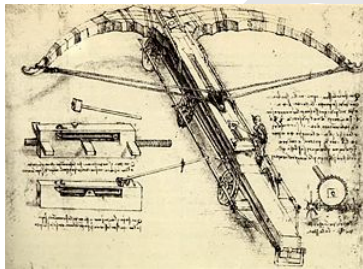


An Tir Book of Target

3rd Edition Draft 6.6
Revised _____ 2010



Signed this ____ day of _____

King, An Tir

Queen, An Tir

Earl Marshal, An Tir

Kingdom Seneschal, An Tir

Kingdom Royal Archer, An Tir

Kingdom Thrown Weapons Deputy, An Tir

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A. Introduction

This Book sets forth the rules for the safe conduct of *target archery* and *thrown weapons* (*knives, axes, spears*). Rules for combat archery are in the An Tir Book of Combat. Rules for equestrian archery fall under parts of this document and the An Tir Book of Horse (<http://antir.sca.org/Offices/Marshallate/Equestrian/eq-rules.php>).

An Tir follows the Society Target Archery Handbook and the Society Thrown Weapons Handbook, found at: <http://sca.org/>. Society rules cover range safety standards, equipment standards, and injury reporting procedures. This An Tir BOT includes rule clarifications, procedures for warranting Target Marshals, and a description of An Tir rankings and scoring practices.

Part 1 - General

B. Target Marshal Requirements

There are two types of Target Marshals (TMs):

- Target Archery Marshal (TAM), and
- Thrown Weapons Marshal (TWM).

An individual may be warranted for one type, or both.

B.1 General Requirements and Duties

- All TMs must be of legal age in their jurisdiction of residence.
- All TMs should do the following for the discipline in which they are warranted:
 - Promote the discipline.
 - Teach and enforce the rules and safety standards in this Book.
- All TAMs and TWMs 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. (Source: *SCA Target Archery and Thrown Weapons Handbooks*).
- TMs do not need to be associated with a branch.
- Individual branches may appoint a TM officer for their branch, if desired.
- Branch officers must be, at a minimum, a warranted junior marshal.

B.2 Specific Requirements

- All TAMs shall have knowledge of range safety and of target archery; they shall be familiar with SCA and Kingdom archery rules. (Source: *SCA Target Archery Handbook*).
- All TWMs shall have knowledge of range safety and of thrown weaponry; they shall be familiar with Kingdom thrown weapons rules. (Source: *SCA Target Thrown Weapons Handbook*).
- All Branch and Regional/Principality/Kingdom Marshals should join the Marshal's Listserve at: <http://www.antir.sca.org/Lists/?show=12>. This is the

primary venue of discussion for all branches of the Marshalate (Rapier, Equestrian, Archery etc.)

B.3 Junior Marshals

- a. Juniors do not yet have the experience to qualify as a Senior TM.
- b. Juniors may not take on the final responsibility for safely setting up and running the range unless they are a Branch Officer running a local practice.
- c. Juniors may not be promoted to Senior TM until they have apprenticed at two events on different days, with a minimum of 5 participants for their discipline, under two different TMs. All junior marshals must have a background check (see section C.4) if directly supervising youth-only activities. Use the form at: <http://www.antir.sca.org/Offices/index.php#seneschal> and look for Background Check Process. This is not applicable in Canada at the time of this publication.

B.4 Senior Marshals

- a. Senior Marshals are the public face of An Tir archery and thrown weapons. Therefore, it is important Senior Marshals demonstrate appropriate skill, knowledge, and positive attitudes to foster target archery and thrown weapons. These include but are not limited to:
 1. Instructing newcomers.
 2. Making simple repairs and equipment adjustments during an event.
 3. Determining bow poundage and arrow spine.
 4. Making safe targets.
 5. Setting up safe static and walk-around shoots.
 6. Supervising events.
 7. Conducting safety inspections
 8. Training junior marshals.
 9. Filing event and injury reports.
- b. All senior marshals must have a background check (see section C.4) if directly supervising youth-only activities. Use the form at: <http://www.antir.sca.org/Offices/index.php#seneschal> and look for Background Check Process. This is not applicable in Canada at the time of this publication.

B.5 Branch Marshals

- a. Branch Marshals are officers of a specific branch and are usually the first point of contact for newcomers to either discipline.
- b. Branch Marshals are responsible for setting up and running the local practices and must at least be a junior marshal. They may appoint another marshal to run the range but are responsible for reports, including scores.
- c. Branch Marshals should file monthly activity reports to their Seneschal. They are required to give quarterly reports to the reporting deputy of their region.

C. Running Target Archery or Thrown Weapons at an Event or Practice.

C.1 Target Marshal in Charge (MIC)

- a. Each event or practice holding Archery and/or Thrown weapons activities must have a designated Target Marshal in Charge (MIC) who is responsible for all target activities. Junior TMs, as long as they are the Branch Officer, may set up and run Branch practices.
- b. For events, the MIC should be a Senior TM warranted for the discipline of the event being supervised, and be acceptable to the Kingdom Royal Archer and/or Earl Marshal.
- c. The MIC may appoint other TAMs and TWMs to run the actual ranges during the event or practice. However, the responsibility for safely setting up and running the range remains with the Target MIC. (Sources: *SCA Target Archery Handbook*, and *Thrown Weapons Handbook*, #6).

