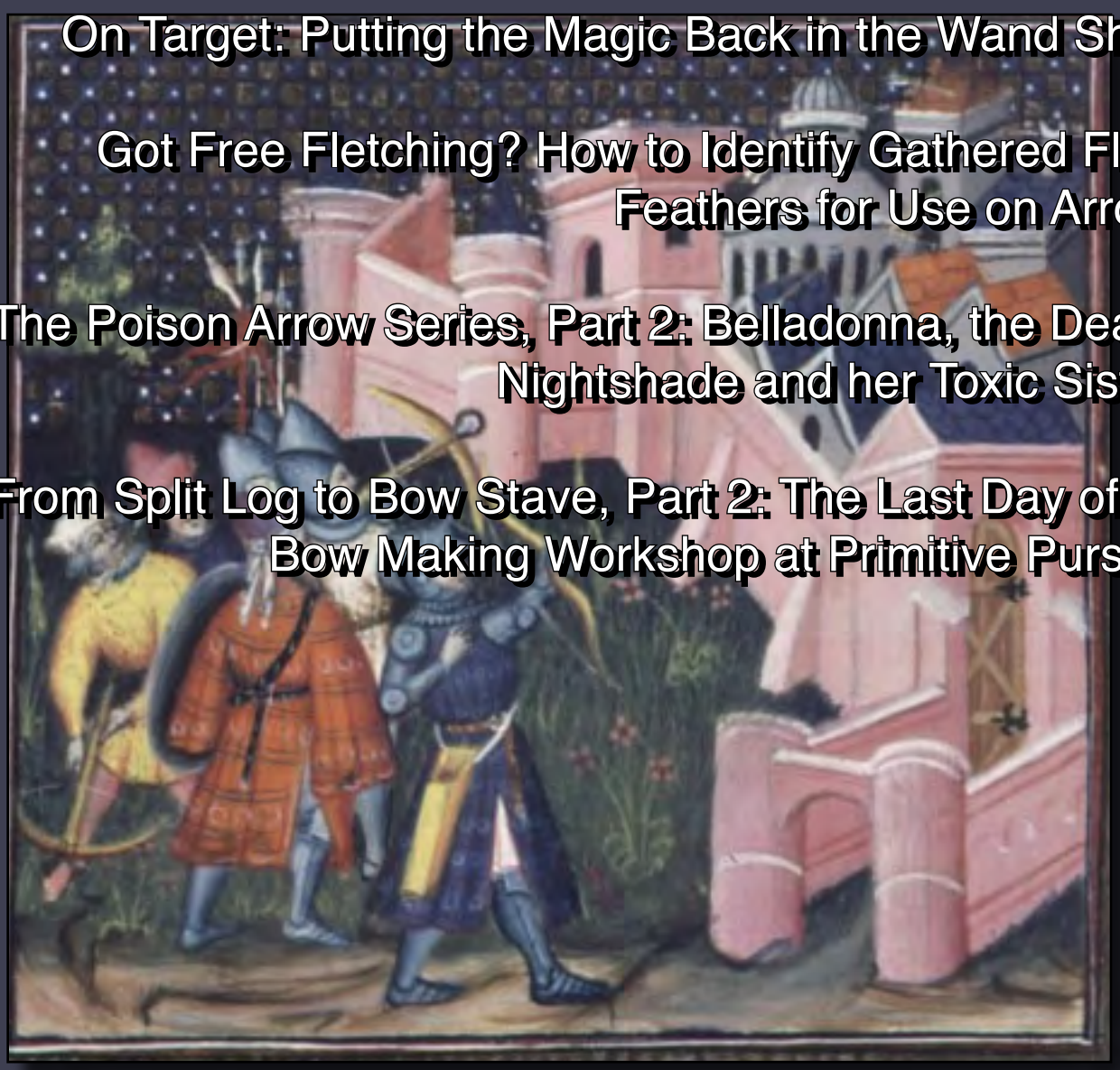
Winter SSAC Scores
Spring SSAC Rules

Quivers & Quarrels

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

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On Target: Putting the Magic Back in the Wand Shoot

Got Free Fletching? How to Identify Gathered Flight Feathers for Use on Arrows

The Poison Arrow Series, Part 2: Belladonna, the Deadly Nightshade and her Toxic Sisters

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Quivers & Quarrels

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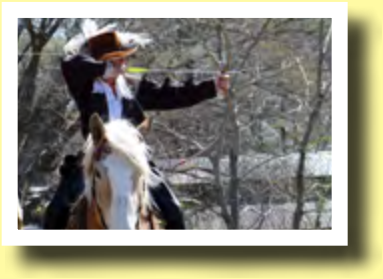


Photo credit: Viscountess Elashava bas Riva



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A New Season is Coming



Mighty Archers of the Known World,

Spring has been elusive here in An Tir. We have had precisely one beautiful day here in Dragon's Laire in recent weeks, and lots and lots (and lots and lots and lots) of rain. My household is starting to gear up for summer and the events that we plan to attend, so in spite of the wet, chilly, and uncooperative weather, I have summer on my mind already.

I have always thought of spring as a time of change, when the world reawakens from the hibernation of winter, and new possibilities come to life. I must apologize for the lateness of this issue, because with the renewal of spring has come a transition in my life when I close important old chapters, and begin important new ones. Major transitions can be overwhelming and taxing on those internal resources that we all draw from, and this transition certainly has taxed me. I am hopeful that my life will return to a more steady state soon, and that I can stay caught up with the stuff and obligations of life that I love, including Quivers & Quarrels.

In the spirit of new possibilities, as of the latest Board of Director's meeting, the ad hoc New Peerage Committee has finally been selected and its members notified. Congratulations to those who have been selected. I do not know who all of the committee members are. Of those I do know, we can look forward to our archery community and its interests having well-qualified, experienced, fair, and thorough representation throughout this process. For those who may not know, there is currently an active proposal before the Board of Directors to consider an omnibus martial peerage for all of the martial activities, including archery and combat archery, that presently do not have a direct path to peerage. This proposal was offered well over a year ago, and the BoD has been taking great care to handle this proposal and any policy changes effectively, applying the lessons learned from the creation and implementation of the Order of Defense for the rapier community. I am looking forward to the coming months as the committee begins its work.

Spring also reminds me that I have been derelict with my shooting, and I hate to admit that I have not picked up my bows all winter. It would seem to be past time for me to tidy up my little basement archery range, and get some range time in before I attend my first event with my household, or I may badly embarass myself. I am also very pleased to share that my household will again be hosting a few newcomers in our encampment. I intend to introduce them to our addictive sport, in addition to the Dream, and with luck, we will add some new names to our members before the summer is over.

