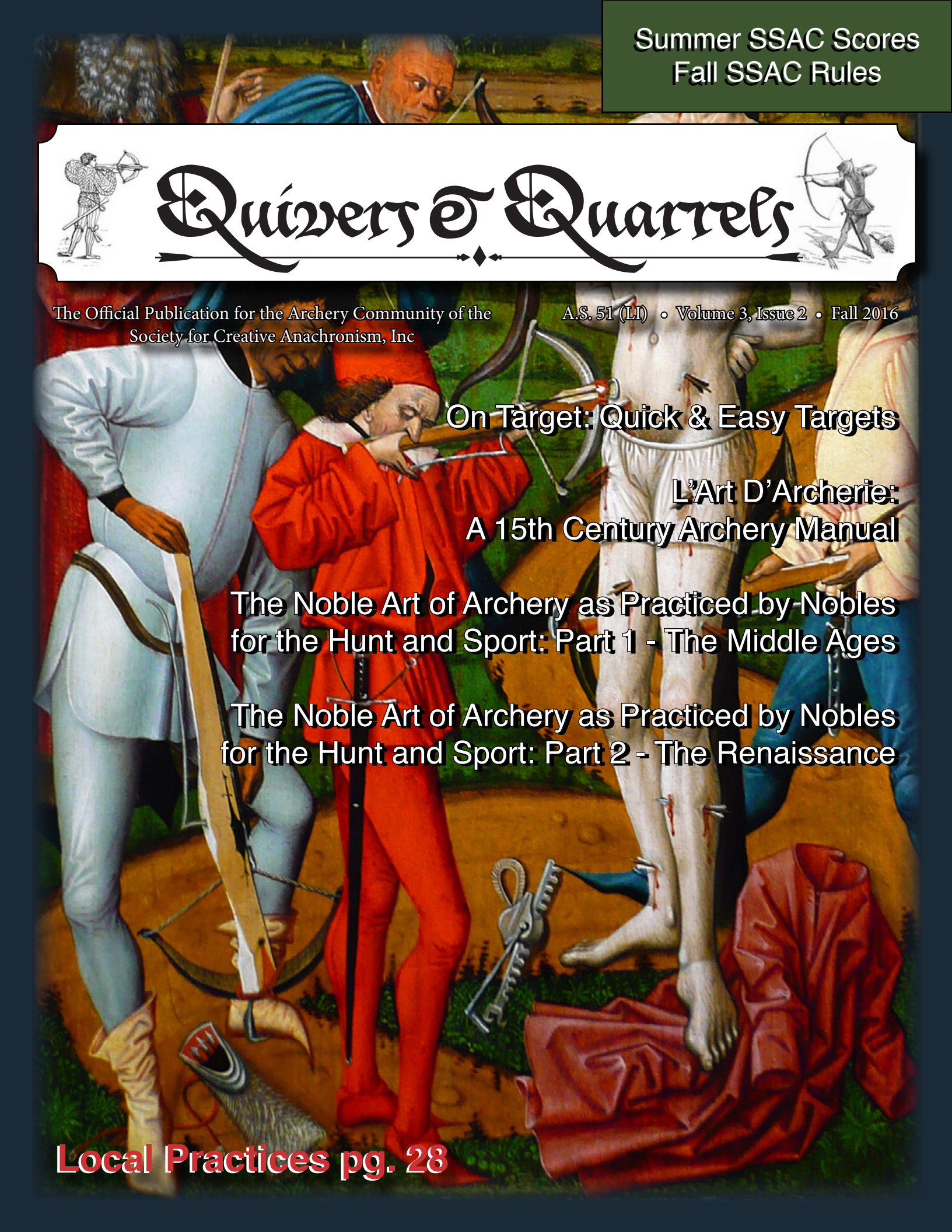
Summer SSAC Scores
Fall SSAC Rules

Quivers & Quarrels

The Official Publication for the Archery Community of the Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc

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On Target: Quick & Easy Targets

L'Art D'Archerie:
A 15th Century Archery Manual

The Noble Art of Archery as Practiced by Nobles for the Hunt and Sport: Part 1 - The Middle Ages

The Noble Art of Archery as Practiced by Nobles for the Hunt and Sport: Part 2 - The Renaissance

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Quivers & Quarrels

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Looking Forward into Autumn



Mighty Archers of the Known World,

Where did summer go? Once again, I did not do nearly as much shooting as I wanted to. Actually, the kids and I accomplished very little of the summer bucket list, except for making it to every event that our household planned to attend this summer. Granted that was only three events so far, but hey... We have one more to go, and then the camping gear will be stowed for the winter. Not on the summer bucket list, however, was the finger that I managed to injure rather severely. I fortunately did not break it, and it should not interfere with my abiltiy to shoot, but my riding days are over for a while if I want it to heal. That's hard to swallow.

This has been a big year for change in the SCA. For those who have not heard, the Grand Council was disbanded earlier this year, and the descriptions of the new advisory committees to the BoD have very recently been released. Organizational changes such as these can create uncertainty in the constituent population. We react with anything ranging from fear and anger, to ambivalence, to optimistic welcome. I want to encourage everyone to view these changes within the SCA with an open mind. I am quite hopeful that these changes will only benefit us as a whole. Time will tell, but I am excited for this new direction. I encourage everyone to trust the process and see what happens.

Now that autumn is here, I am thinking about what I want to accomplish over the winter to prepare for next year's shooting season. I very recently acquired a thumb ring that fits my dinky little thumb very well, and I am looking forward to learning to shoot with it. Hopefully my finger will heal sooner than later, so I can get back in the saddle and maybe do a little mounted archery before An Tir's wet winter arrives in it's full glory.

Enjoy this beautiful season as we transition into winter, and happy shooting!

Yours in Service,
THL Sayako Enoki

On Target

"On Target" is a recurring archery column featured in the Aethelmearc Gazette. To read more "On Target" entries and other articles related to archery, please visit http://aethelmearcgazette.com/category/archery/

By THL Deryk Archer

Quick & Easy Targets

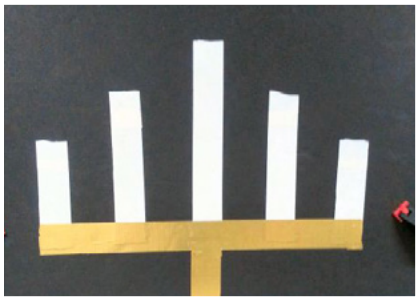
We have all been there. Pennsic is over, we have another shoot to do, we're tired and just fresh out of ideas, or we get that dreaded phone call: Lord so-and-so has a family emergency, can you step in? Here are some quick and easy ideas for targets.

First, who would not enjoy shooting at a plague rat? All you have to do is make four circles. I like to add my googly eyes. The whiskers are 4 wire ties. A smile, a little backing and you're ready to go. (You can see how well he stands up.)

Next – I get so many comments on this target – is a candelabra shoot that takes all of 5 minutes to make.



(Left) "Plague rat" made by drawing overlapping circles on cardboard.



All you need is a piece a black foam board from the nearest dollar store and some white and gold duct tape. Archers get six shots to shoot the five candles. It doesn't matter if they hit the candelabra, and there's plenty of room to miss, so they cannot hit two candles in one shot.

Third, let's go for a little bit of hunting. You have to protect His Majesty's rabbit for His dinner, and shoot the four foxes. Now, I'm not making any political statement here, but in the commercial word Fox, the "O" makes a perfect bulls eye. Believe me when I say people will get a good laugh out of this. If you're a good artist you can do this all freehand, or go to your local store and buy stencils.

Last we have a small twist on a wand shoot. Get a cylindrical piece of cardboard like an oatmeal box. Hang about two and a half feet of pool noodle covered in cookie dough-colored duct tape from the box. You now have Captain Ahab's peg leg. Hang it just off the ground, and you will get the feel of shooting his leg out from under him.

These targets are all easy to make and fun to shoot.

This month's safety tip: now that Pennsic it is over, don't let your guard down when you're on the range. I've had as few as one shooter and as many as 50. Stay alert, offer to help the Marshal in charge if you can, and if you are marshalling, don't be afraid to ask for a break.





(Left) Simple "Candelabra" target, made using black foam and colored tape. The object is to shoot the candles.

(Above Right, Top) "Fox" target. The object is not to shoot the hare.

(Above Right, Bottom) "Peg Leg" which is an adaptation of the wand shoot. The object is to shoot out "Captain Ahab's leg" from underneath him.

L'Art D'Archerie: A 15th Century Archery Manual

By: Hrothric of Fenwald

In Picardy at the end of the 15th century, an anonymous author wrote La Fachon de Tirer de L'arc a Main to "stir up those who are willing to learn;" and anyone interested in historical archery should read this pleasant and stirring pamphlet. It was published in Paris around 1515 as L'Art D'Archerie, and it is the first known printed archery book. Today, it can be found free online.[i]

Historical

The author describes target archery (not hunting or war archery), and it is a scene familiar to modern sports communities. Skill in archery is prized, and there are specialized categories of target shooting, shooting at butts, clout shoots, and flight shoots. Each type of competition has very specialized bows, arrows, and techniques; there are even specialized arrows made to shoot with the wind versus against the wind. Rivals make bets on how far they can send their arrows, and stoop to cheating with doctored arrows by drilling them out and filling them with mercury or lead. In the attitude of the author, though, that is dishonorable, and the less said about that the better!

Some suggestions in the book will be no surprise to the modern historical archer, like the recommendation of yew bows with horn tips. Other suggestions are unexpected, like his insistence that goose feathers are good only for mass-produced war arrows, and that the true connoisseur uses swan feathers. Perhaps most surprising of all are the instructions for how to draw and loose. It is a dynamic and instinctual style that differs drastically from current technique.

The author describes three types of competition category, each with its own rules and equipment. For target shooting, the targets may be at 100 paces, with a raised net halfway across the range to force a flat trajectory. For a category demanding greater distances, targets may be at 300 paces for good archers, though 400 is possible, and this is for regular target shooting, not a flight shoot! This, again, contrasts starkly with most reenactors' interpretations of medieval target archery. The distances are measured by paces. They apparently didn't feel the same compulsion to measure distances precisely on which the SCA Target Archery handbooks insist. Finally, for what seems to have been the ultimate challenge, flight shoot competitions challenge archers to launch their arrows as far as possible.

Some suggestions in the book will be no surprise to the modern historical archer, like the recommendation of yew bows with horn tips. Other suggestions are unexpected, like his insistence that goose feathers are good only for mass-produced war arrows, and that the true connoisseur uses swan feathers.

Bows for shooting at butts (a competition category that is most similar to modern target shooting) are designed for shorter ranges and focus on high accuracy. The author suggests using a bow as long as two arrows and two hands-breadths, with a square cross-section and cow horn tips. The square cross-section will make the bow more durable for many repeated shots. With this shape, the arrows also sit close and flat against the side of the bow for straighter shooting. Target-shoot arrows should be made of a wood that the translator suggests was aspen, and should not be ash, which is only good for testing

armor! The 15th century author says to be sure to use naturally-seasoned wood and not kiln-dried wood. The author seems to think that longer arrows are better, and that they should be ten palm breadths long. To shoot such long arrows, the archer draws to the chest.

