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# An Tir Book of Target



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Ninth Edition

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## Introduction

This document, the *An Tir Book of Target* sets forth the rules for the safe conduct of target archery and thrown weapons (knives, axes, spears, atlatls and darts). It includes instructions on how to set up and operate a safe range, equipment standards, shooting and throwing procedures, scoring systems for various competitions, and An Tir's ranking system for participants. It also explains the procedures for the authorization of target marshals, and the duties of martial officers.

Rules for missile combat (aka combat archery) and for the use of siege weapons are in the *An Tir Book of Combat* with the other rules for armored combat. Rules for the construction of siege weapons are in the *Society Siege Manual*. If you are engaged in equestrian archery activities, you must review the relevant rules in both this *Book of Target* and the *Book of Horse*.

When working with these rules and guidelines, use common sense and remember at the end of the day the object of our game is to have fun and encourage more participation in our sports. Archery and thrown weapons are intended to be fun sports. If you find yourself getting too frustrated take a break, and when you return to the range you may find that your shooting or throwing has improved.

If you have any questions about target archery or thrown weapons please contact your local target marshal, a member of the Order of the Grey Goose Shaft (OGGS), your Regional or Principality Target or Thrown Weapons Marshal Officer, or the Royal Archer and we will help you find the answers.

Thank you to all those who have made time to provide feedback on all or portions of this book. A special thank you to Maestra Althaia filia Lazari who provided technical assistance, a fresh look at the book, and a dose of sanity.

Archos Dearbhail ingean ui Dhonnchaidh  
Royal Archer  
Kingdom of An Tir

Note on Fonts: Text like this in Times New Roman is from the Society's rules. Text in Arial reflects standards specific to An Tir, or where we have chosen to rephrase Society rules for efficiency or clarity.

### Resources for Marshals

1. Book of Target and other marshal manuals  
<http://www.antir.sca.org/Pubs/index.php#combat.shelf>
2. Forms are at <http://www.antir.sca.org/Pubs/forms/#marshal> (Authorization cards, marshal promotion forms; MIC, incident, and quarterly reports, etc.)
3. Officer listings <http://www.antir.sca.org/Offices/index.php?expand=Marshal#marshal>
4. Royal Archer website <http://archers.antir.sca.org/> This has the links to score websites, reporting deputies, and much more.
5. Scores website <http://scores-sca.org>
6. Authorization Database <http://antirlists.org/> You can check your marshal status here.

## PART 1 – MARSHAL RESPONSIBILITIES

### I. Target Marshal Requirements

1. There are two types of Target Marshals:
  - Target Archery Marshal (TAM)
  - Thrown Weapons Marshal (TWM)
  
2. Requirements for all Target Marshals:
  - a. The individual must have reached the age of majority in the state or province where they reside, unless they are approved as a Youth Target Marshal in Training as defined below.
  - b. Any target marshal who is directly supervising youth-only activities must have a background check through the SCA. (See the section on *Marshaling Youth* under Part 1, Section II for details.)
  - c. All Target Archery & Thrown Weapons Marshals are officers of the SCA and shall maintain membership as required by the SCA Bylaws, and shall be warranted by their Kingdom as required by Corpora.
  - d. Target Marshal Authorizations may be issued for a period of up to, but not exceeding, four years.
  - e. All authorizations must be done at an SCA event or official practice.
  - f. For the purposes of marshal authorizations, An Tir considers atlatl to be a thrown weapon. Darts are regarded as a recreational activity and do not require a marshal.
  
3. Junior Marshal Requirements
  - a. The candidate has read the rules in the *An Tir Book of Target*, and states they are able and willing to implement them.
  - b. The candidate can demonstrate the skills to conduct a basic equipment inspection.
  - c. The candidate can demonstrate that they are able to manage a range of three or more people safely, using all appropriate range calls.
  - d. The candidate can identify safety hazards and use the word “hold” appropriately.
  - e. The candidate expresses a desire to learn more about these topics while volunteering to help the target community.
  
4. Senior Marshal Requirements
  - a. Senior marshals are the public face of An Tir’s archery and thrown weapons activities. They are ultimately responsible for the safety of the range they are working on, and any marshals they authorize. They must demonstrate knowledge and competent skills in the following areas:
    - Setting up safe static ranges.
    - Conducting equipment inspections.
    - Instructing newcomers.
    - Acting as a Marshal in Charge (MIC) at an event for target archery or thrown weapons activities.
    - Filing event and incident reports.
    - Training and authorizing junior target and thrown weapons marshals, and new prospective senior marshals. (Either in a group setting or one on one.)
  - b. It is also important they have knowledge and skill in the following areas, or know who to consult with for more information:
    - Determining bow poundage and arrow characteristics.
    - Making simple repairs and equipment adjustments.
    - Creating safe and interesting targets.
    - Setting up walk-around shoots.
  - c. To be promoted to a senior target marshal, a junior target marshal must at minimum do the following:
    - Supervise a range at two events.
    - Work under the direction of two different senior target marshals.
    - Perform a variety of marshal duties beyond simply “calling the line”. This would include range set-up and equipment inspection.
    - Show that they can supervisor groups of 5 or more participants at events or official practices.
    - Exceptions may only be granted by the Kingdom Royal Archer or the Earl Marshal.

## 5. Process to Authorize Adult Marshals

- a. In order to authorize a marshal for the first time, an An Tir *Four Year Authorization* card and a *Recommendation for Marshal Promotion* form must be completed and submitted to the Kingdom Martial Authorization Officer. (An Tir forms #15 and #16)
  - Junior Marshals: The promotion form must be signed by two current senior marshals in either archery or thrown weapons, depending on which activity the applicant plans to supervise.
  - Senior Marshal: The promotion form must be signed by two current senior marshals as stated above. In addition it there must be a concurring signature from the regional or principality archery or thrown weapons deputy, or the Kingdom Thrown Weapons Deputy or Kingdom Royal Archer (KRA).
- b. A target archery (TAM) or thrown weapons (TWM) marshal whose card has been expired for one year or less may renew their marshal status by completing a new *Four Year Authorization* form signed by a single current senior TAM or TWM respectively. If they have been expired for over one year, they must repeat the marshal promotion process.
- c. A marshal is not considered to be authorized until the *Four Year Authorization* form (and the *Recommendation for Marshal Promotion* form if applicable) is processed by the Kingdom Martial Authorization Officer. If the participant does not receive a confirmation message or see their new information in the database within 2 months, then they need to follow up with the authorizing marshal(s) and the Martial Authorization Officer to ensure the paperwork was received. If it cannot be located, then it will be necessary to complete new documents. Anytime a participant changes their authorizations they need to check the database in a timely manner to ensure the information was entered correctly.

## 6. Youth Target Marshal in Training (YMIT)

- a. The Youth Target Marshal in Training program is designed to allow adolescents to begin training and helping as junior target archery or thrown weapons marshals under adult supervision.
- b. In order to qualify as a Youth Marshal in Training a youth must:
  - Be 15 years or older
  - Have a current SCA membership card in their own name.
  - Take the Youth Target Marshal class offered by the Kingdom Royal Archer or an individual the KRA designates.
  - Complete all of the other Junior Target Marshal requirements as stated above for adults.
  - Have a mentor who is not his/her parent/legal guardian, who is an experienced and currently authorized senior target marshal, and who has been approved by the KRA for this role.
  - Authorization paperwork: The mentor must sign the *Four Year Authorization* card and the *Recommendation for Marshal Promotion* form. (An Tir forms #15 and #16.) Another currently authorized senior marshal who is not the youth's parent must also sign the promotion form; and this must be approved by the Royal Archer. The youth's parent/legal guardian and the mentor must also complete the *Minor's Waiver for Combat Activities - authorizations* (form #53) and submit that with the other documents to the Kingdom Martial Authorization Officer.
- c. Ongoing Requirements:
  - A Youth Target Marshal in Training must be accompanied at the range at all times by their parent or legal guardian, or by a responsible adult who has a medical waiver signed by one of those individuals. (This is the same rule as for all minors present at the range.)
  - The YMIT may run the line, but not the range. A currently authorized senior marshal must be present and willing to oversee the YMIT and range operations at all times.
  - Youth will defer decisions about equipment inspections, rules disputes, etc., to adult marshals
  - The YMIT's must run the line at least twice a year to keep his or her skills sharp
  - The youth's mentor shall email the Kingdom Royal Archer with updates on the youth's progress each quarter. (Use the timeline for Branch Marshal reports.)
  - When the youth reaches legal age, they are eligible to be fully authorized as Junior Target Marshals if they have a current membership and complete the standard authorization and promotion forms.
  - The KRA reserves the right to suspend a YMIT's privileges for cause.

## II. Running Target Archery or Thrown Weapons Activities

Each SCA event and official practice holding archery activities must have a designated Target Archery Marshal in Charge (MIC) who is responsible for all target activities. A designated Thrown Weapons Marshal in Charge is required at any event or practice holding thrown weapons activities. There must be a separate marshal calling each range. However, if an individual is currently authorized as both a TAM and TWM, they may choose to be the overall MIC for both activities at an event or practice.

In the event of any disagreement, the MIC shall have complete say and control in resolving the dispute. Appeals may be made via the appropriate procedures as specified in Kingdom and SCA law and policy. This begins with the Regional or Principality Archery or Thrown Weapons Deputy, and then proceeds to the Kingdom Thrown Weapons Deputy (for those questions), the Kingdom Royal Archer, the Kingdom Earl Marshal, the Principality Coronets (when applicable), and finally the Crown, IN THAT ORDER.

Scores for An Tir's annual competitions or Inter-Kingdom competitions may only be submitted at an official SCA event or practice. At least two non-related people must be present, one of who must be a currently authorized TAM or TWM. An *official practice* is one that is announced in advance in a branch's newsletter or website, on the An Tir Scores website, or on an email list or social media website which is open to any participant who requests access. This information source must be a commonly recognized venue for distributing information about activities occurring in a specific branch or in the archery community.

### 1. Practices:

- a. Range set-up: The local Branch Marshal should supervise the set-up of the range. They can complete this task whether they are a junior or senior marshal. If the Branch Marshal is not available to do so, then they must delegate the task to a currently authorized senior target marshal.
- b. Range operations: If the range is permanently set-up then a currently authorized junior target marshal may run the practice with the permission of the Branch Marshal, without a senior present. If the range must be set up each time, then either the Branch Marshal or a currently authorized senior marshal must be present for the set-up. However, they may leave a currently authorized junior marshal in charge for the remainder of the practice.
- c. Reports: The local Branch Marshal must submit a quarterly report to their Regional or Principality archery or thrown weapons officer as described in the "Marshal Responsibilities" section below.