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

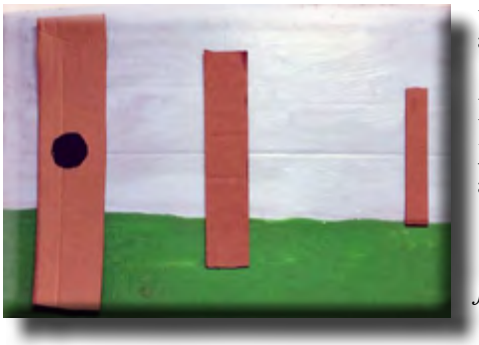
Putting the Magic Back in the Wand Shoot

In my 20+ years of experience, many of the archery ranges I've been on have had a wand shoot. The wand shoot is a very simple shoot; basically it is just sticking a quarterstaff in the ground and shooting at it till someone knocks it over. As simple as is sounds, it is one of the most fun and popular shoots around. This article will explain how to implement a wand shoot in order to add that special magic to any boring old range.



(Above) Wands made from wood grain duct tape. The example on the left has more strips of yellow tape to score near misses.

(Below) Wand shoot target with the illusion of varying distance between wands.



Today, to make the wand shoot easier and safer, the marshal takes some duct tape and puts it on a piece of cardboard. I prefer woodgrain duct tape; it serves very well. If a marshal has a less experienced group of archers, he'll put additional strips of duct tape on each side and score the near misses.

Next, I made a flat target with three different wands. You'll note that the first wand on the left is thicker and taller than the wand in the middle. The wand on the far right, you'll note, is at the very top of the grass so it looks like it's way off in the distance. Even though this target is placed at 20 yards, it provides an optical illusion that the wands are further down range. You will also note that I put a black dot on the biggest wind. This is meant to be a nest for an animal, and also makes a perfect bull's eye for a tiebreaker.

Lastly, I took a pool noodle and put some bends in it so it looks like a tree branch (remember, nothing in nature is perfectly straight or perfectly round). I added a little vine work from the $1 store and it looks like an average, everyday tree branch, once again using the wood grain duct tape.

(Right) Wand resembling a tree branch, made from a pool noodle and wood grain duct tape.



Now you know how to make the magic yourself, but if you'd rather come experience the magic without having to build the wand yourself, then I want you to know that I'll be running the novelty range at the Archery Muster being held at the castle of Their Excellencies, Earl Byron and Countess Ariella, on April 9. Can't make that one? A shame, but you'll have one more chance. For the first time, I will be marshaling archery at Blackstone Raid at the end of April. And you won't want to miss that shoot because the first prize at Blackstone will be a complete beginner's set up bow, arrows, quiver, arm guard, and glove.

This month's safety tip is a repeat: These will be novelty ranges, you'll be shooting at things you've never seen before, so be aware of all safety precautions and don't be afraid to ask questions of the marshals.

The Poison Arrow Series, Part 2
Belladonna the Deadly Nightshade and her Toxic Sisters

By: Gehrig Reimundson

In the first part of this series, I discussed the "gold and silver standard" of botanical arrow poison: white and black hellebore. In Part 2, I will be addressing a popularly-known toxic plant and a bit about her relatives, which while they are used as arrow and, notably, spear poisons, they are sort of the bottom of the barrel option, but still far better than nothing. I also hope to make the point that cultures that use arrow poisons embrace options in their arsenal, often just using whatever is at hand in sufficient quantity, and the research problems that this creates. I hope to add greater understanding of historical combat involving poisoned weapons as they were actually used and how they functioned.

Historical

The Plants

One of the most famous poisons of the western world is deadly nightshade, scientific name *Atropa belladonna*, often simply called "belladonna". *Belladonna* is Italian for "beautiful lady", after its popular Renaissance use as a cosmetic involving dropping juice into the eyes to dilate the pupils to appear more seductive. The name *Atropa* is derived from the Greek goddess Atropos, one of the "three fates". Atropos determined the death of mortals by cutting their life threads. *Atrpoa belladonna* is a member of the *Solanaceae* family, which hosts many other famous toxic plants including henbane, mandrake, and *Datura* called thorneapple, moonflower, or jimson weed. Some of these members of the *Solanaceae* family may have been used as an arrow or spear poison as well, though deadly nightshade seems the most prominent of this family for this purpose. This plant has a long history as both a poison and a medicine, even to this day. Part of what made it so ubiquitous was how common it was, native to Europe, North Africa, and Western Asia, and it is now distributed over much more of the world. It is so common that it is often considered an invasive weed, often growing in shady, moist locations with limestone rich soils.

These plants are poisonous in all parts, though people often think that the sweet tasting black berries are the most toxic. This is not so. As with most toxic plants, it is the root that holds the most poison (although jimsonweed/*Datura* seeds have the highest concentrations at 0.1mg/mg seed), however the berries are often the most dangerous part, as they are indeed sweet tasting, and thus tempting to eat, or easy to use to poison food or drink and not be caught via an offending taste. It takes as few as two to four berries to have a sufficient toxin level to kill a child, while it usually takes 10 to 20 to kill an adult. For perspective, ingesting a single leaf is often enough to kill an adult as well, although it is apparently possible to develop a resistance to the toxins in these plants. Indeed, while this work focuses primarily on the use of this plant family as an arrow and spear poison, *belladonna* in particular is one of the most famous and common sources of food and drink poisoning in Western history.

The Active Toxins

The primary toxins in these plants are the tropane alkaloids atropine, scopolamine/hyoscine, and hyoscyamine, with atropine being the primary toxin by weight of deadly nightshade, and most related plants. Atropine is considered incapacitating to a human target at about 10 to 20 mg per person (about 0.21 mg/kg), with an LD50 (lethal dose in 50% of the time) at about 453 mg per person (about 6.5 mg/kg) (Goodman E (2010). Ketchum J, Kirby R, ed. Historical Contributions to the Human Toxicology of Atropine. Eximdyne. p. 120). It is important to keep in mind that these figures are for oral application, but when such toxins are introduced straight into the blood stream, they can be up to ten times more effective, requiring ten times less toxin for similar efficacy. Atropine has also been found to be lethal at around 10 mg as well when injected (see following reference).







(Left top) Atropa Belladonna, Deadly Nightshade, with berries
(Left center) Datura, Thornapple, bloom and fruit
(Left bottom) Hyoscyamus niger, Henbane
Photos: Wikimedia creative commons.

With scopolamine, the lethal dose among humans is reported around two to four mg. (http://toxicology.ucsd.edu/Newsletters/CPCS%20Newsletter%20Anticholinergic%20Plants.pdf)

Regarding hysocymine, 6.6 mg/kg is considered super toxic to a human, with an LD50 of under 5mg/kg. (Gosselin, R.E., H.C. Hodge, R.P. Smith, and M.N. Gleason. Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products. 4th ed. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, 1976., p. II-157).

Despite the potential toxicity of the above substances, they have been used medically since we have records of medicinal plant usage, and probably predates even that. Even today, all three of the above compounds have been isolated for use as modern medicines. Indeed, for their many medical applications, both atropine and scopolamine are on the World Health Organization's list of essential medicines, which is a list of the most important medicines needed in a modern basic healthcare system.

The antidote for deadly nightshade is physostigmine or pilocarpine, derived from the calabar bean, or leaves of plants from the *Pilocarpus* genus. Atropine itself is an antidote for many nerve agents, organophospahte and carbamate insecticides, and certain toxic mushrooms.

