Spring SSAC Scores
Summer SSAC Rules

Quivers & Quarrels

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

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Encouraging Period/Period-Style Archery in the SCA: Putting on a Period Archery Shoot

Quarter-Inch Arrows for Youngsters

Open Range

A Mary Rose Arrow Bag: Research and Instructions

On Target: Who's Afraid of the Boogey Man?

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Quivers & Quarrels

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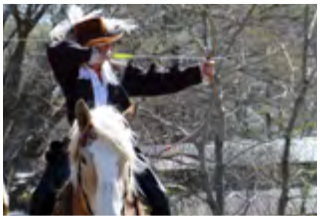


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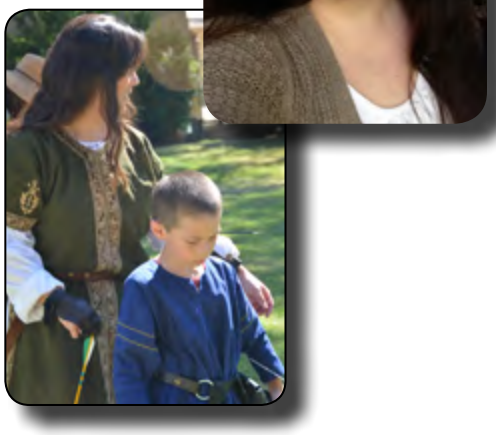
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About our cover:
Archery at Bordescros Border War, 2018. Photo by Bianca DeLuca

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Thoughts on Inclusion and Diversity



Mighty Archers of the Known World,

I have not been on social media as much as I used to be, but one theme has been dominating my news feed recently is diversity and inclusion in the SCA.

It's clearly a sensitive topic, SCAdian or not. What is the line between individuality and tolerance, or preference and prejudice? How do we all coexist in peace, without offending or being offensive, or imposing on the sensibilties of others?

What does inclusion have to do with archery?

Like all things in life, participation in the SCA, and in archery in the SCA is a spectrum. There are plenty of not-so-good or okay-ish ways to engage with archery in the SCA, but there are many more good ways, and no "right" ways. What is important about archery in the SCA, what is motivating about archery in the SCA, and what the goals of archery in the SCA are will vary from person to person.

That is why inclusion is important.

This hobby is a journey for each of us, and each journey is as unique as the person who walks it. Why we shoot at all, why we shoot in the SCA, and how we approach both of those things are part of how we explore the Dream, and what the Dream means to each of us.

It has been some time since I have seen the often-lively discussion about the proliferation of modern equipment on our ranges. I think that there would be widespread agreement that a period kit, garb included, is the ideal to asprie to. However, that there is such an ideal does not compete with the ideal of inclusion. One is part of a journey unique to each person, the other is a frame of mind that we can all share.

Social equity is the construct that drives inclusion. Equity does not mean that we all have to be the same. It means that we must all have the same opportunity, and the same ability to create our own path to get there, regardless of the paths of others. Remembering that we each walk a different path, and that no paths are "wrong", will go a long way toward finding our own step with the spirit and intent of inclusion, on and off the range.

Happy shooting!

Yours in Service,
THL Sayako Enoki

On Target

By THL Deryk Archer

"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/

Who's Afraid of the Boogie Man?

Over the years, it's been my honor to do a great number of ranges, but I've learned that I have to start looking at the calendar. Obviously, you have to work on the summer time ranges in the winter, and the winter time ranges in the summer. So I'm already working on Halloween.

Wanting to do something a little more fun and a little different, I decided to make a "boogie man."

As usual, I clamped together three sheets of cardboard and one sheet of Coroplast. I use the same stencil over and over again – it's a timesaver. You can see I drilled holes and used zip ties to put the cardboard and Coroplast together into a single target, avoiding glue. This also saved a lot of time.

After the pieces were zip tied together, I painted the cardboard black with paint from the dollar store and added large googly eyes. The artwork is very simple: you just gob on white paint for a makeshift skeleton. To keep it PG-rated, we added an old dish towel over his Celtic region.

Next, I zip tied together several more pieces of cardboard with a Coroplast sheet in the middle and added wires, making a small backstop.

I put some Velcro on the back of the boogie man's legs and the backstop to secure him to the backstop. This will hold him up so you can shoot him down as shown in the video at this link.

When you retrieve your arrows, be sure to point out to your archers that his eyes roll back into his head when he falls over.

Since this target is so easy to make, I was able to build three of them in almost no time at all.

This month's safety tip: As I've stated in the past, novelty shoots are a lot of fun, but they are not conventional targets. Arrows can bounce off of them, or go completely through them. Be sure archers keep safe distances from the targets.

(Below Left) Cardboard clamped together. (Below Right) Cardboard cut out and zip tied.





(Above) Target backstop.
(Below) Set up boogie man.





(Above) Boogie man target shot.

Encouraging Period/Period-Style Archery in the SCA: Putting on a Period Archery Shoot

By: Lord Naran Numuchi, Bow Khan of the Great Dark Horde, Companion of The Order of the Yew Bow (Atlantia)

Archery, both target and combat, has been a part of SCA martial activities since the beginning years. Period/period-style archery was not given a lot of thought then, because equipment was either expensive and hard to get, or not even on the horizon as far as materials and design. Most people got used recurves as a lot of mundanes were branching into compounds and disposing of their traditional bows, which were mostly modern recurves with pistol grips and center cut arrow shelves, both of which are modern technology (Hoyt, 1950's).