C.2 General Safety Rules

- a. For Branch target practices, signed waivers are encouraged but at this time not required.
- b. No archery or thrown weapons activities shall take place at an event or practice unless a TM warranted for that activity is present on the range. (Sources: *SCA Target Archery Handbook*, #3. *SCA Thrown Weapons Handbook* #2).
- c. 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, ultimately subject to appeal to the Regional/Principality Officers, Kingdom Royal Archer, the Kingdom Earl Marshal or the Crown, IN THAT ORDER. (see section F.7) (Source: *SCA Target Archery Handbook*, #4, *SCA Thrown Weapons Handbook* #3).
- d. All participants and marshals shall explicitly follow the commands of the TM who is in charge of the range. Failure to follow the TM's instructions may result in removal from the range. (Source: *SCA Target Archery Handbook*, #5, *SCA Thrown Weapons Handbook* #4).
- e. The Target MIC or the assisting Marshals have the authority to inspect all bows and arrows/bolts, for safety and compliance with Kingdom rules. The Thrown Weapons MIC or the assisting Marshals have the authority to inspect all thrown weapons for safety, damage and compliance with equipment standards as described in these rules. (Source: *SCA Target Archery Handbook*, #7, *SCA Thrown Weapons Handbook* #6).
 - i. Equipment that does not meet the standards laid out in these rules will not be used.
 - ii. The MIC may make exceptions under section D.1.c.
 - iii. If the MIC determines that equipment is unsafe, it cannot be used.
- f. While on duty, TMs are responsible for taking all reasonable steps to enforce the rules and safety standards. (Source: *SCA Target Archery Handbook*, #8, *SCA Thrown Weapons Handbook* #7).
- g. TMs are responsible for ensuring that all participants are familiar with and comply with the SCA and Kingdom rules. This may be done either by verbal

briefings or by requiring participants to read the rules. (Source: *SCA Target Archery Handbook*, #11, *SCA Thrown Weapons Handbook* #8).

- i. A copy of this *Book of Target* should be placed in an area where it can be read.
- ii. It is recommended that Sections F.4-F.6 and M.3 be posted in a prominent place at the range.

C.3 Age Requirements

- a. Archery.
 - i. The minimum age for participation in children's archery is 5 years old on the day of the shoot.
 - ii. Children age 5-7 on the day of the shoot must have permission from the Target MIC and must have demonstrated archery proficiency to the MIC's satisfaction.
- b. Thrown weapons.
 - i. The minimum age for participation in youth thrown weapons is 9 years old on the day of the throw.
 - ii. See Section N for more specific information on Youth Thrown weapons.
- c. All minor children on the day of the shoot must be accompanied at the range by their parent or legally authorized guardian at all times.

C.4 Marshalling Minors

- a. All children/youth who have not reached the age of majority in the location in which the event is being held are defined as "minors."
- b.. If an event, specific shoot at an event, or practice is for minors, only,
 - i. The minor's parent or legally authorized representative must be at the range.
 - ii.. The marshal must have a current background check. This is not applicable in Canada at the time of this publication.
 - iii. A second adult, unrelated to the marshal or the youth, must be at the range.
- c.. If an event, a specific shoot at an event, or practice is for adults and minors: The minor's parent or legally authorized representative must be at the range. During such mixed activities, marshals do not require background checks.

C.5 Injury Reports

- a. If there is an injury requiring professional medical treatment as a result of activity on or about the range, the MIC of the event or practice shall complete an Accident Incident Report within 48 hours.
- b. The form is available at:
http://www.antir.sca.org/Pubs/forms/20_Accident_Incident.pdf
- c. The MIC must send copies of the report to:
 - the hosting Branch Marshal
 - regional/principality marshal
 - Kingdom Royal Archer
 - Kingdom Earl Marshal

- d. The Accident Incident Report must be submitted by the MIC *in addition* to any Chiurgeon reports.

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Part 2 – Target Archery

D. Equipment Standards for Target Archery

D.1 General Standards

- a. 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, archers may use modern equipment provided it meets the equipment standards laid out below. (Source: *SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard #1*).
- b. Nothing in these rules shall prevent a 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. (Source: *SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard #2*).
- c. Exceptions to the use of prohibited equipment may be allowed as follows: (Source: *SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard #4*).
 - i. 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. (Source: *SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard #4a*)
 - ii. The Target MIC 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. (Source: *SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard #4b*)
 - iii. No scores can be recorded with prohibited arrows, but they can be used to practice. This use should be reported to the Kingdom Royal Archer for tracking purposes.
 - iv. The Target MIC shall make necessary allowances for archers with disabilities, provided that range safety is not compromised. (Source: *SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard #c*)

D.2 Equipment Inspections

- a. Each archer has the ultimate responsibility for the proper care, inspection and safe use of their own weapons, and for knowing and following the SCA and Kingdom target archery rules. (Source: *SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard #3*).
- b. New archers using loaner gear will be instructed in the ways to safely string a bow, how to check a bow and arrow to be sure they are safe to shoot, how to nock an arrow, range commands, proper shooting form, and how to retrieve arrows.
- c. 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 they propose to shoot.
- d. The inspecting TAM shall make a reasonable attempt to locate any unsafe conditions or violations of Kingdom rules and inform the archer of what is

- found and how to correct it. (Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard #3c).
- e. The inspection by the TAM may not find all equipment faults. The inspection is conducted as a service to all the archers on the line. (Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard #3d).
 - f. An archer shall not knowingly use unsafe equipment. (Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard #3a).
 - g. If an archer is unsure of the safety of his/her equipment, he/she shall request the assistance of a TAM in inspecting the equipment. (Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard #3b).
 - h. Any equipment that the TAM determines is unsafe shall not be used until it is made safe and is re-inspected and passed by a Senior TAM or MIC. (Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard #3e).

D.3 Bows

- a. Bows may be made of any material, provided they are judged safe to shoot by a TAM. (Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard Bows #1).
- b. Bows of unusual material or construction must pass the inspection of the Kingdom Royal Archer or MIC, prior to use at official SCA events. (Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard Bows #1a).
- c. No compound bows or compound crossbows are allowed. There are no exceptions to this prohibition. (Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard Bows #1b).
- d. Adjustable or fixed sights for handbows are not allowed. (Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard Bows #2). If adjustable or fixed sights are attached, they shall either be removed or made inoperative. (Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard Bows #2a).
 - i. Sighting and/or range marks on the limbs or riser are allowed, except in Divisions or competitions that exclude their use. (Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard Bows #2b).
 - ii. “Face walking” or the use of different anchor points upon the body to compensate for distance changes, is allowed. (Source: An Tir BOT 2nd ed.)
- e. There are no draw weight limits for target archery bows. However, should a TAM observe that an archer is using a bow too heavy in draw weight, or too overdrawn for them to safely shoot, the TAM will require the archer to stop using the bow. (Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard Bows #3).
- f. Modern spring/flipper rests or plunger buttons are prohibited. Simple rests may be used, such as:
 - Simple one-piece plastic or non-adjustable wire rests
 - Feather, bristle, leather, etc., rests
 - Built out shelves or rests
 - A shelf in a cutout window.(Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard Bows #4).
- g. Stabilizers, clickers, or modern string release devices are prohibited. (Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard Bows #5).
 - The TAM may make an exception for persons with disabilities who need to use a modern string release.
 - The MIC should report these exceptions to the Kingdom Royal Archer and Kingdom Score Keeper for tracking purposes.(Source: An Tir BOT 2nd ed.)