Symptoms

The tropane alkaloids have similar symptoms, including dizziness, nausea, warm dry skin, decreased sweating, blurred vision, loss of balance, dilated pupils, sensitivity to light, dry mouth, confusion, hallucinations, ventricular fibrillation and tachycardia (erratic heartbeat), memory loss, convulsions, coma, and death. In medicine, the symptoms of this sort of poisoning is remembered with the mnemonic device of "hot as a hare, blind as a bat, dry as a bone, red as a beet, and mad as a hatter." While these toxins are potentially lethal, they tend to cause unconsciousness long before they cause death. They're fairly fast acting as well, with effects ranging from immediate to 30 seconds intravenously.

Consider the effects of such symptoms in practice. A soldier so wounded in combat is likely not only to

become less effective on the battlefield due to vision issues, dizziness, or nausea, but in his confusion or hallucinations is more likely to break and run, disobey orders, or even harm his own side. He also becomes more likely to succumb to heat stroke from the inability to sweat. All of those symptoms are from low dose poisoning, making even minor wounds significant, well before the toxins render the target unconscious or dead at very high doses. Also, opponents who are rendered unconscious through heat stroke or toxicity, rather than killed by poison, are far more easy to capture.

Application

As with most arrow poisons, the application is deceptively simple. You smear, paint, or dip the head and shaft behind the head of the weapon in the juice of the root. Many of the tropane alkaloids present in these plants are sensitive to heat, however, which accounts for the absence of examples where the toxins from these plants are boiled down, as with certain other poisons. However, even with such sensitivities, the juices can be made more concentrated by being left in open air to have substantial amounts of the water in the juice evaporate out.

Deadly nightshade is notable for being used on spear and javelin heads more often than on arrows. Indeed, one of the names of belladonna among the Greeks was "dorycnion" which translates to "spear drug", or as has been referenced in the title "that stuff you dip your spear in". There are a few possible reasons for this that likely add up to a more complete truth. One is that the plant was so common that it was easy to afford to enhance even the largest and most common weapons with it. Another is that since it is not boiled down and is a bit weaker than other weapon toxins, it is more effective to use more of it by covering the larger surface area of the larger weapons. Lastly, it is used in a more viscous form that dries entirely, rather than as a goopy or doughy coating like many. It does not decrease in efficacy as it dries, and it lasts well over time. It stays on spears and javelins better than other options, both in campaign as well as in use, while being wielded and while penetrating the armor and flesh of the enemy. All of these characteristics lower the cost relative to other options.

More Sources and Additional History

As mentioned in the Part I, while sometimes species are clearly named, often the identities of various plants or animals discussed must be pieced together from context by scholars either modern or in period. Sometimes this context is clear, sometimes less so. Even so, the best and most clear ancient source discussing the use of deadly nightshade as a weapon poison, whose symptoms you may recognize as quite clear from earlier, is from The Natural History of Pliny the Elder (CE 23-79, Rome), Volume 4 Book XXI:

> *"...for a few drops of the juice, in fact, are quite sufficient to produce insanity. The Greek writers, however, have even turned this property into a matter for jesting; for according to them, taken in doeses of one drachma, this plant is productive of delusive and purient fancies, and of vain, fantastic visions, which present all the appearance of reality: they say, too, that if the dose is doubled, it will produce downright madness, and that any further addition to it, will result in instant death.*
>
> *This is the same plant which the more well-meaning writers have called in their innocence "dorycnion," from the circumstances that weapons used in battle are poisoned with it- for it grows everywhere- while others, again, who have treated of it more at length, have given it the surname of "manicon." Those, on the other hand, who have iniquitously concealed its real qualities, give it the name of "erythron" or "neuras," and others "perisson"- details, however, which need not be entered into more fully, except for the purpose of putting persons upon their guard."*

The above "dorycnion" remaining in the original Greek, which directly translates to "spear drug" as previously discussed. This use is echoed again by Silius Italicus (CE 28-103 Rome) in his book Punica, while discussing the warfare of the Nubians of North Africa. This is an instance where we do know from later scholarship that the identity of the plant in question is deadly nightshade: *"It was their custom to throw javelins steeped in noxious juices, thus disgracing the steel with poison."*

Indeed, in addition to its' identical use to Pliny's account, one of the other ways we know the identity of the source of such noxious juices is that it is also mentioned by Theophrastus in De Historia Plantarum 9.15.1-3 (BCE 371-287c Athens, Greece):

> *"Thus in Ethiopia there is a certain deadly root with which they smear their arrows. And in Scythia there is this and there are also others, some of which kill at once those who eat them, some after an interval, shorter or longer, so that in the latter case men have a lingering death."*

The reason this cross referencing gives us a much greater degree of certainty of the identity of the plant is that not

only is the mechanism the same, but also the geography is the same. "Ethiopia" in period refers to a broader range then than it does today, encompassing most Northeast Africa, a range the Nubians share, or at least border on. While the peoples of Africa made extensive use of poison arrows derived from a great number of sources, which will be discussed in future papers, the only primary plant based arrow poison source that grows in both North Africa and the range of the Scythians, which is parts of Central and Eastern Europe, is *Atropa belladonna*.

The above account also notes that cultures, in this case the Scythians, who utilize arrow poisons often utilize a multitude of types. While mentioned in Part I, using hellebore arrow poisons, the Celtic Gauls are also declared to have used henbane as an arrow poison, among other forms as well as recorded by both Aelian in On Animals and Pliny in Natural History. The Slavs are also mentioned as using henbane and maybe *belladonna* and/or *Datura* as well, as seen in the paper "Poisons and Poisoning in the Republic of Dubrovnik" by Zdravko Sundrica. Also, Strategikon of Maurice of the Early Byzantines (c. 582 to 602 C.E.) could be referring to *belladonna* and or henbane as well as hellebore since they are all poisonous plants of the regions that were potentially and probably used by the Slavs as arrow poisons. All have antidotes and flesh cutting as ways to avert death:

> *"They use wooden bows and short arrows smeared with a poisonous drug, and this kills a man wounded by it if not safeguarded in time by the draught of an antidote, by other aids known to the science of the doctors, or if the wound is not cut away immediately so that it does not spread to the rest of the body."*

The point is that while not all arrow poisons function ideally in all situations, an arsenal of different options is useful and often embraced by poisoned weapon using cultures. Indeed, even when an arrow poison is slower acting or less lethal than another, if it is cheaper or otherwise more available, it still may see substantial use, being significantly better than nothing. This seems to be the case with *belladonna* and her relatives. It is also notable that it can often be difficult to identify exactly which poison is being spoken of in certain primary sources, since most poison using cultures used several.

Deadly nightshade in particular is notable as being one of the older arrow poisons, as noted by Margaret F. Roberts and Michael Vink in their book "Alkaloids: Biochemistry, Ecology, and Medicinal Applications" (1998, New York: Plenum Press).

> *"The toxicity of Atropa extracts must have been long known as early men used them as arrow poisons. " p.20*

I hope that this paper has served to increase the understanding of its audience regarding weapon poisoning using deadly nightshade and her relatives, the plants used, their toxicological mechanism, what belladonna poisoning is like in practice, how it was used, and by whom.