In the last ten years especially, the availability of period/period-style equipment has markedly increased, and prices have also gone down. Wooden self longbows and flat-bows, and Asian static-eared

Society

recurves (horsebows) can be found for sale on the Internet, Amazon, eBay, etc. Wooden self-bows can be had for as little as $50, and Asian-style bows for under $100. Quality and design will generally go up with price, but not always. There are very good $100 bows that will shoot as well in the right hands as $800 bows. Crossbows, too, have become easier to source, though cost remains higher as they are harder to make in some ways, and tend to be more custom.

As availability of period/period-style equipment has increased, so have the numbers of SCAdians conversant with said equipment, and able to guide and instruct others in its use.

When I joined SCA nine years ago, there were very few period archers around. There are considerably more bows now, and more teachers. One thing I hear occasionally is, "Start them out with a Samick Sage, and then have them switch." My observations about that theory is that new archers who purchase modern stareter bows will have a bow that they spent more on than a period bow, and will be learning things they will need to change and sometimes unlearn, if they actually do switch. So, it is my opinion that it is better to start new archers with period bows to begin with. Their scores will be lower initially, and the learning curve different, but if everyone wants to play this medieval game better, then newcomers to archery should consider starting with a period bow.

There are certainly SCAdians who will decline to shoot with period bows, as is their right. Sometimes they will complain they are being shut out of the Game, but that is no different than claiming they are not allowed to attend an event because they refuse to wear anything but a mundane three piece suit.

Since everyone who can, should be allowed to participate in archery at an event, in some fashion, I would never run a period shoot as the sole archery competition. Rather, as I have often done, I would offer a prize to the best score with a period bow. You may attach whatever conditions you wish to the period portion of your shoot, though the more limits, the fewer archers that will participate. Some shoots I have run based on the Drachenwald Round, where use of a period bow gets you three extra points, and period arrows gets you three extra points. I changed it to five points for a period bow, three points for period arrows, and two points if your garb matched your archery tackle. Now that period arrows are always required for a period shoot, I would simply add six points for using period equipment. Anything you do in this regard must be announced well in advance of the competition or event to give people a chance to prepare and participate.

Period Bow Rules

In October of 2016, the Society revised it's rules on what is considered a "period" bow, and these rules can be found online. One rule change is that period arrows can no longer have plastic nocks, at least not recognizably as such, which rules out the fluorescent colors that are so not period. Kingdom or event rules may be more restrictive, but not less than Society rules.

Period Shoots: Targets You Can Use, and How to Run a Period Shoot

I have run the Pennsic Period Bow Shoot (PPBS) at Pennsic for the last four years, with increasing attendance from year to year. Dougale MacAlyster of the Mid-Realm ran the first PPBS in 2013 with a flight shoot, roving clout, and wreath targets. The following year, I took it over, adding more targets, including a Turkish Puta, Manchu/Mongol Tunken, and wands. We added period Royal Rounds, and this year will see a Qabak/Popinjay target. Some of these targets and stations are dependent on specific equipment and space requirements.

Flight Shoot

I'm sure almost every Medieval archery culture had competitions to see how far they could shoot an arrow. The Ottoman Turks were the masters of it. The Ok Meydan field in Istanbul has markers commemorating the record shots, including one of 838 yards, by Sultan Selim. Esunkhe, nephew to Chinggis Khan, had a record 536 meters in Mongolia.

A flight shoot needs at least 400 yards, preferably more, depending in the capabilities of the archers. While the majority of SCA archers will be hard put to reach 200 yards, those who study this art and have worked on equipment and skills specific to flight shooting may well exceed that. I did 275 yards or so at Pennsic, uphill, with far from perfect arrows, so 400 yards is a safer length of field. The field width should be wide enough to allow for windage.

I run a flight shoot as the farthest arrow out of 6 that the archer shoots. For measurement purposes, a tape measure or range finder is very helpful.

Wreathes

Wreaths are woven vines into circles of different sizes, stuck on a regular target butt. Arrows must hit the target butt completely inside the wreath. I usually have three sizes of wreaths, maybe in two inch, four inch, and six inch diameters. Hits within the wreath are five points per arrow for the two-inch wreath, three points per arrow for the four-inch wreath, and one point per arrow for the six-inch wreath.

Period Royal Round

This is the Lutrell Psalter version of the Royal Round. The target is 60 cm in diameter, with the gold ring worth eight points per arrow, the green ring worth four points per arrow, and the white ring worth two points per arrow. These targets were available commercially until printing costs made them

(Below) Puta target, covered in synthetic leather. Note that the target is suspended from a frame, and note the bells on the bottom of the target. Photo: Author





(Above) Manchu/Mongol Tunken target rings. The rings are loose, and fall from the target when hit. The size of the rings that falls determings the score, with the center ring worth the most points. Arrows must be blunts and not field tips to avoid damaging the target.

unprofitable, but you can make your own. One can of course, make whatever size, but if they are not the regulation dimensions, cannot be reported for period Royal Rounds.

Wands

Wands can be made of foam, and set at whatever distance you think challenging and appropriate. Or, you could make them from strips of wood, but be prepared to replace them as they are demolished.

Turkish Puta

My first puta was made of burlap stuffed with plastic grocery bags. The central medallion was worth three points per arrow, the smaller medallion above was worth five points per arrow, and hitting the target anywhere else was worth point per arrow.