### 2. Events:

- a. If you are the Branch Marshal of the group hosting a local event, you may be the MIC if you are either junior or senior level. To be the MIC at events hosted by other branches, or for Coronet or Crown events, you must be a currently authorized senior marshal who is acceptable to the Event Steward and the Regional or Principality Target Marshal.
- b. The MIC is responsible for range set-up and overall range operations for the duration of the event. This includes:
  - Discuss with the Event Steward and other members of the planning team the needs and desires of the archery and thrown weapons community for the event.
    - Are these activities permitted at the chosen site?
    - What types of activities will be possible given the available space?
    - Where exactly will the ranges be set up given the necessary safety boundaries? (Preferably without placing this at a great distance from other activities.)
    - What supplies need to be moved, borrowed, or purchased in order to set up the ranges? How will these be transported to and from site?
  - Design the schedule of activities:
    - When will ranges open and close?
    - When will there be opportunities to submit scores for An Tir's annual competitions?
    - If there will be other competitions or specialty shoots, what will the format and rules for those be? What time will they occur? Arrange for lists and heralds for the tournament if necessary, as well as for relevant prizes.
  - Set up the range at the beginning of the event, and pack it up at the end. This will require additional volunteers.
  - Arrange for a sufficient number of authorized target marshals to run the range during the desired open hours. Some effort should be made to recruit volunteers in advance of the event to cover key shifts. If marshals are not available, the MIC will declare the range to be closed. Junior target

marshals may run the range as long as a senior target marshal is on the event site in case of questions or problems.

- Be available for the duration of the event to address questions or concerns that could not be addressed by the target marshal monitoring the range.
- Complete the *Marshal in Charge* report after the event, and submit this to the hosting Branch Marshal (if someone different than the MIC), the Event Steward and Regional or Principality Archery or Thrown Weapons Marshal. (An Tir form #19.) The MIC must also ensure that all scores submitted during the event are registered on the appropriate website. Both tasks must be done with 30 days.

### 3. Waivers & Sign-In Sheets:

- a. The SCA Board of Directors have stated that waivers are not required for target archery or thrown weapons practices which occur outside of official SCA events.
- b. While waivers are unnecessary, An Tir does ask participants to sign a roster at archery and thrown weapons practices in order to monitor who is participating, and gather data to improve the health of these activities in the future.

### 4. Injury Procedures

- a. In the event of any suspected injury on the field, the marshal shall halt all target activities in the area and determine the proper course of action. The overall situation should be assessed, and while the injured party is being tended to, the marshal currently in charge of the range should determine whether it is safe and feasible to allow other participants to resume activities.
- b. If the injured person is conscious, they may be asked if they would like assistance. No conscious person will be forced to accept treatment without his or her consent. The marshals shall cooperate with any authorized persons responding to the situation and keep the area clear of would-be spectators.
- c. All injuries which require professional medical treatment must be reported to the Kingdom Royal Archer by phone or email within 24 hours of the incident. If the injury was related to thrown weapons, the Kingdom Thrown Weapons Deputy must also be notified. An official *Incident Report* needs to be sent to those officers within 48 hours, and include a copy to the Regional or Principality Archery or Thrown Weapons Marshal as applicable. The individual making the call and written report needs to include all available details in both reports. (An Tir form # 20.)
- d. The Kingdom Archery Marshal shall report to the Society Archery Marshal any archery or thrown weapons related injuries that required professional medical treatment, as well as any potentially dangerous circumstances or incidents involving target archery or thrown weapons in the Kingdom and their outcome.

### 5. Marshalling Youth

- a. Any individual who has not reached the age of majority in the state/province at which the event or practice is being held is defined as a “youth” or “minor”.
- b. Youth must be accompanied at the range at all times by their parent or legal guardian, or by a responsible adult who has a *Medical Authorization for Minors* signed by one of those individuals. (An Tir form #4 with different versions for Canada and the US.)
- c. The minimum age for participation in archery is 5 years old. Children ages 5-7 on the day of the shoot must have permission from the Target MIC, and must show archery competence to that individual’s satisfaction in order to be allowed to continue participating at the range that day.
- d. The minimum age for participation in thrown weapons is 9 years old. Children ages 9 - 17 must have permission from the Target MIC, and must show thrown weapons competence to that individual’s satisfaction in order to be allowed to continue participating at the range that day.
- e. Background checks are only required for marshals supervising target activities solely intended for minors. They are not necessary for practices, events, or demos where both adults and youth are simultaneously present. In addition, if the activity is for “youth only” then a second adult, unrelated to the marshal currently supervising the range, must also be present. The An Tir Background Checks Deputy can provide instructions on this process. Their contact information is at <http://antir.sca.org/Offices/index.php?expand=Seneschal#seneschal>

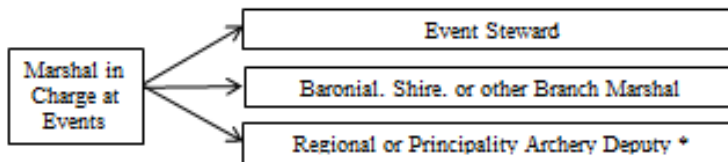
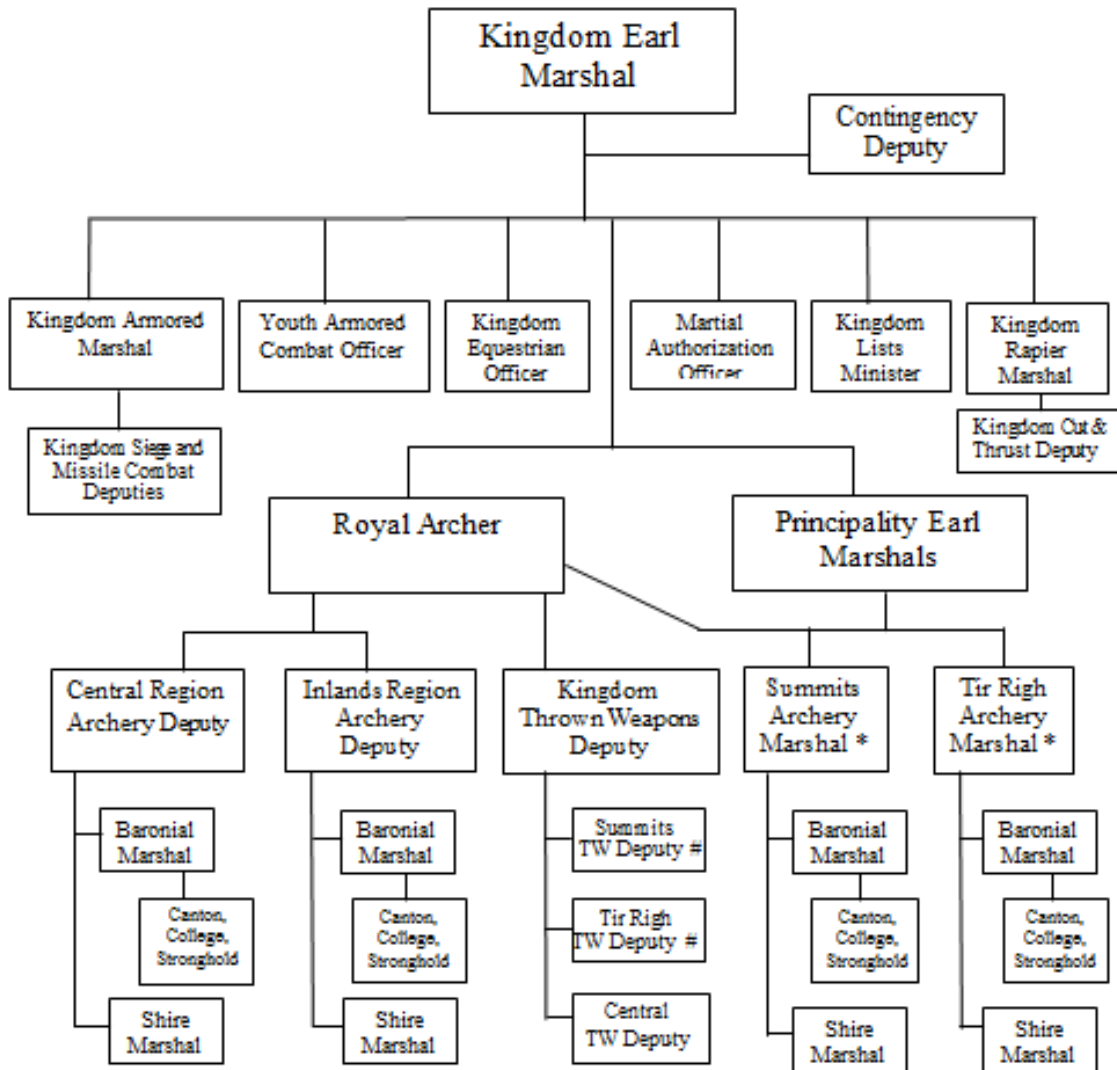
### 6. Additional tasks for the Martial Activities Coordinator

At events with a large number of participants engaged in multiple martial activities, it can be beneficial for an Event Steward to select a knowledgeable individual to coordinate those rather than the Steward doing so directly. The Coordinator’s duties may include:



- a. Selecting qualified MIC's to manage each of the martial activities occurring at that event.
- b. Coordinating the shared use of timeslots and fighting spaces in a manner which fulfills the event's vision.
- c. Arranging for the acquisition of necessary equipment, and the set-up and take-down of these materials.
- d. Arranging for the acquisition of suitable prizes and/or the announcement of tournament results in court.
- e. Being available throughout the weekend to answer questions and resolve problems.
- f. Insuring that the necessary post event reports are completed.

**III. Marshal Responsibilities, Chain of Command, and Reporting**



# Principality Thrown Weapons Deputies must also report to their Principality Archery Marshal.  
 \* If there's no Principality Archery Marshal, then the branches and MIC's report directly to the Principality Earl Marshal.  
 Diagram by Maestra Althaea, filia Lazari of An Tir (Sept 2016).

1. All marshals must use the forms provided on the Kingdom website: [www.antir.sca.org/Pubs/forms/#marshal](http://www.antir.sca.org/Pubs/forms/#marshal)
2. Reporting Timelines -- Reports are due no later than the date specified below for each officer:

<i>Kingdom Reports</i>	<i>First Quarter (Jan-March)</i>	<i>Second Quarter (April-June)</i>	<i>Third Quarter (July-Sept)</i>	<i>Fourth Quarter (Oct-Dec)</i>
Summits Branch Marshals	April 15 <sup>th</sup>	July 15 <sup>th</sup>	October 15 <sup>th</sup>	Jan 15 <sup>th</sup> of the following year
Summits Principality Archer	April 30 <sup>th</sup>	July 31 <sup>st</sup>	October 31 <sup>st</sup>	Jan 31 <sup>st</sup>
Branch Marshals (Other)	May 1 <sup>st</sup>	August 1 <sup>st</sup>	November 1 <sup>st</sup>	Feb 1 <sup>st</sup> of the following year
Regional & Tir Righ Deputies	May 15 <sup>th</sup>	August 15 <sup>th</sup>	November 15 <sup>th</sup>	February 15 <sup>th</sup>
Kingdom Thrown Weapons Deputy	May 20 <sup>th</sup>	August 20 <sup>th</sup>	November 20 <sup>th</sup>	February 20 <sup>th</sup>
Royal Archer	June 1 <sup>st</sup>	September 1 <sup>st</sup>	December 1 <sup>st</sup>	March 1 <sup>st</sup>
Earl Marshal	Twelfth Night Curia	At Crown to Curia & Heirs	Coronation & Crown Curia	Early Dec to Heirs

<i>Society Reports</i>	<i>First Quarter (Jan-March)</i>	<i>Second Quarter (April-June)</i>	<i>Third Quarter (July-Sept)</i>	<i>Fourth Quarter (Oct-Dec)</i>
Royal Archer	March 10 <sup>th</sup>	June 10 <sup>th</sup>	September 10 <sup>th</sup>	December 10 <sup>th</sup>
Earl Marshal	March 15 <sup>th</sup>	June 15 <sup>th</sup>	September 15 <sup>th</sup>	December 15 <sup>th</sup>