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" early humans made poisonous arrows from the plant. " exact quote

"The toxicity of Atropa extracts must have been long known as early men used them as arrow poisons."

"It was their custom to throw javelins steeped in noxious juices, thus disgracing the steel with poison." -Silius Italicus, on the Nubians Punica https://archive.org/stream/L277SiliusItalicusPunicaI18/L277-Silius%20Italicus%20Punica%20I%3A1-8_djvu.txt

"Thus in Ethiopia there is a certain deadly root with which they smear their arrows. And in Scythia there is this and there are also others, some of which kill at once those who eat them, some after an interval, shorter or longer, so that in the latter case men have a lingering death." Theophrastus -De Historia Plantarum 9.15.1-3
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http://toxicology.ucsd.edu/Newsletters/CPCS%20Newsletter%20Anticholinergic%20Plants.pdf

Great collection of accounts of various arrow poisons being used including aconite, henbane, etc. as well as snake venom
http://books.google.com/

From Split Log to Bow Stave: Part 2

The Last Day of the Bow Making Workshop at Primitive Pursuits

By: Elska á Fjárfella of the Dominion of Myrkfaelinn.

Technical

The third day started cloudy and quickly turned into drizzle. Even though we worked outdoors for most of the workshop, we fortunately had the luxury of a roofed pavilion, courtesy of Cornell University's Arnot Teaching & Research Forest, as getting the bow staves wet or even damp should be avoided (I'd brought mine home to stay the night in the car, instead of all alone under the pavilion.). Moisture can swell the wood and make it harder or inconsistent to work with, as one of the students found out the hard way after she got some raindrops on one of the limbs. For our tillering convenience, the instructors had come up with an ingenious clamp system to secure the bow stave out of some rope and 2×4's, which I duplicated at home the following week. I don't think it will be used only for bow making!

After we had carefully hacked out the main shape with the hatchet, while staying about 1/8th of an inch away from all pencil marks, the bow was now ready for rasping and scraping. Using one of the clamp stations (*see photo below*), I clamped down my bow and with a farrier's hoof rasp started scraping off all tool marks right up to the pencil marks, leveled the back of the limbs, and shaped the handle. Most important in this stage is to keep checking progress so as to not go too fast, and to check both edges for symmetry (one limb side should not be higher or lower than the other). The limbs are only as thick as their thinnest part, and special care needs to be taken in this regard, especially where the handle tapers off into the limb. From there on it's pretty simple. The widest and thickest part of the limb is right at the taper of the handle, and from there the shape should gradually get narrower and thinner up to about halfway, to then thicken again to compensate for the skinny tapered tip design (*see photo next page*). Using mostly my fingers I would run them up and down the limb and feel for thickness irregularities, especially around the knots, and carefully rasp and later scrape them down. The thinnest part of the limb is about halfway, which is where most energy is stored, and therefore the most bend should happen when pulled back to fire.

From this time on, the instructors were kept busy and would regularly swing by to check our bows, adding crosses to show where to stay away and squiggles where more wood needed to be removed. This step was quite a challenge as it is hard to see; the differences are minute and were mostly only 'visible' by touch. It sure helped that I have experience throwing pottery,



(Left) Clamp in use. Basically, it's made up of a flat piece of 2×4 with a small cut out and two pegs at the other side (behind bow). A rope loop is placed through the cut out (helps wedge the stave tight to the wood pegs) and a piece of 2×2 or 2×3 is pushed through the bottom of the rope loop. With your hand push this lever down and secure the tension with a piece of scrap wood wedged in between. Do not hammer the scrap wood in; it clamps better if pushed down by hand. Author's photo.









(Top) The thinner middle in this drawing is exaggerated to give you the general idea.
(Above Left) Hard at work rasping and shaping the sides and handle of the bow 'sculpture'.
(Above Middle) Instructor Sean marking the belly of my bow.
(Above Right) It's starting to look like something! Author's photos.

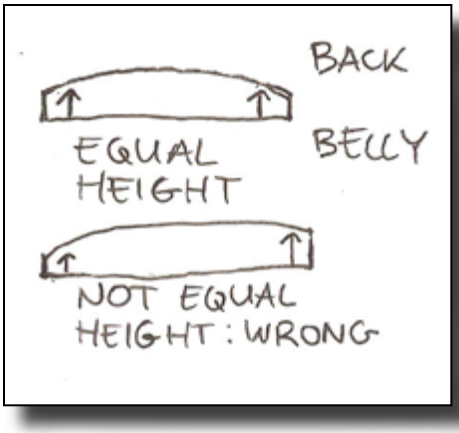
as that's all about seeing with your fingertips too! Interestingly, as our instructors would remind us now and then, we're still not making a bow – we're making a bow shaped sculpture! Not until the tillering stage, where the limbs are starting to get flexed, is the bow sculpture slowly transforming into a bow.

When the limbs of the bow finally start to have a little bend, as tested by gently bending, it finally is tillering time! The first tentative bending is done by putting the tip on something solid like a concrete floor, pushing away on the handle with one hand (and that elbow braced on your hip if needed) – nowhere else – and steadying the upper tip with the other: the wood remembers stress and the wrong pressure in the wrong place can permanently alter the flex of the limb! Now the rasp gets put away and the scraping knife is put to good use. We used knives similar to carving knives, fairly long but with a slight burr added to one edge for efficient scraping. And once again, all tool marks, now from the rasp, are carefully removed and the backs of the limbs are smoothed out. Then it is a matter of carefully removing layers of wood from the belly of the limbs until they started bending more and more, and more evenly. Also at this time we made a bowstring using the Flemish twist technique (*see photo this page*), and added nock points to the bow tips with a small saw (handmade by three hacksaw blades taped together). Carving or filing nock points works as well; just don't carve into the back of the bow, only the sides and belly. The string would still be fairly long, so the bow bends shallowly and gently gets accustomed to becoming a bow.

With each removal & tillering check, we would string the bow and flex it shallowly about thirty times to exercise the stave so the wood becomes used to the flexing and compression needed for proper bow function. This exercise is also important as the changes just made with scraping take a while for the wood to remember and might not show up in the next tillering if proper exercise is omitted. We tillered both using a tillering stick, and with the help of our instructors and fellow students by putting a foot on the string and pulling the bow stave up while they would squat in front, look & critique. It was very instructive to see many



(Right) String grooves are added and string is made. Author's photo.



(Left) Diagram illustrating correct edges of the same thickness.

types of trees and bow shapes and strengths and see how the limbs would bend differently from one to the other. The big thing to look for is where does it bend. Where does the limb curve, and where does it not? Ideally, the bow limbs curve most in the middle, with a bit less at the beginning near the handle, and near the end at the nock point. Where it bends too much (it's thinnest there), wood needs to be removed everywhere else, and where it is too stiff wood should be removed right there. Note that adding wood is not an option! And always check the edges of the bow to make sure they have the same thickness (*see illustration*), that it does not slant from one side to the other, as this could introduce weakness and even twist.



