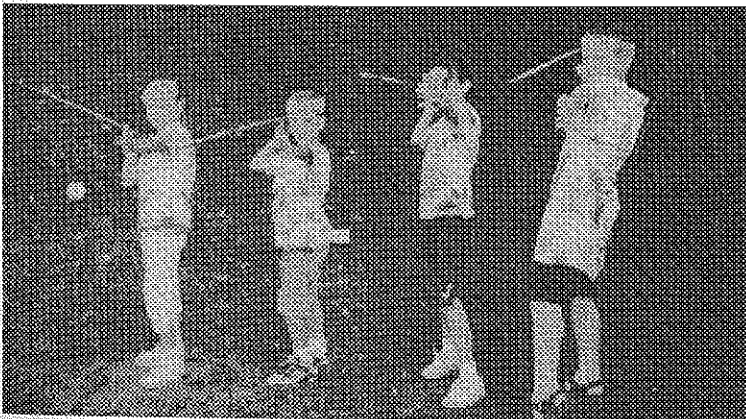
I said, "yea, Santos has my atlatl."



Atlatl Fever Has Taken Over By George Miller

The Miller Family from Brockway, PA are really into atlatling. Grandpap George Miller has built six atlatls and dart sets for the grandchildren. They have competed in Saegertown, PA, Letchworth, NY, Meadowcroft, Pa and Little Toby atlatl competition. They even have 3 year old Hunter G. Miller throwing!

Pictured Left to Right is Kaitlyn Miller, Levy Miller, Amanda Miller & Mason Miller. Levy is 7 years old and was the youngest rank youth in the world listing, with a score of 55. His cousin Mason, 11 years old, ranked next with a score of 53. The Miller Clan is sure to make their mark this year of 2002!

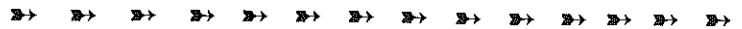


Atlatl Arch of Love By Brandon Anderson

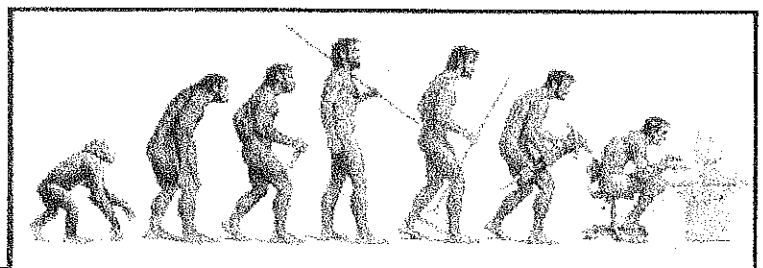


This past Halloween, Oct. 31, 2001, on a cloudy and bit breezy day of a full Harvest Moon, the Tyoga Atlatl Association of New York used their atlatls for something different than competition. They made an Atlatl Arch for the wedding of Brandon T. Anderson and Angela L. Belles. The Reverend Ken McIntosh, an atlatlist, officiated.

The wedding party were: John Jefferson, Best Man; Cindy Wilkenson, Bridesmaid; Lester Goble, bride giver; their daughter Blair Chatt, flower girl. Atlatlists making the arch were: Jack Rowe, Missy Dildine, Bob Berg, Dennis Lantz, Reggie Tully, Matt Coye, Marsha McIntosh, Ray Anderson (father of the groom), Tom Goble, Ian Wilkenson, Orlando Wood, and John Rowe.