- h. Bows with riser cut-outs (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. *(Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard Bows #6).*

D.4 Crossbows

(Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard Crossbows).

- a. No archer shall use a crossbow that TAM determines is too heavy a draw for the archer to use safely.
- b. Non-period trackless crossbow styles are prohibited.
 - Trackless crossbows have their string suspended in mid-air, and do not ride on a shelf.
- c. Center-shot crossbows are prohibited.
 - A center-shot crossbow is where the bolt passes through the prod, or between two parts of a split prod. It does not matter how little of a center-shot this is.
- d. Compound prods or break-cocking crossbow styles are prohibited.
- e. Prods of most materials are allowed, provided they are judged safe to shoot by the TAM. Prods of unusual material or construction are required to pass the inspection of the Kingdom Royal Archer or the MIC.
- f. Simple rear sights are allowed. Front sights are not allowed.
- g. Stocks may be of any material.
- h. 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 that are intended for gripping the stock, need not be covered. Openings may be covered with tape, leather, cloth, etc.

D.5 Strings

(Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standard Strings, unless otherwise noted).

- 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, so long as the strings are properly constructed.
- b. Knotted strings or those that have been repaired by knotting strands together are prohibited. However, string designs that incorporate knots, such as a bowyer's knot, in their original design are allowed.
- c. A string may have a single nocking point. It may be made of metal or tied on.
- d. The nocking point may consist of one or two locators, which may be of any type.
- e. The locators may not extend above or below the arrow nock in such a way as to allow them to be used as sighting mechanisms or aids.
- f. Peep sights or kissers buttons mounted on the string are prohibited.
- g. String silencers, such as "cat whiskers" and brush guards, are allowed in An Tir.
- h. It is strongly recommended that the ends of the bowstring be served, and that a serving cover the nocking area of the string. Japanese and Flemish style strings, which are rarely served at the ends, are acceptable. *(Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Recommendations)*

D.6 Arrows and Bolts

(Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standards, Arrows and Bolts)

- a. All shafts shall be of wood or of bamboo or bamboo-like materials.
- b. Both self and footed shafts are permitted.
- c. Broadheads or tips that cause excessive damage to the targets are prohibited, except for special competitions using these heads with the permission of the Target Marshal in Charge and / or the Kingdom Royal Archer.
- d. Fletched arrows and bolts shall use feathers or other pre-17th century material. Plastic vanes are not allowed, except under section D.1.c.
- e. Nocks for arrows and caps, rings, or nocks for bolts may be of any material, provided they are securely attached.

D.7 Miscellaneous Equipment Recommendations

(Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Recommendations)

- a. Any type of quiver may be used, except one that attaches directly to the bow or bracer.
- b. Archers may use arm and/or finger protection of any type.
- c. Footwear is strongly recommended, as most ranges are in rough terrain.

E. Archery Range Set-Up

E.1 Requirements

(Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Equipment Standards, Range Set-up)

- a. The range and safety zone must be clearly marked off using ropes, poles, signs, tapes, etc.
 - Signs are also recommended. (Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Additional Recommendations, Range Set-up)
- b. At events where large numbers of archers are shooting, the Target Marshal in Charge shall be easily identifiable.
- c. 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, pedestrians, parking areas or other hazards.
 - See section E.2 for recommendations on defining safety zones for various types of shoots.
- d. If there are roads or paths within the safety zone or range, they shall be blocked off to traffic at both ends during shooting.
- e. The shooting line shall be clearly marked. It must not present a tripping hazard.
- f. All archers will line up the same way, by straddling the shooting line, so that no archer unduly endangers another by shooting from behind. Archers shooting from prone, kneeling, seated, etc., 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.
- g. Each archer shall have, at a minimum, 3 feet of space on the line, with recommended spacing being at least 4 feet. Other shoots with special circumstances may require different spacing and heightened TAM

supervision.

- h. During shooting, all spectators shall remain outside the marked safety zones and/or at least ten feet to the rear of the shooting line.

E.2 Recommended Range Dimensions

(Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Additional Recommendation , Range Set-up, unless otherwise noted)

E.2.a General

- The following are suggested dimensions for the range and safety zones for target and specialty competitions. The actual sizes may vary depending on terrain and the skill of the archers.
- Physical barriers such as a hill, permanent solid backstop, or a wall can be used to reduce the size of the safety zone. However, the barrier must completely cover the safety zone in order to count. A small barrier that can be shot around is insufficient. It is better to err on the side of safety with too much space than not enough.
- Archery netting cannot be used to reduce the size of the safety zone, but is encouraged to help archers recover missed arrows.

E.2.b Target Shoots

1. At a minimum, each shooting station will have a safety zone that extends 30 degrees from each end of the shooting line to a line even with the furthest target, or 50 yards, whichever is closer. The safety zone behind the farthest target should extend at least 40 yards back, or for the distance from the line to the farthest target, whichever is greater. A larger safety zone is recommended, if possible.
2. 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 farthest target, and continue straight back from there to the required distance.
3. For shoots over 50 yards, the safety zone to the sides of the shooting line and targets should extend outward at a 30-to-45 degree angles from both sides of the shooting line to a line 50 yards away or the distance to the far end of the safety zone, whichever is greater, and continue straight back from there to the required distance.