3. If you are an authorized target marshal:
  - a. Complete the required paperwork as explained in the section “Process to Authorize Adult Marshals” in order to establish and maintain your authorization.
  - b. At the request of the Marshal in Charge at an event or practice where you worked, complete a report on what you personally observed of any incident during or related to activities on the range.
  - c. Unless a marshal is currently authorized, they shall not give final approval of the suitability of equipment or be solely responsible for supervising participants.
  - d. Junior marshals may inspect equipment, supervise participants on the range, and act as a Branch Marshal.
  - e. Senior marshals will answer more complex equipment and range safety questions, and instruct less experienced participants and marshals. Only currently authorized senior marshals may sign the paperwork to authorize new or renewing marshals, or act as the Marshal in Charge for an event outside of their local branch.
4. If you are the Marshal in Charge of an event:
  - a. You must be a currently authorized Senior Target Marshal, or you must be the current Branch Target Marshal for the group hosting the event.
  - b. You must complete the *Marshal in Charge Report* for the event, including any incidents in which someone was injured, or if a participant or marshal had to be disciplined. (An Tir form #19)
  - c. Event reports must be sent within 30 days to:
    - The Regional or Principality Marshal for archery or thrown weapons if that office is filled, and if not to the Kingdom Royal Archer or Kingdom Thrown Weapons Deputy depending on which activities occurred.
    - The Branch Marshal of the group hosting the event if this is someone other than yourself.
    - The Event Steward
    - (Do NOT send these reports to the Kingdom Earl Marshal or the Marshal of the Society.)
  - d. Incident reports must be done in accordance with the section on “Injury Procedures.”
  - e. You must ensure that all scores submitted during the event are registered on the appropriate website within 30 days.
  - f. You must complete any other reports that the Kingdom Royal Archer or Earl Marshal require.
5. If you are warranted as the target archery or thrown weapons marshal for your branch:
  - a. NOTE: This section applies to all target marshals who are running an official practice for their branch, even if their branch does not consider them to be an “officer”.
  - b. Branch marshals must be at minimum a junior target marshal, and are encouraged to seek senior status.

- c. You must properly complete a *Change of Officer* form when you initially take office. The original remains in your branch files. A copy must be sent to the Regional or Principality Archery or Thrown Weapons Marshal, and to the Martial Authorization Officer. (An Tir form #14)
  - d. You must complete the *Branch Marshal Quarterly Report* (form #17) about the status of archery and/or thrown weapons in your branch, and send this to the appropriate Regional or Principality Marshal, and to your Branch Seneschal. If you are in a Barony with subsidiary branches (e.g., cantons or strongholds), you must summarize their reports as well.
    - See item (2) for the reporting timelines.
    - If there is not a Regional or Principality Archery Marshal overseeing your area, then reports are sent to the Royal Archer. If there is not a Regional or Principality Thrown Weapons Marshal, then reports are sent to the Kingdom Thrown Weapons Deputy. Principalities should also copy their Principality Earl Marshal.
  - e. You may act as the MIC for archery or thrown weapons activities for events your branch hosts depending on which sport you're authorized in. You may also consult with the Event Steward to choose another currently authorized senior marshal to take this role. If you are a senior target marshal you may be the MIC for archery or thrown weapons activities in other branches, and for Coronet and Crown events.
  - f. As the Branch Marshal you must insure there is an authorized target marshal to run the range at each official SCA practice in their branch. You are also responsible for ensuring that scores submitted at practices are recorded in the online database within 30 days; and that any necessary incident reports are completed.
  - g. You must complete any other reports that the Kingdom Royal Archer or Earl Marshal require.
6. If you are warranted as the Principality or Regional Archery or Thrown Weapons Officer:
- a. You must be an authorized senior archery or thrown weapons marshal for a minimum of two years prior to taking the office. (The Kingdom Royal Archer may waive the time limit.)
  - b. You must properly complete a *Change of Officer* form when you initially take office. Principality Archery or Thrown Weapons Marshals send the original to the Principality Earl Marshal, while Regional Deputies send it to the Kingdom Royal Archer (and the Kingdom Thrown Weapons Deputy if applicable). The Martial Authorization Officer also needs a copy to update the roster. (Form #14)
  - c. Principality and Regional Archery and Thrown Weapons Officers have a responsibility to communicate information from the leadership to marshals in their area, and work with them to encourage the development of target archery and thrown weapons activities. You are also a vital source of information to the leadership about what is happening throughout An Tir's target community.
  - d. You must write a quarterly report on the state of archery and thrown weapons activities in your Principality or Region, which includes a summary of the reports you received from all branches under your purview. This report must be sent to the Kingdom Thrown Weapons Deputy and the Kingdom Royal Archer, as well as the Principality Earl Marshal when applicable. See item (2) for when this report is due.
  - e. You must answer correspondence from the marshals of your Principality or Region.
  - f. You must complete any other reports that the Kingdom Royal Archer or Earl Marshal requires.
7. If you are warranted as the Kingdom Thrown Weapons Deputy
- a. You must be an authorized senior thrown weapons marshal for a minimum of two years prior to taking the office. (The Kingdom Royal Archer may waive the time limit.)
  - b. You must properly complete a *Change of Officer* form when you initially take office, and send this to the Royal Archer and the Martial Authorization Officer. (Form #14)
  - c. You have primary responsibility for overseeing thrown weapons activities throughout An Tir. The Thrown Weapons Deputy will also communicate with branch marshals about rules changes, the status of thrown weapons activities in An Tir, and any challenges faced by participants or marshals. The Thrown Weapons Deputy works closely with the Kingdom deputies from other martial disciplines to create consistency in administrative rules, and to coordinate on other topics as appropriate.
  - d. You must complete a quarterly report to the Royal Archer on the status of thrown weapons activities in the Kingdom. This includes summarizing the reports that you receive from all of the branches in An Tir. See item (2) for when this report is due.
  - e. You must complete any other reports that the Royal Archer requires.
  - f. Answer correspondence from the marshals of An Tir.

- g. You must assist with the review of the *An Tir Book of Target* every two years to verify that it matches with the Society's standards and agreed upon An Tir practices. This document should be signed by the Royal Archer, Kingdom Earl Marshal, and the Monarchs.
8. If you are warranted as the Kingdom Royal Archer:
- a. You must be an authorized senior target archery or thrown weapons marshal for a minimum of two years prior to taking the office. (The Kingdom Earl Marshal may waive the time limit.)
  - b. You must properly complete a *Change of Officer* form when you initially take office, and send this to the Kingdom Earl Marshal and the Martial Authorization Officer. (Form #14)
  - c. You have primary responsibility for overseeing target archery and thrown weapons activities throughout An Tir. Per Kingdom Law this includes encouraging the development of period archery, as well as publishing and enforcing the rules for archery and period missile weapons, including equipment and safety standards.
  - d. As the Royal Archer you will communicate with the Kingdom Thrown Weapons Deputy and with all of the branch marshals about rules changes, the status of target archery and thrown weapons activities in An Tir, and any challenges faced by participants or marshals. The Royal Archer works closely with the Kingdom deputies from other martial disciplines to create consistency in administrative rules, and to coordinate on other topics as appropriate.
  - g. You must complete a quarterly report to the Kingdom Earl Marshal on the state of target archery and thrown weapons activities in the Kingdom. This includes summarizing the reports that you get from all of the branches in An Tir. You must also send a report about An Tir's target activities to the Society Archery Marshal. See item (2) for when these reports are due.
  - e. You must complete any other reports that the Kingdom Earl Marshal or Society Archery Marshal require.
  - f. You must answer correspondence from the marshals of An Tir.
  - g. You must review the *An Tir Book of Target* every two years to verify that it matches with the Society's standards and agreed upon An Tir practices. This document should be signed by the Royal Archer, Kingdom Earl Marshal, and the Monarchs.
9. If you are warranted as the Kingdom Earl Marshal (KEM):
- a. You must be an authorized senior marshal in one or more martial disciplines for a minimum of two years, and agree to serve as Earl Marshal. (The Crown may waive the time limit.)
  - b. You must complete a *Change of Officer* form when you initially take office, and have this signed by the Monarchs. Send a copy to the Martial Authorization Officer and the Society Earl Marshal. (Form #14)
  - c. Per Kingdom Law the KEM's duties include:
    - Representing the Crown in the Crown's absence in order to supervise fighting on a field of honor.
    - Interpreting and maintaining the martial standards and regulations of the Kingdom.
    - Facilitating the education of the populace with the aim of encouraging authentic, safe, fair, and chivalric combat activities to the greatest extent possible.
  - d. It is strongly recommended that the KEM not simultaneously hold any of the other Kingdom marshal officer roles, including that of Kingdom Armored Marshal. This will allow the KEM to devote more equitable attention to all of An Tir's martial activities.
  - e. You must submit regular reports to An Tir's Monarchs, the Royal Heirs, the Kingdom Seneschal, and the Society Earl Marshal, regarding the state of fighting in An Tir. See item (2) for when these reports are due.
  - f. If disciplinary action that extends beyond the bounds of a single event is taken against a fighter in your Kingdom (e.g., authorizations suspended or revoked, or a Court of Chivalry), you must make a brief account to the Society Earl Marshal of what was done, to whom, and why. (If more information is needed, for example because of an appeal of the action, the Society Earl Marshal will let you know.)
  - g. Either individual warrants must be provided for each member of the marshallate in your Kingdom, or a roster must be maintained as explained by the Kingdom Seneschal. This task may be delegated to the Kingdom Martial Authorization Officer.
  - h. You must answer correspondence from the marshals of An Tir.

## PART 2 -- GENERAL SAFETY & COURTESY

### I. Marshals

The marshal in charge of the range should be easily identified. As part of their duties, Target Marshals are responsible for ensuring that all archers and thrown weapons participants are familiar with and comply with the SCA and Kingdom target rules. This may be done either by verbal briefings or by requiring the participants to read the posted rules.

While on duty, Target Marshals are responsible for taking all reasonable steps to enforce the rules and safety standards for archery or thrown weapons activities at practices and events.

All participants and marshals should explicitly follow the commands of the Target Marshal who is in charge of their range. Failure to follow the Target Marshal's instructions may result in removal from the range.

The Target Marshal-in-Charge or the assisting marshals have the authority to inspect all equipment for safety and compliance with Kingdom rules.

1. Equipment that does not meet the standards laid out in the rules shall not be used. (The Marshal-in-Charge of the event or practice may make exceptions.)
2. Equipment deemed unsafe by the Target Marshal-in-Charge shall not be used.