The Turkish archers in Turkey are now making the putas with layers of EVA foam glued together, and covered with synthetic leather. A proper puta has metal bells hanging from the bottom, which are supposed to ring when the puta is hit. Be prepared to have some replacements for when an errant arrow takes out a bell. I used six layers of 10 mm EVA foam, two layers of corrugated carboard, and the naugahyde cover with a gusset, which is nailed to the back (*see photo previous page*). This target stops my 750 grain Mongol arrows out of my 50-pound bow just fine. However, the next iteration will likely be a bit thinner, maybe four layers.

This layered, synthetic puta only rings when the arrow hits the top medallion. The originals were leather bags with a reed frame, stuffed with cottonseed or sawdust.

Manchu/Mongol Tunken

This is a challenging target, requiring excellent arrow flight, because a wobbly arrow will take out more rings than just one the arrow head hits. It also requires "bunny buster" blunt rubber tips. There are five loose

rings to this target, including the bullseye. Knocking out the center ring only is worth 5 points, and each ring thereafter is worth one point less that the last. If you knock out all the rings with your shot, you still get one point.

I made my first tunken target out of cardboard, foam and duct tape (*see photo opposite page*). You will want a frame to hang the Tunken from, and it will need to be stabilized from the top and sides with string so it does not swing to and fro. I made the one seen in the photo, and sourced a commercial one, which is smaller. At Pennsic I set up both, with the larger target for handbows, one the smaller for crossbows.

Roving Clout

Roving clout is an end of six arrows, where the arrow closest to a marker, such as a flag, wins. I used bow lengths to measure the distance between the arrows and the marker, using the same bow to measure each distance so that measurements were consistent. Shots within one bow length were worth five points, shots within two bow lengths were worth three points, and shots within three bow lengths were worth one point. After each end, move the archers as a group to an undetermined distance and from another angle to the target and repeat the shoot, or have another target.

Qabaq/Popinjay

The Turks used a tall pole with a disk or target on top that horse archers rode by underneath and loosed arrows upwards. The Europeans stuck bird targets off of a tower and shot from a stationary position. For these shoots, I obtained a 30 foot expandable flag pole and a 12" pizza pie plate. I then drilled a hole in the middle of the plate and mounted it on top the pole.

Archers will need rubber blunt arrows and flu flu fletches, and they will shoot from underneath at a slight angle. The arrow must hit the target on the way up to count for a score. Hits by a falling arrow do not count. The 30 pound limit for the bow and the use of flu flus limits how far misses travel, and speeds up recovery time, as well as being less like to destroy the pizza pan. A safety zone should account for falling arrows.

Alternatively, one can use a bird or other target, stuffed enough to catch field tipped arrows. If the target is designed for field tips, the safety zone will be much more critical. In the interests of time and safety, I opted to go with a 30 pound bow and the blunt fluflus as the gear to be used by all the archers.

In all of the different shoots, I chose to have separate categories for longbow, horsebow, crossbow, and "other" period recurve. Crossbows cannot be competitive in the flight shoot, and if they have a rear sight (which is period) will have an advantage over handbows in some instances. The Pennsic Period Bow Shoot also requires that archery kit and garb match for time period and culture, somewhat like the Combat of the Thirty, though we are not limited in time or geography. But, kit and garb requirements do eliminate the odd Viking with a Yumi or such. That said, a few combinations, such as Venetian with a Turkish bow, or Varangian Rus with horsebow, would be plausible, and in addition to the shooting prizes, we also have a prize for best garb/archery kit combo.

(Below) Qabak or popinjay shoot, where the archer stands beneath a target and attempts to shoot it from below wiht blunt-tip arrows.



Quarter-Inch Arrows for Youngsters

By: Mungo Napier, Lord of the Mallard Lodge

Editor's Note: References to any vendors or businesses are intended as a reference only. They are not an endorsement by the Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc, nor are any references to businesses included for promotional purposes.

Technical

Arrows with 1/4-inch shafts are an excellent choice for youngsters up to about eight years of age when shooting 9-pound bows such as the Bear First Shot.

But wait! They're not just for kids. At my very first tournament I met a very petite adult lady well under five feet tall. She proudly showed me a quiver of really fine 1/4-inch arrows about 27 inches long she had just made. Surprisingly, they were self-nocked!

The easiest way to get 1/4-inch arrows is to buy them ready-made (*see photo below*). Elk Ridge Archery offers 21-inch arrows which are well-suited to children up to five years old. Black Rhino Archery sells 23-inch arrows for children up to about eight years old. The Black Rhino arrows have a spine weight of around 30 pounds, making them safe for slightly higher poundage youth bows, though care must be taken that youngsters do not overdraw. Arrows from both sources are of excellent quality, and are very reasonably priced.

Making 1/4-inch arrows for your youngsters, or for your local group's loaner kit, is an enjoyable and interesting project. Building such small arrows is not difficult, though they do present some unique challenges.