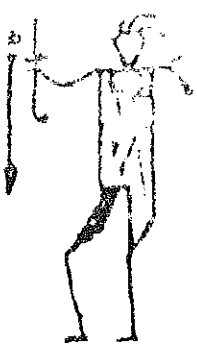


Evolution



2002 ATLATL EVENTS

- March 3** Chelsea Rod & Gun Club, Chelsea, MI 3-D course plus PRACTICE ISAC at noon Jim Gilligan (810) 231-2314 atlatl@ismi.net
March 16 TurboAtlatl Competition Local contests and ISAC at Fogelman's, Turbotville, PA Gary Fogelman (570) 437-3698 fogelman@uplink.net
March 19 Ann Arbor Indoor Atlatl League At 7 pm with PRACTICE ISAC at noon Jim Gilligan (810) 231-2314 atlatl@ismi.net
March 30, 31 ISAC at Tarascon-sur-Ariege, France Emmanuel Demoulin emmanuel.demoulin@wanadoo.fr
April 6 & 7 Spring Knap-in, Chelsea Rod & Gun Club Two days of flintknapping and primitive skills & Atlatl demo. ISAC at 2 pm Saturday, April 6
 Sunday is normal CR & G event, April 7 Chelsea Rod & Gun Club, Chelsea, MI 3-D course plus PRACTICE ISAC at noon Jim Gilligan (810) 231-2314 atlatl@ismi.net
April 13 Ligonier, PA Local contests & ISAC, Chuck Butorjac (724) 238-6878
April 12, 13, 14 Eleventh Annual Atlatl Competition, Valley of Fire State Park, Overton, NV ISACs all three days Leni Clubb (760) 359-7835 or (619) 462-4638 LENIWAA@prodigy.net
April 16 Ann Arbor Indoor Atlatl League target range at 7 pm with PRACTICE ISAC to follow Jim Gilligan (810) 231-2314 atlatl@ismi.net
April 18, 19, 20 Moundville Knap-in and Atlatl contest Moundville Archaeological Site, Tuscaloosa, AL ISACs all three days
 Betsy Gilbert (205) 371-2234 bgilbert@bama.ua.edu
April 19, 20, 21 4th Annual Earthday Gathering EMC Clubgrounds, Waverly, NY Jack Rowe (570) 888-8258 fieldwalker@stny.rr.com or Dennis Lantz (570) 358-3000
April 20, 21 European Atlatl Competition, Ramioul, Belgium. ISAC on Sunday, 21 April @ 1500 o'clock Christian Lepers christian.lepers@swde.be or Steve Cabaroux
cabaroux.steve@belgacom.net
April 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 North Georgia Atlatl Contest & Knap-in Gatewood Park, near Lake Altoona, Cartersville, GA Atlatl contests each day Mark Bracken (770) 345-7305
crackinbracken@juno.com
April 27, 28 Mas d'Azil, France ISAC Cyrille Huc Cyrille.Huc@wanadoo.fr
April 27, 28 Second Annual Raging Cow Atlatl Meet, European and other events, at Grinnell College, Grinnell, IA John Whittaker (641) 269-3447 whittake@grinnell.edu
April 27, 28 Second Annual Atlatl Contest & ISAC On Saturday, Tour of Famous Blackwater Draw on Sunday, Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, NM
 David Batten (505) 562-2750 david_batten@enmu.edu
May 3, 4, 5 Idaho State Open Atlatl Champion ship on May 4th, Celebration Park, Melba, ID ISACs on Friday, May 3rd and Sunday May 5th
 Tom Bieak (208) 495-2745 or Dean Pritchard (208) 323-0293 atlatl1@earthlink.net
May 3, 4, 5 Mountain Top Atlatl Contest & ISAC 946 Deer Haven RD., McConnellsburg, PA.
 Bonnie Brady (717)987-4892 or Terry Keefer (717) 349-2262 tk1003534@cvn.net
May 4 Rome, Italy ISAC - Bruno Morucci bruno.morucci@email.it
May 4, 5 Buhiers, France Christian Lepers christian.lepers@swde.be
May 5 Chelsea Rod & Gun Club 3-D course, Plus PRACTICE ISAC at noon Jim Gilligan (810) 231-2314 atlatl@ismi.net
May 10, 11 Flagstaff, AZ First Annual Coconino Community College Atlatl Event, Demonstrations, ISAC, etc Jerry Bacon (520) 286-1313 Gerald.Bacon@NAU.EDU
May 11, 12 Tarascon-sur-Ariege, France ISAC Emmanuel Demoulin Emmanuel.demoulin@wanadoo.fr
May 19 Alfred, NY First Annual Pollywogg Holler Atlatl Competition, ISAC at 1 pm - Contacts: www.pollywoggholler.com or (716) 268-5819 or Jack Brown jac@stonesnbones.com
 (585) 593-4678
May 18, 19 Fort Osage Atlatl Competition at the Spring Knap-in at Fort Osage, Missouri. ISAC and other events Ray Madden (417) 781-0962 rhadden@hotmail.com or Ron Mertz
ronald.mertz@slps.org (314) 822-2514
May 18, 19 Tautavel, France ISAC, Jacques Pernaud Jacques.Pernaud@wanadoo.fr
May 21 Ann Arbor Indoor Atlatl League target Range at 7 pm with PRACTICE ISAC to follow Jim Gilligan (810) 231-2314 atlatl@ismi.net
May 24 - 27 Atlatl Marathon, Wilder Creek Conservation Club in Marshall, MI. ISAC at 6 pm on Friday the 24th and at 9 am on Monday the 27th Tournaments, Novelty Shoots, Workshops
 & Demos all day on the 25 & 26 ISAC (4 ISACs over four days) Jim Gilligan (810) 231-2314 atlatl@ismi.net
May 25 Paleo-Indian Spear Factory Day featuring Atlatl demos and ISAC at Mastodon State Park near St. Louis, MO Ron Mertz (314) 822-2514 ronald.mertz@slps.org
May 25 Ligonier, PA Local Contests & ISAC, Chuck Butorjac (724) 238-6878
May 31 to June 2 Flintknapping Rendezvous and Atlatl Competition. Indian Springs Ranch, Wrightwood, CA. ISACs all three days, 24 Target "California Hunter Round" Saturday afternoon.
 Tom Mills - PaleoAleo@aol.com (626) 794-9158
