

POLICIES OF THE EAST KINGDOM CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF ARCHERS

Scope: This document applies to all target archery activities sponsored by the East Kingdom of the SCA and its subdivisions and performed within its borders.

I. ARCHERY OFFICERS

A. Captain-General of Archers. The Crown shall appoint a Captain-General of Archers, with the following responsibilities:

1. To enact and maintain these Policies.
2. To maintain an organization which promotes safety, education, and training, and which ensures the continued practice of Archery in the East Kingdom.
3. To inform the Royals and their heirs of Archery activities within the Kingdom, and of groups and individuals who may be worthy of their recognition.
4. Report archery activities within the Kingdom to Kingdom Earl Marshal and Society Archery Marshal quarterly

B. Regional Archery Commander. The Captain-General of Archers shall appoint one Regional Archery Commander for each recognized Region within the Kingdom, with the following responsibilities:

1. To represent the Captain-General within their respective Regions.
2. To organize an annual regional archery event.
3. To oversee the muster of archers.
3. To inform the Captain-General of archery-related activities within their region, and of groups and individuals who may be worthy of recognition.
4. To train and qualify new Marshals and recommend them to the Captain-General for warrant.

C. Archery Lieutenant at Large. The Captain-General of Archers shall appoint Lieutenants at Large, as desired, with the following responsibilities:

1. To assist their respective Commanders in the performance of their duties.
2. To train and qualify new Marshals and recommend them to the Captain-General for warrant.
3. To organize and support archery events and practices.

D. Principality Archery Commander. The Coronet may appoint a Principality Archery Commander to represent the Captain-General and these Policies within the Principality, and to otherwise assume the authority of the Captain-General within the Principality.

E. Company Captain. Seneschals at every level may, at their own discretion, by request, or by popular approval, appoint Company Captains to coordinate and promote archery activities within their local SCA group.

F. Deputies. Each of the above Officers may, at their own discretion, appoint another Officer as their Deputy to assist in their duties, and to prepare to succeed them in their Office.

1. Deputies shall carry such authority as their respective Officer has and is explicitly willing to share.
2. Deputies shall carry none of the responsibilities of their respective Officer.
3. Deputies may succeed to a vacated Office with the approval of the Crown, Coronet, Captain-General, or Local Seneschal, as appropriate.

G. Archery Marshal. Authorized Warranting Officers shall qualify and recommend individuals to the Captain-General for the office of Archery Marshal, who volunteer to assist in enacting these Policies at the local level, and from whose ranks all of the above Offices are filled. Marshals shall:

1. Promote safety at all Archery activities.
2. Enforce standards per Section III, Standards and Inspections.
3. Supervise archery activities per Section IV, Running a Shoot, and Section V, Supervising a Shooting Line.
4. Make themselves available, as is reasonable and practical, to the Marshal in Charge or Archery Steward at all archery activities which they attend.
5. Make themselves available to the Archery Steward when attending Pennsic, for a minimum of four hours of service.

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6. Remain active in archery.
7. Submit reports as required by these Policies.

H. Marshal in Training (MiT). Marshals may designate experienced archers to assist them at an archery event as Marshals in Training (MiT). See Section IV, Running a Shoot.

I. Kingdom Archery Scorekeeper. The Captain-General of Archers shall appoint a Scorekeeper, with the following responsibilities:

1. To record, process, and publish Royal Round Scores submitted by Marshals throughout the Kingdom.
2. To verify the ranks of archers to the Captain-General.
3. To maintain the roster of Warranted Archery Marshals.

J. Advisory Board. The Captain-General may maintain an Advisory Board.

1. Membership of the Board is at the discretion of the Captain-General.
2. Duties of the Board are at the discretion of the Captain-General.
3. Participation in the Board conveys no authority.

K. Becoming a Marshal. Marshals are warranted at the recommendation of the Warranting Officer, (Regional Commanders, Lieutenants at Large, or Principality Archery Commander) at the discretion of the Captain-General, and with their inclusion in the roster of Warranted Archery Marshals by the Scorekeeper.