"Flight shoots" are competitions emphasizing distance rather than accuracy. These shoots require highly specialized gear to launch an arrow as far as possible, with the longest range winning the shoot. The bowman should use a bow with a round cross-section to get the greatest possible amount of spring. The narrow back makes the release extra crisp, but these bows are so delicate that it should only be used for one or two arrows per day! These flight shoot bows should be about a hands-breadth shorter than target bows, and can be tipped with antler for a little extra spring.



(Right) "Month, Occupation: April -- Three archers, wearing hats, two aiming arrows in bows, standing in landscape."

Ms. breviary for the use of Rome (Hours of the Virgin, Office of the Dead); written and illuminated in France, possibly southern France, ca. 1511. Pierpont Morgan Library. MS M.8. Creative commons.

The arrows for these flight shoots are also very specially crafted. They should be made from the lightest, stiffest wood available, like birch or cherry. The fletching extends three finger breadths along the shaft from the nock, and should be duck or pigeon primaries, or even gerfalcon feathers.

The third competition category is probably a balance of target and flight shooting, and may be similar to what we call clout shoots. It is recommended either to use a bows similar to a target bow, or a round bow, if the back is broader than a flight bow. This broad, round, perhaps "D"-shaped cross section sacrifices a little speed and crispness for more durability and longevity.

All fletching can be secured in one of two different ways; it is either tied on with waxed silk, or glued. It should be balanced to the arrowhead by being higher and longer for heavier arrowheads. The author makes sure we know to avoid showy arrows with flashy, but poorly shooting fletches of six or nine feathers.

In an article by Will McLean, it is suggested that the "waxed" method is the fletching style that was used on the war arrows found on the shipwrecked Mary Rose, in which the feathers were tacked down with hot wax, secured with thread wrapped around the feather spine, and then finished with more wax to hold the string down and prevent shifting. He also suggests that since L'Art D'Archerie claims that glued fletches are better than waxed fletches, "perhaps eagerness to base all reconstructions of longbow arrows entirely on the Mary Rose is misplaced."[ii] What glue may have been used on glued fletches can only be speculated.

The bowstrings recommended are made either of undyed raw silk (for flight bows), which is thin, strong, and springy, or of a carefully selected female hemp plant using a mysterious process of stretching it with a stone. It is twisted hard and firm, but not glued together. In both cases the loop should be as small as possible.

When an archer gets ready to draw, he should draw the arrows from the quiver on his right side, in two motions to avoid mussing the fletches. He takes the arrow by the middle and nocks it between two fingers, then draws with three fingers to the right breast for a long draw length. The bow hand can be either raised or dropped, as in modern archery technique.

The description of the loose is very different from modern archery, and is cryptic to modern eyes. Four

different releases are described, two involving a single step, one with two steps, and one with three steps. The author does not elaborate on what situations call for which release style. An initial interpretation of these techniques is that the archer steps to draw with the entire body, perhaps to raise the draw weights the archer can draw. The archer then rocks forward with the release, to "give good impetus to the arrow." The archer can step back with the back foot to aid the draw and release, or he can step back to draw, and rock forward to release. For the three-step method, the archer steps forward (perhaps drawing to half the draw length), steps back (perhaps to complete the draw), and then rocks forward to release.

Other interpretations of these stepping releases are possible (and I would love to hear any thoughts). It is clear, however, that the shooting must surely be purely instinctive, that the release is dynamic and athletic, and that the whole muscular system can be engaged in drawing the bow.

In covering the more academic approach to archery, the book itself frequently quotes a mid-14th century hunting treatise called the Livre du Roy Modus et de la Royne Racio[iii], often known in English as The Book of King Modus. Among many other topics, The Book of King Modus briefly discusses archery as applied to hunting, calling for a light-poundage bow that can be held at full draw for an extended time while taking careful aim.

In modern academic material, I have been unable to find any studies other than George Hagar Hansard's brief treatment in his 1841 study The Book of Archery. If anyone knows of any further (or more recent) scholarly studies on L'Art D'Archerie, I would love to hear about it. I would also love to hear from anyone who is studying this manual, making replicas of the equipment, or experimenting with the shooting style described.

Finally, there is no better conclusion than to end with a quote from L'Art D'Archerie:

"I beg all who read or hear read this treatise that they will kindly correct the mistakes, if there are any, and of their courtesy supplement my ignorance."

Endnotes

[i] At the Archery Library, among others: "The Art of Archery" The Archery Library. Web. 10 Aug. 2016. https://www.archerylibrary.com/books/gallice/docs/preface.html.

[ii] McLean, Will. "Before Ascham: Early Works on Archery." Will's Commonplace Book. N.p., n.d. Web. 10 Aug. 2016. http://willscommonplacebook.blogspot.com/2015/02/before-ascham-early-works-on-archery.html.

[iii] Available online at http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k850314m

(Below) Les Croniques que OROSIUS compila..., histoire universelle; Les anciennes Histoires des Romains, ark:/12148/btv1b85624763, Bibliothèque nationale de France. (Public domain)



The Noble Art of Archery as Practiced by Nobles for the Hunt and Sport: Part 1 - The Middle Ages

By: Baron Sir Jon FitzRauf, OC, OL, OP, RMC

Preface

I was once on my computer with other archers discussing the history of archery, and one of them said something to the effect of, "Of course medieval nobles never used archery, they had their servants do the hunting for them." Then most of the other archers agreed with this complete misstatement of actual history. I have even heard this misconception repeated by peers of the SCA, who should have a better knowledge of medieval history. This has often taken the form of: "In the Society we are all consider to be nobles. Nobles never used archery. Therefore archers should not be nobles."



(Above) "Hunting near Hartenfels castle" by Lucas Cranach the Elder, 1540. The Elector of Saxony, John Frederick the Magnanimous in dark green with crossbow in the bottom left and his wife the Electress Sibylle ready to shoot her crossbow on the bottom right, with her ladies in waiting.

(Public domain)

Historical

I then decided that I needed to provide some information to correct this absolute misunderstanding of historical fact. I think the best statement of the actual reality comes from Erik Roth in his "Hunting in the Middle Ages".

"However, hunting was by far the most popular diversion among the nobility and indeed some of the clergy throughout the Middle Ages, sometimes becoming an obsession occupying every moment of free time. Some women also participated in the less strenuous and dangerous forms of hunting. Hunters rose at dawn and set out on foot and on horseback with or without dogs and with such an array of spears, swords, and daggers as well as handbows and crossbows as to make hunting seem almost another kind of warfare. In fact it was considered a means of keeping in readiness for warfare, the true function of the noble"

The intense involvement of royalty, greater and lesser nobility, gentry, clergy and even wealthy merchants is well noted in the writings and images of the time as well as in modern research.

Richard Almond, in his "Medieval Hunting", states:

"For young men of the upper classes, the three basic accomplishments – facility of address, the practice of religion and mastery of etiquette – were acquired early in life, and were followed by knowledge of literature, music and the visual arts and competence at dancing plus training for war, hunting, archery and indoor games. From hunting children learned several essential skills, including horsemanship and the management of weapons, and gained knowledge of terrain, woodcraft and strategy.

In his love of hunting, the medieval noble usually had the example of his monarch. Famous royal hunters included Holy Roman Emperors Frederick II of Hohenstaufen and Maximilian I, Kings Edward III and Henry IV of England and Philip II of France. Royalty and the upper classes hunted as part of their heritage; it was expected of them; it was part of being a gentleman."

In England, there is a well-documented history of the nobles using the bow in hunting from before Norman times to the sixteenth century.

"Practically every English king hunted; indeed, it was often their favorite leisure activity, and many were skilled at its various facets, including shooting with the bow. We have seen a number of kings using bows, usually crossbows, from William the Conqueror and Richard the Lionheart to Henry VIII, the latter being able to draw the longbow."[i]

"There were many others who hunted legitimately too. As *with kings, so with nobles and knights; most hunted, enjoyed hunting, were skill at it, and sometimes suffered accidents in the course of their sport. Abbots, bishops, and even popes were known to hunt."*[ii]

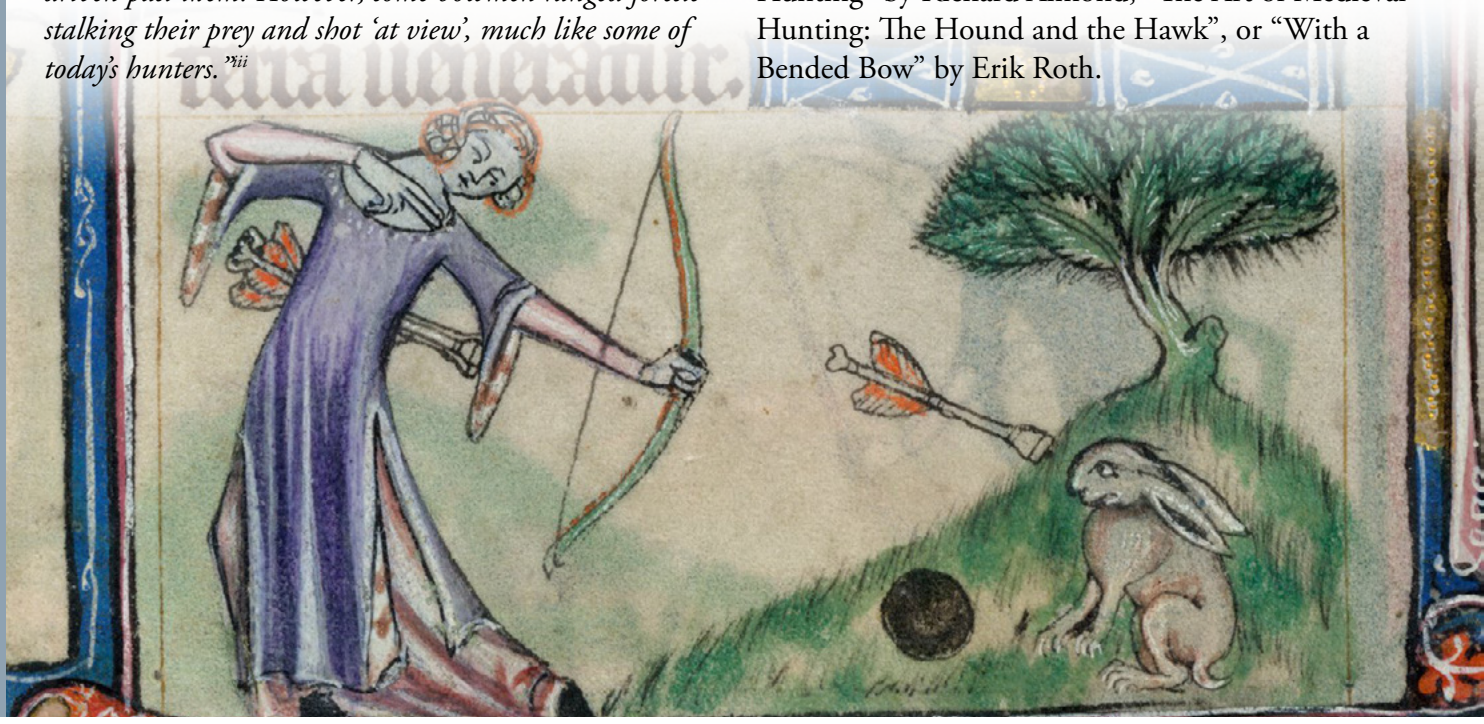
"The two basic kinds of hunting were falconry and venery, venery being further divided into the chase and the hunt. In the chase, the game was pursued, usually with dogs, it was in the hunt that bows and arrows were used. … The usual form of hunting the nobility was "bow and stable" in which archers took up fixed positions while deer were driven past them. However, some bowmen ranged forests stalking their prey and shot 'at view', much like some of today's hunters."[iii]