May 31, June 1 & 2 Primitive Weapons Exposition, Flint Ridge Memorial State Park, Flint Ridge, OH ISACs all three days and Ohio Atlatl Contests.
 Steve Barnett (740)698-6553 barnz@juno.com or Hapi Cummings moundbuilders@cgate.net
May 31, June 1 & 2 Edge of Cedars Museum, Blanding, UT Atlatl Contests on June 1 & 2. ISAC all three days Jeff Wolin or Debra Stevenson(435) 678-2238 or Jim Ray (406) 736-5274
June 1, 2 Teyjat, France Christian Lepers christian.lepers@swde.fr
June 2 Chelsea Rod & Gun Club 3-D course plus PRACTICE ISAC at noon. Chelsea, MI Jim Gilligan (810) 231-2314 atlatl@ismi.net
June 7, 8, 9 Eighth Annual Atlatl Contest & ISAC, Fremont Indian State Park, Sevier, UT ISAC all three days. Pete Weimer (435) 527-4631 or (435) 527-4478
June 7, 8, 9 ISAC & European Competitions, Chaplin Creek Historic Site, Franklin Grove, IL ISAC Friday only. Don Asp (815) 456-2305
June 7, 8, 9 3rd Annual Atlatl-in-Action Contest And Demonstrations, EMC Clubgrounds, Waverly, NY Jack Rowe (570) 888-8258 fieldwalker@stny.rr.com or
 Dennis Lantz (570) 358-3000
June 8 & 9 Tende, France ISACs both days and European contest Bruno Morucci bruno.morucci@email.it
June 13, 14, 15 Old Leavenworth, IN Atlatl Contests & ISACs all three days Hosted by Southern Indian Primitive Art Festival & Knap-in,
 Richard Lyons (812) 246-9987 atlatlin@theremc.com or Eric's Rock (812) 739-2358
June 16 Indiana Traditional Bowhunters Atlatl Demo and ISAC Richard Lyons (812) 246-9987 atlatlin@theremc.com
June 14, 15, 16 Fifteenth Annual Meeting of THE WORLD ATLATL ASSOCIATION Placer Valley, Colorado, SW of Denver (near Alma, CO)
 Charlie Brown sazi@prodigy.net (303) 421-0035 or Leni Clubb (619) 462-4638 LENIWAA@prodigy.net
June 14, 15, 16 5th Annual Genesee Valley Atlatl Shoot and Kappin, Island Park, Wellsville, NY Friday Atlatl demos, evening ISAC Sat. & Sun. Atlatl Contests & ISACs
 Bob Chaffee (585) 593-7078 bobchaffee@adelphia.net or Jack Brown jac@stonesnbones.com (585) 593-4678
June 18 Ann Arbor Atlatl League target range At 7 pm with PRACTICE ISAC to follow Jim Gilligan (810) 231-2314 atlatl@ismi.net
June 21, 22 Second Annual Atlatl Event by the Indiana Atlatl Association, "Falls of the Ohio", Clarksville, IN Local contests and ISACs both days.
 Richard Lyons (812) 246-9987 atlatlin@theremc.com
June 22, 23 Dortmund, Germany European Atlatl Contest plus ISACs both Days stephan.pianitz@t-online.de
June 22, 23 Tarascon-sur-Ariege, France ISAC Emmanuel Demoulin emmanuel.demoulin@wanadoo.fr
June 23 Meadowcroft Rockshelter, Avella, PA Local Atlatl Contests and ISAC 11:00 am to 5:00 pm Margie Takoch margieandfrank@hotmail.com
June 27, 28, 29, 30 Bald Eagle Tyrone Knap-in & Atlatl contests incl. ISACs Elks Park, Tyrone, PA Tim Jackson (814) 684-0402 PatEecPee@aol.com or
 Terry Keefer (717) 349-2262 tk1003534@ONEMAIN.COM
July 6, 7 Monteneuf, France Christian Lepers christian.lepers@swde.be
July 7 Chelsea Rod & Gun Club, Chelsea, MI 3-D course with PRACTICE ISAC at noon Jim Gilligan (810) 231-2314 atlatl@ismi.net
July 5, 6, 7 2nd Annual Atlatl Contests & ISACs. Ft. Loudon Site, Ft. Loudon, PA Terry Keefer tk1003534@cvn.net (717) 349-226
July 5, 6, 7 Foothill Mtn Competition IV Russell's Pace, Buford WY Russell Richard 307.772.0554 coyote.clown@aol.com or
 Regina Dodson 317.632.0766 wyoowinds@aol.com
July 13, 14 Saint Broladre, France ISAC, Christian Lepers christian.lepers@swde.be
July 12, 13, 14 The Mammoth Hunt, Atlatl contests and ISAC all days, Rattlesnake Butte, Montana City, MT Troy Helmick (406) 266-3398 or Jim Ray (406) 736-5274
July 16 Ann Arbor Atlatl League target range At 7 pm with PRACTICE ISAC to follow Jim Gilligan (810) 231-2314 atlatl@ismi.net
July 20, 21 European Atlatl Contest Plus ISAC (July 21) in Errenteria, Spain. Christian Lepers christian.lepers@swde.be
July 20, 21 Saint-Remy-sur-Creuse, France ISAC, Christian Lepers christian.lepers@swde.be
July 20 & 21 Alder Acres Atlatl Tournament, Lorraine, N. Y. Rodger Klindt (315) 629-6293 mammoth@jnorthnet.org
July 26, 27, 28 Museum of San Rafael, Castle Dale, UT ISAC all three days with American Field Round on Saturday, July 27th. Three days of Festival, Fair, Art Show, Rodeo & Pageant in
 Castle Dale, UT. Janet Peterson or Dixon Peacock (435) 381-5252
July 27 Eiteljorg Museum Atlatl Demonstration, Indianapolis, IN Don Fisher (317) 475-9770 or atlatlguy@yahoo.com Leon Jett (317) 636-9378 X119
August 3, 4 Summer Festival, Flint Ridge State Memorial, Flint Ridge, OH ISACs & Ohio Atlatl Assn. Contests Steve Barnett (740) 698-6553 barnz@juno.com or
 Hapi Cummings moundbuilders@cgate.net
August 3, 4 Le Mas d'Azil, France Cyrille Huc cyrille-huc@wanadoo.fr
August 4 Chelsea Rod & Gun Club, Chelsea, MI 3-D course plus PRACTICE ISAC at noon. Jim Gilligan (810) 231-2314 atlatl@ismi.net