### II. Participants

1. New participants, or those using loaner gear, will be instructed in how to safely handle their equipment.
2. Participants should always remember the potential danger of their weapons.
3. Each participant has the ultimate responsibility for the proper care, inspection and safe use of his/her own weapons, and for knowing and following the SCA and Kingdom target rules.
  - a. A participant shall not knowingly use unsafe equipment.
  - b. If a participant is unsure of the safety of his/her equipment, he/she shall request the assistance of a Target Marshal in inspecting it.
  - c. The Target Marshal assisting in the inspection shall make a reasonable attempt to locate any unsafe conditions or violations of Kingdom rules and inform the participant of what is found and how to correct it.
  - d. The inspection by the Target Marshal may not find all equipment faults and is conducted as a service to all of the participants on the line. It does not remove the participant's primary responsibility for the safe condition of their own equipment.
  - e. Any equipment observed by a Target Marshal to be unsafe shall not be used until it is made safe and is re-inspected by a Target Marshal.
4. Ask the Target Marshal for permission before filling in on the line.
5. No participant should discharge a bow, or release a thrown weapon, when anyone is downrange.
6. No individual should engage in target activities while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
7. Do not handle anyone's equipment unless you have asked for and received the owner's permission.
8. Do not second guess the marshal calling the line by asking another marshal if the range is clear.
9. Never reach in front of the line to retrieve a dropped arrow or thrown weapon while the range is open for shooting or throwing.
10. In the case of a serious safety problem on the range such as someone in, or about to enter, the target or safety zone, the call "hold" shall be given by anyone noticing the problem. All archers are to remove the arrows or bolts from their bow, those with thrown weapons should put them down, and then listen for further instructions from the Target Marshal overseeing the range.
11. If a participant sees a potential problem, he/she should report it to the supervising Target Marshal.

## PART 3 – TARGET ARCHERY

### I. Equipment Standards for Target Archery

#### A. General Standards

1. All equipment should be consistent with pre-17th century archery in looks and function. The construction, use, and knowledge of period-style equipment and its safe use are among the primary goals of SCA archery. However, the use of modern equipment is permitted provided it meets the equipment standards spelled out below.
2. Nothing in these rules shall be interpreted as preventing a Kingdom or branch from making rules requiring the use of period style equipment in a period division or a specific competition. (The rules allow the use of modern-style bows, but do not require that all competitions allow their use.)
3. Exceptions to the use of prohibited equipment may be allowed as follows:
  - a. The Kingdom Royal Archer, or his/her designee, may approve the use of prohibited equipment by class, such as the use of plastic vanes or non-wooden arrows for children's archery. Any such exceptions shall be reported in the Kingdom Royal Archer's quarterly report to the Society Archery Marshal.
  - b. The Target Archery Marshal-in-Charge of an event may allow the temporary use of prohibited equipment for an archer on an event-by-event basis, such as permitting a new archer to use aluminum arrows with plastic vanes.
  - c. The Target Archery Marshal-in-Charge shall make necessary allowances for archers with disabilities, provided that range safety is not compromised by these allowances.
4. Appendix A of the Society's *Target Archery Marshal's Handbook* has detailed guidelines for period style equipment. This text has been added to the end of An Tir's manual as well. Archers are encouraged to read and incorporate these principles into their practice.

#### B. Standards for Bows

##### 1. Hand Bows

- a. Bows may be made of any suitable material, provided they are judged safe to shoot by the Target Archery Marshal.
  - Bows of unusual materials or construction will be required to pass the inspection of the Kingdom Royal Archer or designated deputy.
  - No compound bows are allowed in competition. There will be no exceptions to this prohibition.
- b. Adjustable or fixed sights are not allowed.
  - If adjustable or fixed sights are attached, they shall either be removed or made inoperative.
  - Sighting and/or ranging marks on the limbs or riser are allowed, except in divisions or competitions that exclude their use.
- c. There are no draw weight limits for target archery bows. However, should a Target Archery Marshal observe that an archer is using a bow too heavy or overdrawn for them to safely shoot, the Target Archery Marshal will require the archer to stop using the bow.
- d. No modern spring/flipper rests or plunger buttons are allowed. The use of simple rests is allowed, such as simple one-piece plastic or non-adjustable wire rests; feather, bristle, leather, etc. rests; and built out shelves or rests. The use of the shelf in a cutout window is also allowed.
- e. No stabilizers, clickers, or modern string release devices are allowed.
- f. Bows with cutout risers (i.e., those that can be seen through from the side, often found in take-down bows with metal risers) must have the openings covered so as to present a solid surface and an appearance more in keeping with medieval archery equipment.

##### 2. Crossbows

- a. Non-period center-shot trackless crossbow styles are not allowed.
- b. No compound prods or break-cocking crossbow styles are allowed in competition. There will be no exceptions to this prohibition.
- c. Prods of most materials are allowed, provided they are judged safe to shoot by the Target Archery Marshal. Prods of unusual material or construction will be required to pass the inspection of the Kingdom Royal Archer or a designated deputy.

- However, the marshal in charge may disallow the use of any crossbow that is too heavy a draw for an archer to safely use or whose bolts would pass through and out of the backstop.
  - Wooden or metal prods such as steel or aluminum should have some form of safety straps, sleeve or other method to reduce the chance of the shooter or a bystander being injured by a broken limb.
  - Crossbows made before these rules are in effect that have prods which cannot be easily removed for the addition of a restraint on the prod to reduce the chance of injury in case of breakage, are not required to have such coverage.
- d. Simple rear sights are allowed. Front sights are not allowed.
  - e. Stocks may be of any material.
  - f. If a modern stock with openings that can be seen through from the side is used, all such openings must be filled or covered to appear more period. Openings may be covered with tape, leather, cloth, etc. Openings that are intended for gripping the stock need not be covered.
3. Definitions of bow types used in An Tir
- a. All equipment shall conform to the equipment standards in this manual.
  - b. Any hand bow with marked limbs may only be scored in the Open Bow division.
  - c. An Tir does allow hand bows made from PVC on the target range.
  - d. Hand bows
    - *Recurve*: A bow where the tips curve away from the archer when the bow is unstrung. Includes Asian recurves with static recurved limb tips (siyahs). Recurves may or may not have a cutout sight window.
    - *Longbow*: When unstrung the bow may be straight or have a small amount of curve to the limbs. When the bow is strung the string does not touch the bow except where the string is nocked, and the bow displays one continuous unidirectional curve. These bows may or may not have a cutout sight window. An Tir considers reflex deflex longbows to be in the longbow category.
  - e. *Crossbows*: Any bow meeting the crossbow equipment standards in this manual. Crossbows may be shot from any position consistent with safety standards. No artificial supports may be used.
  - f. *Period bow*: A hand bow or crossbow that conforms in spirit and/or actuality to bows common during the time period covered by the SCA.
    - The following are prohibited:
      - Full or partial center cut sight windows.
      - Limb marks or sighting aids.
      - Non-period arrow rests.
      - Take down bows.
    - Archers may use any period style release appropriate for their bow, but are not required to do so. For example, an archer may use a glove or tab instead of a thumb ring while shooting an Asian style bow.
    - Modern or period string materials are allowed.
    - Period style *longbows* of any material are allowed, including modern laminated longbows.
    - Period style recurves of any material are allowed. A bow with recurved limb ends or static limb tips, such as siyahs on Asiatic bows, but with no cutout sight window, are considered period style bows.
    - A crossbow having a solid wooden stock or body in the shape of pre-1650 crossbows is a period style bow. It may not have a rifle style butt. It may have simple, documentable rear sights. A crossbow having a plastic or modern composite material stock or body with cutouts through the stock or body, is not a period style bow.
4. Strings
- a. All strings shall be appropriate in length and strength for the bow type and weight. Linen, silk, artificial sinew, and any modern bowstring materials are acceptable, as long as strings are properly constructed.
  - b. Strings that have become knotted, or those that have been repaired by knotting strands together, shall not be used. This rule does not forbid those string designs that incorporate knots, such as a bowyer's knot, in their original design.
  - c. A single nocking point may be attached to the string. It may be made of metal or tied on.
    - The nocking point may consist of one or two locators, which may be of any type.

- The locators may not extend above or below the arrow nock in such a way that they are used as sighting mechanisms.
- d. Peep sights or kissers mounted on the string are not allowed.
- e. It is strongly recommended that the ends of the string be served, and that a serving cover the nocking area of the string. It should be noted that Japanese and Flemish style strings, which are rarely served at the ends, are acceptable.

### C. Standards for Arrows and Bolts

1. Society standards:
  - a. All shafts must be made of wood, cane, or bamboo.
  - b. Both self and footed shafts are permitted.
  - c. No broad-heads or tips that cause excessive damage to the targets shall be used, except for special competitions using these heads with the permission of the Target Archery Marshal-in-Charge and the Kingdom Royal Archer.
  - d. Fletched arrows and bolts shall be made of feathers or other pre-17th century material. Plastic vanes are not allowed.
  - e. Nocks for arrows, and caps, rings, or nocks for bolts may be of any material, provided they are securely attached.
2. Additional requirements for period arrows in An Tir:
  - a. Nocks may be self-reinforced or built up. Plastic nocks are not allowed.
    - Arrow nocks may be reinforced or built up with horn, bone, ivory, leather, hardwood or other natural materials used in period.
    - Crossbow bolt ends may be reinforced with metal.
  - b. Bolts
    - Bolts may be either period style bolts or cut down wood arrow shafts.
    - Bolts may have 2 - 4 fletches.

### D. Miscellaneous Equipment

1. Any type of quiver may be used, with the exception of one that attaches to the bow.
2. It is recommended that arm and/or finger protection be used, according to the preference of the archer.
3. Spotting scopes and tripod mounted telescopes are expressly prohibited.
4. A discretely used, hand held monocular may be used in two situations:
  - During the warm-up ("sighting-in") portion of a York Round, a monocular may be used to see where one's arrows are landing. Other observers may also call shots as long or short based on their unaided view.
  - A participant who has a disability which prevents them from retrieving their own arrows or thrown weapons may use a monocular after each end is finished to see where these landed.

## II. **Archery Range Set-Up**

### A. General Notes

1. The range and safety zone must be clearly marked off. This may be done by the use of ropes, poles, tape, etc. Signs clearly warning the public that this is an active range are also recommended.
2. At events where large numbers of archers are shooting, the Target Archery Marshal-in-Charge shall be easily identifiable.
3. There shall be a safety zone behind and to the sides of the shooting line and targets. It shall be of reasonable size to prevent injury to bystanders. It must be free of traffic, campsites, list fields, parking areas, or other hazards.
  - a. The distance of the safety zone behind the targets may be reduced if there is a hill, permanent backstop, etc., that will stop stray arrows.
  - b. Archery netting cannot be used to reduce the size of the safety zone in An Tir, but is encouraged to help archers recover arrows which miss the target.
4. If there are roads or paths within the safety zone or range, they shall be blocked off to traffic at both ends during shooting.
5. The shooting line shall be clearly marked. It must not present a tripping hazard.



6. So that no archer unduly endangers another by shooting from behind, all archers will line up the same way, either all toeing the shooting line or all straddling it. Archers shooting from prone, kneeling, or seated positions shall have the head of their arrow or bolt, at full draw, in the same line as the other archers on the line and should be placed together at one end of the line.
7. Each archer shall have, at a minimum, three feet of space on the line, with recommended spacing being at least 4 feet. Other shoots with special circumstances may require other spacing and heightened Target Archery Marshal supervision.
8. During shooting, all spectators shall remain outside the marked safety zones and/or at least 10 feet to the rear of the shooting line.