1. The Warranting Officer must confirm that the candidate:
 - a. is a current member of the Society for Creative Anachronism.
 - b. has a current Royal Round average on file with the Scorekeeper.
 - c. is of legal age in their state or province of residence.
 - d. has a working knowledge of Sections IV, V, VI, and VIII of these Policies.
 - e. has demonstrated the ability to supervise a shooting line per Section V, as a Marshal in Training.
 - f. is capable of providing beginners with a safe and enjoyable introduction to archery.
2. If the candidate is found suitable, the Warranting Officer will submit the following information to the Captain-General:
 - a. The candidate's SCA and mundane names in full.
 - b. SCA membership number and expiration date.
 - c. The candidate's contact information including street address, phone number, and if available, e-mail address.
 - d. The candidate's local SCA group.
 - e. The period of time during which the candidate was evaluated.
 - f. The name of the Warranting Officer.
 - g. Any further recommendations regarding the candidate
 - h. All warranted marshals must sign up for and receive messages through the East Kingdom Archery Marshals Yahoo group. Once warranted, an invitation to the group will be sent by the group's moderator, it is expected that every marshal join and monitor the message traffic of the group.
3. Upon receiving the recommendation of the Warranting Officer, the Captain-General may grant a warrant by reporting the Candidate's information to the Scorekeeper for inclusion in the roster of Warranted Archery Marshals.
4. Loss of Warrant
 - a. An Officer's warrant may be suspended for any failure to fulfill a requirement of office, to be reinstated if the cause for suspension is corrected within 30 days.
 - b. An Officer's warrant is suspended with a lapse of SCA membership, to be reinstated if rejoined within 30 days.
 - c. An Officer's warrant will be revoked if a suspension lasts for more than 30 days.
 - d. A former Officer who is re-applying for a warrant must again have a current Royal Round average on file with the Scorekeeper.

L. Reporting

1. All Marshals, Captains, and Lieutenants shall report in text to their respective Regional Commanders during March and September of each year. The report shall include:

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- a. SCA and mundane names in full.
 - b. Proof of SCA membership.
 - c. Contact information including street address, phone number, and if available, e-mail address.
 - d. Local SCA group.
 - e. Office held.
 - f. A description of the Officer's recent and upcoming archery-related activities.
 - g. Observations on the state of archery in their respective areas.
 - h. Any recommendations they may have for improving these Policies.
2. Archery Regional Commanders shall report to the Captain-General during April and October of each year. Their reports shall also include:
- a. Lists of Officers who filed reports, and those who did not.
 - b. Updates to the roster of Warranted Marshals. (i.e. new addresses, proofs of membership, etc.).
 - c. A synopsis of the observations which have been submitted to them, as well as their own observations.
 - d. Recommendations for improving these Policies.
3. Based on the Commanders' reports, the Captain-General will provide the Scorekeeper with changes to the roster, by early May and November.

II. MAINTAINING THESE POLICIES

- A. The maintenance and constant improvement of these policies is at the discretion of the Captain-General.
- B. The latest version of these Policies only shall be maintained by the Captain-General as accessible to all Marshals, and accessible to the Public.
- C. Only the latest version of these policies shall be valid for use.
- D. No addendum, letter, proclamation, announcement, or other document shall supersede any part of these Policies.
- E. Changes to these Policies, temporary or otherwise, shall be introduced and instituted via revision of this Policies document, and announced to the Kingdom Earl Marshal and all Marshals by the Captain-General via the East Kingdom Archery Marshals Yahoo list.

III. STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS

- A. Archer's Responsibilities:
 1. Each Archer is responsible for knowing the requirements of Section III, Standards and Inspections which pertain to themselves and to their equipment.
 2. Each Archer is responsible for knowing and following the requirements set forth in Section V. Supervising a Shooting Line.
 3. Each Archer has the sole responsibility for the regular inspection, proper care, and safe use of their equipment.
 4. No Archer shall knowingly use unsafe equipment.
 5. Archers must present themselves and their equipment to a Marshal or Marshal in Training for inspection before shooting at any event or practice.
 6. At all garbed events, Archers shall make a reasonable attempt at pre-17th century clothing.
 7. Archers are to heed the instructions of the Marshals and MiTs.
- B. Hand Bow Requirements:
 1. Bows
 - a. The bow must be free of cracks, rot, distortion, separation of glued layers, or other physical defects which suggest that the bow may fail in normal use.
 - b. The limbs must be free of localized distortion, twisting, and bending to the sides when not strung, and when strung and drawn. Purposeful, irregular, surface features of self bows are otherwise permitted.
 - c. The string must set in the center of both limbs of a recurve bow before and after having been drawn and relaxed.