Shaft Woods, Sources, and a Few Cautions

Your author has (so far) found only one source of commercial 1/4-inch arrow shafts in the United States. Raminwood shafts 24 inches long and spined at 30 pounds are available from Kustom King Archery. I have used several dozen of these shafts, with mixed satisfaction. The rejection rate for shafts that were

(Below) Purchased 1/4-inch arrows. The top is 21 inches long, of unknown spine weight, and came from Elk Ridge Archery. The decorated middle arrow is earlier production from Black Rhino Archery. It is 23 inches long, and has a 15-pound spine weight. The lowest arrow is also from Black Rhino Archery, and represents current production, without shaft color or cresting. The arrow is raminwood, 23 inches long, without a specified spine weight. (Author's photo)





(Above) The hazards of small shafts are illustrated by these examples. (From top to bottom) This oak shaft has a serious grain layer separation in the dark horizontal line. The second shaft, also oak, has several small holes, possibly from a boring insect, which would be potential breaking points. The third shaft, which is poplar, has lost part of a grain layer, and could possibly split further under stress. The bottom shaft, also poplar, shows a system of disturbing cracks. (Author's photo)

impossibly bent, cracked, or had dangerous knots was about 33% (*see photo above*). Cracks where the grain was raising up into long splinters were a potentially serious problem. At just $4.95 per dozen, losses due to quality issues were not a great concern. Raminwood sands easily, though it does not absorb stain very well.

English-made Boyton pine shafts are highly regarded on that side of the Big Puddle. On their web site, The Longbow Shop in England lists 28-inch long, 1/4-inch Boyton shafts with no spine weight specified. Unfortunately, the shafts have been out of stock for a long time and are apparently not currently produced. I keep hoping Boyton will make these shafts again, as I want to try them.

The obvious domestic source for 1/4-inch shafts is dowels from Lowes, Home Depot or other hardware stores. Many of our sets were built from 4-foot long poplar dowels. Their spine weight is unknown (the dowels are below what my spine tester will measure), so I restrict these arrows to our 9-pound bows. I spent many an hour going through boxes of these dowels in stores to find the few that were straight enough to use. Many times I found dowels that were badly bent on one end, but the rest was straight enough to yield one arrow. Finding a dowel straight enough for two arrows was a rare bonus. I checked carefully for knots, splits, rising grain, or tiny holes (possibly from a boring insect). I continue to make poplar arrows for two loaner kits (one owned by the Shire of Isenfir, and the other by our household, Mallard Lodge), but caution my fellow marshals and marshals-in-training to make sure those arrows are used only with our lightest bows.

I also made several arrow sets from 3-foot long oak dowels. When I noticed a number of finished arrows had grain layers rising up as very nasty splinters, I retired all the oak arrows. I DEFINITELY DO NOT RECOMMEND OAK.

Working the Shafts

With some exceptions that follow, I use the same techniques for 1/4-inch shafts as on larger arrows, so my comments here will be brief.

Straightening 1/4-inch shafts using the usual two-handed, counter-bend method is perilous. It is much easier to break a 1/4-inch shaft than larger sizes. I prefer to roll my shafts back and forth on a kitchen table under hand pressure, though this isn't as effective as other methods.

I cut my shafts to length, with an allowance for points and nocks, using a small fine-blade craft saw. A hacksaw will also work. With each stroke of the saw, I rotate the shaft until there is a saw cut (called a "kerf") all the way around the shaft. Then I finish cutting straight through using gentle strokes. The kerf prevents downward pressure on the last stroke from breaking off a long splinter, which always comes off the shaft, never the waste piece (hereafter known as "Mungo's Law").

The shafts are sanded with 320-grit sandpaper. Next they are cleaned with acetone/lacquer thinner/ fingernail polish remover (all the same thing) rubbed on with a soft cloth. Wear vinyl exam gloves for this and work outdoors. The shafts will be dry in just a minute or so, but I let them sit for an hour or two before further steps.

Pointing 1/4-inch shafts presents a unique problem. The only tool I have found for this is the 3Rivers Archery Tru-center Taper Tool, with the optional 1/4-inch guide. Unfortunately, the amount of "slop" in the cutting chamber caused by the small shaft diameter, combined with the angle of the non-adjustable blade, means the taper will only be about 1/4-inch long. This is no problem at the nock ends, but doesn't give much surface upon which to glue the points. I use 3,980-pound J-B Weld, the highest strength home-use epoxy I've found, and have had no problems with points coming loose. Still I would prefer a slightly longer taper. A Woodchuck taper tool might work better, but I don't have one available with which to experiment.

I no longer stain, crest or otherwise decorate new sets of loaner arrows. They just don't last long enough to justify the effort. If I am making replacements for an existing decorated set, I will try to make the new arrows as close as possible to the originals, but usually the stains won't match. Whether the shafts are decorated or not, they are sealed with three coats of Minwax wipe-on polyurethane, the same as I use on my own arrows, before adding the nocks and points.

Nocks and Points

The only 1/4-inch points I have found are 60-grain glue-on blackened field points. These are available from both Kustom King Archery and 3Rivers Archery (*see photo below*).

Kustom King Archery sells 1/4-inch "T-nocks" in white only. 3Rivers archery offers Arizona-brand "Z Nocks" in four colors, and Bohning nocks in white only. I prefer the Bohning nocks, though I miss the black color that used to be available.

The Big Problem with Small Fletching

That big problem is that small feathers, usually the 3-inch size, are very hard to find. Many vendors no longer stock small feathers, probably because of low demand. Unfortunately, three inches is the best size for such short shafts as these. Kustom King Archery still offers 3-inch Bearpaw brand shield-back feathers in five colors. And that's it, at least from the U.S. vendors I use.