E.2.c Specialty Shoots

1. Clout shoots: the safety zone should extend beyond the target for at least the target distance, and to each side for at least 1/5 the target distance. It is recommended that the TAM 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 prevent overshooting the safety zone.
2. Flight shoots: the safety zone distance should be at least 300 yards, or beyond the maximum range of the heaviest bow allowed. Do not hold

- a flight shoot if space is limited.
3. 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 shall be placed within the shooter's line of sight with another target.
 4. York Rounds: 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. (Source: *An Tir BOT, 2nd edition*).

F. Archery Range Procedures, Commands, Safety Rules, and Courtesy

F.1 General Range Procedures

(Source: *SCA Target Archery Handbook, Range Procedures*)

- a. A Marshall shall not allow more archers on a line than can be reasonably and safely supervised.
- b. Experienced archers, known to, and approved by the Target MIC, may assist the Marshals. When this is done, the ratio of Marshals to archers on line may be reduced.
- c. 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 Marshals, are used to supervise the inexperienced archers.
- d. Conditions around the range and safety zone may require the use of additional TAMs or assistants to observe and prevent traffic through the area.
- e. 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 Marshals and/or assistants to archers may be necessary.
- f. Any conditions or artificial handicaps that create an undue safety hazard, even with an increased Marshal/assistant to archer ratio of one-to-one, are forbidden.

F.2 Supplemental An Tir Range Procedures

- a. All minor children must have a parent or court appointed, legal guardian present at the range when participating in Archery.
- b. TM's and TAM's may remove archers from the range if they are deemed unsafe to themselves or others.
- c. Bows and crossbows may not be carried downrange.
- d. A marshal may shoot while marshalling, upon their own discretion based upon the current situation.
- e. When an arrow breaks or just touches a dividing line between two scoring zones on a target, it should be scored in the archer's favor. Archers shall not

remove shafts from the target until scoring is completed. On a well-worn target the removal of shafts may shift the target and effect scoring.

- f. On speed/timed shoots, the call to shoot shall begin with the command “loose”, and end with the command “cease”, “stop”. Archers may shoot from the 'L' of loose, to the 'P' of stop, or “S” of cease. For each arrow let loose before or after this timing, the archer will forfeit the highest scoring arrow on the target.
- g. During a timed shoot that calls out multiple targets, the archer may loose a shaft at the last target called until the next target is called. This means that an arrow might be fired at the first target then hit after the second target has been called, but still be considered good.
- h. When archers are grouped by their An Tir Rank, it is by the archer's current average (not permanent rank) for the bow type that the archer is shooting that day. An archer who knows that they are shooting better than their current average indicates, may wish to let the marshal know this and compete in a higher category.
- i. Unless otherwise prohibited, archers are allowed to switch bows during a competition. This clause is normally exercised when there is a bow failure.
- j. Loosing more than one shaft at a time is allowed. Archers must demonstrate competency in this technique to the MIC prior to performing it.

F.3 Range Commands

(Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Range Commands)

- a. The TAM will look to see that the range and line are clear and safe.
- b. The TAM will call out “Range clear!” or the equivalent, and wait momentarily for any responses.
- c. TAM will call the archers to the line.
- d. If all clear, then the order “Loose!”, “Loose at will!”, “You may begin!” or the equivalent will be given.
- e. When finished shooting, the archers are to lower their bows, step back from the line, and wait until the order to retrieve is given.
- f. When all archers are done shooting, the TAM will call “Bows down!”, “Cease or Stop!” or the equivalent and wait for compliance.
- g. When all weapons are down, the TAM will give the command, “Retrieve arrows!” or the equivalent.
- h. In the case of a serious safety problem on the range, such as someone entering 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 weapons.

F.4 Rules of the Line

(Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Rules of the Line, unless otherwise noted)

- a. Ask the TAM for permission before filling in on the line.
- b. If “Hold!” is called, lower your bow, remove your arrow/bolt and pay heed to the marshal’s instructions.
- c. If an archer sees an immediate problem, they should call “Hold!” and inform

the MIC.

- d. If an archer sees a potential problem, they should report it to a TAM.
- e. All archers shall follow the instructions of the Target Archery MIC and of TAMs assisting on the line.
- f. Step back from the line when you have completed shooting if it does not interfere with the archers around you. *(Source: An Tir BOT 2nd ed.)*

F.5 Safety Rules

(Source: SCA Target Archery Handbook, Safety Rules, unless otherwise noted)

- a. Archers should always remember the potential danger of their weapons.
- b. No arrows or bolts shall be nocked when anyone is in front of the shooting line. In addition to the above, arrows and bolts will not be nocked except while on the line.
- c. No archer shall discharge a bow when anyone is downrange.
- d. No archer shall shoot while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- e. In the case of overshoots of the targets, place an arrow upright in the target (whenever possible) before going behind the targets to search for the overshoot arrows. By corollary, if an arrow is standing upright in the target, you should assume that someone is behind the targets and the range is not clear. Always investigate and verify before clearing the shooting line to commence shooting. *(Source: An Tir BOT 2nd ed.)*
- f. Never reach in front of the line to retrieve an arrow while the range is open for shooting. *(Source: An Tir BOT 2nd ed.)*

F.6 Archery Range Courtesy

- a. When moving to the targets to retrieve arrows, first pick up any of your arrows lying short of the target.
- b. Remove arrows by “worrying” them out. Place one hand against the target face, if possible, and use the other to work them free from the target. Do not yank them out.
- c. Do not handle anyone’s equipment unless you have asked for and received the owner’s permission.
- d. Do not remove other archer’s arrows unless you have asked for and received the owner’s permission.
- e. Keep distraction, such as loud talking and laughter, to a minimum near the shooting line.
- f. Be careful when moving around behind the shooting line of equipment left on the ground.
- g. Avoid loud exclamations of either positive or negative import while on the shooting line. An archer is expected to maintain their dignity while in the act of shooting so as not to distract other shooters.
- h. Archers shall not take unfair advantage of their opponents.

F.7 Appealing Decisions of the MIC.

- a. In the event of any disagreement, the MIC shall have complete say and control in resolving the dispute, subject to appeal at the time or after the event has

concluded by contacting the Regional/Principality/Kingdom Royal Archer, Kingdom Earl Marshal or the Crown IN THAT ORDER.