## B. Suggested Range Dimensions

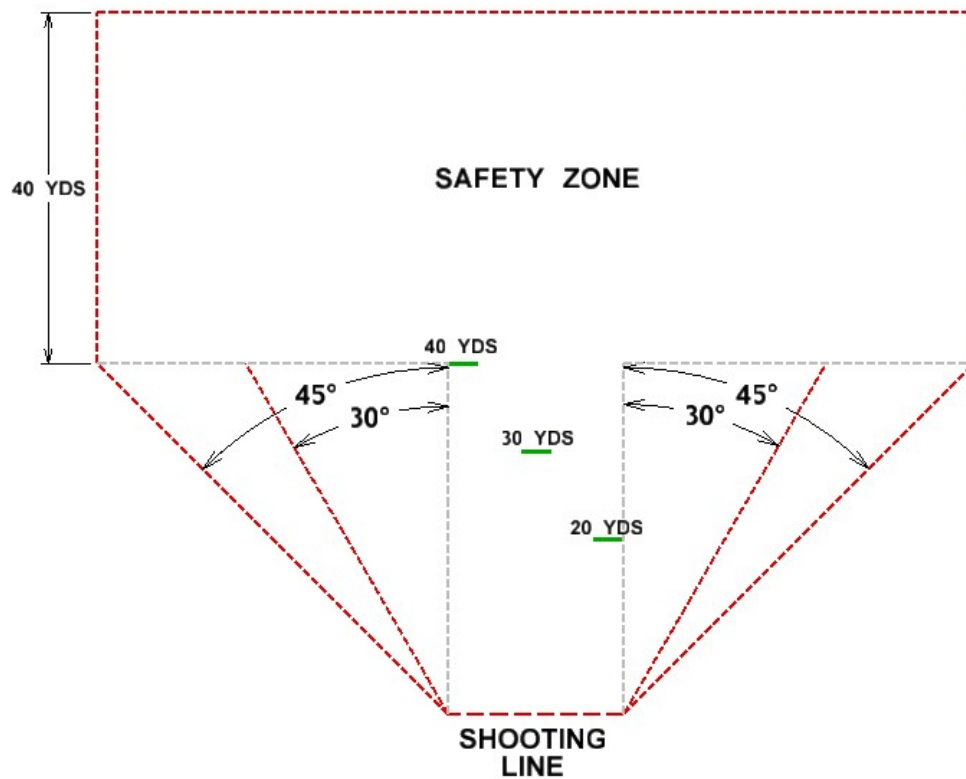
The following are suggested dimensions for the range and safety zones for target and specialty competitions. These are general guidelines. The actual sizes may vary, depending on terrain, the archers, and other conditions. It is better to err on the side of safety with too much space than not enough.

### 1. Target Shoots

- a. The safety zone behind the farthest target should extend at least 40 yards back, or for half the distance from the line to the farthest target, whichever is greater.
- b. For shoots of 50 yards or less, the safety zone to the sides of the shooting line and targets should extend outward at a 30- to 45-degree angle from both ends of the shooting line to a line even with the furthest target\*, and continue straight back from there to the required distance. (\*An Tir recommends this distance or 50 yards, whichever is closer.)
- c. For shoots of over 50 yards, the safety zone to the sides of the shooting line and targets should extend outward at a 30- to 45-degree angle from both ends of the shooting line to a line 50 yards away or one-quarter the distance to the far end of the safety zone, whichever is greater, and continue straight back from there to the required distance.

### 2. Specialty Shoots

- a. For *clout shoots*, the safety zone should extend beyond the target for at least half the target distance, and to each side for at least one-fifth the target distance. It is recommended that the Target Archery Marshal arrange for any archers who are not familiar with clout shooting to practice in advance. They should start with their bows aimed at a low angle and work their way up. This will help prevent overshooting the safety zone.
- b. For *flight shoots*, the safety zone distance should be at least 300 yards, or the maximum range of the heaviest bow allowed. It is not recommended that a flight shoot be held if space is limited.
- c. For *roving courses*, the safety zone distance shall be a minimum of one and one-half times the distance to the target. Include special consideration for the angles and distances required for the other targets in the course. No target should be placed within the shooter's line of sight with another target.
- d. York Rounds in An Tir: The safety zone should extend beyond the target for at least 50 yards, and to each side for at least the target distance. As in the clout shoot, archers unfamiliar with the York Round should attempt to practice in advance, starting with their bows aimed at a low angle and working their way into the target area to prevent overshooting the safety zone.



*Suggested range layout. Target Archery marshals are to refer to this manual and use their best judgement in setting up all ranges. Safety should be the upmost concern when laying out all archery ranges. (Diagram by Archos John de Percy.)*

### III. Archery Range Operations

#### A. Equipment Inspections

1. All equipment is subject to inspection by the Marshal in Charge.
2. Archers with their own equipment who are unknown to the marshal running the range will be asked about their experience in archery. The marshal will check their equipment to determine if it meets Society and An Tir standards for the class in which the individual intends to shoot.
3. New archers using loaner gear will be instructed on how to check a bow and arrow to see if they are safe to shoot, how to string a bow and nock an arrow, range commands, proper shooting form, and how to retrieve arrows.

#### B. Range Procedures

1. A Target Archery Marshal shall not allow more archers on a line than can be reasonably and safely supervised.
2. At shoots where many of the archers are inexperienced, it may be necessary to increase the ratio of marshals to archers. This increase need not be as great if experienced archers, as well as Target Archery Marshals, are used to supervise the inexperienced archers.
3. Conditions around the range and safety zone may require the use of additional Target Archery Marshals or assistants to observe and prevent traffic through the area.
4. At specialty shoots where the archers are shooting under unusual conditions, such as off-handed, with restricted vision, etc., a one-to-one ratio of Target Archery Marshals and/or assistants to archers may be necessary.
5. Any conditions or artificial handicaps that create an undue safety hazard, even with an increased Target Archery Marshal or assistant to archer ratio of one to one, are forbidden.
6. The Target Archery Marshal-in-Charge may remove archers exhibiting unsafe behavior from the range.
7. No arrows or bolts should be nocked when anyone is in front of the shooting line.

8. Additional procedures in An Tir:
  - a. A marshal may shoot while calling the range, if they determine they can safely do so given the conditions on the range, and the number and experience level of the archers present.
  - b. Releasing more than one shaft at a time is allowed. Archers must demonstrate competency in this technique to the MIC prior to using it without supervision.
  - c. Bows and crossbows shall not be carried downrange when retrieving arrows.
  - d. Archers shall not remove any shafts from the target until scoring is completed. On a well-worn target the removal of shafts may shift the target and affect scoring.
  - e. If an archer overshoots the target, they shall place an arrow upright in the target before going behind it to search for their arrows. If participants see that upright arrow they must assume that someone is behind the target and the range is not clear.

#### C. Range Commands & Courtesy

1. The Target Archery Marshal will call the archers to the line.
2. The Target Archery Marshal will look to see that the range and line are clear and safe.
3. The Target Archery Marshal will call out "range clear" or the equivalent, and wait momentarily for any responses.
4. If all is clear, then the order "loose", "loose at will", or the equivalent will be given.
5. When finished shooting, the archers are to put down their bows, step back from the line, and wait until the order to retrieve is given.
6. When all archers are done, the Target Archery Marshal will call "bows down", "cease", or the equivalent and wait for compliance.
7. When all weapons are down, the Target Archery Marshal will give the command "retrieve arrows" or the equivalent.
8. When going to retrieve arrows, first pick up any of your arrows lying short of the target.
9. Remove arrows by "worrying" them out. Do not yank them out.
10. Do not remove other archers' arrows unless you have asked for and received the owner's permission.
11. Keep distraction of the archers on the shooting line to a minimum.

#### D. Range Commands for a timed end in An Tir:

1. Time must be called using a watch or a recording.
2. The TAM will ask if all archers on the line are ready. This should be indicated by the raising of their string hand or trigger finger after they have nocked their first arrow or bolt.
3. The TAM will count down, beginning at 5 seconds, in one second intervals (i.e., "5-4-3-2-1"), followed by the command "Loose!"
4. The TAM may count each 5-second interval in ascending order until 20 seconds ( i.e., "5, 10, 15, 20" aka Western style) or be silent (known as Eastern style). In either style the TAM must count the last five seconds down in descending order (i.e. "5, 4, 3, 2, 1"), finishing with the command, "Cease!" or "Stop!" on the thirtieth second.

## IV. Target Archery Competitions in An Tir

An Tir has several types of archery competitions which are explained below. We also encourage our archers to participate in Inter-Kingdom contests. More information about these activities may be found at:

- Inter-Kingdom Archery Competition (IKAC) <https://scores-sca.org/home/index.php?R=10>
- Novelty shoots and other options are listed under "Shoots" on the left hand side of the An Tir Scores website <https://scores-sca.org/home/index.php?R=5&>

#### a. Royal Rounds (general)

1. The Royal Round uses a standard 60 cm, five color target which looks like this when placed on a hay-bale backing:
2. Alternatively, archers may shoot at any target with 5 rings of the following radii: 6 cm, 12 cm, 18 cm, 24 cm, and 30 cm.
3. Scoring is:
 

Gold	= 5 points
Red	= 4 points
Blue	= 3 points
Black	= 2 points



White = 1 point

- a. Arrows touching a line count as the higher valued color, provided no color shows between the arrow and line.
- b. Pass-throughs or Bounce offs: 3 points, unless a witness can verify the actual score.
- c. Bounce-ons: Arrows bouncing off the ground and then into the target are scored where they land in the target.

4. How to Shoot a Royal Round

- a. A Royal Round consists of four ends at various distances and times. The three untimed ends use 6 arrows each, and the timed end uses as many arrows as the archer can shoot within the allotted time. The distances for the timed shoot vary by the age of the archer when the season starts on November 1<sup>st</sup>.

	3 untimed ends. 6 arrows per end. Distance for each end (in yards)			1 timed end, unlimited arrows. Seconds and yards
<b>Adult (age 16+)</b>	40	30	20	30 seconds @ 20 yards
<b>Senior Youth (age 13 - 15) *</b>	40	30	20	30 seconds @ 20 yards
<b>Youth (age 10 -12) *</b>	30	20	15	30 seconds @ 15 yards
<b>Children (age 5-9) **</b>	20	15	10	30 seconds @ 10 yards
* The two youth divisions are open to all youth who have attained the age of 10 through 15 as of November 1. However, youth who shoot with adult-sized bows or crossbows are encouraged to shoot in the Adult division if they can obtain good scores. Youth may shoot either in the youth division, or in the adult division, but not both.				
** Children who shoot with adult-sized bows should be shooting in the Youth division if they can obtain good scores. Children shooting in the Youth division may not also shoot in the Children's division.				

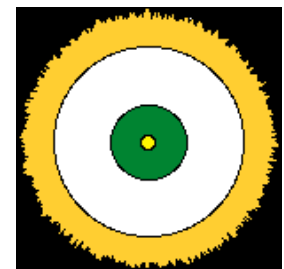
- b. Archers may not change bows or arrows during a Royal Round unless there is a safety issue.
- c. Archers must shoot all 4 ends consecutively, but they can be done in any order.
- d. The distances must be measured with a tape (not paced off).

b. Period Royal Rounds

- 1. The main intent of Period Rounds is to encourage the use and construction of archery gear with a period appearance. Period bows and arrows/bolts are required to score in this category. Period style bows may also be shot in the Open Division.
- 2. How to Shoot a Period Royal Round
  - a. Use the same sequence, distances, and times as described for a general Royal Round.
  - b. If the archer is using a Period Bow, he or she must declare *before* the start of the Round if the scores will count for the Period or Open Division of the Royal Round.