If you plan to make a lot of small arrows, consider buying a chopper device of some sort. 3Rivers Archery makes the Little Chopper. It is available in a choice of 3-inch shield-back or parabolic shapes in either right



(Right) A 1/4-inch 70-grain field point and a Bohning nock are compared with an 11/32-inch, 125-grain field point and an 11/32-inch Bohning Classic nock. The 1/4-inch nock lacks a pinch point in the nock slot and has no index tab. (Author's photo)



(Above) Four of the author's homemade 1/4-inch arrows. (From top) A 21 inch-long, 30-pound spine weight, raminwood arrow. Below is a 23 1/2-inch raminwood arrow, also with a 30-pound spine weight. Next is an uncolored 23-inch poplar arrow of unknown spine weight with cresting bands. At the bottom is another 23-inch poplar arrow of unknown spine weight that lacks cresting and shaft stain. The last arrow is the typical of my current production: plain, simple, and easy to replace. (Author's photo)

wing or left wing. The Little Chopper, and similar machines, will masticate a full-length uncut feather into two or maybe even three 3-inch feathers. Keep in mind that 3-inch feathers can also be used on 5/16-inch youth arrows, so you may get more use from this tool. For any brand of chopper, you will also need to buy a small rubber mallet at the hardware store.

Final Thoughts

Our 1/4-inch arrows have been a hit with youngsters at our practices, and at a number of tournaments in Atlantia where I have run a separate children's range. The youngsters really seem to appreciate arrows sized just for them. These small arrows fly better from 9-pound bows than the usual 28-long 5/16-inch diameter youth arrows. They are also an excellent substitute for the illegal fiberglass arrows with plastic vanes that come with most children's bows, allowing children to fully participate in SCA archery events.



Fun Shoot Ideas:

Pop Up

Six arrows, scoring 1 point per hit on a target that is randomly popping up.
A marshal pulls a string that causes the target to pop up.

Sources

- Black Rhino Archery: http://www.bows.net/blackrhino.htm
- Elk Ridge Archery: http://elkridgearchery.com
- 3Rivers Archery: http://www.3riversarchery.com
- Kustom King Archery: http://www.kustomkingarchery.com
- The Longbow Shop: https://www.thelongbowshop.com

Lord Mungo Napier (aka Garth Groff) is a late 15th c. Scottish Lowland archer. He serves as Captain of Archers for the Shire of Isenfir in the Kingdom of Atlantia. Lord Mungo's favorite weapon is an English longbow, and he makes wicked-looking self-nocked arrows with whipped fletching for his own quiver.

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A Mary Rose Arrow Bag: Research and Instructions

By: Rachel Cunning

This article originally appeared in Honeyed Homestead, and can be found at http://www.honeyedhomestead.com/a-mary-rose-arrow-bag-research-instructions/

I became interested in traditional archery after attending several local Society for Creative Anachronism shoots with a friend. I wanted to make a traditional quivery rather than spend the money in the store for a modern quiver. I have described my process and included my research for making a Tudor-style arrow bag based off of remains found in the Mary Rose and reviewing others' information on their own arrow bags.

Historical

The Mary Rose

The Mary Rose is a mecca for all those interested in traditional medieval longbows, but it's also a very real human tragedy. The Mary Rose was built in 1510 under the order of Henry the VIII. She served for 34 years before she sank during the Battle of the Solent with the French in 1545. It is unclear exactly why the Mary Rose sank during this battle; theories include: human error, a gust of wind, the French (it was a battle, after all), or overloading. I am less interested in these theories than in the human tragedy that resulted from the sinking and the archaeological evidence that has enriched our knowledge of medieval archery.

When the Mary Rose was preparing for battle, anti-boarding netting was installed, which prevented boarding the ship by enemy combatants. Unfortunately, this netting also prevented the English from escaping their sinking ship as they became trapped by their own defensive fortifications. Although there was a crew of well over 400 souls, fewer than 10% survived the sinking of the Mary Rose; the rest drowned. Some emerged from the hull of the ship to be able to see freedom on deck—but were dragged down with the ship because of the netting. Though tragic, the Mary Rose offers an incredibly important glimpse into what daily life was like for commoners. For example, 500 pairs of leather shoes were found in the wreckage of the ship, which is a veritable wealth



of information on what commoners wore on their feet during the Tudor period.

My interests are clearly more archery related than in footwear, and the Mary Rose does not disappoint. In the wreckage, more than 130 longbows and thousands of arrows were found. These medieval longbows could have draw weights that exceeded 100 pounds, which sure makes my 40-pound longbow seem quite puerile by comparison. Additionally, many of the men who died had suffered from os acromiale, which is condition that archers suffer—even professional archers today. Essentially, it's a condition that affects the shoulder blades and is caused from the stress and strain of using the shoulder muscles to draw the bow. Since so many of the skeletons show signs of this condition and so many archery-related artifacts were found in the wreckage, archaeologists and researchers have concluded that the ship was carrying a sizable number of longbow archers for the battle and that, consequently, longbow archers still played an important role in warfare during the Tudor period.

The Arrow Bag/Quiver

Among the longbows, armguards, and arrows were the remnants of arrow bags, which were used to transport a sheaf of arrows, which was 24 arrows. There is some debate about these arrow bags also being worn during fighting. The only piece of which that survived after centuries underwater was the leather spacer.

The leather spacers had 24 holes punched into them for arrow spacers. Some also had slits, presumably to allow for broadhead-style arrows to be more easily stored in the bag. Many of the arrow spacers also had small holes around the circumference of the leather spacer, which would indicate that a linen bag—since deteriorated—would have been sewn around the spacer.

I read some tutorials on how to make such a bag, including a couple of very informative youtube videos done by a man whose hand sewing skills far trump my own. Because I had the scrap leather, scrap fabric, and extra thread, I made this quiver for nothing. Below are the steps I took to make my own bag modeled on the Mary Rose leather spacer.