G. An Tir Archery Ranks

Archery Ranks in the Kingdom of An Tir are based on the average of the 3 highest scores (for adults) or the two highest scores (for Youth and Children) in the *Royal Round* shot during the 12-month period of November 1 – October 31.

G.1 Royal Round Target and Conventions.

The Royal Round uses a standard 60 cm FITA target. It looks like this when placed on a hay-bale backing:



Alternatively, archers may shoot at any target with 5 rings of the following radius: 6 cm, 12 cm, 18 cm, 24 cm, 30 cm.

Scoring is:

- Gold = 5 points
- Red = 4 points
- Blue = 3 points
- Black = 2 points
- White = 1 point

- a. Arrows touching a line: counts as the higher valued color, provided no color shows between arrow and line.
- b. Pass throughs or Bounce offs = 3 points, unless witnesses 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.
- d. Arrows in flight before the word “Loose” is started: highest score is deducted.
- e. Arrows in flight before the word “Cease or Stop” is finished: scored.

G.2 How to Shoot a Royal Round

A Royal Round consists of 4 ends at various distances and times. The three untimed ends use 6 arrows each, and the final, timed end uses as many arrows as the archer can shoot. The distances and length of time for the timed shoot vary by the age of the archer on November 1, as follows:

	3 untimed ends. 6 arrows per end. Distance for each end (in yards)			1 timed end, unlimited arrows. Seconds and yards	
Adult (age 14+)	40	30	20	30 seconds	20 yards
Youth (age 10 -13)*	40	30	20	30 seconds	20 yards
Children (age 5-9)**	20	15	10	30 seconds	10 yards

*Youth Division is open to all youth who have attained the age of 10 through 13. However, youth who shoot with adult-sized bows or crossbows should shoot in the Adult Division if they can obtain good scores. Children shooting in Adult may not also shoot in the Youth Division. *All minors on the day of the shoot must have their parent or legally authorized guardian at the shoot.*

** Children who shoot with adult-sized bows or crossbows should be shooting in the Youth Division if they can obtain good scores. Children shooting in Youth may not also shoot in the Children's Division.








- a. The ends may be shot in any order.
- b. Archers may not change bows or arrows during a Royal Round unless there is a safety issue.
- c. Archers must shoot 4 consecutive ends; they may not use "sighting ends" as they change distance.
- d. Archers may add arrows to their quiver in order to have enough arrows to complete the timed end.
- e. All archers will straddle the shooting line.
- f. The distances must be measured (not paced off).
- g. Procedures for the timed end:
 - i. Time must be called using a watch or a tape.
 - ii. The TAM will ask if all archers on the line are ready, to be indicated by the raising of their string hand after they have nocked the first arrow.
 - iii. 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!"
 - iv. The TAM may count each 5-second interval in ascending order until 25 seconds (i.e., "5, 10, 15, 20, 25") or be silent, and then count the last five seconds counted down in descending order (i.e. "4, 3, 2, 1"), finishing with the command, "Cease!" or "Stop!" on the thirtieth second.

G.3 Submitting Royal Round Scores for Determining Rank and for the An Tir Royal Round Competition

- a. Scores may be submitted only for published practices or SCA events.
- b. At least 2 people, including a warranted TAM, must be present.
- c. Adult archers may submit only one score per bow division, per day.
- d. Youth and children archers may submit two scores, per day.
- e. Scores must be submitted by the MIC of the event or practice within 30 days.
- f. Scores may be submitted on-line at archery-scores@antir.sca.org or emailed to the Kingdom Scorekeeper listed in "The Crier" using the form available on the An Tir website.

G.4 Ranks, Average, and Insignia

- a. Design -- The center of the insignia is 4 crossed arrows in the shape of a box. The center is the color of the material of the medallion, and the border changes color with the rank.

Rank	Average	Medallion border color	
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 (adult with 3 RRs); or Any youth or child who completes 2 Royal Rounds)	Vert (green)	

- b. An archers' rank for a particular bow division carries over to the following year, until a higher rank is earned.
- i. Once a Grand Master Bowman or Ludicrous Bowman, that rank is always held.
 - ii. The Kingdom Royal Archer may make exceptions, based on illness, injury, or advancing age.
- c. An archer will hold the rank they have earned for each bow division. For example, an archer may be a Master Bowman in Period Longbow, and an Archer in Crossbow.
- d. The Crowns/Coronets may reserve the right to present the medallions for Master Bowman and higher.
- i. Those attaining the levels of Novice, Archer, and Bowman may make their own medallions or the medallions may be awarded in Branch Courts/Events, depending on local custom.
 - ii. Those attaining the level of Tyro may make their own medallion or the medallion may be awarded by the MIC, depending on local custom.

G.5 Royal Round Ranking Bow Divisions

There are 6 Adult Divisions:

- a. Children (age 5 - 9 on the first day of November) – any bow type

- b. Youth (age 10 - 13 on the first day of November) – any bow type
- c. Open (modern handbows or period handbows with or without marked limbs)
- d. Longbow
- e. Crossbow
- f. Period Open (period handbows except longbows)
- g. Period Longbow
- h. Period Crossbow

G.6 Definitions of Bow Types.

- a. All equipment shall conform to the equipment standards in Section D of this Book.
- b. Any handbow with marked limbs may only be scored in the Open Bow Division.
- c. **Handbows**
 - i. **Recurve:** Any bow with recurved limb ends and a cutout sight window. Includes bows with only slightly recurved limb ends and cutout sight windows, where the string does not touch or only slightly touches the recurved portion of the limb. Includes bows modeled on the Asian style recurves characterized by static recurved limb tips, or Siyahs, with or without a cutout sight window.
 - ii. **Longbow:** Any bow with straight limbs or slightly recurved limb ends, and no cutout sight window, where the bowstring does not touch or only slightly touches the limb ends. Modern longbows having an arrow shelf built *into* the bow are, by definition, longbows.
- d. **Crossbows:** Any bow meeting the crossbow equipment standards in D.4. Crossbows may be shot from any position consistent with safety standards. No artificial supports may be used.
- e. **Period bow:** A handbow or crossbow that conforms in spirit and/or actuality to bows common during the time period covered by the SCA.
 - i. The following are prohibited:
 - o Full or partial center cut sight windows.
 - o Limb marks or sighting aids.
 - o Non-period arrow rests .
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. Modern string materials are allowed, as well as period materials.
 - iv. Period style **longbows** of any material are allowed, including modern laminated longbows.
 - v. 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.
 - vi. 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.
- vii. The crossbow may be shot from any position, but only the hands (not on a stand or sandbag, etc.) may hold the crossbow. Slings are not allowed for shooting, but may be used to carry the crossbow.
 - f. 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 Round or Open Division of the Royal Round.