3. How to Score a Period Royal Round.

- a. The Period Round target is based on one shown in the Luttrell Psalter. It is a 3-color 60 cm target that looks like this when placed on a hay-bale backing:



- b. The colors, diameters, and scoring of the rings are:

Or: 6 cm diameter 8 points  
 Vert: 24 cm diameter 4 points  
 Argent: 60 cm diameter 2 points

- c. A standard 5-color 60 cm target may also be used: white through blue is 2 points; red and outer gold is 4 points; inner gold is 8 points.
- d. Arrows touching a line count as the higher valued color, provided no color shows between the arrow and line.
- e. Pass-throughs or bounce offs: 4 points, unless a witness can verify the actual score.
- f. Bounce-ons: Arrows bouncing off the ground and then into the target are scored where they land.

### C. York Rounds in An Tir

1. How to Shoot a York Round in An Tir
  - a. All equipment must comply with the standards in the "Definition of Bow Types".
  - b. There are two divisions: Hand bow and Crossbow
  - c. A York Round consists of 12 ends of 6 arrows shot from 100 yards, 8 ends of 6 arrows shot at 80 yards, and 4 ends of 6 arrows shot at 60 yards.
  - d. The York is always shot in the following order: 100 yards first, then 80 yards, and 60 yards last.
  - e. The distances must be measured with a tape (not paced off).
  - f. Archers may not change bows or arrows during a York Round unless there is a safety issue.
  - g. Unless an archer has a disability that prevents it, they must retrieve their own arrows.
  
2. How to Score a York Round in An Tir
  - a. The York target uses a standard 122 cm, 10-ring five color target. It looks like this when placed on a hay-bale backing:
  - b. Scoring is:
 

Inner Gold	=	10 points
Outer Gold	=	9 points
Inner Red	=	8 points
Outer Red	=	7 points
Inner Blue	=	6 points
Outer Blue	=	5 points
Inner Black	=	4 points
Outer Black	=	3 points
Inner White	=	2 points
Outer White	=	1 points
  - c. An arrow that is touching the line between two colors, or the outer line of a color, counts as the higher valued color, provided no color shows between the arrow and line.
  - d. Arrows observed as passing through or falling out (bounce off) count as 5, unless a witness can verify the actual score.
  - e. An arrow bouncing off the ground then sticking in the target will be counted where it lands.



### V. Annual Archery Competition in An Tir

- A. Submitting Scores for the Annual Competition
  1. Scores may be submitted only at a SCA event or an official practice.
  2. At least two non-related people must be present, one of who must be a currently authorized TAM.
  3. Prohibited arrow types may only be used for practice. They cannot be used when shooting for scores.
  4. Adult and Senior Youth archers may submit only one score per bow division, per day.
  5. Youth and Child archers may submit two scores per day.
  6. Only the MIC or their designee may enter scores from an event or official practice into the online system, not other marshals running the line. This must be done within 30 days.
  7. Scores may be submitted on-line at [http://scores-sca.org/antir\\_archery](http://scores-sca.org/antir_archery), or the score sheets may be emailed to [archery-scores@antir.sca.org](mailto:archery-scores@antir.sca.org).
  8. Branches should keep a copy of their score sheets in case of later questions. These must include the date, event or practice name, Marshal in Charge's name, contestants' names, youths' ages (when relevant), and each individual's scores.
  
- B. Bow Divisions for the Annual Competition

There are three divisions for minors and six for adults:

  1. Children (age 5 - 9 when the season starts on November 1<sup>st</sup>) – any bow type
  2. Youth (age 10 - 12 on November 1<sup>st</sup>) – any bow type
  3. Senior Youth (age 13 – 15 on November 1<sup>st</sup>) – any bow type
  4. Open (modern or period hand bows with or without marked limbs)
  5. Longbow
  6. Crossbow

7. Period Recurve
8. Period Longbow
9. Period Crossbow

C. Medallions -- Each year, An Tir awards medallions to the 10 archers in each of the following divisions who submitted the highest Royal Round and York Round scores between November 1<sup>st</sup> and October 31<sup>st</sup>.

1. Royal Rounds

<i>Division</i>	<i>How the Score is Computed</i>
Children (age 5-9 on November 1 <sup>st</sup> )	Average of top 2 scores for the year 2 scores may be submitted each day
Youth (age 10-12 on November 1 <sup>st</sup> )	Same as above
Senior Youth (age 13-15 on November 1 <sup>st</sup> )	Average of top 3 scores for the year 1 score may be submitted each day
Open	Same as above
Crossbow	Same as above
Longbow	Same as above
Period Recurve	Same as above
Period Crossbow	Same as above
Period Longbow	Same as above

2. York Rounds in An Tir



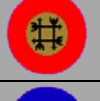


<i>Division</i>	<i>How the Score is Computed</i>
Hand bow	Single highest score for the year
Crossbow	Single highest score for the year




## VI. Ranks for An Tir's Archers

Archery Ranks in the Kingdom of An Tir are based on the average of the three highest Royal Round scores submitted by an adult or Senior Youth during the 12-month period between November 1<sup>st</sup> – October 31<sup>st</sup> each year. Ranks for Children and Youth are determined by the average of the two highest scores submitted in the same period.

1. Ranks, Average, Insignia Design and Recognition

- a. Design -- The center of the insignia is four crossed arrows in the shape of a box. The center is the color of the material the medallion is made of, and the border changes color with the rank.
- b. Once an archer earns a rank for a particular bow division, they remain at that level until a higher rank is achieved.
- c. An archer may hold multiple ranks if they shoot in different bow divisions. For example, an archer may be a Master Bowman in Period Longbow, and an Archer in Crossbow.
- d. Some competitions may be limited to individuals who hold a certain rank in general, or specific to the equipment they plan to use.

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Medallion border color</i>	
Ludicrous Bowman	120–139	Checky Or and Argent (Gold and silver checked)	
Grand Master Bowman	100–119	Or (Gold)	
Master Bowman	80 – 99	Gules (red)	
Bowman	60 – 79	Azure (blue)	

Archer	40 – 59	Sable (black)	
Novice	20 – 39	Argent (silver)	
Tyro	10 – 19 by an adult or Senior Youth who submitted 3 Royal Round scores, or by a Youth or Child who submitted 2 scores.	Vert (green)	

## PART 4 – THROWN WEAPONS

### I. Equipment Standards

#### A. General Standards

Equipment and safety standards vary greatly depending upon the type of thrown weapon and the techniques that are used to throw the weapon. All inspections and decisions should be made with the following considerations:

1. Is the weapon designed to be thrown?
2. Is the weapon sturdy enough to be thrown?
3. How will the user be throwing the weapon? For example, will a knife be thrown by the handle or the blade?
4. How sharp is the blade?
5. How balanced is the weapon? If the weapon is so unbalanced that it would be awkward to swing, the thrower should demonstrate that it can be thrown safely.
6. Is the weapon either excessively light or heavy in weight?
7. Is the weapon either excessively short or long?
8. Is the handle taped? If a weapons handle has been taped or reinforced, it must have been done for a reason. Ask the owner about it. Give it extra attention; make sure that it is structurally sound and safe. Duct tape is not an acceptable fix for a handle with a major crack. If it cannot be inspected due to coverings, it should be failed.

#### B. Knives

1. Throwing knives should be of a size and weight that allows them to be thrown safely and easily.
2. The handle of the knife should be firmly attached.
3. The throwing surface should be free of burrs or protrusions that can cut or injure an unprotected hand upon release.
4. In An Tir knives must be between 10 and 16 inches in length, and not more than 2 ½ inches wide. Knives must have only one sticking point and must have the traditional shape of a knife.

#### C. Axes

1. Axes should be of a size and weight that allows them to be thrown safely and easily.
2. The handles of all axes should be firmly attached.
3. Some axes are designed to allow the head to slide up a tapered handle and pressure-fit on. The heads will come off if they are pushed toward the butt of the handle. When the axe is used, the head is forced into place and seats tightly. The inspecting marshal should ensure that the head does indeed seat tightly and will not slip over the taper.
4. The haft cannot have any major cracks.
5. The haft cannot have any burrs or rough surfaces that can cut or give splinters to an unprotected hand upon release.
6. An Tir's standards for axes:
  - a. All axes shall have wooden handles between 12 and 24 inches in length.
  - b. All axe heads shall be metal, with a single blade of not more than 4 inches in width on the striking edge.
  - c. No top spikes, spike polls, or butt-spiked handles are allowed.

#### D. Spears

1. Spears may not be excessively long or heavy.
2. Spearheads must be firmly attached to the shaft of the spear.
3. The shaft cannot have any burrs or rough surfaces that can cut or give splinters to an unprotected hand upon release.
4. The shaft must be sound and without major cracks.
5. An Tir's standards for spears:
  - a. Spears must be between 4 and 7 feet in overall length.
  - b. The spearhead must have a width of no more than 2 ½ inches.



- c. Spears shall not have any flights or stabilizers attached.

#### E. Specialized Throwing Weapons

Specialized throwing weapons are any weapons that have been designed with more than one impact surface to increase the chances of the weapon sticking in the target. Because they come in a variety of shapes and sizes, they must be judged on an individual basis.