(1) I drew out a template for my leather spacer. I used pennies to draw out the template. I decided not to cut out the extra wedges because I do not shoot broadhead arrows and I read that it made the leather significantly less firm. I reduced the number of holes to 12, which is more what I would have available in my quiver at any time and would better fit my frame.

(2) I transferred the template to a piece of scrap leather that my husband had and drew it onto the leather.

(Below Left) The spacer template drawn into a piece of leather.

(Below Right) Holes punched in the spacer. (Authors photos)







(Left) The spacer with all of the holes punched.

(Center Left) The spacer after soaking and boiling.

(Bottom Left) Sewing the spacer into the linen arrow bag. This must be done by hand. (Authors photos)

(3) I used a leather punch to punch the holes for sewing—and the holes for the spacers. I tried an Exacto knife, but I found it incredibly frustrating. I basically punched out a hole using the leather punch, and then used sand paper to smooth the interior edges of the holes. I cut the leather out using a pair of high-quality leather scissors and also used sandpaper along the exterior circumference to smooth those edges.



(4) I used water to harden my leather spacer. First, I presoaked the leather spacer for about 10 minutes until all the air bubbles stopped escaping from the leather (i.e., that it was fully saturated). Then, I heated a pot of water to 180 degrees; it's best to actually use a thermometer at this point rather than guess. Drop the leather spacer in the hot water and wait until it starts to shrink and darken around the edges, about a minute. If you leave the piece of leather in longer, it will become more inflexible—sometimes too much so, so watch it carefully! Let the leather spacer dry. Note: I definitely recommend trying out a test piece of leather or two: you don't want to ruin your spacer after all the hard work of making it!



(5) I measured my fabric. The width of your fabric should be the circumference of your arrow spacer; add an extra inch to your circumference length for the seams of the bag. For the length of your bag, measure the arrows that you'll be using in the bag. Arrow length will depend on your draw length and whether the arrows are made custom for you. (Mine are). Add four inches to the length of the bag so you have sufficient space to create the drawstring at the bottom (and seams) as well. To measure the space you need for the top, I preferred to insert one of my arrows into the arrow spacer to better visualize how the bag would lay out. Another four inches-give or take—will give you the space to have the drawstring and seams at the top of the bag. Experiment a little with your bag so that the spacer is at the right height to hold the arrows comfortably without damaging the fletching. Cut your piece of cloth to the appropriate size based off of these measurements.



(Above and right) The finished arrow bag with arrows. (Authors photos)



(6) I joined the long sides. I prefer to use a hot iron to iron the sides down to make a better seam before pinning and turning the bag inside out (again, for ease). Make sure to only sew up to where your spacer will sit because the rest of the bag will lay open. Sew back the stretch from the spacer to the top of the bag to make a nice edge. Turn the bag right side out again.

(7) Now it's time to make the channels for the draw strings. You'll fold down the top/bottom edge of the fabric once to hide the selvage, and then another time by about an inch to make the channel for the drawstring. Sew along the bottom part of the channel to keep it in place.

(8) I sewed the spacer into the linen bag; this sewing has to be done by hand. I didn't mark along the interior with chalk to make sure it was level; I eyeballed it and sewed in the pieces by working in opposite pairs. For example, pretending it were a clock face, I sewed in the 12 o'clock position and

the 6 o'clock position, then 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock, and then filling in the remaining stitches in the same way to keep the spacer balanced. I sewed each hole individually.

(9) From here, I pushed some cord I purchased at the hardware store through the drawstring channels to make my drawstring.

(10) I had a very difficult time trying to add a pair of loops so I could wear the bag. I wish I had incorporated the loops when I was making the original long seam along the bag because it was a LOT of material to sew through, and it didn't look particularly neat. I made two rectangles of fabric, folded them over to make the edges look nice, and sewed them to the exterior part of the bag by hand (only because my sewing machine refused to do so). I use an extra cord or belt to then hang the arrow bag around my waist as a side quiver.

(11) I stuffed some old scrap fabric into the bottom part of the arrow bag to keep the arrows from going through the bottom part of the bag. Traditionally, it seems that archers stuffed hay into this part of the arrow bag.

I have been using this arrow bag for regular archery practice for several months, and I still really like it. It does take a little bit more time to put the arrows away after I've collected them from the target since you can't collect them all and drop them into one receptacle. However, I never have to worry about my arrows jostling each other when I'm transporting them to a range. I also have a little modicum of pride whenever I show off my arrow bag to someone else and get to explain that I modeled it after an arrow bag that had been in use in 1545—and that's not something you can buy in the store!

Resources

www.maryrose.org

www.academia.edu/5557056/What_does_the_Archaeological_Evidence_of_the_Mary_Rose_Reveal_about_the_Archer_and_Practice_of_Archery_and_how_will_the_Mary_Rose_Trust_Interpret_this_Evidence_for_its_Visitors_in_the_New_Museum

Archery Leatherwork Gallery

http://warbowtrials.blogspot.com/2011/01/making-medieval-arrow-bag.html

Fun Shoot Idea

Water Bag Seesaw

Plastic bags are suspended from each end of a line (forming a T, line goes through pulleys). Bags are filled with equal amounts of water so they both hang at the same height.

On "Go" the archers shoot at the bags. The first archer to have their bag reach the top of it's suspension arm wins.