G.7 Official Ranks

An archer's rank becomes "official" when the average is recorded by the Kingdom Scorekeeping Deputy, and/or displayed on the <http://sca-scores.org> website.

H. Period Rounds

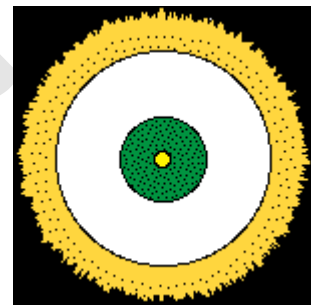
The main intent of Period Rounds is to encourage the use and construction of archery gear with a period appearance. Period style bows may also be shot in the Open Division.

H.1 How to Score a Period Round.

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:

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



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

H.2 How to Shoot a Period Round

- a. Use the same sequence, distances and times as a Royal Round.

H.3 Submitting Period Round Scores for the An Tir Period Competition

- a. Scores may be submitted only for published practices or SCA events.
- b. At least 2 people, including a warranted TAM, must be present.
- c. Adult archers may submit only one score per bow division, per day.

- d. Youth archers may submit two scores, per day.
- e. Scores must be submitted by the MIC of the event or practice within 30 days.
- f. Scores may be submitted on-line at archery-scores@antir.sca.org, or emailed to the Kingdom Scorekeeper listed in “The Crier” using the form available on the An Tir website.

H.4 Period Division Arrows and Bolts

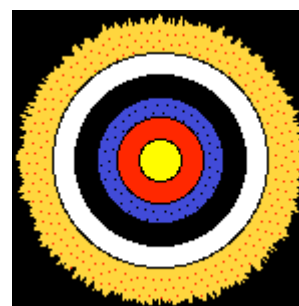
- a. **Points** may be of any style except broadheads or points that cause uncommon damage to the target face.
- b. **Fletching** must use feathers, parchment or other period materials.
- c. **Nocks** must be self, reinforced or built up (no plastic nocks).
 - i. Arrow nocks may be reinforced or built up with horn, bone, ivory, leather, hardwood or other natural materials used in period.
 - ii. Bolt nocks may be reinforced with metal.
- d. **Arrows:** All arrows must be made of wood, cane or bamboo.
- e. **Bolts**
 - i. Bolts may be either period style bolts or cut down wood arrow shafts.
 - ii. Bolts may have 2-4 fletches.

I. York Rounds

I.1 How to Score a York Round.

The Royal Round uses a standard 122 cm, 10-ring FITA target. It looks like this when placed on a hay-bale backing:

Scoring is:	Inner Gold	= 10 points
	Outer Gold	= 9
	Inner Red	= 8
	Outer Red	= 7
	Inner Blue	= 6
	Outer Blue	= 5
	Inner Black	= 4
	Outer Black	= 3
	Inner White	= 2
	Outer White	= 1



- a. An arrow that is touching the line between two colors (or the outer line) counts as the higher valued color, no color showing between arrow and line.
- b. Arrows observed as passing through or falling out (bounce off) count as 5 unless their actual score can be verified.
- c. An arrow bouncing off the ground then sticking in the target will be counted.

I.2 How to Shoot a York Round

- a. A York Round consists of 12 ends of 6 flights shot from 100 yards, 8 ends of 6 flights shot at 80 yards, and 4 ends of 6 flights shot at 60 yards.
- b. The distances must be measured with a tape (not paced off).

- c. Archers may not change bows or arrows during a York Round unless there is a safety issue.
- d. All ends must be shot for the round to count.
- e. Unless an archer has a disability that prevents it, they must retrieve their own arrows.

1.3 Submitting Scores for the An Tir York Round Competition

- a. Scores may be submitted only for published practices or SCA events.
- b. At least 2 people, including a warranted TAM, must be present.
- c. Adult archers may submit as many scores per bow division, per day, as they are able to complete.
- d. Scores must be submitted by the MIC of the event or practice within 30 days.
- e. Scores may be submitted on-line at archery-scores@antir.sca.org, or emailed to the Kingdom Scorekeeper listed in “The Crier” using the form available on the An Tir website.

1.4 York Round Bow Divisions

There are two Divisions:

- a. Handbow
- b. Crossbow

1.5 Equipment

All equipment must comply with the Standards in section D.

J. An Tir Target Archery Competitions

Each year, medallions are awarded to the top 10 scoring SCA-member archers between November 1 and October 31, in the following divisions:

J.1 Royal Rounds

Division	How the Score is Computed
Children (age 5-9 on November 1)	Average of top 2 scores
Youth (age 10-13 on November 1)	Average of top 2 scores
Open	Average of top 3 scores
Crossbow	Average of top 3 scores
Longbow	Average of top 3 scores
Period Open	Average of top 3 scores
Period Crossbow	Average of top 3 scores
Period Longbow	Average of top 3 scores

J.2 York Round

Handbow	Single highest score
Crossbow	Single highest score

Scores of a non-paying youth or child will be counted if at least one parent is a paid SCA member.

Part 3 – Thrown Weapons

K. Equipment Standards for Thrown Weapons

K.1. General Standards.