"The medieval English aristocracy loved no leisure activity more than hunting. Jousting, feasting, dancing, gaming, and polite conversation might have rounded out these activities, but none competed with the total cost, time, and effort that the aristocracy devoted to hunting. Immense swaths of countryside were legal forests, and hunting parks and lodges liberally dotted the landscape. Literary works invoking the hunt, and the records of its laws, rights, and disputes, are extensive."[iv]

"In the late middle ages it became fashionable for nobles to take part in crossbow competitions. Kings and even queens took part in competitions, and sometimes won them, sometimes even through merit. For sport, for competitions as well for hunting, the nobility and even royalty needed to practice. A sad example of this is the last record of the sons of Edward IV, the Princes in the Tower, who were seen shooting bows and playing in the Tower before they disappeared."[v]

Given my known bias in favor of archery, I am basing my support of archery as being used by nobles in the hunt and sport upon the writings of known experts and period sources on the subject, rather than just my own words. I researched archery in hunting and sport and even though I can only read sources written in English, I found a vast amount of information and images on the subject. I have included some of the more interesting and pertinent in this paper.

If you are interested finding some current writings on medieval hunting, I suggest reading "Medieval Hunting" by Richard Almond, "The Art of Medieval Hunting: The Hound and the Hawk", or "With a Bended Bow" by Erik Roth.





I would like to express my thanks to Master Dirk Edward of Frisia for his excellent help in editing this article.

Medieval Period

I have surveyed a variety of primary sources from this period, from individuals to texts, crossing over various cultures and geographic locations for an extensive amount of time. Doing so allows us to see that the influence and spread of archery of this type is broadly based and not limited in scope or locale.

Byzantium

The earliest example I have found so far is from the Byzantine Empire in the late sixth century, when the Emperor Maurice stated in his "Strategicon" that: *"We wish that every young Roman of Free condition should learn the use of the bow and should be constantly provided with that weapon."*

We then find mention of the graves of Scandinavian princes of the pre-Viking period containing both bows and hunting and war arrows.[vi]

Louis the Pious, a son of Charlemagne and king of Aquitaine was as an enthusiastic hunter as his father.

"Three days in each week he devoted to the administration of the law, and his sage decisions were replete with equity. Louis was bold and energetic as well as wise: no archer drew the bow with greater strength,"[vii]

Around the same time, King Alfred the Great of Wessex (871-899) was, according to Asser his biographer, also an outstanding archer.[viii]

Charlemagne

Charlemagne, King of the Franks (742-814) was also a noted hunter. He hunted until his death at the age of 72. He set up forests as his own private hunting preserves or hunting parks.

"Charlemagne was particularly found of hunting in his youth and chased deer, boar and wild oxen with javelin and 'small bow and short or long arrows'." [ix]

During this time, *"Both lay and ecclesiastical aristocrats shared a passion for the chase. As soon as he began to emerge from childhood, a young man was trained to mount his horse, handle bow and boar spear, run the dogs and cast the falcons."* [x]

"In the eleventh to fourteenth centuries the kings of England, their households, noble and knightly households practiced archery mainly as part of their enthusiasm for hunting. Some or all of them may have practiced archery as a training sport in their childhood and youth to prepare them for the hunt." [xi]

The Knightly Arts

Pertus Alfonsus (1062-1140) defined the noble curriculum for physical training when he wrote his "Septem Probitates" or the "Seven Disciplines" of the knightly arts. The third of these included archery.

(Opposite) "Lady hunting a hare." Note the blunt arrows. From The Taymouth Hours (c.1325-1336). British Library. Yates Thompson 13 f. 68v. (Public domain)

(Above) "Lady hunting from horseback." From The Taymouth Hours (c.1325-1336). British Library. Yates Thompson 13 f. 79v. (Public domain)

"The third, that he shoots well
With crossbows, arm, and hand-
Bows, these he may well use
Against princes and dukes."[xii]

The Normans

"The chroniclers of Post-Conquest England recount several stories about the enthusiasm of William the Conqueror and his sons for hunting and their skill with the bow. One such tells of William running out of arrows while hunting and having to instruct a smith how to make arrowheads to his specification. ...The real point of these stories is kings and princes of Norman England hunted with the bow, and so had a good understanding of the characteristics necessary in a bow for it to be effective."[xiii]

William's second son, William Rufus was also very fond of hunting. In 1100 while hunting in the New Forest, an arrow shot by his hunting companion killed him. Not all hunter's experience in the forest was always quite so fatal. Hubert, (656-727) the eldest son of Bertrand, Duke of Aquitaine, while chasing a white stag with his hounds, had a vision and a religious conversion. He later became bishop of Liege. After his death, he was declared a saint and became the patron of hunters, archers and woodsmen.

John of Salisbury a twelfth century author and bishop of Chartres commented upon the hunting of Norman nobles:

"In our time," says the author, *"hunting and hawking are esteemed the most honourable employments, and most excellent virtues, by our nobility; and they think it the height of worldly felicity to spend the whole of their time in these diversions; …"*[xiv]

Norway

In the Heimskringla – "The Saga of Siguard the Crusader". King Siguard of Norway (1103-1130) says:

"There does not seem to be a more lordly and useful sport than to shoot well with a bow…"[xv]

In the King's Mirror, from about 1250, this was written for the education of King Magnus Lagabote of Norway. It was written:

"It is also counted rare sport and pastime to take one's bow and go with other men to practice archery."[xvi]

And in regard to combat:

"Now it seems needless to speak further about the equipment of men who fight on horseback; there are, however, other weapons which a mounted warrior may use, if he wishes; among these are the "horn bow" and the weaker crossbow, which a man can easily draw even when on horseback, and certain other weapons, too, if he should want to use them."[xvii]

These noble youth were trained by knights or clerks that:

"...were expected to imbue their charges with the ideas of nobility and to teach the accomplishments that were a mark of that status..."

These noble youth were trained by knights or clerks that:

"...were expected to imbue their charges with the ideas of nobility and to teach the accomplishments that were a mark of that status. The tutors were responsible for providing a variety of educational experiences. Much of the education was tied to the military life that the elite would be expected to embrace. Training in horsemanship, archery, and the use of weapons such as lances and broadswords was essential."[xviii]

Venice

"In Venice, nobles and commoners trained together with the crossbow. And from these groups of aristocrats some were recruited to serve about the merchant galleys and were know as the 'Noble Crossbowmen'. This was often the beginning step in a career in politics or the military"[xix]

The Council of Ten was one of the major governing bodies of Venice.

"… the Council of Ten had stressed the importance of learning to use bow and crossbow 'to nobles, citizens and populace alike'. Indeed, the prizes at the annual



(Left) "A Hunter and Dogs Attacking a Treed Wild Cat". Unknown artist, group Livre de la Chasse. 1430-1440. Getty Museum, Ms. 27, fol. 97

competitions for each weapon on the Lido were won with some regularity by patricians."[xx]

Medieval Hunting Books

"Hunting was engaged by all classes, but by the High Middle Ages, the necessity of hunting was transformed into a stylized pastime of the aristocracy. More than a pastime, it was an important arena for social interaction, essential training for war, and a privilege and measurement of nobility"[xxi]

"This practical evidence of the nobility's enthusiasm for archery is strongly supported by the two great hunting manuals of the period, Gaston Phoebus, Count of Foix's Book of the Hunt and Edward, Duke of York's The Master of Game. The count of Foix tells us more about the use of archery in hunting. In both books bows and arrows are mentioned in the context of 'bow and stable', that is, where the game is driven towards archers standing in prepared positions, and both mention all kinds of nobles, up to and including the king, taking part."[xxii]

"When the royal family and the nobility were conducted to the places appointed for their reception, the master of the game, or his lieutenant, sounded three long mootes, or blasts with the horn, for the uncoupling of the hart hounds. The game was then driven from the cover, and turned by the huntsmen and the hounds so as to pass by the stands belonging to the king and queen, and such of the nobility as were permitted to have a share in the pastime; who might either shoot at them with their bows, or pursue them with the greyhounds at their pleasure. We are then informed that the game which the king, the queen, or the prince or princesses slew with their own bows, or particularly commanded to be let run, was not liable to any claim by the huntsmen or their attendants; but of all the rest that was killed they had certain parts assigned to them by the master of the game, according to the ancient custom.

This arrangement was for a royal hunting, but similar preparations were made upon like occasions for the sport of the great barons and dignified clergy."[xxiii]

Training of Noble Youth

"His physical education began at the age of fourteen with vigorous sports and exercises, including music and dancing. One of the most important of these exercises was the chase. A good hunter had to be well trained in hawking with the falcon, riding, running, jumping, climbing, hurling stones, casting the spear, shooting with the bow, and wielding the battle-axe."[xxiv]

Royal Archery Gear

"Henry son of Edward I had two arrows bought for his use in 1274 when he was still only five, and his relative John Of Brabant had a wooden crossbow and swords for fencing fifteen years later."[xxv]

"… children's bows were a distinct commodity by 1475 when the wood for them was imported from Spain. One was bought for the five-year old Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII in 1492, and his sister Margaret shot a buck at Alnwick (Nland.) in 1503 when she was fourteen, presumably with a similar light bow.

Members of the royal family and the nobility used bows in their great enthusiasm for hunting. The records of the royal household for July 1334 show that Edward III paid Walter Daly 10/- compensation for having broken his bow, presumably either when shooting for sport or hunting."[xxvi]

"John of Gaunt showed his taste for high grade, even flamboyant, archery equipment in 1372 when he order '40 good arrows, with heads of good steel, and well and cleanly fletched with peacock feathers'"[xxvii]

"In 1390 Henry Bolingbroke bought a bow for 6/8d specifically as a gift for his father, John of Gaunt."[xxviii]

"Another example of a royal archer is Edward IV, for whom 'brode arrow hedes, shotyng gloves and sterns…' were bought '…for his disport.'"[xxix]

Scotland

Royal archers were not confined to just England alone. To the north in Scotland…

"James I., of Scotland, who had seen and admired the dexterity of the English Archers, and who was himself an excellent Archer, endeavored to revive its exercise among his own subjects, by whom it had been much neglected, and for this purpose established the society of "The Royal Archers of Scotland,"[xxx]

James IV of Scotland had a bodyguard of archers that were Scottish nobles.