ON TARGET
by Leni Clubb

Your EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (President-Vice President- Executive Secretary) of the Board of Directors is always trying to think up ways to encourage MEMBERS to attend our Annual Meetings. We try to pick interesting places that have facilities for meetings, contests and a dinner meeting. This year, Jim Ray, your President has thought of a new incentive - everyone who attends will receive one of our new WAA pins - just for being there!! The pins are for the lapel, hat, jacket or where ever you want to pin them. They have the WAA logo, the WAA name and a clutch back. NO, you can't have one until you join us at Placer Valley, Colorado, near Fairplay, SW of Denver. Details of the meeting and a pre-registration form are included in this issue.

Note to Organizers - a small problem has come up in regard to the scheduling of contest dates. If you have even the **slightest** idea that you may have an ISAC on Friday evening or Sunday morning, please be sure to add those dates to your event. If all the days are not published, either in the newsletter or on the web site, there is a danger of the scores not being "legal". I can just hear the screams of anguish of those throwers who made a BIG score on one or the other of those days and found that it wouldn't be counted. So it is up to you, organizers, please give me ALL the dates that you plan for the event.

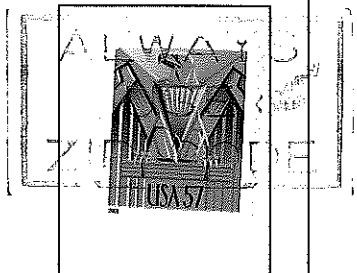
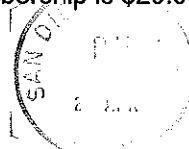
LENIWAA@prodigy.net



Membership in the World Atlatl Association is \$15.00 per year; family membership is \$20.00.

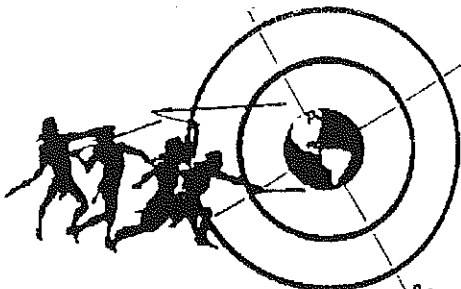
Send all inquiries and dues to WAA Secretary:

Leni Clubb
P. O. Box 56
Ocotillo, CA 92259
USA



First Class Mail

JOHN WHITTAKER (9/02)
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The WORLD ATLATL ASSOCIATION, Inc.

World Atlatl Association Web Site:
www.worldatlatl.org