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2. Sights
 - a. Sights or sighting aids may not be attached to the bow or the string.
 - b. Marks applied to the bow as a sighting aid are allowed.
 3. Rests
 - a. Modern spring/flipper rests or plunger buttons are not allowed.
 - b. Wire rests are not allowed.
 - c. Simple, one-piece, attachable rests are allowed.
 - d. Bristle rests are allowed.
 4. Bow Strings
 - a. Bow strings must be appropriate for the bow type and weight.
 - b. Bow strings must be properly constructed of commercial bowstring materials, linen, silk, or artificial sinew.
 - c. Bow strings which have become knotted, or those which have been repaired by knotting, shall not be used.
 - d. Bow strings which incorporate knots in their original design may be allowed.
 - e. Bow strings which display fraying or have broken strands shall not be used.
 - f. The bow string must set firmly in the notches at the tips of the limbs.
 5. Nocking Points
 - a. A nocking point may be attached to the string.
 - b. Both metal and tied-on nocking points are acceptable.
 - c. Only a single nocking point is allowed. The nocking point may consist of one or two locators, which may be of any type.
 - d. The locators may not extend above or below the arrow nock in such a way as to allow them to be used as an aid to aiming.
 6. Bow straps are allowed.
 7. No stabilizers, clickers, or modern string release devices are allowed.
 8. No compound bows are allowed.
 9. Bows made from PVC material are **not** allowed
 10. See-through openings in bow risers must be filled or covered.
 11. String silencers may be used.
 12. The Marshal shall disallow any high poundage bow which is inappropriate for a given range or event if they feel it may cause inordinate damage or create a safety issue.
- C. Crossbow Requirements
1. Disallowed Forms
 - a. No center-shot or split-prod styles are allowed.
 - b. No compound prods are allowed.
 - c. No break-cocking crossbows are allowed.
 - d. No ballista of any kind, nor other form of torsion engines, are allowed.
 - e. No repeating crossbows are allowed.
 - f. No lever-cocking crossbows are allowed. This does not prohibit the use of detachable cranequins and goats foot levers.
 2. Tillers (stocks)
 - a. The tiller of the crossbow must be free of cracks, rot or other physical defects which suggest that the bow may fail in normal use.
 - b. Tillers made out of any material other than wood must have any openings which may be seen through in profile either filled or covered, with the exception of the hole used to tie on the prod.
 3. Prods (staves, bows).
 - a. The prod must be free of cracks, twists, sharp bends or other physical defects which suggest that the prod may fail in normal use.
 - b. The prod must remain symmetrical and free of twist when spanned (drawn) and when not spanned.
 - c. Limb coverings are not required, but are permitted.
 - d. The prod must be centered on the tiller, and firmly mounted. This may be verified only with moderate force, applied by hand directly to the tiller and prod.
 4. Sights.
 - a. Rear peep or open sights are allowed.
 - b. Front sights are not allowed.

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- c. Marks applied as a sighting aid are allowed.
- 5. Bow Strings
 - a. Bow strings must be appropriate for the bow type and weight.
 - b. Bow strings must be properly constructed of commercial bowstring materials, linen, silk, artificial sinew, or stranded steel cable.
 - c. Bow strings which have become knotted, or those which have been repaired by knotting, shall not be used.
 - d. Bow strings which incorporate knots in their original design may be allowed.
 - e. Bow strings which display fraying or have broken strands shall not be used.
 - f. A center serving on the string is required.
 - g. The string must set firmly in the notches at the tips of the limbs.
- 6. Release Mechanisms
 - a. Rollers on roller locks must not demonstrate false locking positions which are likely to be confused with the actual locking position.
 - b. Release mechanisms must be able to reliably hold the drawn string while the crossbow is held in any orientation, as during inspection.
- 7. Slings are allowed, but may not be used as an aid in shooting.
- 8. String silencers may be used.
- 9. The Marshal shall disallow any high poundage crossbow which is inappropriate for a given range or event if they feel it may cause inordinate damage or create a safety issue.