Poaching

Court records of the time, regarding cases of poaching show that nobility, gentry and clergy as well as commoners had a taste for the venison of the crown and others.

"Men, and some women, of all social groups hunted in medieval England. How much of their hunting was legal depended on their wealth and status: the king's hunting was preserved by Forest Law; the wealthy had their parks but the mass of the population had very limited access to legal hunting." [xxxii]

"The Forest Laws could hit knights just as hard as they would lower social groups. In 1272 Ralph le Wasteneys of Tykeshale and Philipde Barynton, lord of Creighton, went hunting with bow, arrow and greyhounds in the forest of Kinver."[xxxiii]

"In 1271 a local knight, Walter de Belle Campo, accompanied by his squire, Henry of Wysham, two grooms and others of his household went hunting in Feckenham Forest. … In the following year, another knight William de Boterell with two companions entered the same forest with bows and arrows and hounds."[xxxiv]

Clearly, all of these sources demonstrate a broadly based core of activity that is well entrenched in all social classes, not only as a skill couched in hunting but as a sporting activity that was highly competitive and prized. Archery was as much a part of the social and cultural core of life as many other interests were.

"Lord William de Valance, two of his knights, two of his sons and some foreign guests went hunting in Kinver Forest in 1276. Lord William himself killed a buck with a bow and arrow, while one of his sons shot a hind. They ended up before the King's court, since the king was the redoubtable Edward I who had a keen interest in his forests."[xxxv]

"In 1262 Ivo, Parson of Bishampton, Simon and William both sons of Robert de Monte of Grafton and other unnamed men spent three days in Feckenham Forest with bows and arrows 'with intent to offend against the king's venison."[xxxvi]

Clearly, all of these sources demonstrate a broadly based core of activity that is well entrenched in all social classes, not only as a skill couched in hunting but as a sporting activity that was highly competitive and prized. Archery was as much a part of the social and cultural core of life as many other interests were.

"Part II - The Rennaissance" continues in the next article. All endnotes for citations within each article appear at the end of Part II.

The Noble Art of Archery as Practiced by Nobles for the Hunt and Sport: Part 2 - The Renaissance

By: Baron Sir Jon FitzRauf, OC, OL, OP, RMC

In the Renaissance, the cultural expansion and growth of archery is even more well documented. This evolution brought about a greater amount of class mixing and social equalization. Fraternal organizations and royally chartered groups based on the skills of archery validate the admiration of these shared skills. Royal support of such skills then is expanded to include all types of missile weapons in some cases, further validating the recognition of the skills and the individuals who practiced and perfected them. It must be noted that archery also crossed gender lines, as a sport where women could not only take part but also excel at the skill and compete and beat their male counterparts.



(Above) "The Young Price Maximilian I", 1459-1519. By Durer in 1470. He was very fond of hunting both with crossbow and handbow. (Public domain)

Writings Encouraging Archery

"Serving as tutors in the courts of rich Italian nobles, fifteenth-century humanists such as Petrus Paulus Vergerius, Guarino da Verona, Vittorino da Feltre, Leone Batista Alberti, Mapheus Vegious, and Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini (Later Pope Pius II) not only pored over classical manuscripts but also extolled swimming, running, horseback riding, acrobatics, archery, swordplay, and wrestling.

In 1528, Baldassare Castiglione wrote in his "Book of the Courtier" that "His ideal courtier was "well built and shapely of limb." An expert at swordplay, archery, and horsemanship, and a participant in "all bodily exercises that befit a man at court" because it called forth "the quickness and suppleness of every member." The Courtier was quickly translated into Spanish, French, and English as a prescribed text for aristocratic manners---and physical activity---throughout Europe."[xxxvii]

Sir Thomas Elyot in 1531 wrote "The Boke Named the Governour". This was written to guide those that would be filling high positions in government.

"The long-bow is most commendable of all sports, first for its utility in national defence, archery being pre-eminently an English pursuit, and secondly as pastime and solace. It 'appertaineth as well to princes and noblemen as to all others, by their example, which determine to pass forth their lives in virtue and honesty."[xxxviii]

In 1545 Roger Ascham wrote an entire book, "Toxiphilus" extolling archery in familiar Renaissance terms: *"How honest a pastime for the mind; how wholesome an exercise for the body; not vile for great men to sustain."* [xxxix]

Historical



(Above) Flemish Saint George guild meeting by Cornelis Anthonisz, 1533. (Public domain)

Roger Ascham *"...In 1545 he presented 'Toxophilus" to Henry VIII, who was so pleased with it that he awarded the author a pension of 10 l a year, which was confirmed by Edward VI. In 1548 he was appointed reader to Princess Elizabeth, and probably the skill of Edward VI and Queen Elizabeth with the bow was due to his instruction. Edward VI seems to have been fond of archery, and from entries in his diary we find that he frequently saw his guards shoot, and himself contended with his courtiers;..."*[xl]

Even important churchmen encouraged the learning and practice of archery in their writings. Pope Pius II stated in his earlier writings in 1450:

"Every youth destined to exalted position should further be trained in military exercises. It will be your destiny to defend Christendom against the Turk. It will thus be an essential part of Your education that you be early taught the use of the bow, of the sling, and of the spear; that you drive, ride, leap and swim. These are honorable accomplishments in everyone, and therefore not unworthy of the educator's care."[xli]

The founder of the Protestant revolution, Martin Luther in the early 1500's, also wrote:

"No spoilsport, Luther urged his followers to pursue 'honorable and useful modes of exercise' such as dancing, the 'knight sports' of fencing and archery, and the more physical demanding exercises of wrestling and gymastics."[xlii]

Archery Confraternities

Archery guilds or confraternities were common in Europe, particularly in Northern France, Flanders and Germany. The crossbowmen joined the Saint George guilds and the hand-bow archers joined the Saint Sebastian guilds. The more wealthy participants usually joined the crossbow guilds and the less wealthy joined the hand-bow guilds. Nobles and royalty were often found in both confraternities. A membership list for a crossbow confraternity lists some of its members under the headings of: Dukes, Counts, Knights, and nobles.

"The Saint George guild register contains the names of 28 noble members before the other 902 guild-brothers. The nobles are harder to date, as they are in a far more ornate and careful hand than the other names. A further 20 noblemen appear in the membership list among the 902 guild-brothers. Of these forty-eight noblemen, two are unidentifiable, as they are listed only by their titles, 'my

lord the captain' and 'my lord the president'. Five of the forty-eight can be securely identified as members of both the archers as well as the crossbowmen.

Additionally six noble men were archers, but not crossbowmen. The 54 noblemen were a diverse mix of great lords and newly ennobled patricians."[xliii]

Duke Philip the Bold of Burgundy joined the Guild of Saint George in Ghent in 1369.

"The duke continued to cultivate the city's crossbowmen after becoming a member, participating in a shooting match in Ghent two years later. In fact, as the late-fifteenth-century register of matriculation for Ghent's crossbowmen demonstrated, all subsequent Burgundian dukes and their Habsburg successors maintained membership in the Saint George confraternity."[xliv]

Philip the Good Duke of Burgundy and later King of France, as Philip III, was a member of several archery guilds.

"Philip the Good, as we shall see in chapter five, joined many shooting guilds. His membership in Bruges in the aftermath of rebellion can be interpreted as ducal effort to become integrated with the towns and in doing so to keep peace, even to gain support from the most powerful in civic society. Like his father, Anthony the Great Bastard of Burgundy joined many shooting guilds. Anthony was a knight of the Golden Fleece and a famous chivalric figure in his own right. He became 'king' of the Ghent crossbowmen and led the Lille crossbowmen to the Tournai competition in 1455. In Bruges, he was a member of both the archers and the crossbowmen, eating with the archers at least once as the king."[xlv]

Scotland

King James V.

"The records indicate he had a tutor from age five to thirteen but he was more inclined to learn the rules of chivalry and courtesy. He learned riding, shooting, archery and sword play and he may have learned some music, dancing, games and tales from his gentleman usher."[xlvi]



(Above) Anthony (1421–1504), known as the "Bastard of Burgundy" He and his father Philip III were both members of the confraternity of Saint George. By Rogier van der Weyden, 1460. (Public domain)

(Below) James III. King of Scotland from 1460 to 1488. (Public domain)



Women and Archery

There is evidence that the ladies of the Renaissance also were active in various sports, including archery.

"In 1530 Lord W. Howard was sent as ambassador from England, to negotiate an interview between James V. and his uncle Henry VIII.; and the Queen-mother challenged James to produce three landed gentlemen and three yeomen to contend in archery with six of the ambassador's suite, the prize being 100 crowns and a tun of wine; and though the Englishmen are reported to have conducted themselves as skilful and excellent archers, the Scots won. From this it is evident that at this time archery was a popular pastime among all classes. Ladies also used the bow to good purpose in the field-sports of the day, as Sir F. Leake, writing (in 1605) to the Earl of Shrewsbury, says: ' My right honourable good Lord, --Yo. Lordshippe hath sense me a verie greatte and fatte stagge, the well-comer being stricken by yo. right honourable Ladies handes . . . howbeit I knoe her Ladishipp takes pitie of my bucke sense the last tyme yt pleased her to take the travell, to shote att them. I am afreyde that my honorable Ladies, my Ladies Alathea and my Ladie Cavendishe wyll commanded their aroe heades to be verie sharpe: yett I charitablé trust such good Ladies wylbe pittifull."[xlvii]

(Below) Herny VIII The Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520. (Public domain)



"Margaret was the eldest daughter of Henry VII of England and Elizabeth of York, born on 28 November 1489 at the Palace of Westminster, a year and a half before her famous brother, Henry VIII.

Margaret Tudor's life was in many respects as contrary and tempestuous as that of her granddaughter, Mary queen of Scots.

Margaret reveled in court life and enjoyed her position as princess to the full; she began a lifelong love affair with beautiful clothes, delighted in dancing and music as well as archery and playing cards."[xlviii]

"As a result, she [Mary Queen of Scots] was popular with the common people but not the nobility; she played croquet, golfed, went for hunts and archery practice, sung, danced, and, in general, showed an admirable zest for life."[xlix]

Henry VIII and Family

Henry made a great showing of his skill as an archer in 1520, at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in his meeting with King Francis I of France. The target was a circle about a hand span in width and about 240 yards away.

"And right well did Henry, on that day, maintain the reputation of his countrymen. He repeatedly shot into the centre of the white, though the marks were erected at the extraordinary distance of twelve score yards apart. A simultaneous burst of admiration marked the delight and astonishment of the vast assembly who witnessed this fine display of skill and personal strength;"[l]

"Henry VIII. himself shot matches with his courtiers for what would now be considerable sums, and archery must in his reign have served as an opportunity for a very fair gamble. A few of the many entries relating to archery in his privy purse expenses are given, from which it will be seen that Anne Boleyn also patronized the sport:--"[li]

Not only was Henry an excellent shot, he also made laws to encourage the practice of archery and established the charter for the Fraternity of Saint George in 1537 for the express purpose of shooting all types of missile weapons. The members of this company were nobles.