Fairly quickly my bow stave was bending well and looking good. Interestingly, the limb with the two knots curved beautifully right from the start. The knot free limb had a reflex which was messing with the tillering, it kept looking flat and stiff. Rather than overcompensate and weakening that spot, the instructor decided it was easier to just heat treat the reflex straight, which probably looked a whole lot easier than it was. When both limbs had a good bend, and looked even (also check the negative space when strung between stave and string), the bow still was too heavy for me. It drew in the upper forties which I thought is a bit much. But as the tillering was correct, instead of messing with the belly of the bow and making it thinner, which could change the tillering, now the best option is to make it narrower and thus remove from the sides. There is a balance between how thick a bow limb should be and how wide, as a wider bow has more air resistance which needs compensation in strength while thinning makes it weaker. Thus with the lower poundage draw weights it is better to go narrow in width than lose too much thickness. As mentioned before, twice as thick is eight times as strong, so taking off a little belly could quickly be way too much…

Finally, the time had come to completely sand the bow (except for the back of course!), measure the right length for the bowstring (about 6 inches from the top if I remember correctly) and string it! Use a

(Left) Ready for the first arrow!
(Below) Looking for proper bend using the tillering stick: the middle of the left limb looks flat. Author's photos.



brace height of about a hand width (between string at rest and handle) and do not immediately pull to full length, go little bits at a time. Never leave a bow strung longer than it needs to be, as it can develop string follow (stays slightly bend when unstrung) and lose strength. And never dry fire a bow, the energy that would otherwise travel with the arrow does not leave and can blow up the bow instead… And then the most satisfying of sounds: the thock of hitting the target with your first arrow!

The bow is still 'young' and needs 'training'. Exercise it regularly, shoot with it regularly, and not until it is a couple months old and you feel there is no more tweaking to be done is it time to finish. Oil, varnish or a stain – it does not really matter as long as you like it and it weatherproofs. Smooth the edges if you have not done so already. Carve pretty string grooves. Add a leather wrapped handle. But most of all – take your bow and enjoy the great outdoors together!

One last thing: Be patient while crafting your bow. Take your time, put it away, come back to it. Have a conversation. Read books, talk to bowyers. There are many different styles and techniques, and another way might work better for you. I found this course to be such fun, that I am already scouting our woods for logs to harvest, and with the experience I had enough information to make a quick bow with my son (and the band saw) from a stick harvested a couple days prior. We made it together and you should have seen him, he was so proud to shoot an arrow with a bow he'd made himself…

Want to read more?

Traditional Bowyers Bible's Vol 1-4, Allely et al.; The Lyons Press, 2000

The Art of making Selfbows, Stim Wilcox

The Bow Builder's Book, Horning ed.; Schiffer Publishing, Ltd., 2007

The Heritage of the Longbow, Pip Bickerstaffe; self published UK, 1999

For more information on the Bow Making Workshop. click here (http://primitivepursuits.com/wilderness-weekends).



(Above) The end: lots of happy students with their precious sticks! And each and every one looks different… Author's photos.

Got Free Fletching?

How to Identify Gathered Flight Feathers for Use on Arrows

By: THL Sayako Enoki (mka Linda Tsubaki)

Technical

Archery can be a costly activity, particularly when you start to put together a period kit. If you ask the archery community how many arrows you should have in your quiver, the answers you get will range from six arrows to a several thousand, meant only partially sarcastically. A bow that is properly taken care of should be a one-time expense. Arrows, however, have a million ways to break, get lost, or otherwise become unuseable, and they must be replaced.

I am always looking for ways to save money. Like most SCAdians, I live on a modern-life budget that does not leave very much room for expensive hobbies, and the SCA can be an expensive hobby. Like many of us, over my years in the SCA, I have learned to make most of what I play with, with a few exceptions. I doubt I will ever dabble in bow making, but I have certainly learned to make arrows, and true to my frugal fashion, I have been looking for ways to save money on archery needs.

I am fortunate enough to frequent the Shire of Windy Meades (Davis, CA), where flocks of wild turkeys are all over the city. My sister and I have found two of the turkey roosts, and we are aware that there is a third roost that we have yet to find. Turkeys molt their feathers at the end of the summer, so when I am visiting for a long enough time and at the right time of the year, my sister and I take the kids out to the roosts and comb the ground for flight feathers.

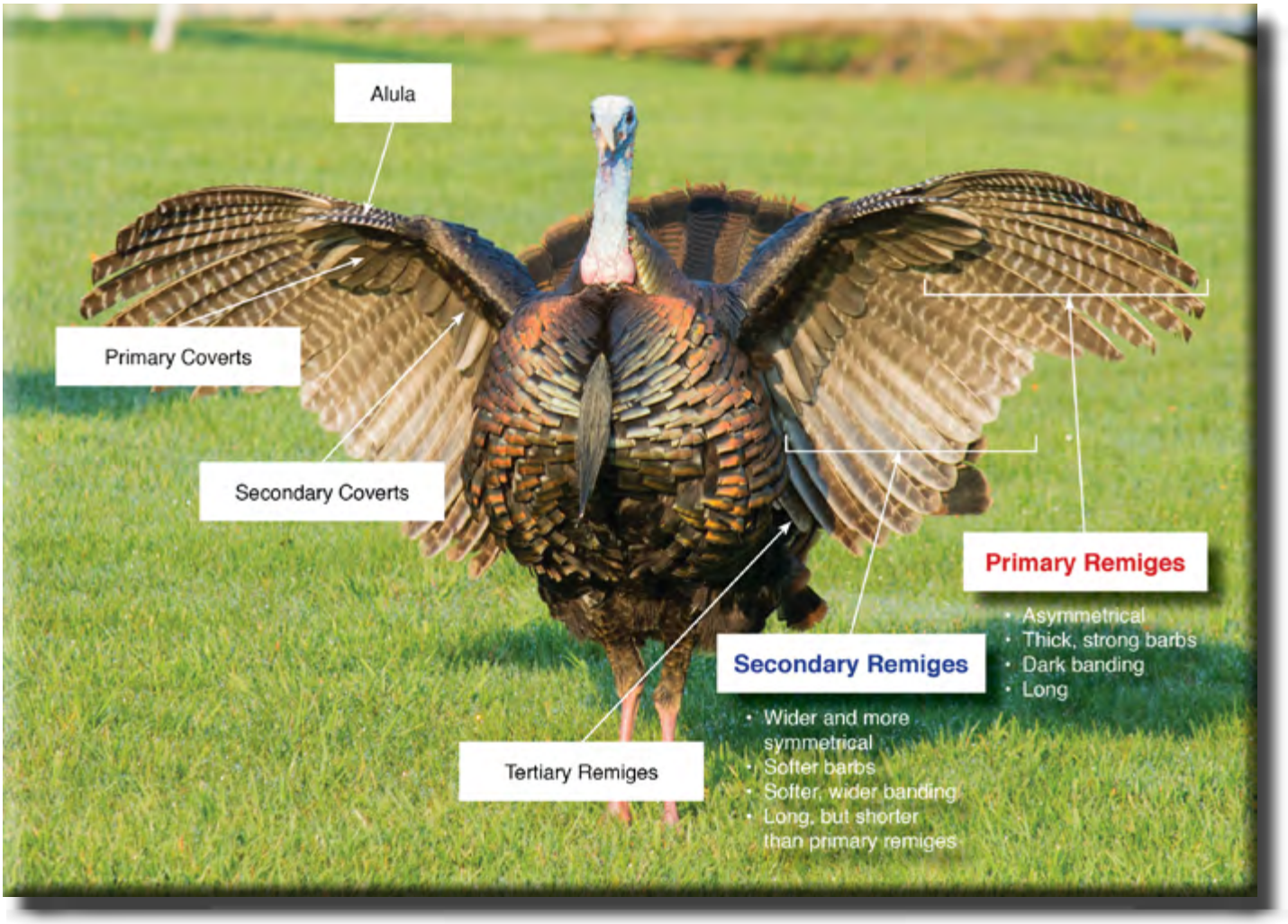
Free fletching. JACKPOT!