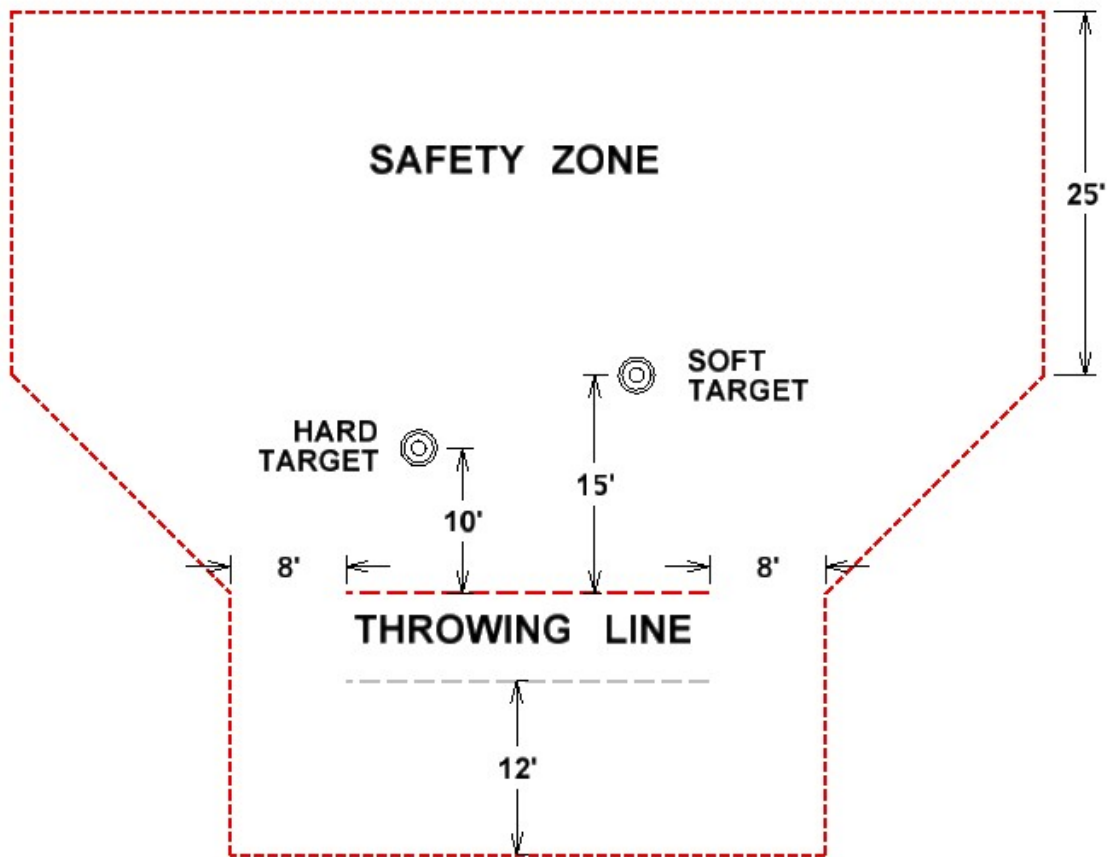
## II. **Throwing Range Set Up**

### A. Range construction.

- a. The range will be identifiable at all times. Rope, tape, poles, etc., may be used to mark off the range and the safety area.
- b. A safe zone shall be established that takes into consideration the weapons being used and the range conditions. The safe zone includes the area behind and to the sides of the targets as well as behind the throwing line.
- c. The throwing line is the closest position from which a throw can be made. It shall be clearly marked and must not present a tripping hazard.
- d. Hard targets for knives and axes should be at least 10 feet away from the throwing line (down-range). A hard target is any target made of materials that provides a solid resistance. This includes, but is not limited to, logs, plywood, etc.
  - Hard targets for spears should be at least 20 feet away from the throwing line. (Note: An Tir rarely uses hard targets for spears.)
  - In An Tir hard targets must be at least 6 (six) feet apart, measured from outer edge to outer edge. Hard targets must have the center 40 to 60 inches off the ground.
- e. Soft targets for spears must be at least 15 feet down range in An Tir. A soft target is any target made of materials that do not provide solid resistance. This includes, but is not limited to, hay bales, Styrofoam, etc.

### B. Safety zones for thrown weapons

- a. If not all of the throwing positions are in a single line, the farthest back position must be used when calculating the safety zone.
- b. Behind the throwing line: A safety zone, measuring 12 feet back from the throwing line and running parallel the entire length of that line, should remain clear of participants and spectators at all times if they are not on the line to throw. Participants should enter and exit the throwing area through a designated portal located in the farthest corners of the safety zone, in such a way that they enter the safety zone parallel to the back line of that zone.
- c. In front of the throwing line: The safety zone starts 8 feet from the outer edge of the throwing line, and then runs down range at a 30-45 degree angle until it intersects with the line created by the farthest target position. From that point you extend the safety zone straight back until it is at least 25 feet past the farthest target.
- d. Physical barriers such as a hill, permanent solid backstop, or a wall can be used to reduce the size of the safety zone. The barrier must completely cover the safety zone. A small barrier which objects can be thrown over is not sufficient.
- e. The dimensions for the safety zones in the figure below are suggestions based on an ideal range. The actual size may vary, depending on the location of the range, the weapons being used, the experience level of participants, and other conditions. It is better to err on the side of safety with too much space than not enough.



*Suggested range layout. Thrown Weapons marshals are to refer to this manual and use their best judgement in setting up all ranges. Safety should be the upmost concern when laying out all thrown weapons ranges. (Diagram by Archos John de Percy.)*

### III. Throwing Range Operations

#### A. Range Procedures and Commands

1. The Thrown-Weapons Marshal will call the throwers to the line.
2. The Thrown-Weapons Marshal will look to see that all is clear down-range.
3. The Thrown-Weapons Marshal will look to see that nobody is directly behind the throwers, in the path of the swing, or in the arc traversed by the swing.
4. The Thrown-Weapons Marshal will call out "range clear" or the equivalent, and wait momentarily for any responses.
5. If all is clear, then the order "throw when ready" or the equivalent will be given.
6. When finished, the throwers are to put down any weapons in hand, step back from the line and wait until the order to retrieve is given.
7. When all throwers are finished, the Thrown-Weapons Marshal will call "weapons down" or the equivalent and wait for compliance.
8. When all weapons are down, then the Thrown-Weapons Marshal will give the command, "retrieve weapons" or the equivalent.

#### B. Rules of the Line

1. Side-arm throwing of weapons requires an adequate safe zone and the Marshal-in-Charge's permission.
2. All throwers on the line must throw from approximately the same distance.
3. Throw only at designated targets.
4. Do not throw or retrieve until commanded to do so.
5. If "hold" is called, the thrower should put down his/her weapon(s) and step back from the line.

6. The thrower should step aside or back once he/she has completed throwing.
7. Do not throw weapons that have not been inspected. Any weapon that strikes or is struck by another weapon should be inspected by the thrower after each round of throwing.
8. Do not stand or walk behind throwers on the line.
9. Just before each throw, look behind to ensure that it is clear.
10. Do not swing weapons aimlessly or in a careless manner. Throwers should always be aware of what may be in the path of his/her weapon when it is swung.
11. Be aware of sharp points and edges of weapons.
12. Stay alert. Weapons can and will bounce back from the target.

C. Staggered Throwing Line procedures in An Tir

1. Have everyone on the line move to the farthest selected distance or out of the safety zone. (Extra attention should be paid to the safety of any youth who are present.)
2. When the range is called, have the gentle(s) who wish to throw from that distance throw when ready.
3. When done, have everyone on the line move forward to the next position.
4. Call the range according to the normal procedure.
5. Continue this pattern until everyone is done.

D. Youth Participation in Thrown Weapons

1. A youth thrower is any thrower who is at least 9 years of age and the under the age of majority in the state or province where the range is being operated.
2. The youth thrower must be able to demonstrate the ability to safely throw all weapons they wish to use.
3. There must be at least two TWM's marshals present. One will call the line while the other will focus his/her attention on the youth throwers.
4. All requirements stated in Part 1, Section II. "Marshalling Youth" must be followed.

## VI. Thrown Weapons Competitions in An Tir

A. General

1. Only one weapon at a time may be thrown at a target when scoring.
2. Knife and axe targets are marked with three concentric circles. The outermost circle is 14 inches in diameter and is the "1 point circle". The middle circle is 8 inches in diameter and is the "2 point circle". The innermost circle is 3 inches in diameter and is the "bullseye" or "3 point circle".
3. Spear targets are usually straw. The paper or cardboard target is affixed to the upper half of the bale. The target will consist of three concentric circles. The outermost circle is 14 inches in diameter and is the "1 point circle". The middle circle is 8 inches in diameter and is the "2 point circle". The innermost circle is 3 inches in diameter and is the "bullseye" or "3 point circle".

B. Types of Competitions

An Tir's primary thrown weapons competition is explained below. We also do some novelty competitions at events. In addition, An Tir encourages it's residents to participate in inter-Kingdom competitions. More information about those may be found at <https://scores-sca.org/home/index.php?R=24&>

C. Annual Competition

1. Scores may be submitted only at a SCA event or an official practice.
2. At least two non-related people must be present, one of who must be a currently authorized TWM.
3. Only one score per competitor, per weapon type, per day may be submitted.
4. The scores for 20 knife throws, 20 axe throws and 20 spear throws shall be combined for a total of 60 throws. Participants must throw all 3 rounds consecutively, but they can be done in any order.
5. If the thrower's foot moves over the throwing line during the throw or follow through, the score for that throw is zero.
6. Minors must compete in the Youth Division if they are between the ages of 9-12 as of the start of the season on November 1st. Once they reach the age 13, they may choose to continue to compete in the Youth Division or to compete in the Adult Division, but they can only submit scores in one of these.
7. Only the MIC or their designee may enter scores from an event or official practice into the online system, not other marshals running the line. This must be done within 30 days.
  - a. Scores may be submitted on-line at <http://scores-sca.org>, or the score sheets may be emailed to [scores-thrown-weapons@antir.sca.org](mailto:scores-thrown-weapons@antir.sca.org).

- b. Branches should keep a copy of their score sheets in case of later questions. These must include the date, event or practice name, Marshal in Charge's name, contestants' names, youths' ages (when relevant), and each individual's scores.

D. Medallions and Ranks

1. Each year, medallions are awarded to the individuals in An Tir with the top 10 Adult and Youth scores from the annual competition which were recorded between November 1<sup>st</sup> and October 31<sup>st</sup>.
2. Scores considered for ranking will consist of the average of a thrower's three highest scores from three separate days.
3. Once an individual earns a rank, they remain at that level until a higher rank is achieved.

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Adult Average Score</i>	<i>Youth Average Score</i>
Ludicrous Thrower	140+	120+
Grand Master Thrower	120 – 139	100 - 119
Master Thrower	100 – 119	80 - 99
Accomplished Thrower	80 – 99	60 - 79
Two Weapon Thrower	60 – 79	45 - 59
Thrower	59 and under	44 and under

## PART 5 -- ATLATL

### I. Equipment Standards for Atlatl

- Darts used must be designed for use in the atlatl.
- Darts must be between 4 and 7 feet in overall length.
- Dart shafts will have a max diameter of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch.
- The haft must be sound and without cracks.
- Breakaway heads are not permitted at any time.
- Atlatls may have a weight attached.
- The dart holder and any other attached components must be firmly attached to the atlatl.
- Atlatls may not be used in spear throwing competitions.

### II. Atlatl Range Set Up

#### A. Range construction

1. There are three distances for the targets: 10, 15, and 20 yards. (Note that since these are the same distances as for children's archery, atlatl activities can occur on that range at a different time if there is a sufficient overshoot area.)
2. You may set up the range in two different ways depending on the resources available:
  - a. Set up the range with a single throwing line and one target at each of the above distances.
  - b. Use a single target and have participants throw from three different lines based on the specified distance to the face of the target.
3. Throwing lines shall be clearly marked and must not present a tripping hazard.

#### B. Safety zones.

1. If not all of the throwing positions are in a single line, the farthest back position must be used when calculating the safety zone.
2. Behind the throwing line: A safety zone, measuring 12 feet back from the throwing line and running parallel the entire length of that line, should remain clear of participants and spectators at all times if they are not on the line to throw. Participants should enter and exit the throwing area through a designated portal, located in the farthest corners of the safety zone, in such a way that they enter the safety zone parallel to the back line of that zone.
3. In front of the throwing line: The safety zone starts 10 feet from the outer edge of the throwing line, and then runs down range at a 30-45 degree angle until it intersects with the line created by the farthest target position. From that point you extend the safety zone straight back until it is at least 90 feet past the farthest target.
4. Physical barriers such as a hill, permanent solid backstop, or a wall can be used to reduce the size of the safety zone. The barrier must completely cover the safety zone. A small barrier that can be thrown over is insufficient.

#### C. Atlatl targets

1. Atlatl targets may be made with a Saunders mat, a 4 foot by 4 foot piece of thick cardboard, insulation foam butt, or equivalent materials.
2. Scoring is done using a standard 122 cm, 5 color archery target.
 

Gold	5 points
Red	4 points
Blue	3 points
Black	2 points
White	1 point.
3. A dart that is touching the line between two colors (or the outer line of a color) counts as the higher valued color, provided no color is showing between the dart and line.



### III. Atlatl Range Operations

- A. The range is called in the same manner as for other thrown weapons.
- B. If an individual is throwing for score, they will throw three darts at the target to equal one "end". Other

individuals throwing at the same distance may throw as well but only one person may be on the throwing line at a time.