"THE ROYAL CHAETEE OF INCORPOEATION GBANTED TO THE HONOUEABLE AETILLEEY COMPANY BY HENEY VIII., 25th AUGUST, 1537, UNDEE THE TITLE OF THE FRATEENITY OE GUILD OF ST. GEOEGE. A Grant to Henry th'Eight &c To all Judges, Justices, Maires, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables and other or Officers Artillery. Ministres and Subgiettes, aswell wt in the liberties as w'out, thies our Lres heryng or seyng, Gretyng. We late you witt that of or grace especiall certein science and mere mocion we Have graunted and licenced, And by theis Pnts Doo graunte and licence for us & or heyres, asmoche as in us is, unto our trusty and welbiloved Srvants & Subgiettes Sr Cristofer Morres, Knight, Maister of or Ordenances, Anthony Knevett and Peter Mewtes, Gentlemen of or Preve Chambre, Overseers of the Fraternitie or Guylde of Saint George; And that they and every of them shalbe Ovrseers of the Science of Artillary, that is to witt, for Longe Bowes, Crosbowes and Handgonnes, &c. whiche Sr Christofer Morres, Cornelis Jhonson, Anthony Antony and Henry Johnson that they and evry of them shall be Maisters and Eulers of the saide Science of Artillary, as afore is rehersed, for Long- bowes, Crosbowes and Handgonnes;"* [lii]

Prince Arthur Tudor

Henry's older brother Arthur was a noted archer.

"..., Prince Arthur Tudor, along with his companions, took to the activity with enthusiasm and shot "the game" regularly. The prince was well known for his enjoyment of shooting, and he proved to be an excellent archer; so competent was he, in fact, that it became customary to say of a good bowman that he "shot like Arthur". In this regard he followed his father, Henry VII, who was no mean archer himself, and it was perhaps the king's skill that fueled the enthusiasm of his two sons." [liii]

Edward VI

Henry's children, both Edward and Elizabeth, were also skilled archers. Roger Ascham, author of "Toxiphilus" was tutor to both of them

"In 1548 he was appointed reader to Princess Elizabeth, and probably the skill of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth with the bow was due to his instruction. Edward VI. seems to have been fond of archery, and from entries in his diary we find that he frequently saw his guards shoot, and himself contended with his courtiers;



(Above) Queen Elizabeth I at the end of the hunt and the "breaking" of the deer. "the Booke of Hunting" by Turbervile, 1576. (Public domain)

and he mentions that on one occasion M. le Mareschal St. Andre came to see him shoot, quite as if it was (which it may have been) a sight worth seeing." [liv]

Elizabeth I

Queen Elizabeth learned archery at an early age and continued shooting into her late sixties.

"Queen Elizabeth was, according to the Veel MS. a good shot, as it says she 'was so good an Archer that her side was not the weaker at the Butts,' and she is also said to have organized a corps of archers among the ladies of her Court." [lv]

"In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a grand Archery meeting was held at York, which was graced by the presence of the principal nobility and gentry of the kingdom, though not of "the Virgin Queen." This year [1582], there was a great shooting at York, by the Earls of Cumberland and Essex, whereat was two great ambassadors of Russia. Alderman Maltby (who was Lord Mayor of the city in the following year) was one of the choice Archers." [lvi]



Reports of the time indicate that the Queen, until she was sixty-seven, hunted several times a week, sometimes shooting several deer with her crossbow.

Companies of Liege Bowmen of the Queen

"After the destruction of the Spanish armada, fears being entertained lest the king of Spain should, out of revenge, send an emissary to attempt the life of queen Elizabeth, a number of noblemen of the court formed themselves into a bodyguard, for the protection of her person, and under the denomination of the "Companies of liege Bowmen of the Queen," had many privileges conferred upon them. The earl of Leicester was captain of this company, which was distinguished by the splendour of its uniform and accoutrements."[vii]

It is interesting to note that this English company was reported to be armed with crossbows rather than longbows.

Conclusion

The above information is only a small sample of what exists supporting the idea that nobles frequently used archery for both the hunt and for sport. I was limited to what had either been written in or translated into English. There is even more to be found in other languages. Since I did not want the length of this article to become excessive, I have only included some of what I found.

There can be no question that hunting was one of the greatest interests, if not the greatest, of medieval nobility of all degrees. It served both a social and military training purpose. It even became with some, an overriding obsession. It is clear that due to their passion for hunting, that nobles of all

(Left) Ausiàs March. 1400-1459. Knight and poet from Valencia, Spain. Note the recurved bow and hunting arrows. Painted by Jaume Barco Escrivva. (Public domain)

degrees utilized archery from the early Middle Ages to the Renaissance. From the early years of Byzantium to the court of Elizabeth I, skill in archery was considered an important attribute of the nobility. Writers and religious leaders encouraged it as a requirement for the accomplished noble. Moreover, by the time of the Renaissance the idea of physical health and ability became part of the reason for its practice.
There is regular mention of the skills that were taught to the youth including archery as one of the basic and important abilities for noble youth as well as adults. In order to develop skill with the bow for the hunt, it was necessary to frequently practice. These practices are sometimes documented in the daily household accounts of kings indicating the amounts of money both received by the king for wining a match or the money paid out for his losing. There are also records of dukes winning crossbow major competitions.

There is no question that when the writings and images of the period are studied, that nobles of all degrees from kings and dukes down to knights and squires and even the clergy used archery for the hunt as well as for sport. The current research into medieval hunting also strongly supports this idea. The fact that noble women also took part in this activity, even to the point of open competitions with men, is notable. In a time of paternalistic dominance, women could and did achieve some equality with men by their ability with the bow and even exceeding men in levels of skill.

Archery guilds and fraternal organizations as well as Royally chartered groups add to cross class fraternization and social mixing, thus continuing the social changes brought forward by the fall of the feudal system. In the face of this evidence, assertions that the bow or crossbow was merely a 'peasant' weapon are completely without foundation. The skill and the activity of archery, be it for hunting, sport, or military use, broke barriers between social groups, and even genders, for the love of the use of the bow and crossbow.

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Society Seasonal Archery Challenge (SSAC)



Fall SSAC: Falling Leaves

Rules

A shoot inspired by the leaves falling outside my windows. The spirit of this shoot is to move your aim point with each and every arrow.

Please read the SSAC General Rules, as these apply to all SSAC shoots. Below are the additional rules for this specific shoot.

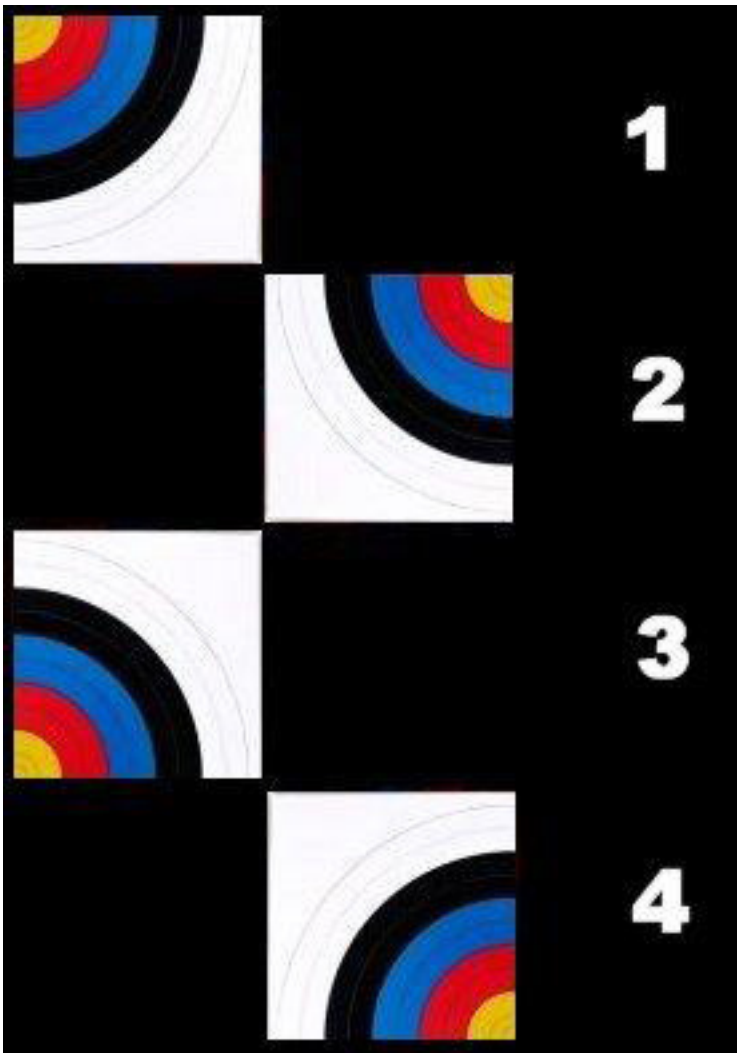
Shoot Begins
September 1, 2016

Shoot Ends
November 30, 2016

Scores must be Submitted by:
December 7, 2016
and within 30 days of being shot.

Target

The target is based on a 40cm FITA which has been cut into quarters, each quarter representing a leaf. The leaves are then mounted on a large piece of cardboard as shown below and numbered such that the numbers are easy to read from the shooting line. The leaves should be spaced about 1/2" from each other. The background cardboard must not be white so that it is easy to see the square leaves. And yes the leaves are all pointed so the highest points are surrounded by the zero, with the risk comes the reward (or not). If your local target backstop can not handle the vertical nature of this target you may turn it horizontal as needed.



Ends

There are two ends. Both ends are shot from 25 yards.

For the Stationary end the leaves are still attached to the tree, you are just picking leaves and shooting them. You have 8 arrows untimed, however you must aim at each leaf in order with each successive arrow, first arrow shot at #1, second arrows shot at #2, start over at the top with your fifth arrow shot at #1.

For the Falling end the leaves are now falling, you must shoot them before they hit the ground. You may have a maximum of 12 arrows in your quiver to start. You will have 5 seconds to shoot at each leaf in order, twice though. The marshal will call the time as follows(called on each second): Archers make ready, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, Loose, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, HOLD! Archers may only shoot at the leaf being called, and may start with one of their 12 arrows on the string.

Scoring

Scoring is almost the same as if the target where whole, yellow - 5, red - 4, blue - 3, black - 2, all of the white (outside the rings as well) - 1, background - 0. While the archer must make every attempt to aim at and hit the correct leaf with each arrow, should they get so lucky as to hit another leaf the arrow will still score normally. As the spirit of this shoot is to "move you aim point with each and every arrow" archers found to be taking advantage of this last rule and not attempting to switch their aim should have their entire score disqualified. (I.E. play nice and have fun!!)