Almost.

Why almost? Gathering flight feathers for fletching seems like it should be a straightforward thing. Well, it is pretty straightforward, but you still have to know a thing or two about feathers. Once you do know a thing or two, combing turkey roosts for fletching turns into more of a long term project before you have enough feathers for a dozen arrows, so I suppose "free" fletching is relative. You either pay with your money and have instant fletches from the plastic baggie they come in, or you pay with your time, patience, and elbow grease instead of your wallet. You not only have to find the feathers, but you have to find enough of them. Then, you have to split the shaft, carefully trim or grind the split shaft down to a tidy, manageable condition, and cut the feathers into the length and shape that you want.

(Below) Basket of gathered wild turkey flight feathers and domestic goose flight feathers.



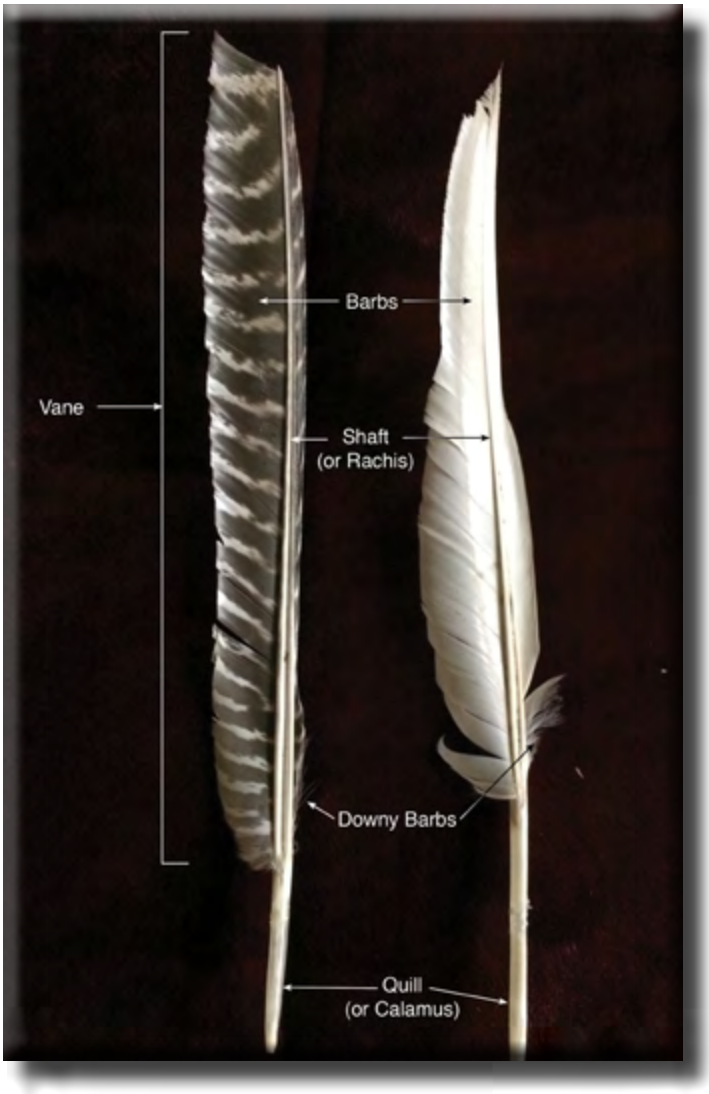


(Above) Diagram of wing feathers on a wild turkey, with descriptions of primary and secondary flight feathers. Stock photo.

This article will cover the basics about flight feathers so you can venture forth into the brave new world of free fletching with a foundation of basic knowledge. But before I delve into flight feathers, if you are really serious about finding sources for free or cheap fletching, the molted feathers from wild birds are only one possibility. An arrow can be fletched with any kind of feather, but there are traits about feathers that make some kinds much, much better than others. What makes different types of feathers more or less suitable for archery is beyond the scope of this article, but is well worth educating yourself about. Broadly, however, the best feathers for fletching are durable with strong barbs and a strong shaft. The softer the feather, the less durable, and for strength and durability, primary turkey flight feathers are ideal. Goose feathers work well for fletching and they are historically accurate for most personae, though they are softer and less durable than turkey feathers. They may be a decent alternative for you if you live in an area that does not have a population of wild turkeys. You can also check around with local butchers, small farms, and hunters, who may give you feathered turkey or goose wings for free or for cheap.

Wing and Feather Anatomy

There are two types of flight feathers on a wing. First, there are "primary" flight feathers, or "primary remiges", which are the set of flight feathers toward the tip of the wing. They are often called "primaries" for short. Second, there are "secondary" flight feathers, or "secondary remiges", that are often called "secondaries" for short. Primaries and secondaries can be used for fletching. However, while secondaries are wider than primaries, the barbs tend to be softer and thinner. Aesthetically, the barring (the dark stripes) on secondary turkey feathers is thicker, so they simply look different. Primaries are the better choice for fletching because the barbs are thicker, stiffer, and



(Left) Examples of primary flight feathers and feather anatomy, as viewed from the under side of the feather. A wild turkey feather is on the left, and a domestic goose feather is on the right. Author's photo.

more durable. Primary flight feathers bear most of the stress of flight on the live bird, meaning that they are the more substantial feather.

The feather itself has a *quill* (or a "*calamus*"), which is the end of the feather that is inside the bird's skin, a *shaft* (or a "*rachis*"), which is the stiff hollow center, and a pair of *vanes*, one vane on either side of the shaft. The vanes are made up of individual *barbs*. Each barb is composed of a center shaft with *barbules* extending from it, and *hooklets* extending from the barbules. The hooklets and barbules are what hold the barbs together to create a solid vane.

When you learn to make your own arrows, you learn the terms "right helical" or "left helical", and "right wing fletching" or "left wing fletching". These two sets of terms mean the same thing. The question that then follows is, "Which do I want?" The answer is which type your fletching jig will set. Some jigs only do right or left helical fletches. If your fletching jig is not an issue, then right or left wing doesn't matter. What matters is that all of the fletches on the arrow shaft are not a mix of right and left. The fletches on each arrow shaft must all be one or the other, even if you are attaching them as straight fletches.