D. Bolt, Quarrel & Arrow Requirements

- 1. Shafts
 - a. All shafts must be of wood.
 - b. Shafts must be free of dents, cracks, or other defect which suggest that the shaft may fail upon firing.
 - c. Shafts must not be misshaped to such degree as to suggest erratic, unpredictable flight.
- 2. Tips
 - a. No broad heads or tips which cause excessive damage to targets shall be used.
 - b. Tips must be securely attached to shafts.
- 3. Fletching
 - a. Only natural feathers are allowed for fletching of arrows.
 - b. Any period materials are allowed for fletching of bolts or quarrels.
 - c. Fletching, if used, must be securely attached.
- 4. Nocks
 - a. Nocks for arrows may be of any material.
 - b. Nocks, end caps, rings, or wrapping are not required for crossbow bolts.
 - c. When used, nocks, end caps, and rings must be free from cracks which suggest that they may fail upon shooting.
 - d. When used, nocks, end caps, rings, and wrapping will be securely attached.
- 5. New archers shall be permitted to use carbon, aluminum or fiberglass bolts, quarrels or arrows with plastic vanes for practicing and learning.
 - a. They are not permitted to submit a score for a Royal Round or IKAC using these arrows.
 - b. It is up to the Marshal in Charge to say if these arrows are permitted for any other purpose at an event.

E. Inspections:

- 1. General
 - a. All bows, strings, arrows, and bolts brought onto a Range must be presented to a Marshal or MiT for inspection.
 - b. Inspections shall take place behind the Waiting Line.
 - c. No handbow or crossbow shall be held during inspection in a manner to suggest shooting in a downrange direction.
 - d. No arrow shall be nocked and drawn during inspection.
 - e. No bolt shall be placed on the deck of a crossbow during inspection.
 - f. No handbow or crossbow shall be dry-fired during inspection.
 - g. During inspection the Marshal or MiT shall not draw a handbow or crossbow, nor handle in any way a drawn handbow or crossbow.
 - h. Crossbows shall **not** be drawn or cocked during inspections.

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2. Each Archer must personally present his or her equipment to the Marshal or MiT for inspection.
 - a. A proxy (Instructor, other Archer, etc.) may not present the equipment for inspection.
 - b. Each Archer using the same equipment must be present at inspection and identified to the Marshal or MiT, or must present the equipment again.
 - c. Hand bows will be presented in the unstrung condition.
 - d. Crossbows shall be presented strung, but not drawn.
3. The Marshal or MiT shall bar from the Range any Archer who is not prepared and able to participate in a conforming manner.
 - a. The Marshal or MiT shall assess whether an Archer requires the assistance of an Instructor for all or part of their time at the range. If so, then the Archer will be informed that they are not to shoot without an Instructor's direct supervision (IV. D)
 - b. An Instructor may assist an Archer through inspection.
4. The Marshal or MiT shall examine the equipment against the appropriate requirements, and prohibit the use of nonconforming equipment.
5. The Marshal or MiT shall advise the Archer of any equipment maintenance issues which are identified during Inspection.
6. Inspection may include, but shall not be limited to:
 - a. Quizzing the Archer on the equipment presented for inspection.
 - b. Quizzing the Archer on Section III, Standards and Inspections as it pertains to the Archer and their Equipment.
 - c. Quizzing the Archer on Section V, Supervision of a Shooting Line.
 - d. Observing the Archer stringing his or her hand bow.
 - e. Observing the Archer drawing and relaxing the hand bow.
 - f. Observing the hand bow from various angles when strung.