A printable scoresheet has been provided by Thomas of Salisbury here: https://scores-sca.org/public/file.php?FID=13

This shoot was suggested by: Jonathas Reinisch



Starting with the Spring 2015 SSAC, Sir Jon Fitz-Rauf will be giving an archery coin to the top five archers in the each of the five divisions as a token of their skill in the SSAC. The divisions are period handbow, period crossbow, open handbow, open crossbow, and youth.

The coins were a gift to Sir Jon from the Moneyers Guild of An Tir. The dies were cut by Magister Arion the Wanderer, OGGS. The inscription lettering style is circa late 1200`s - early 1300`s. It reads: SIR.JON.FITZRAVF on the bust side and TRVE.HEART.TRVE.AIM on the reverse, which means "TRUE HEART/TRUE AIM". The coin is modeled after the French gros tournois/ English groat. It is 25 mm diameter x 0.7 mm and is 3% silver / 97% tin pewter.

To receive a coin, you must be one of the top five in any of the divisions, and you must send Sir Jon a self-addressed stamped (49 cents) business size envelope by US mail within fourty-five days of the end of each seasons' contest. His mailing address is: John R Edgerton, 7662 Wells Ave. Newark, CA 94560-3530. Please include your Scadian name and division.

Society Seasonal Archery Challenge (SSAC)





SUMMER SSAC RESULTS

This shoot is based on a Tibetan traditional shoot. Unlike the five-ring archery targets popular in the Olympic Games and other international contests, the traditional Tibetan triangle target, about 80 cm high and with a bottom width of 70 cm, is a mound of dirt. A small wooden stick, called *Jiama* in Tibetann (which originally means "scale"), is put in the middle of the target. According to the Tibetan competition rules, whoever shoots an arrow to the top of the stick wins. The Tibetans shoot this at 60 meters.

The triangle target is of the same area as a 60 cm FITA five-ring target. As the target narrows from bottom to top, shooting the top of the wooden stick will be very difficult.

What else makes the Tibetan archery unique, is that contestants are allowed to harass their rivals. "You may roar to the ears of your rival, pat his shoulder before the bow is drawn to its full extent and boo him. The real winners are those who can keep their inner peace amid distractions to shoot the target accurately. That is because on the battlefields only those who stay calm can survive. We will give them a thumbs-up!" according to a Tibetan archer named Yangge.

The target is divided into 10 scoring sequentially numbered scoring sections, with 1 point assigned to the base and 10 points assigned to the apex of the triangle. Arrows touching a line get the higher score.

PERIOD HANDBOW

Rank	Name	Kingdom	Group	Score
1	Alaricus Simmonds	An Tir	Dragon`s Laire	38.0
2	Ivarr	Middle	Altenberg	27.0
3	Adam of the Wood	Avacal	Myrgan Wood	26.0
4	Nicholas Wolf	Ansteorra	Shadowlands	24.0
5	Jon Thomme de Claydon	Caid	Lyondemere	24.0
6	Jack of Airedale	Caid	Lyondemere	16.0
7	Kezia von Holzenhaus	Calontir	Lonely Tower	21.0
8	Omelan	East	Dragonship Haven	13.0
9	Sigmund Spelmann	Lochac	Politarchopolis	20.0
10	Wintherus Alban	Lochac	Politarchopolis	19.0

PERIOD CROSSBOW

Rank	Name	Kingdom	Group	Score
1	Forester Cirion the Left Handed	Middle	Northwoods	56.0
2	Tymme Lytefelow	An Tir	Wyewood	44.0
3	Dolan Madoc	Calontir	Lonely Tower	44.0
4	Michael de Lundi	Calontir	Lonely Tower	40.0
5	Truetvin Inglefinger	Calontir	Loch Bheathrock	38.0
6	Antonivs	Middle	Cleftlands	33.0
7	John de Percy	An Tir	Wyewood	33.0
8	Kaitlyn McKenna	Ansteorra	Shadowlands	29.0
9	Avine de Hert	An Tir	Wyewood	28.0
10	Sebastian Kuhnbar von Dreihugel	Middle	Andelcrag	27.0

OPEN HANDBOW

Rank	Name	Kingdom	Group	Score
1	Osric Fletcher	An Tir	Montengarde	49.0
2	David St. Rose	West	Caldarium	45.0
3	Jon Thomme de Claydon	Caid	Lyondemere	44.0
4	Winfred of Heatherwyne	Caid	Lyondemere	43.0
5	Arion the Wanderer	An Tir	Dragon`s Laire	40.0
6	Gwynedd Cole	Middle	Cleftlands	39.0
7	Muldonny McVriw	Middle	Eastwatch	37.0
8	Loegaire (Loric) mac Lochlainn	An Tir	Dragon`s Laire	35.0
9	Paul Stoddard	Caid	Starkhafn	35.0
10	Michael of Fox Wood	West	Caldarium	34.0

OPEN CROSSBOW

Rank	Name	Kingdom	Group	Score
1	Forester Cirion the Left Handed	Middle	Northwoods	54.0
2	Gladius the Alchemist	Middle	Cleftlands	48.0
3	Tymme Lytefelow	An Tir	Wyewood	43.0
4	Evrard de Valogne	An Tir	Wyewood	43.0
5	Dolan Madoc	Calontir	Lonely Tower	42.0
6	Tarmach	Middle	Cleftlands	40.0
7	John de Percy	An Tir	Wyewood	30.0
8	Avine de Hert	An Tir	Wyewood	29.0
9	Ligessac d`Isigny	Middle	Stormvale	24.0
10	Plachoya Sobaka	Ansteorra	Shadowlands	23.0

YOUTH

Rank	Name	Kingdom	Group	Score
1	Summer of Starkhafn	Caid	Starkhafn	8.0
2	Keira St. Rose	West	Caldarium	6.0
3	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-

Announcements

Greetings to the Archers of the SCA.

This is to inform you that *Lorenzo il Confuso*, the Keeper of the Inter-Kingdom Archery Competition is stepping down after sixteen years of running the IKAC and IKCAC. We should thank him for his time and effort that he has put into this Society wide archery competition that has been in existence for almost forty years now.

I, *Sir Jon FitzRauf*, as the originator of the IKAC and IKCAC and as Keeper for the first twenty years have decided that the next keeper of the IKAC and IKCAC will be *Earl Mika Longbow* of the Outlands, who I believe will do an excellent job of running the IKAC and IKCAC and keep the scores updated and current on the SCA scores site.

I, *Earl Mika Longbow*, having shot the IKAC for many of those years look forward to keeping it running smoothly for many years to come. Beside myself, I will be adding two scorekeepers; each will have a set of kingdoms they will be responsible for. This will aid in getting scores posted promptly, and if life happens, we have a system in hand to handle that and keep things running on an even keel.

You may contact Earl Mika at: ikac@scores-sca.org

SCA Scores Site

What does your archery experience history look like? Do you realize how far you've come from the first time you picked up a bow and attempted to hit that elusive target down range?

Submitting scores, the duty and privilege of Target Archery and Thrown Weapons marshals, keeps getting easier and more practical with scores-SCA.org.

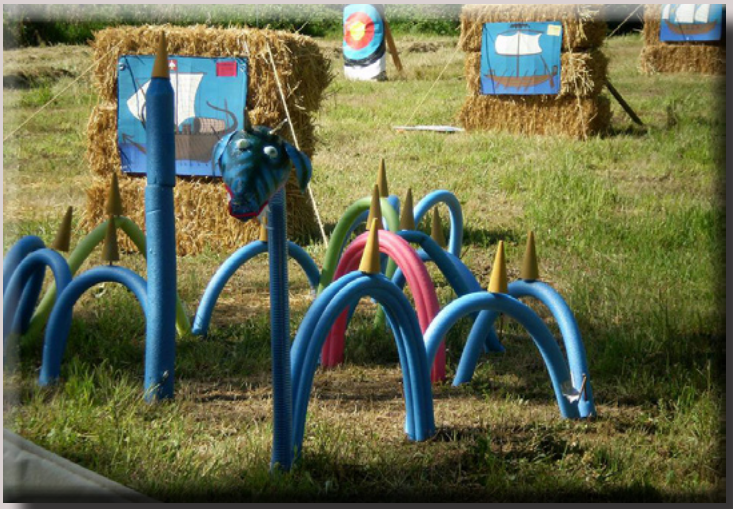
Swifter than a flying arrow! The wait time between shooting a score and seeing it officially recorded used to be weeks, or even months. Now, it's just a click away! Not only does the site allow marshals to submit data swiftly and verify its transfer into the system immediately, scores can even be submitted on the range with a mobile device, completely eliminating the need for paper scoresheets. Every marshal is welcome to an account, and each Kingdom sets their own requirements. Select your Kingdom's page on the site for more information. All Kingdoms are welcome to a Realm Page. Of the Twenty Kingdoms, Eighteen are already using the site, it will be Nineteen by the end of the Scadian year. If you're a marshal in that lone Kingdom, you can still apply for an account to submit scores to the Inter-Kingdom shoots.

More proof than plate! Triple backup systems protect the data entered, and the myriad of options for sorting out the data are phenomenal for both local and Kingdom marshals. Are you interested in how many archers in your Kingdom shot this year? How about in neighboring Kingdoms, or just in your local branch? How did the rain or that sweltering hot day affect your archers? Who had the best score at a certain distance or submitted the most scores? These are only a few of the options available to marshals, in the 'Fun Stats' section for each shoot. Use the information for record keeping, interest building, or just bragging rights! The newest data option is a current numbers report on active archers and available marshals broken down into usable data for reporting quarterly and to Society. It



does not reflect the entire community yet, as its numbers are taken from scores submitted. You can help by encouraging everyone to submit at least one score at least once a quarter in at least one scoring competition. The report may be found at: https://scores-sca.org/earl/report_activity_event.php

Submitting a score at every practice/event you attend gives a great overview of changing skill levels over time. Each time you hit the range submit your best score of the day regardless of whether it is a "good" score or not, as a record of your progress and to encourage others with the visible activity. Looking back at your



own history can give your current skill level a better feel than your last shot, but only if it's there to look at!

Able to submit scores to multiple competitions with a single click! While the shooting may vary widely between competition styles, submitting the scores is similar, which provides simplicity and ease of use for marshals. The following score types are all submitted using scores-SCA.org. With an account you have access to them all.

Submitting your Inter Kingdom Archery Competition – IKAC scores will show off your Kingdom's prowess among the Realms. Your Kingdom may allow you to pull out the Royal Rounds from it, so you only have to submit the score once for both!

Your Kingdom's Royal Rounds are a great way to encourage newcomer participation and show off the improving skill of those who are working their way to scores they never thought possible. Anyone entered in the database can search for their 'SCA name' and see on their own personal page what shoots and scores have been recorded for them. Links allow them to see themselves in any competition they have participated in.

The Society Seasonal Archery Challenge - SSAC changes, you guessed it, seasonally. It gives variety to standardized shooting, allowing competition among far flung ranges. Anyone is welcome to submit a competition for voting, and anyone can vote for the competition they want to see shot that season! You can vote for the next SSAC in either the SCA Target Archery Facebook group or the SCA Archery Yahoo group. Lists of new shoots, rules for current shoots and submitting scores to the SSAC all happen in the realm of Quivers and Quarrels on scores-SCA.org.