As one bag drains the other bag will fall down thereby raising the other bag. The objective is to shoot your bag in a manner that causes the water to drain out before your opponent can do same.



Open Range

Q&A with THL Deryk the Archer

I am THL Deryk the Archer, and welcome to Open Range! I like to call this column "Open Range" because I want it open to a wide range of questions from the readers. So, if you have questions on history, research, safety, or how to design a range, this column is for you!

I have been a marshal in the Kingdom of Aethelmearc for a little over 22 years. I have also had the privilege of designing the champions range at Pennsic, and I have been writing "On Target" for the Aethelmearc Gazette for almost 3 years. Please feel free to text message me at (724) 433-6784 with your name and Kingdom, and I look forward to answering your questions. Until next time, I'm Deryk the Archer and the range is open.



Photo: Wanda Ostojowna

This edition of Open Range is a series on gunpowder, fireworks, bombs, fire arrows, and rocket arrows.

First, I would like to point out a lot of Chinese history is lost to time due to the first Emperor Qin Shi Huang. This Emperor had scholars suppressed and many killed, so this lead to history being documented years after the event took place. It makes early research difficult.

So lets start with gunpowder. It is believed gunpowder ("huo yao" in Chinese) was invented in the late 9th century during the Tang dynasty. However, the formula was found by the Song dynasty in the 11th century. A third credit goes to Wei Boyang, a noted writer and alchemist from the Eastern Han dynasty. Boyang is noted for documenting the chemical composition in 142 AD. You can see history is off with time and distance. Gunpowder was discovered by alchemists who were trying to find a way to immortality. How ironic is it they were trying to find a way to save life, but found a key component to take life? One must wonder if they would have abandoned their research if they knew how many lives their invention would take in the centuries to come. The ethics of gunpowders' use has been praised and condemned from the time of its birth until the modern day.

So lets talk chemistry. Gunpowder is made up of 75% potassium nitrate, 15% charcoal, and 10% sulfur by weight .Different combinations of the size of the powder granules will make the powder burn faster or slower. Next, gunpowder is very stable. You can hold it in your hand, drop it, throw it, or let it sit for years. Just keep it away from open flame. Even then it does not explode, but burns at a high rate of speed. The explosion occurs when the gunpowder (sometimes called "black powder") is under compression. Obviously a small amount of powder under compression equals a small bang, a large amount of powder under compression equals a big BOOM! I'll continue this in the next issue of Q&Q. Please feel free to add to this column and I'm looking for questions.

This issues' safety tip: With the archery session starting up, be sure to go over all your equipment. Arrows may need to be re-tipped or you may need a new string. If an arrow looks cracked, err on the side of caution and get rid of it. Remember you are responsible for your own safety .

'Till next time, I'm Deryk Archer, and the range is open.

Society Seasonal Archery Challenge (SSAC)



Winter SSAC: Shrinking Disk

Shoot Begins
June 1, 2018

Shoot Ends
August 31, 2018

Scores must be Submitted by:
September 15, 2018
and within 14 days of being shot.

This shoot is pulled from the old Atlantian Seasonal Challenge. It was a shoot designed to help archers work on shooting better at greater ranges.

Please read the SSAC General Rules, as these apply to all SSAC shoots. Rules may be viewed online at https://scores-sca.org/public/scores_rules.php?R=25&Shoot=212.

Below are the additional rules for this specific shoot.

Shoot

Archers will shoot six shafts at each distance, the object is to hit the target with at least three of those shafts. Archers start at 15 yards. After shooting six arrows at the distance, if at least three shafts hit the disc the archer moves back five yards, repeating until less than three shafts hit the disc. At that point the round ends and the score is the LAST distance at which at least three shafts hit the disc. Thus the round continues in this fashion: at 15 yards, archer gets four hits, moves back to 20 yards, gets five hits, moves back to 25 yards, and continues until LESS THAN three shafts hit the disc. All archers are encouraged, but not required, to continue shooting the longer distances for practice until the round for everyone has ended.

Target

Using a standard 60cm target face. At 15 yards, the entire 60 cm target face is a disc (all 10 rings). For each additional five yards of distance, the disc surface is reduced by one ring (each color has two rings in it). Thus the farthest distance will be 60 yards shooting for the center most ring. Should any archer reach that distance successfully and require additional ends, they will continue in five yard increments, shooting at the center 10 ring for score.

Scoring

Each arrow that hits the disc for that end counts for two points. The inner rings do not matter, this is only a hit or miss shoot. Any arrow breaking the line counts in the archer`s favor.

In addition, the “maximum range” is the yardage at which the archer last successfully hit the disc with three arrows. For example if the archer only hit the disc two times at 40 yards, then the max range to enter would be 35.

This shoot was provided by:
The Atlantian Archery Community

Questions, contact:
Master Jonathas

Society Seasonal Archery Challenge (SSAC)



Starting with the Spring 2015 SSAC, I am giving the top ten 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 ten 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.



Fun Shoot Ideas

Roll The Dice

Two dice are used. One has an hour glass on the 1 mark with the other 5 marks as is with numbers. The other die has a circle, wand and man marked on each of two sides. The second die is cast to determine the target to shoot, the first die cast to determine how many arrows will be shot or if timed (hour glass).

Archers shoot in pairs one each casting a die. The targets are a circle the size of the 3 point ring, wand as a castle window shoot, and man sized target, at 20 , 30, 40 yards. Scoring is the highest scorer gets the difference between the scores. For example, Bobby Jo scores 4 hits, Franky scores 1 hit. Bobby Jo gets a score of 3.