Source: SCA Thrown Weapons Handbook

- a. Each participant has the ultimate responsibility for the proper care, inspection and safe use of their own weapons, and for knowing and following the SCA and Kingdom thrown weapons rules.
- b. New participants using loaner gear will be instructed in the ways to safely throw their weapons.
- c. Throwers with their own equipment who are unknown to the marshal running the range will be asked about their experience in thrown weaponry. The marshal will check their equipment to determine if it meets Society and An Tir standards for the class in which they propose to throw.
- d. The inspecting TWM shall make a reasonable attempt to locate any unsafe conditions or violations of Kingdom rules and inform the thrower of what is found and how to correct it.
- e. The inspection by the TWM may not find all equipment faults. The inspection is conducted as a service to all the throwers on the line.
- f. A thrower shall not knowingly use unsafe equipment.
- g. If a thrower is unsure of the safety of his/her equipment, he/she shall request the assistance of a TWM in inspecting the equipment.
- h. Any equipment that the TWM determines is unsafe shall not be used until it is made safe and is re-inspected and passed by a Senior TWM or MIC.

K.2. General Thrown Weapons Inspection Criteria

Source: SCA Thrown Weapons Handbook

Equipment standards vary depending upon the type of thrown weapon and the techniques the thrower uses to throw the weapon. To accommodate these variations the following questions should be considered during the inspection of each weapon.

- How will the user be throwing the weapon? E.g., for knives, will it be thrown by the handle or by the blade?
- Is the weapon designed for throwing?
- Is the weapon sturdy enough to be thrown?
- How sharp is the blade?
- How balanced is the weapon? If the weapon is so unbalanced that it would be awkward to swing the thrower should demonstrate it can be thrown safely.
- Is the weapon either excessively light or heavy in weight?
- Is the weapon either excessively short or long?
- Is the handle taped? If a weapon's 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.

K.3 Knives

- a. The handle (or scales) of the knife, if any, must be firmly attached.
- b. The throwing surface should be free of burrs or protrusions that can cut or injure an unprotected hand upon release.
- c. Knives are to be a minimum of 12 inches in length and a maximum of 16 inches in length and not more than 2.5 inches wide. (Youth Throwers: a youth 9 years-13 years may throw a minimum 10.5 inch blade in youth competition, only.)
- d. Knives are to have one sticking point only and must have the traditional shape of a knife.

K.4 Axes

- a. The handle must be firmly attached.
- b. The handle cannot have any major cracks.
- c. The handle cannot have any burrs or rough surfaces that can cut or give splinters to an unprotected hand upon release.
- d. All axes shall have wooden handles between 12 inches and 24 inches in length.
- e. All axe heads shall be metal, with a single blade of not more than four (4) inches in width on the striking edge.
- f. No top spikes, spike polls, or butt-spiked handles are allowed.
- g. 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 seals tightly. The inspecting marshal should ensure that the head does indeed seat tightly and will not slip over the taper.

K.5 Spears

- a. The spearhead must be firmly attached to the shaft of the spear
- b. The shaft cannot have any burrs or rough surfaces that can cut or give splinters to an unprotected hand upon release.
- c. The shaft must be sound and without major cracks.
- d. Spears shall not have flights or any stabilizers attached.
- e. Spears must be no less than 4-feet in length and no longer than 7-feet in overall length.

K.6 Atl-Atls

- a. Darts used must be designed for use in the Atl-Atl.
- b. The haft must be sound and without cracks.
- c. Breakaway heads are not permitted at any time.
- d. The dart holder and any other attached components must be firmly attached to the Atl-Atl.
- e. Atl-Atls may not be used in spear throwing competitions.

L. Throwing Range Set Up

L.1 Requirements.

- a. The range and safety zone must be clearly marked off using ropes, poles, signs, tapes, etc.
 - Signs are also recommended.
- b. The Thrown Weapons Marshal in Charge shall be easily identifiable.
- c. If there are roads or paths within the safety zone or range, they shall be blocked off to traffic at both ends during throwing.

L.2 Range construction.

- a. The entrance of the throwing range should be at the side and not the back, if possible. The entrance must be behind the farthest back throwing position.
See figure 1
- b. “Hard” targets, e.g., wood, for knives and axes must be at least 10 feet down range from the throwing line. and at least 6 (six) feet apart (from outer edge to outer edge). “Hard” targets, e.g., wood, must have the center 40” to 60” off the ground.
- c. “Soft” spear targets, e.g., hay bales or Styrofoam, must be at least 15 feet down range.
- d. The throwing line is the closest position from which a throw can be made. It shall be clearly marked. It must not present a tripping hazard.

L.3 Safety zones.

- a. The dimensions for the safety zones in Figure 1 are the *minimum*.
- b. The safety zone starts 8 feet to the outside of the outermost throwing position on the range, i.e., outermost edge of the target, not the center.
 - If not all of the throwing positions are in a line, the farthest back position must be used for measurement.
- c. The safety zone extends down-range from the throwing position at a 45-degree angle away from the targets to a line even with the farthest target and continues straight down range until it is at least 15 yards past the farthest target.
- d. The safety zone extends at least 12 feet behind the farthest back throwing position.
- e. Physical barriers such as a hill, permanent solid backstop, or a wall can be used to reduce the size of the safety zone. However, the barrier must completely cover the safety zone in order to count. A small barrier that can be thrown over is insufficient. It is better to err on the side of safety with too much space than not enough.
- f. The safety zone must be free of traffic, campsites, pedestrians, parking areas or other hazards.

L.4 Knife and Axe Targets

- a. The target should be constructed of materials suitable for the cause.
- b. 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”.
- c. The face of the target shall be 10 feet from the throwing line if it is going to be considered for score.
- d. The targets will be at least 6 (six) feet apart from each other.

L.5 Spear Targets

- a. Spear Throwing targets are usually hay or straw. Typically, the target is constructed of a single upright bale supported at the rear by two other bales lying on their side. The paper target is affixed to the upper half of the upright bale facing the throwing line.
- b. The target will consist of a rectangular sheet of paper 8.5 inches by 11 inches (typing paper) with a 3-inch blackened circle in the center of the sheet. Spears must stick in the front of the bale without having the handle touch the ground to score any points. A spear only sticking in the bale will count for one point. A spear cutting or touching the 8.5 x 11 -inch rectangle counts as two points. A spear cutting the 3-inch circle counts as three points.
- c. The face of the target shall be 15 feet from the throwing line if it is going to be considered for score.