C. Youth participation with atlatl:

1. A youth thrower is any thrower who is between the age of nine years and the age of adulthood in the state or province that the range is operating.
2. The youth thrower must be able to demonstrate the ability to safely use the atlatl and darts.
3. There must be at least two TWM's marshals present. One will call the line while the other will focus his/her attention on the youth.
4. All requirements stated in Part 1, Section II. "Marshalling Youth" must be followed.

IV. **Atlatl Competitions in An Tir**

- Scores may be submitted only at a SCA event or an official practice.
- At least two non-related people must be present, one of who must be a currently authorized TWM.
- The scores from 18 dart throws will be totaled for a daily score: There will be three throws for each of the three ends at 15 and 20 yards for adults, and three throws for each of the three ends at 10 and 15 yards for youth.
- If the thrower's foot moves over the throwing line during the throw or follow through, the score for that throw is zero.
- Minors must compete in the Youth Division if they are between the ages of 9-12 as of the start of the season on November 1st. Once they reach the age 13, they may choose to continue to compete in the Youth Division or to compete in the Adult Division, but they can only submit scores in one of these..
- An Adult's three best scores for the year will be averaged to determine their annual ranking. For Youth, the two top scores will be averaged.
- Only the MIC or their deputy may enter scores from an event or published practice into the online system, not other marshals running the line. This must be done within 30 days. Scores may be submitted on-line at <http://scores-sca.org>, or the score sheets may be emailed to [scores-thrown-weapons@antir.sca.org](mailto:scores-thrown-weapons@antir.sca.org)
- Branches should keep a copy of their score sheets in case of later questions. These must include the date, event or practice name, Marshal in Charge's name, contestants' names, youths' ages (when relevant), and each individual's scores.
- Each year, medallions are awarded to the individuals in An Tir with the top 10 Adult and Youth scores from the annual competition which were recorded between November 1<sup>st</sup> and October 31<sup>st</sup>.

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Adult Average Score</i>	<i>Youth Average Score</i>
Ludicrous Atlatl Thrower	80 - 90	80 - 90
Grand Master Atlatl Thrower	60 - 79	60 - 79
Master Atlatl Thrower	40 - 59	40 - 59
Accomplished Atlatl Thrower	20 - 39	20 - 39
Atlatl Thrower	19 and under	19 and under

## PART 6 -- DARTS

### I. Board set up:

- While the presence of a TAM or TWM is not required for darts, the individual overseeing the activity does need to keep common sense safety factors in mind: There should be adequate space around the dart area for participants to safely engage in the game. (Pay particular attention to the space behind and to the side of the target in case someone misses.) Ropes or a line of chairs can be helpful in preventing people from walking into the safety zone.
- The person running the dart range will mark the 10 and 15 foot throwing distances using a tape measure.
- The center of the target will be between 5 feet and 5 feet 8 inches from the ground.

### II. Target Construction:

- A 40 cm round, 10 ring archery target will be used. This should be backed by a 2 inch thick piece of foam or equivalent material. This foam should extend beyond the edges of the target to some extent to protect the surface the target is mounted on in case of misses.
- Target color rings start in the center with yellow, then red, blue, black, and end with white on the outside.



### III. Dart Construction: Darts will be constructed with metal tips, wood shafts and feather fletchings. Weighting the tips is allowed.

### IV. Game Rules:

- Four darts will be thrown from each distance, one at a time.
- If two or more darts are thrown at once, none count.
- A speed round of 10 seconds will be thrown from the 10 foot distance.
  - In the speed round you will throw as many darts as possible, one at a time.
  - If you throw early or late, subtract the highest scoring dart of the speed round
  - The speed round will be counted as follows 5-4-3-2-1-throw, 5-4-3-2-1-stop. A tape recorder may be used, but the time recorded must be an actual 10 seconds.
- You may throw the three rounds in any order, so long as all the darts of the round have been thrown before changing to a different scoring distance or the timed round.

### V. Scoring:

- Scoring is 1 to 10 with the center ring scoring 10 points, and each ring going outwards decreasing in value by one point.
- If a dart sticks into the back of another dart it will count where it would have stuck in the board if the other dart was not there.
- Scores may be submitted at <http://scores-sca.org> . Look for the link for darts on the thrown weapons page. The individual(s) with the highest average scores between November 1<sup>st</sup> and October 31<sup>st</sup> each year will be announced.

## Appendix A: Guidelines for Period Style Equipment

### ***Copied directly from the Society's Target Archery Handbook - Appendix A***

- A. Period style bows are defined as: Any style of bow that can be documented as used in pre 1600 archery, from Stone age bows to English longbows, Eastern recurve and others. Construction materials should be mainly those that were used in period for the making of that style of bow.
  - 1. However, modern materials such as plastics, or synthetic glues, finishes, fibers (strings) or artificial sinew, etc. are allowed as long as their use does not give an unfair advantage in performance over period materials.
- B. Fiberglass and other modern materials may be used as a substitute for horn and or sinew in the construction of period style recurve bows such as Arab, Turkish, Mongol, or bamboo used in Yumi or other period bows, etc.
  - 1. However, no modern features such as full or partial center cut handles or built in shelves are allowed. This last is important. Many modern longbows have some center-cut on their handle part (riser in a recurve). If that is the case, the bow is not period.
  - 2. Handbows with grips narrower than the limbs, are not considered as full or partial center cut.
  - 3. Whatever the materials, the handbow must have the appearance of a period bow. Composite bows (of different woods or backed with sinew or rawhide, etc.) are allowed.
- C. Archers using uncommon equipment should bring documentation to support its use if needed. The archery marshal in charge of the event would have the final say, unless the local or kingdom archery marshal is present.
  - 1. It is strongly suggested that if approval is given, that it be done in writing and kept with the documentation with the equipment for future reference.
- D. Bows do not have to conform to the persona of the archer, except in competitions, which may require such conformation. Marshals running period competitions may impose stricter equipment requirements.
- E. Bows that do not meet the standards for period style bows are still allowed to shoot as open equipment

### **HANDBOWS:**

- A. Period style recurves and longbows of any material are allowed. Modern style recurves or longbows with full or partial center cut risers or built in shelves are not allowed as period style equipment.
  - 1. Handbows based on period design in which the grip is less in width than the bow limbs next to the grip, are not considered to be either partial or center-cut and are allowed. (see the photo below.)
- B. Modern style attachable arrow rests are not allowed. However, a protruding rest resulting from layers of leather or other period material, added to the handle is allowed.
- C. Modern sights or artificial commercial devices and/or elements solely intended for sighting/aiming are not allowed.
- D. There is no weight limit, maximum or minimum. However, the marshal in charge may disallow the use of any bow that is too heavy a draw for an archer to safely use or whose arrows/bolts would pass through and out of the backstop.
- E. Handbows that do not meet the standards for period style handbows are still allowed to shoot as open equipment.
- F. Archers may use any period style release appropriate for their bow, but are not required to do so. For example, an archer may use a glove or tab instead of a thumb ring while shooting an Eastern style bow.
- G. Modern string materials are allowed, as well as period materials. Please exercise caution when using a period material string.
- H. **NOCKING POINTS:** Either modern simple metal nocking points or tied on string or other documented period style nocking points may be used.
- I. **SIGHTS:** Modern sights or artificial commercial devices and/or elements solely intended for sighting/aiming are not allowed.
- J. Archers using add on arrow rests or metal nocking points should be prepared to remove them if the rules for the competition they are shooting do not allow their use.



ARROWS:

- A. Shafts of any wood, cane or bamboo are allowed. Fletching must be of feathers or period materials.
- B. Nocks shall be either self or reinforced self, or period style insert nocks, for wood, bamboo or reed arrows. They may be of any materials that are similar in appearance to period materials and also similar in style.
- C. Points may be of any style (ie. conical, field or target) except for broadheads or any type of points that may cause excessive damage to the target or backstop.
  1. No broadheads or tips that cause excessive damage to the targets shall be used, except for special competitions using these heads with the permission of the Target Archery Marshal-in-Charge and the Kingdom Archery Marshal.

PERIOD STYLE CROSSBOW:

- A. To be counted as a period style crossbow all the following conditions must be met:
  1. The stock must be made of wood.
  2. It may not have a modern rifle-style butt.
  3. It may not have front sights.
- B. Period style crossbows may not have a modern style lock or a modern trigger. They must have a period-style lock and release mechanism. The lock and release mechanism should be documentable to the 16th century or earlier.
  1. The lock and release mechanism may be of any suitable material.
- C. Whatever the materials, the crossbow must have the appearance of a period crossbow.
  1. If there is a question about the crossbow being in period, then the Marshal in Charge may request proof or allow its one time use at that event, until proof is provided.
  2. Archers using crossbows that might be questioned are to be encouraged to bring documentation.
- D. It is strongly suggested that if approval is given, that it be done in writing and kept with the documentation with the equipment for future reference.
- E. The prod may be of any material and there is no minimum or maximum weight for the prod.
  1. However, the marshal in charge may disallow the use of any crossbow that is too heavy a draw for an archer to safely use or whose bolts would pass through and out of the backstop.
  2. Wooden or metal prods such as steel or aluminum shall have some form of safety straps, sleeve or other method to reduce the chance of the shooter or a bystander being injured by a broken limb.
  3. Crossbows made before these rules are in effect that have prods which cannot be easily removed for the addition of a restraint on the prod to reduce the chance of injury in case of breakage, are not required to have such coverage.
- F. Strings may be of any material, except metal.
  1. Please exercise caution with strings made of period material.
- G. Bolts may be of any wood and are to be fletched with feathers, parchment or other period materials.
  1. There may be from none to two or more fletches.
  2. Nocks shall be self or reinforced (no plastic nocks).
  3. Crossbows may use either period style bolts or cut down wood arrow shafts.
- H. Points may be of any style (ie. conical, field or target) except for broadheads or any other style of point that may cause excessive damage to the target or backstop.
- I. The crossbow may be shot from any position. However, the crossbow may be held only by the hands, not on a sandbag, etc. unless the rules of a competition

## History of the An Tir Book of Target

*Prior to 1997 the history is unknown*

1997 edition by His Lordship Edward Bolden & Sir Hathawulf Spearbreaker  
(Archery was included with other martial disciplines in the An Tir Book of Combat.)

First edition in January 2003 by Archos Ali Majid  
(A draft copy dated October 2002 was also in circulation.)  
(First independent archery and thrown weapons manual in An Tir.)

First edition revised May 2003 by Archos Loegaire mac Lochlainn (Loric)

Second edition January 2005 by Archos Loegaire mac Lochlainn

Scoring rules were moved to separate An Tir Missile Guild documents  
Issued January 2006 & January 2007  
By Master Andras Truemark and Archos Loegaire mac Lochlainn

Third edition January 2007 by Archos Loegaire mac Lochlainn  
(This covered safety rules only.)

Third edition revised May 2010 by Archos Deicyn Moel  
(Scoring rules are put back in An Tir's manual.)

Fourth edition January 2013 by Archos Loegaire mac Lochlainn

July 2013 by Archos Loegaire mac Lochlainn  
(Printed as an "Addendum" to the Society Handbooks and without duplicating that information.)

January 2014 by Archos Loegaire mac Lochlainn  
(Addendum to Society Handbooks.)

Ninth edition January 2017 by Archos Dearbhail ingean ui Dhonnchaidh  
(Includes Society rules. Edition number reset to account for prior publications.)