IV. RUNNING A SHOOT

- A. SCA Events with archery scheduled for more than a single session, or included as one of several activities at a larger event, must have one Archery Steward.
 1. The Archery Steward shall be responsible for:
 - a. Ensuring that Marshals will be available.
 - b. Ensuring that a Marshal in Charge is declared at the start of each session.
 - c. Ensuring that the Marshal in Charge is easily identifiable.
 - d. Ensuring that any and all Royal Round scores for the entire event are gathered by a Marshal and submitted to the Scorekeeper.
 - e. Communication with the local SCA group.
 - f. Coordination with organizers of neighboring activities.
 - g. Publishing announcements, archery schedules, and results.
 2. The Archery Steward may be any interested individual, and need not be a Marshal.
- B. Marshal in Charge
 1. No archery may take place in the absence of a Marshal in Charge.
 - a. Prior to the commencement of any archery activity, one Marshal in Charge must be declared from amongst the Marshals present.
 - b. If a Marshal in Charge chooses to depart the immediate area in which archery is taking place, for any reason and for any duration, then the Marshal in Charge must first either transfer the office to another present Marshal, or close the archery activity.
 - c. The office of Marshal in Charge must be acknowledged by the Marshal accepting it.
 2. Each current Marshal in Charge shall have the sole responsibility for conformance of the Range and its operation to these Policies, and has the authority to close a nonconforming range.
 3. A Marshal in Training may not serve as a Marshal in Charge.
 4. At Archery events scheduled for more than a single session, or included as one of several activities at a larger event, the current Marshal in Charge must be easily identifiable.
 5. Each current Marshal in Charge shall have the authority to resolve disputes over scoring, rules interpretation, range conformance, etc.

C. Marshaling

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1. Marshals may designate experienced archers to assist them at an archery event as Marshals in Training (MiT).
2. MiTs must be monitored by a Marshal in the tasks of Equipment Inspection and the Supervision of a Shooting Line. The Marshal must remain at least nominally aware of the MiT's actions, and available to the MiT for consultation.
 - a. One Marshal may monitor more than one MiT supervising shooting lines, or more than one MiT inspecting equipment, but not MiTs at both tasks.
 - b. The Marshal may engage in the same task as the MiT(s) being supervised.
 - c. When monitoring a single MiT who is supervising a Shooting Line, the Marshal may participate as an Archer on that Line.
3. All bows, crossbows, bolts, and arrows must be inspected by a Marshal or MiT prior to their use at each Archery event. Equipment must be inspected with each archer who will be using it.
4. All Shooting Lines must be supervised by a Marshal or MiT while in use.
5. Any one Marshal or MiT may supervise no more than one Shooting Line at a time.
6. A Marshal or MiT may not shoot while supervising a Shooting Line, but may pass supervision to another Marshal or MiT for the purpose of doing so.

D. Instructors

1. Experienced archers who wish to assist one or more archers, or teach, or perform a demonstration, at a Shooting Line, may do so as an Instructor.
2. Instructors must receive permission from the Marshal or MiT prior to approaching the Shooting Line.
3. Instructors may not turn their own attention to shooting while any archer whom they are assisting remains forward of the Waiting Line with a bow.
4. Classes, extensive instruction, and demonstrations may not be performed on a Shooting Line which is in use for any other purpose.
5. Classes, extensive instruction, and demonstrations may be allowed to interrupt or delay other archery activities only at the discretion of the Marshal in Charge.

E. No shoot rules may violate the "Policies of the East Kingdom Captain-General of Archers".

F. Range Safety

1. Safety is a marshal's number one priority; marshals are to be on the watch for any situation that could or will cause a safety issue. Marshals are to take action immediately to correct the issue.
2. As archery can have the potential for serious injury, all archers should remain mindful of the potential danger of their weapon.
3. No archer or marshal shall be under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol while participating in any archery activity.

V. SUPERVISING A SHOOTING LINE

A. Spectators and other non-participants must remain behind the Waiting Line.

- B. Archers and Instructors must remain behind the Waiting Line until called by the Marshal or MiT.
1. Bows may be drawn behind the Waiting Line only for the purpose of inspection.
 2. No arrow or bolt may be nocked or mounted behind the Waiting Line for any purpose.
 3. Equipment inspections may take place only behind the Waiting Line.

C. The Marshal or MiT must confirm that the Safety Zone and the Shooting Line are visibly clear of people, and only then shall further confirm that there is no one downrange with the cry "Is it clear down range?"

D. The Marshal or MiT must indicate that the range is clear and that archers may commence shooting with the cry "As it is clear down range, archers may straddle the line to shoot." Only then may archers and Instructors step forward of the Waiting Line.