SPRING SSAC RESULTS

Rules

This shoot is intended to simulate shooting at a field of enemies in armor, who don't go down after the first successful hit. It is shot on the Ferrara rings - steel rings 12", 10", 8", 6", 4", and 2" in diameter, frequently available from craft stores where they're sold for macrame. If you take down an enemy in an end by hitting 3 or more times, you next shoot at a "more distant" (smaller) enemy; if you fail to take him down (1 or fewer hits), you next shoot at a "closer" (larger) one.

Target

Rings in the following diameters (Ferrara or paper) 12", 10", 8", 6", 4", 2" (30cm, 25cm, 20cm, 15cm, 10cm, 5cm)

Ends

Range is 20 yards, 6 ends total alternating Static and Timed. Static ends are all 6 arrows, un-timed. Timed ends are all 30 seconds, unlimited arrows.

- 3 to 6 hits - shoot at the next smaller ring
- 2 hits - shoot at the same ring
- 0 to 1 hits - shoot at the next larger ring, or remain at the 12"(30cm) ring

Scoring

For each end, you score the number of hits you have inside the ring, plus the ring bonus from the scoring table. You must hit inside the ring at least once to receive the ring bonus. Reminder - when using the paper rings, any arrow breaking the outside line is considered a MISS.

PERIOD HANDBOW

Rank	Name	Kingdom	Group	Score
1	Konrad von Alpirsbach	Outlands	Caer Galen	56
2	Snorri skyti Bjarnarson	Aethelmearc	Coppertree	46
3	Ubertino Nicolai di Fara San Martino	Outlands	Caer Galen	38
4	Jamil al`Wadi	Caerthe	Caerthe	35
5	Alaricus Simmonds	An Tir	Dragon`s Laire	32
6	Stephan Sorenson	Outlands	Hawk`s Hollow	31
7	Kezia von Holzenhaus	Calontir	Lonely Tower	31
8	Patrick of the Quiet Woods	Outlands	Caerthe	30
9	Sigmund Spelmann	Lochac	Politarchopolis	30
10	Bjarki Rikardsson	Aethelmearc	Coppertree	29

PERIOD CROSSBOW

Rank	Name	Kingdom	Group	Score
1	Crispin Fletcher	Northshield	Nordskogen	53
2	Jonathas Reinisch	Atlantia	Dun Carraig	41
3	Michael de Lundie	Calontir	Lonely Tower	41
4	Woody of Gwyntarian	Middle	Gwyntarian	40
5	Eric Morrison	Outlands	Hawk`s Hollow	36
6	James Llewellyn ap Gruffydd	An Tir	Seagirt	34
7	Josef Gustavson	Ansteorra	Shadowlands	33
8	Kaitlyn McKenna	Ansteorra	Shadowlands	30
9	Plachoya Sobaka	Ansteorra	Shadowlands	23
10	-	-	-	-

OPEN HANDBOW

Rank	Name	Kingdom	Group	Score
1	Gunnarr Bogsveigir	Middle	Rivenstar	51
2	Cirion the Left Handed	Middle	Northwoods	50
3	William McFayden	Middle	Rivenstar	49
4	Michael of Fox Wood	West	Wolfscairn	47
5	William Hawke	Outlands	Caerthe	47
6	Jack of Airedale	Caid	Lyondemere	46
7	Paul Stoddard	Starkhafn	Starkhafn	46
8	Albrecht	Outlands	Hawk`s Hollow	46
9	Iurii Levchenich	An Tir	Adiantum	46
10	Snorri skyti Bjarnarson	Aethelmearc	Coppertree	45

OPEN CROSSBOW

Rank	Name	Kingdom	Group	Score
1	Cirion the Left Handed	Middle	Northwoods	59
2	Plachoya Sobaka	Ansteorra	Shadowlands	40
3	Jonathas Reinisch	Atlantia	Dun Carraig	37
4	Michael de Lundie	Calontir	Lonely Tower	37
5	Eric Morrison	Outlands	Hawk`s Hollow	35
6	Josef Gustavson	Ansteorra	Shadowlands	32
7	Kaitlyn McKenna	Ansteorra	Shadowlands	22
8	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-

YOUTH

Rank	Name	Kingdom	Group	Score
1	((Mia Clark)) (13)	Atlantia	Dun Carraig	28
2	Erasmus (8)	Outlands	Caer Galen	13
3	Matthew of Wolfhou (5)	Caid	Lyondemere	1
4	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-

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

Starkhafn
Whitney Ranch Archery Range, 1575 Galleria Drive, Henderson, Nevada. Practices are held on Saturdays from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

East

Barony of l'Ile du Dragon Dormont
When: Every Tuesday night from 7:30 until 10pm
Where: Wesley United Church, 5964 Avenue Notre-Dame-de-Grace, Montreal, QC
Contact: archery@dragondormont.eastkingdom.org

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

Day: Sundays weather permitting.
Location: Northcote School 26 Tuckers Rd, Redwood, Christchurch 8051
Target 10:30am -12pm
Combat Archery 1pm- 3pm
IKAC shot the third weekend of the month.

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



Submission Deadlines

Fall 2018 Edition
August 31, 2018
(for publication in September 2018)

Winter 2018 Edition
November 30, 2018
(for publication in December 2018/January 2019)

Spring 2019 Edition
February 28, 2019
(for publication March 2019)

Summer 2019 Edition
May 31, 2019
(for publication June 2019)

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.