Event Shoots and the Grand Archery Tournament – GAT. Event Shoots give the Archery Marshal in Charge a way to show off what happened on their range and the skill and participation of their shooters at unique tournaments. When meeting the requirements, the Event Shoot can be submitted as a GAT. The lists of the Grand Archery Tournament combine scores from any GAT, the SSAC, and the IKAC over a five-year period, giving weight to both proficiency and participation. Are YOU and your archers on the list? Are you listed with Handbows, Crossbows, or Both? How is your Kingdom showing? Yet another incentive to shoot more arrows! Event shoots are submitted through your own Kingdom on Scores-SCA.org but the 'Grand Archery Tournament' lists are also hosted by Quivers and Quarrels. Any archer can find themselves in the list by clicking the link at the bottom of their own personal scores page.

"We had such a fun time at the Archery Range!" is a frequent quote by both newcomers and longtime archers. Now you can log those 'fun' times and who's having them by submitting a practice/event attendance even for those who didn't score but came and shot. Submitting all the scores and attendees for your local group or event shows off what might otherwise not be seen - the real numbers of our community. It allows reporting activity from your local group to be visible and make a difference through your Kingdom, into the Society, and beyond!

Shoot, Score, it's the Archery Way! Target Archery Marshals have an excellent set of tools available to them on scores-SCA.org for submitting scores in multiple competitions with ease and swiftness. Visible competition lists, easily perusable histories and useful record sources of the site are of benefit to both marshal and archer alike. As one new archer said, "Cool! Now I can rightfully say 'I am an internationally ranked archer!' With archers submitting Inter-Kingdom scores from Germany to Australia, and all of North America in-between, we have a widespread community which is becoming more visible to any who look at scores-SCA.org!

Visit the Scores Site Homepage https://scores-sca.org/home/ for a quick introduction to the site. To learn more about the history of scores-SCA.org and its creator Meister Jonathas of Atlantia, as well as with how different Kingdoms are using it, visit the Scores Site home page and select the Disclaimer and Copyright information at the bottom of the page.

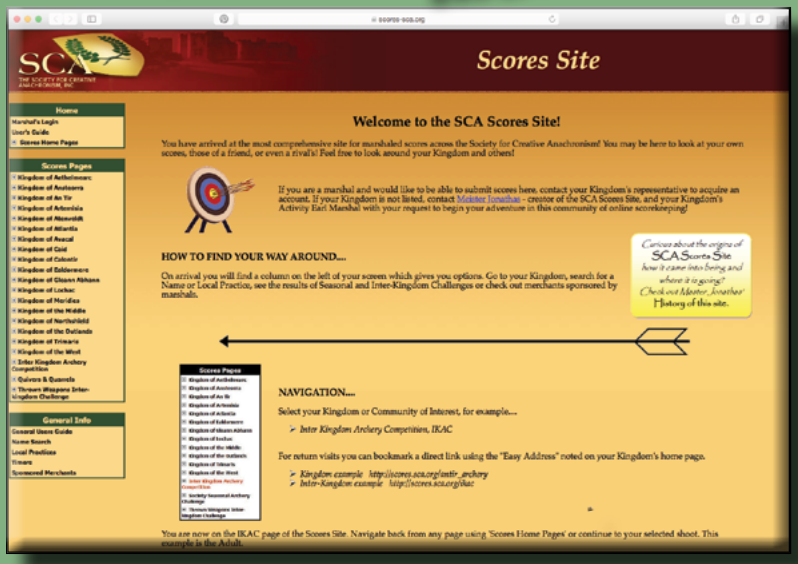
If you have more questions, contact your Kingdom representative listed on the Scores site for a detailed 'how to' guide with step by step directions for marshals and those wanting to know what's available. You can also send to Dame Johanna, Archos Trewpeny of An Tir at johannatrueshot@gmail.com for a copy.

Submitted by: *Dame Johanna, Archos Trewpeny*
Photos: *Lady Gabrielle D'Arci*

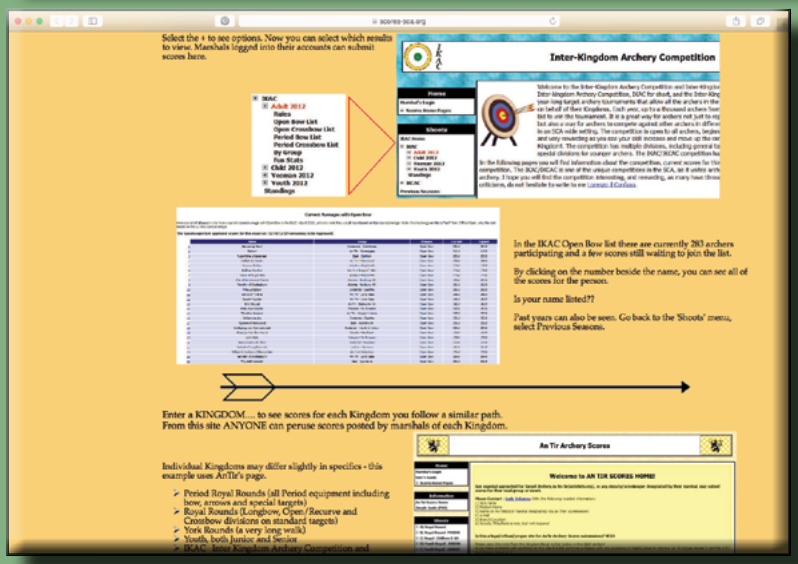
Did you know?

...that you can look up your scores?

...and anyone else's scores too?

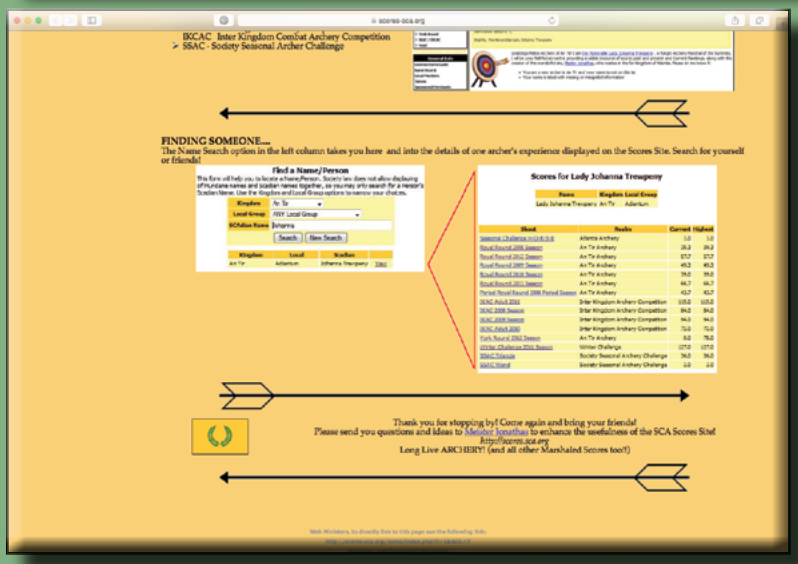


Go to https://scores-sca.org/ and select your community of interest (either your Kingdom or interkingdom competition).



If you have selected a Kingdom, then select either "archery" or "thrown weapons" next.

The content of Kingdom scores pages may vary, but you can navigate to a variety of Kingdom information using the menu on the left side of the home page.



You can also look up a specific person!

Check it out!

Local Archery Practices

Editor's Note: This list is a work in progress. Please send your submissions and updates for local practices to qqchronicler@gmail.com, or contact me via the Quivers & Quarrels Facebook group. Quivers & Quarrels is only published quarterly, so it is highly recommended to include contact or web information along with a brief description of your archery practice arrangements. YIS, THL Sayako

Ansteorra

Northkeep

Missile practice scheduled every Sunday from noon until whenever people go home.

9737 W 61st Street S, Sapulpa, OK.74066
(918) 200-5584
Calling first is a good idea, as I may be gone to an event.

Random cook out / pot lucks. Thrown weapons practice from noon till 2pm. Children's archery practice from 1pm till 2:15pm. Adult archery practice from 2:30pm till people go home.

Submitted by Arthur Blackmoon, Baronial Missile Marshal - Barony of NorthKeep.

Cancellations: For major regional archery events and if the temperature is below 40 degrees.

An Tir

Barony of Dragon's Laire
(Kitsap County Area, WA)
Winter Archery Practice is held at the VFW Hall in Silverdale, weather and light permitting, on Wednesdays from 5-7 pm. Any questions please contact the Chief Archer, Lady Kloe of Thira, or a Deputy Chief Archer for more information.

For more information about the archery newcomers program and for updated information about practices throughout the seasons, please visit www.dragonslaire.org

Barony of Three Mountains
(Portland, OR Area)
The Barony of Three Mountains is pleased to host archery practice every Wednesday from 6:30 PM to 8:30 PM at:

Trackers Earth
4617 SE Milwaukie Avenue
Portland, OR 97202

This is an indoor 40 yard heated range. Contact Archos Andrew Stiubhard (Baronial Archer) at archer3m@yahoo.com, or Archos Eobhan Dunbar at eobhan.dunbar@gmail.com for more information.

Barony of Wyewood
By Ikea in Renton, WA. Saturday 10am-1pm, Wed will be 4:30pm-7:30pm.
Please contact t_a_geyer@yahoo.com for more information.

Wyewood also has a Yahoo group for announcing whether practice is on or cancelled, and that is "wyewood_archery".

Tymme "Prodkiller" Lytefelow
Chief Archer, Barony of Wyewood
Arcuarius to HL Evrard de Valogne, OGGS

Summits (Principality of An Tir)

Shire of Glyn Dwfn
Archery, thrown weapons, and At'latl practices are currently the second and fourth Sundays of each month from 1pm to dusk in Shady Cove, OR. In inclement weather, we do equipment repairs and construction. As darkness falls we have a potluck dinner and socialize. Check Glyn Dwfn's website at http://glyndwfn.antir.sca.org/ for address or more information.

Atenveldt

Baronies of Sundragon and Atenveldt
The baronies practice together on Sundays at El Oso Park. This is for royal rounds and tournaments only at this time for target archery. October thru April 9 AM and May thru September 7 AM

Atlantia

A list of practices for the Kingdom of Atlantia (Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia) can be found at http://scores-sca.org/public/practices.php?R=2&

Avacal

Barony of Montengard
(Calgary, Alberta)
Archery practice is held at the Calgary Archery Centre 4855 47 St. SE Calgary, AB.

This is an indoor range space with multi distance ranges, 3d course and pro shop.

The SCA hosts practices Tuesday and Friday evenings from 6:30 - 9 pm.

capt.archers@montengarde.org
www.montengarde.org

Caid

Altavia
1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday of every month at Woodley Park 11:30am-3:30pm

Angels
See webpage at http://www.sca-angels.org/, or contact Lady Rayne Archer of Annan at raynearcherofannan@gmail.com.