1. Archers must straddle the Shooting Line.
 - a. Straddling the line while standing: place one foot on either side of the Shooting Line.

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- b. Straddling the line in any other shooting position: the readied hand bow or crossbow must be held directly over the Shooting Line.
 2. A minimum of 3' of space at the Shooting Line is required for each Archer.
 3. Archers must be straddling the Shooting Line before drawing or loading their bows.
 4. No arrow may be nocked, and no bolt may be present on a crossbow, except while aimed downrange.
 5. Based on an assessment of an Archer's skill, the Marshal in Charge may grant requests to, load and shoot more than a single arrow at a time.
- E. The Marshal or MiT shall state the rules and scoring for each shoot.
1. The Marshal or MiT shall tell the archers the distance to the target, unless the shoot has been designed as an unknown distance.
 2. For untimed shoots, the Marshal or MiT shall state the number of arrows to be shot, and archers may spend as much time as they wish to shoot.
 3. For timed shoots, the Marshal or MiT shall state the amount of time allowed, and follow the procedure below.
 - a. Archers shall be allowed to start with an arrow nocked and drawn, and crossbowmen may start at aim with a bolt loaded. The Marshal or MiT shall tell the archers when they may load their bows.
 - b. The Marshal or MiT shall inquire as to whether the archers are ready.
 - c. When the archers are ready, the Marshal or MiT shall count down in seconds from five to one, ending with the command "Shoot" or "Loose" at the beginning of the timed interval.
 - d. Five seconds before the end of the interval, the Marshal or MiT shall again count down by seconds from five to one, ending with the command "Hold!" at the end of the interval.
 - e. For each arrow or bolt which an Archer shoots before the command to begin shooting or after the hold, the same number of their highest scoring shafts of that round shall not be counted.
 - f. Arrows released on the call of "Shoot"/ "Loose" or "Hold" shall be counted as having been shot within the allowed interval.
 - g. The use of a recording is permitted for the timed shoot commands.
 - h. Based on an assessment of an Archer's skill, the Marshal in Charge may grant requests to, load and shoot more than a single arrow at a time.
- F. As they finish shooting, Archers must promptly move themselves and their equipment behind the Waiting Line, stating "Gate Open" so that a waiting archer may approach the gate.
- G. When all shooting is done, the Marshal or MiT shall issue the command "All archers retire from the line".
- H. After confirming that the Shooting Line is clear of people and equipment, the Marshal or MiT shall give the command to retrieve arrows with the cry. "Archers may retrieve." Archers must leave their bows and crossbows behind the Waiting Line when retrieving.
- J. Interrupting the Shooting Line.
1. Anyone witnessing a dangerous condition on the Range shall promptly interrupt shooting with a cry of "hold!"
 2. Whenever "hold" is called, all archers on the Shooting Line must without further instruction:
 - a. lower the aim of their bows immediately.
 - b. in the case of hand bowmen, they must relax their draw and remove any arrow from their bow.
 - c. in the case of crossbowmen, they must remove any bolt from their bow and, **if practical**, then manually decock their bow.
 - d. wait on the Shooting Line for instruction from the Marshal or MiT.

VI. STANDARDIZED SHOOTS

- A. The Royal Round. This is the standardized shoot upon which is based the East Kingdom's Archery Ranking System.