About the notion of right and left, I have heard advice to archers that right handed archers should shoot right helical fletches, and left handed archers should shoot left helical fletches. But, consider the physics for a moment. Fletching helically is to place the fletch on the arrow shaft in a slight curve instead of being placed on the shaft straight. The purpose of helical fletching, versus straight fletching, is so that the arrow will spin in the air, and therefore help to stabilize its flight. Here are the physics to consider: When an arrow that has helical fletching leaves the bow, it does not leave the bow spinning. The spinning begins in flight well after the arrow has cleared the bow. Left helical fletches will spin the arrow to the left, and right helical fletches will spin the arrow to the right. Since the arrow is well clear of the bow before the spin begins, right or left helical does not make any difference to the archer. So, whether you gather right feathers, left feathers, or both depends on your fletching jig and how you intend to fletch.

Identifying What You Found

You've gathered your feathers, so how do you tell what you've found? Primary flight feathers are easy to distinguish from secondaries because primaries are more stiff and are highly asymmetrical with one very thin vane. Secondaries are softer and both vanes are wider. After you sort your primaries and secondaries, the next sort is into right and left.

Consider the picture of the turkey on the next page. Note that the thin vane of the primary flight feathers is the side of the feather that is closest to the ground. For secondary flight feathers, the vanes are more closely symmetrical, but not exactly. The thinner vein on secondary flight feathers is also closest to the ground. Also note how the feathers are curved to wrap around the body of the bird. When you are sorting right from







(Above) Wild turkey. Note the orientation of the flight feathers. Stock photo.
(Above Right) Left and right primary flight feathers, as viewed from the underside.
(Right) Left and right flight feathers, narrow vein down. Note the curve of the feather and how the curve follows the body of the bird. Author's photos.

left, look for the thinner vein and how the feather curves.

As you learn to sort feathers, it may help you to hold the feathers in a way that orients them as they would be on the bird. When they are oriented correctly, the curve of the feather makes sense with how it might lay against that side of the bird's body. If they are oriented incorrectly, the curve of the feather would be unnatural for that side of the bird's body. This is not only true of turkey feathers, but it is true of all flight feathers on all birds.

I have gone on probably half a dozen feather hunting expeditions with my sister and kids, and I have not yet found enough flight feathers to make a dozen arrows. The flocks of turkeys around Windy Meades can get quite large, often 40 birds or more. However, feathers can suffer in the elements and become unuseable for fletching, and I am very likely not the only person gathering them. If you collect your own fletching, be prepared to spend quite some time feather hunting until you have enough to make a set of arrows. However, the benefit of turkey primaries especially is that they are often long enough to cut two fletches from.

A note of caution: Wild turkeys are territorial and can be aggressive, toms especially. Stay a respectful distance away from the flock, and remember that the flock will come in to roost at dusk. Carry an umbrella or jacket with you in case a tom charges, and snap the umbrella open and closed, or flag the jacket to chase the tom away. Remember that if the turkeys are getting agitatied, you are too close. Happy feather hunting!

Society Seasonal Archery Challenge (SSAC)



Spring SSAC: Golf

Rules

The goal of the Golf Shoot is to hit all of the spaces; your score is the spaces that are left un-hit. This means that a LOW score is better. As some of the northern kingdoms are still fighting off the Ice Giants there are two versions being offered, the regular Full Course, and the shortened Par 3. You are free to shoot either or both, just be sure you record your scores to the correct version.

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

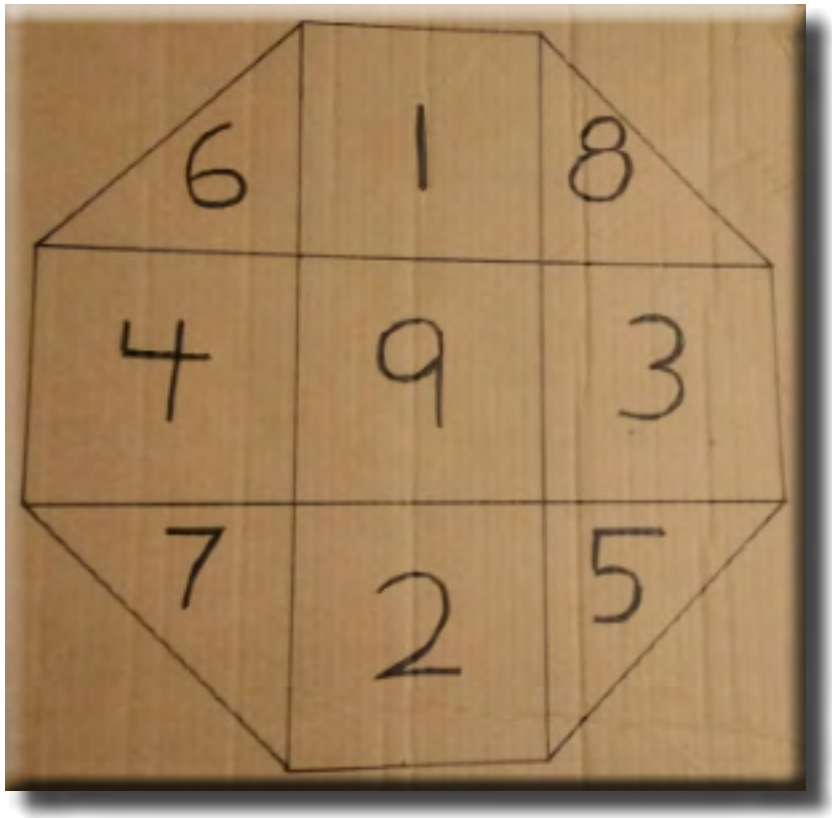
Shoot Begins
March 1, 2017

Shoot Ends
May 31, 2017

Scores must be Submitted by:
June 15, 2017
and within 14 days of being shot.

Target

Draw a Tic-Tac-Toe grid, then cut the corner squares in half diagonally to create an octagon. For the FULL COURSE version the squares should each be 20cm (60cm total target width). Lines should be fairly thick to be clearly visible.



Distance

The distance for the FULL COURSE version is 25 yards.

Running the Shoot

There are two ends:
1) 9 arrows un-timed
2) Timed 45 seconds

Scoring

Your score for each end is the sum of all the spaces that are left UN-HIT. Arrows breaking into more than one space (the white space itself, not the just touching the line) count in the archer`s favor (each arrow may only count toward one block). The blocks may

be hit in any order for both the Timed and Un-timed rounds. There is no additional score for hitting a block more than once as your score is made up of the blocks that are not hit.

Bonus

On the Timed round, after successfully hitting all nine spaces, you may attempt the Bonus round to get a negative score. Hit each space a second time counting up from one toward nine. This will score as a hit number but negative. Example: hit all blocks once, then hit a second time in one, two, three, and four, this would score as -4 (highest consecutive number hit a second time). If the second hit on two missed, then it would only score as -1 even if the three and four were hit (highest consecutive number hit a second time was one).