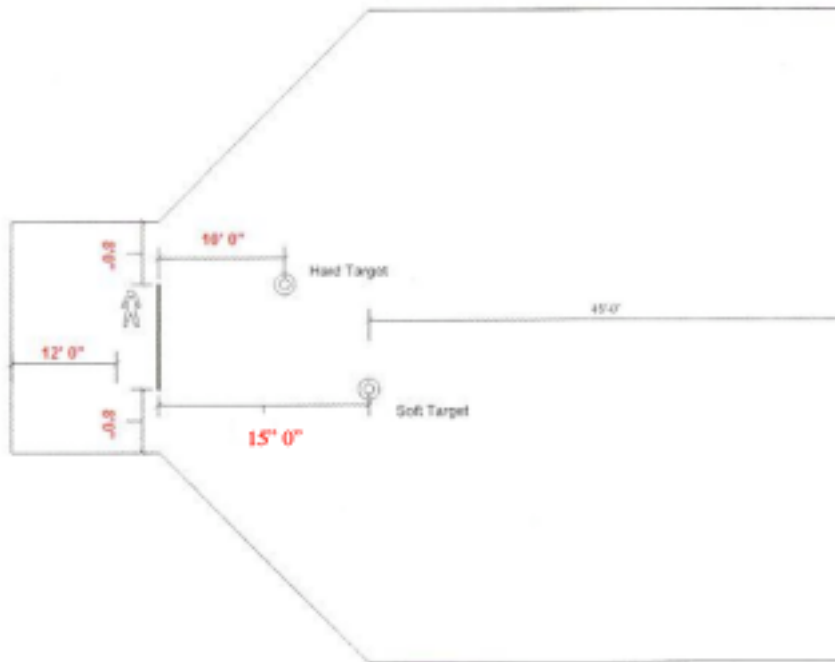


Figure 1: Thrown Weapons Range Layout

M. Throwing Range Procedures, Commands, Safety Rules and Courtesy

M.1 Uniform Throwing Line.

- a. The TWM will call a thrower (or throwers) to the line.
- b. The TWM will look to see that all is clear down-range.
- c. The TWM 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.
- d. The TWM will call out “range clear” or the equivalent, and wait momentarily for any responses. If all is clear, the TWM will call “Throw when ready!” or the equivalent.
- e. When done, the thrower(s) are to put down any weapons in hand, step back from the line and wait until the order to retrieve is given.
- f. When all weapons are down the Marshal gives the command “retrieve weapons!” or the equivalent.
- g. Only one weapon per person, per target, may be thrown at any given point in time. Throwers are not allowed to throw multiple weapons at the same time.
- h. If a weapon strikes a hard object (rock, other weapons, etc.) other than the target, the weapon must be re-inspected prior to being thrown again.

M.2 Staggered Throwing Line.

- a. If individuals wish to throw from different distances, all youth are to step off the range or to the safety line for the volley.
- b. In addition the procedures in M.1, the TWM will use the following guidelines:
 - i. Have everyone on the line move to the farthest distance.
 - ii. When the range is called, have the gentle(s) who wish to throw from that distance throw when ready.
 - iii. When done, have everyone on the line move forward to the next position.
 - iv. Call the range as in (ii).
 - v. Continue this pattern until everyone is done.

M.3 Thrown Weapons Safety Rules

- a. Side-armed throwing of weapons is not allowed.
- b. Ask the Marshal for permission before “filling in” on the line.
- c. All throwers on the line must throw from approximately the same distance. A maximum difference of two feet is acceptable. For example, one thrower can set at ten feet while the one next can be at twelve feet.
- d. Throw only at designated targets.
- e. Do not throw until commanded to do so.
- f. Do not retrieve until commanded to do so.
- g. If “HOLD!” is called put down your weapon(s) and step back from the line until you know the reason for the hold and wait for instructions from the Marshal.
- h. Do not throw weapons that have not been inspected and approved.
- i. Do not stand or walk behind throwers on the line.
- j. Just before EACH throw, look behind you to ensure that it is clear.
- k. 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.
- l. Be aware of sharp points and edges of weapons.
- m. Do not throw when someone is down range.
- n. Always remember that you are throwing live steel weapons that can cause great harm. Keep alert. Weapons can and will bounce back from the target occasionally.

M.4 Thrown Weapons Range Courtesy.

- a. Remove only your weapon from the target unless you have permission to remove someone else's.
- b. Remove weapons by “worrying” them out.
- c. Do not handle other people's weapons without their permission.
- d. Do not participate in Thrown Weapons activities while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

N. Scoring of Thrown Weapons.

N.1 An-Tir Kingdom-wide competition.

- a. Only scores from an SCA event or a published practice shall be counted for averages.
- b. Only one score per competitor per weapon type is counted per day.
- c. The scores for 20 knife throws, 20 axe throws and 20 spear throws shall be combined for a total of 60 throws.
- d. If the thrower's foot moves over the throwing line during the throw or follow through, the score for that throw is zero (0).
- e. Contestants are allowed to use their own weapons, subject to meeting the safety guidelines.
- f. Score sheets indicating the date, event, Marshal, TMC, contestants and scores should be submitted to the Kingdom Deputy Marshal of Thrown Weapons or their designated deputy (Kingdom Score keeper).
- g. An average of a thrower's three highest scores determines placement as follows:
 - Ludicrous Thrower: 140+ (youth 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)
- h. Each year, medallions are awarded to the top 10 scoring SCA-member Thrown Weapons participants.

N.2. Youth Division

- a. A youth thrower is any thrower age nine (9) and under the age of majority on the day of the throw in the state or province that the throwing is taking place. No one under the age of nine (9) is allowed to throw.
- b. The youth thrower must be able to demonstrate the ability to throw all weapons involved, safely.
- c. Youth aged 9-13 should always be placed on the target farthest from the spear target.

N.3 Open Division

- a. The minimum age for competing with adults in Thrown Weapons is age 13 as of November 1.
- b. There must be at least two (2) senior TWM's marshals present. One will call the line while the other will focus his/her attention on the youth throwers.
- c. It is the responsibility of the TWMiC to declare the range open to all or open only to those who have reached the age of 13.