Calafia
Sundays from 10:00 am to noon, and on Tuesdays and Thursdays at UCSD Thornton Hospital from 5:30pm to 7:00pm

Dreiburgen
1st and 3rd Sundays, 10am at House Montrose in Pedley, 2nd and 4th Sunday at Paganus and Rekon's

Dun Or
Unofficial practices Mondays, 6:30-8:00pm at H&W Archery on Trevor St. in Lancaster and last Sunday of the month at 2:00 in Littlerock

Gyldenholt
Target Archery Practices are weekly on Sunday from 10:30 am to 12:30 pm at the Santiago Park Archery Range in Santa Ana, CA. Contact the Gyldenholt Captain of Archers at archery@sca-caid.org.

Lyondemere
El Dorado Park (north of Spring Street), Long Beach 7550 E Spring St, Long Beach, CA, 90815 - Sundays from 1-5; and Thursday nights from 7-9 PM at Rancho park in Cheviot Hills.

Naevehjem
At Baldwin's keep, a private residence. For more info contact jotl2008@wildblue.net

Nordwache
No Info

Starkhafn
Clark County Archery Range (6800 E. Russell, Las Vegas, NV 89112) located behind Sam Boyd Stadium/Old Silver Bowl Park. Tuesday: 6:00pm until 7:30pm (or dark) Saturday: 10:00am until noon.
Western Seas

Shire of Al-Sahid
Same as Dreiburgen

Shire of Carrweg Wen
On Hold

Shire of Darach
No Archery Practice

Glenn Abhann

Shire of Pilgrims Fount
Archery and thrown weapons every 1st and 3rd Sunday from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. at Cedar glades Park in Hot Springs Arkansas. (Weather permitting) Loaner gear is available and ALL are welcome!

We also have archery only practice indoors every 2nd and 4th Monday at One Refuge church at 1700 Albert Pike road in Hot

Springs Arkansas from 6:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. Loaner gear is available and ALL are welcome.

Contact us on Facebook (Shire of Pilgrims Fount/ SCA), or contact Kyle Schabel at pinniped@live.com

Lochac

Barony of Southron Gaard

Weekly practices from 2pm to 4pm every Sunday, weather permitting, on the back field of Kirkwood Intermediate.

Submitted by Darayavaush Ah.r'r. Captain of Archer for Southron Gaard and current Baronial Archery Champion, MKA Damon Daines

Meridies

Barony of Thor's Mountain
(Knoxville, TN)

The Barony of Thor's Mountain holds its practices on the 2nd and 4th Sundays, 3:30pm to 5:30pm, with reservations (no practices on weekends with Kingdom-Level Events or TM events. We post updates on our website calendar.)

Midrealm

Barony of Ayreton
(Chicago Area)

Wednesdays: 6:30PM, 7240 Madison Street, Forest Park
(708) 366-4864

Confirm with: Forester Lukas Mesmer Stoutmaker@hotmail.com

Barony of Cynnabar
(Ann Arbor, Michigan)

"Official Archery Practice in the Barony of Cynnabar is held Sundays from 2-4pm, weather permitting, at the archery range of The Honorable Lord Forester Dillon ap Dillon.

More information regarding archery in the Barony of Cynnabar can be found at our Website: http://www.cynnabar.org/archery

For all questions regarding practice dates, times, and the location of the official Baronial archery range, please contact Lady Godaeth se Wisfaest, GM, archery@cynnabar.org

Barony of Cleftlands
(Cleveland/Cuyahoga County, Ohio)

The Cleftlands is instituting two new weekly archery practices. A West side practice on Monday evenings at the Cleveland Metroparks Albion Woods archery range. I'll be out there starting at 5:00pm. We plan to shoot until dark. If loaner equipment is needed, I can bring it is if I am notified by no later than 3:00pm. An East side Tuesday evening archery practice will begin on April 21st at 5:00pm. This will take place in the back yard of Lisa Heller at 411 Douglas Blvd, Richmond Heights 44143. It will also run until dark. Loaner equipment will be stored on site, so no advance notice will be required. There will be no charge for either practice, but donations will be accepted to cover the equipment costs. These practices will continue until Autumn when the days are too short to allow us to shoot outdoors in the evening. At the date we'll return to shooting in the indoor arena in Russel.

Barony of Flaming Gryphon

Archery practice at Wildlife District 5 at 1076 Old Springfield Pike in Xenia, OH. As of November, indoors.

The Shire of Eastwatch
(Cleveland Ohio area)

The Shire of Eastwatch has archery practice every Sunday from 4:00 to 7:00 p.m. at Free Spirit Farm located at 13987 Watt Road, Novelty, Ohio 44072.
If people would like to contact us about attending, they can email me at whgkingstone@ameritech.net or they can call me at (216) 246-0085.

Our practices sessions are announced on the Facebook Pages for Eastwatch, Barony of the Cleftlands, March of Gwyntarian, Northern Oaken Archery, as well as the Eastwatch Yahoo group page. Besides archery, horseback riding is also available at Free Spirit Farm .

Shire of Mnynydd Seren
(Bloomington, IN)

When: 2:00 P.M. every Saturday
Where: Shire of Mnynydd Seren
5501 South Rogers St, Bloomington Indiana
Contact: Eogan - Baiorofred@gmail.com

Cancellations: For major regional archery events and if the temperature is below 40 degrees.

Barony of Sternfeld
(Indianapolis, IN)

Wednesday evenings 7:00 to 9:00 PM at Yurts of America, 4375 Sellers Street, Indianapolis, IN 46226.

Outdoor practices will be announced on the Sternfeld Facebook page and on the Yahoo group page. Come have some fun!

Trimaris

Barony of Darkwater
(Orange, Osceola, Seminole, and Lake Counties)

When: Darkwater archery practice
Where: 8545 Treasure Island rd Leesburg, FL 34788
Address: 8545 Treasure Island Rd Leesburg, FL, 34788
Contact: Ld Willaum of Willowbrook 352-326-0083

Notes: Practices are the second and last Sunday of the month. We do a potluck after practice if you wish to attend you are more than welcome to join in. We do ask that you bring a little something to add to the meal.

Barony of Marcaster
(Pinellas County, Florida)

All practices are Camp Soule, 2201 Soule Rd., Clearwater, FL 33759
Some loaner gear is available for folks who wish to try out the sport.

Honorable Lord Gavin Kyncade
Marcaster Archery & Thrown Weapons Ranger
gavin.kinkade@yahoo.com

Barony of Oldenfeld
(Tallahassee, Gadsden, Wakulla)

When: Oldenfeld Archery Practice
Where: Ox Bottom Hollow
Address: 2020 Ox Bottom Road Tallahassee, FL 32312
Contact: Jay or Jancie Ter Louw (850) 668-3807

Notes: We will practice at 3 p.m. on any Sunday that does not have an SCA event or mundane schedule conflict. Please call or email to confirm the actual dates of practices.

Canton of Peregrine Springs
(Seminole County)

When: Darkwater East Archery Practices
Where: Springdale Farms, Longwood FL
Address: Bay Meadow Lane Longwood, FL 32750
Contact: Bennett Redstone (407) 456-0077

Notes: First, third, and (optionally) fifth Sunday of the month. No practices the Sunday of a Kingdom event. Check postings on Trimaris-Archers board on Yahoo for cancellations.

Shire of Southkeep
(Miami-Dade County/Florida Keys)

When: Every Other Sunday @ 1:00pm
Where: Homestead
Address: 20420 SW 319th Street Homestead, FL 33030
Contact: Cian mac Cullough (305) 213-3732

Notes: We practice every other Sunday (weather permitting), provided there are no events or modern conflicts. There may occasionally be additional practices scheduled, depending on availability of a ranger. Please call or e-mail to confirm, or check Facebook. There are usually other activities going on for those who don`t want to shoot. Practices are potluck, and we ask that you do bring something to contribute if you can. However, if for some reason you cannot, please don`t let that stop you from coming

Shire of Trysel
(Ft. Myers)

When: Sunday @ 2:00pm
Where: Fort DeNaud Archery Range
Address: 506 Trader Road LaBelle, FL 33935
Contact: Juliana Strangewayes (239) 839-8333

Notes: All are welcome. We will practice on Sundays unless an event or mundane scheduling conflict arises. Please contact by phone or email to confirm and avoid disappointment.

West Kingdom

Barony of Eskalya
(Anchorage, Alaska)

We usually hold practice Sundays at 2pm at the public range in Kincaid Park during the summer/fall.During the winter we occasionally visit an indoor range. This year we will also be going to the Northwest Archers classes (non-sca.) We will have to use their equipment, (compounds) but at least it will be free target time.

For more information, please contact Dawn Quick at c_textrix@yahoo.com

Province of the Golden Rivers
(Sacramento Area, California)

Target archery practice is held from 10 am to 1 pm, non-event Sundays at Creekwood Equestrian Park in Elverta, CA (Sacramento area). This is an outdoor range on a horse ranch.

In addition to IKAC, Royal Round, and Seasonal shoots, we have also thrown weapons and mounted archery available, depending on interest. Some loaner gear is on-hand, more in the works.
Archers of Golden Rivers have a Facebook Group for discussion of upcoming practices and other activities: https://www.facebook.com/groups/735450109809751/

For additional information, contact our Target Archery Marshal, Brigid O'Connor, email: arcmarshal@goldenrivers.westkingdom.org



Submission Deadlines

Winter 2016 Edition
November 30, 2016
(for publication in December 2016)

Spring 2017 Edition
February 28, 2017
(for publication March 2017)

Summer 2017 Edition
May 31, 2017
(for publication June 2017)

Fall 2017 Edition
August 31, 2017
(for publication in September 2017)

Submissions, including photographs and releases, are due by the submission deadlines above. Questions about submissions may be directed to the Chronicler, at qqchronicler@gmail.com.

Advertising in *Quivers & Quarrels* is not available at this time. Questions regarding advertising may be directed to the Chronicler, at qqchronicler@gmail.com.

Submission Guidelines

All submissions require releases.

Written submissions may be of any length. Very lengthy feature articles may be broken up over two or more editions.

Written submissions must be in .doc, .docx, .txt, or .indd format. PDF files may be acceptable, but are not recommended. No other typeset formats. Document formatting for style is optional. Submissions should be minimally formatted with headings so that sections are clear. Academic-style papers with references should be submitted in MLA or APA style with all appropriate citations. Footnotes will be reformatted into endnotes, and tables of content will be omitted.

Photographs and illustrations must be submitted separately as .jpg, .jpeg., .bmp., or .ai files, though they may also be included within the text of the article to indicate placement. Photographs and illustrations of a usable file size and resolution generally cannot be extracted from .doc, .docx, or .pdf files, so the original, full-size files are needed.

In-text photographs should be a minimum of 2048x1536 pixels at 300 dpi. Full-page or cover photographs should be a minimum of 2736x3648 pixels at 300 dpi. Sizes are approximate. Photos with a resolution of 150 dpi or less cannot be used.

Questions about submission guidelines may be directed to the Chronicler, at qqchronicler@gmail.com.