This shoot was suggested by:
Nate of Dun Carraig

Society Seasonal Archery Challenge (SSAC)

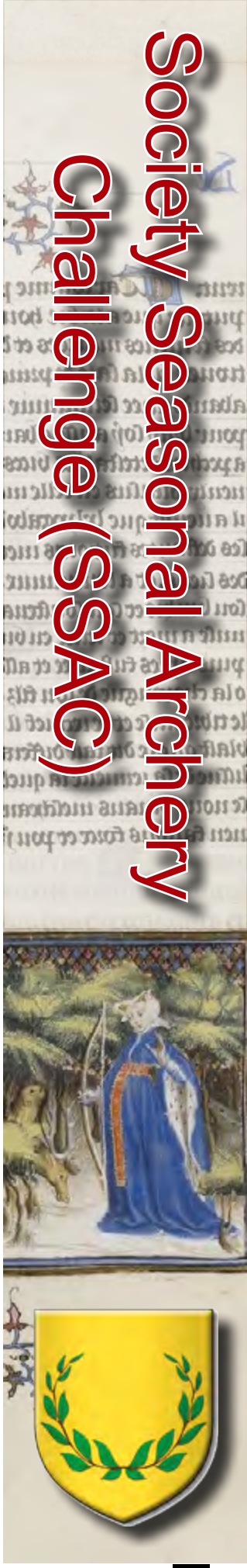


Starting with the Spring 2015 SSAC, I am giving the top five archers in each of the five divisions - Period Handbow, Period Crossbow, Open Handbow, Open Crossbow, and Youth - two archery coins as a token of their skill in the SSAC.

The coins were a gift to me from the Moneyers Guild of An Tir. The dies were cut by Arion the Wanderer, OGGS. On first 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.

The second coin was made to celebrate the SCA's Fiftieth Anniversary of target archery. The bust side has an archer at full draw. On the reverse is an "L" the Roman numeral for 50 and the laurel wreath for the SCA. And "50 YEARS OF SCA ARCHERY".

To receive a coin, you need to be one of the top five in any of the divisions and you must US Mail me a self addressed business size stamped (49 cents) envelope within thirty days of the end of each seasons contest. My address is: John R Edgerton, 7662 Wells Ave. Newark, CA 94560-3530. Please include your Scadian name and division.



WINTER SSAC RESULTS

This competition seems to have begun in the Netherlands in the 1400`s. There is a period illustration showing part of a circular target where there are numerical values in arcs of the circle. And there is mention of square targets with a series of smaller squares of different values.

The target face is 20 inches on a side and the small squares are 4 inches square. There are twenty-five squares in total. The target is placed with one corner pointing upward, as per the drawing below. The numbers are placed as shown in the drawing and should be large enough to be read at twenty yards. The lines should also be visible but no wider than 1/4 inch.

The Adult distance is 20 yards.
Youth division is 10 yards.

The number of ends is two, each of six arrows.

The scoring is value of the square hit. Lines count as the square with the highest number. A square may only be hit once for score. Repeated hits to the same square by the same archer to do not count for additional score in the end being shot. The archer may hit any or all of the same numbers in next end for score. The maximum score per end is 135, for a maximum total of 270 points. The score sheets should provide space for each Arrow's score (1-6) in each End (A, B) in a vertical column for ease in totaling. There should be a total for each end and a grand total.

PERIOD HANDBOW

Rank	Name	Kingdom	Group	Score
1	Sigmund Spelmann	Lochac	Politarchopolis	205.0
2	Timothy of Sherwood	Avacal	Montengarde	184.0
3	Ailinn Shadowfox	Outlands	Hawk`s Hollow	179.0
4	((Edward Gard))	Outlands	Caerthe	174.0
5	William Hawke	Outlands	Caerthe	172.0
6	Godai Katsunaga	Atlantia	Bright Hills	168.0
7	Tycho Rosenkrantz	Drachenwald	Dun in Mara	161.0
8	Naoise of Dun in Mara	Drachenwald	Dun in Mara	159.0
9	Christian the Enabler	Drachenwald	Dun in Mara	159.0
10	Patrick of the Quiet Woods	Outlands	Caerthe	158.0

PERIOD CROSSBOW

Rank	Name	Kingdom	Group	Score
1	Aiden of Bright Hills	Atlantia	Bright Hills	270.0
2	Robert Thorne	Middle	Illiton	270.0
3	Tymme Lytefelow	An Tir	Wyewood	219.0
4	Dolan Madoc	Calontir	Lonely Tower	196.0
5	Seamus McRay	Atlantia	Bright Hills	193.0
6	Konrad von Alpirsbach	Outlands	Caer Galen	191.0
7	Woody of Gwyntarian	Middle	Gwyntarian	183.0
8	Eric Morrison	Outlands	Hawk`s Hollow	178.0
9	Morgan Kynith	Outlands	Caerthe	172.0
10	Plachoya Sobaka	Ansteorra	Shadowlands	168.0

OPEN HANDBOW

Rank	Name	Kingdom	Group	Score
1	Cirion the Left Handed	Middle	Northwoods	233.0
2	Chris of Grimmsfield	Atlantia	Stierbach	210.0
3	Ronan mac Imair	Atlantia	Ponte Alto	208.0
4	William Hawke	Outlands	Caerthe	207.0
5	Henry of Bohemia	Avacal	Montengarde	204.0
6	Will O`hanin	Middle	Roaring Wastes	197.0
7	Marie the Archer	Middle	Rivenstar	196.0
8	Bartholomew Reynold Codlin	Caid	Starkhafn	191.0
9	Jois Corbet	Northshield	Jararvellir	190.0
10	Robert Thorne	Middle	Illiton	189.0

OPEN CROSSBOW

Rank	Name	Kingdom	Group	Score
1	Robert Thorne	Middle	Illiton	270.0
2	Cirion the Left Handed	Middle	Northwoods	270.0
3	Dolan Madoc	Calontir	Lonely Tower	184.0
4	Henry of Bohemia	Avacal	Montengarde	182.0
5	Eric Morrison	Outlands	Hawk`s Hollow	174.0
6	Plachoya Sobaka	Ansteorra	Shadowlands	152.0
7	Asa Nordoster	Avacal	Montengarde	142.0
8	Kaitlyn McKenna	Ansteorra	Shadowlands	139.0
9	Jonathas Reinisch	Atlantia	Dun Carraig	137.0
10	Josef Gustavson	Ansteorra	Shadowlands	135.0

YOUTH

Rank	Name	Kingdom	Group	Score
1	Keira St. Rose	West	Caldarium	155.0
2	((Mia Clark))	Atlantia	Dun Carraig	107.0
3	Erasmus	Outlands	Caer Galen	65.0
4	Timothy	Caid	Starkhafn	63.0
5	((Brody Reza))	Outlands	Hawk`s Hollow	61.0
6	Meggan	Caid	Starkhafn	49.0

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)
Archery Practice is held at the VFW Hall on Central Valley Rd in Silverdale, weather and light permitting. The day and time of practice varies with the season. Please visit www.dragonslaire.org under the "Marshallate" tab for the most current information.

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.
Eirikr Varghosson
Marcaster Archery & Thrown Weapons Ranger
ericfield@hotmail.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

Quivers & Quarrels

Submission Deadlines

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

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

Winter 2017 Edition
November 30, 2017
(for publication in December 2017/January 2018)

Spring 2018 Edition
February 28, 2018
(for publication March 2018)

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.