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1. This shoot shall use NAA-FITA standard 60 centimeter round targets only. These targets are divided into five concentric circles of contrasting colors in order from the center of yellow, red, blue, black, and white, with respective point values are 5,4,3,2, and 1. The colored rings are separated by narrow black lines.
 2. The center of the target shall be placed no less than three and no more than five feet above the height of the shooting line.
 3. The shoot shall consist of one end of six arrows shot at each distance of 20, 30, and 40 yards, and a thirty-second timed round at twenty yards.
 - a. All distances shall be established by using a commercially available tape measure.
 - b. It doesn't matter in what order the ends are to be shot, save that all four ends must be shot consecutively.
 - c. The same bow must be used to shoot all ends of a Royal Round, except in cases of weapon failure.
 - d. Archers must declare the beginning of their Royal Round. Archers may submit a score zero for any range not shot as part of their Royal Round.
 - e. No restriction is placed on the number of Royal Rounds that may be shot on any given day.
 4. Scoring of the Royal Round.
 - a. An arrow touching the black line between two scoring areas shall count for the higher of the two values.
 - b. In the event of a pass-through or a bounce-off, if it can be ascertained where the shaft struck the target, it will be accorded the witnessed value, else it will be accorded a value of three points. In order for a pass through or bounce off to be accorded its witnessed value, someone other than the Archer who launched the shaft must attest as to its value.
 - c. The decision of the Marshal in charge as to the point value of a shot is final.
 5. Score Eligibility
 - a. In order for Royal Rounds scores to be eligible for submission to the Scorekeeper, they must be witnessed and submitted by a warranted archery Marshal, and shot at any event or open practice which has been published in at least one local SCA group newsletter, website, or e-mail list.
 - b. Only one Royal Round score may be counted for an Archer on a given day.
 - c. The Archer shall have the option of which Royal Round score to submit.
 6. Royal Round scores for submission are to be sent to the Scorekeeper within thirty days of the date shot, (regardless of one score or one hundred scores), and must include all of the information listed below.
 - a. The recording Marshal's full SCA name.
 - b. The date and place that the Royal Round was shot.
 - c. The archer's full SCA and mundane names.
 - d. The name of the archer's group. (For the rankings system, this can be whatever affiliation the archer wishes, including households.)
 - e. The score shot at each range and the total, in the following order: 20 yards, timed round, 30 yards, 40 yards, and total score.
 - f. The type of bow the score was shot with. This must be a Longbow, Recurve, or Crossbow.
- B. The Inter-Kingdom Archery Competition. The IKAC is a privately sponsored competition in which archers from all Kingdoms of the SCA may compete. The rules are established each year by the sponsor, and are posted on the IKAC website along with the current year's standings for the various divisions. An IKAC may be shot by shooting two East Kingdom Royal Rounds and adding the extra timed ends at 30 and 40 yards, as long as all twelve ends are shot consecutively, with no other forms of shooting done between them.

VII. THE ARCHERY RANKING SYSTEM

- A. The ranking system is designed to provide the archers of the kingdom with a method of comparing levels of skill. It is administered solely by the Captain-General and staff. The rankings are not to be considered titles and carry no rank on the Order of Precedence.
- B. Rankings shall be determined by averaging the three highest Royal Round scores shot and submitted to the Scorekeeper within the last 12 months.

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1. Scores that are older than 12 months from the date shot are dropped from the records and are not used in calculating an archer's current average.
2. Archers that have less than three unexpired scores on file with the Scorekeeper will not appear on the list of published Royal Round averages.

C. The rankings and their required averages are listed below.

1. Any archer that has three current Royal Round scores recorded has attained the rank of "Archer".
2. Those with an average of forty or greater, yet less than sixty, shall be adjudged a "Marksman".
3. Those with an average of sixty or greater, yet less than eighty, shall be adjudged a "Bowman".
4. Those with an average of eighty or greater, yet less than one hundred, shall be adjudged a "Master Bowman".
5. Those with an average of one hundred or greater shall be adjudged a "Grand Master Bowman".

D. Each Archer is entitled to wear a badge that signifies his/her rank, as described below. With the exception of Grand Master Bowmen, who are allowed to keep their ranking permanently, all archers are allowed to wear only the badge that signifies their current ranking.

1. Archers may bear four fretted black arrows on a field of silver, within a bordure of black.
2. Marksman may bear four fretted black arrows on a field of silver, within a bordure of blue.
3. Bowmen may bear four fretted silver arrows on a field of red, within a bordure of silver.
4. Master Bowmen may bear four fretted black arrows on a field of gold, within a bordure of red.
5. Grand Master Bowmen may bear four fretted black arrows on a field of gold, within a black annulet (a thin line which is inset from the edge of the badge).

E. Presentation of Badges

1. Archer, Marksman, and Bowman badges may be presented by any of the following: the Company Captain, a Lieutenant at Large or Commander, the Captain-General, or a member of the local nobility. Some form of ceremony to the presentation is encouraged.
2. Master Bowman and Grand Master Bowman badges are of sufficient note that the Crown of the East reserves the right to present them at Royal Court.
3. The presentation of Master Bowman and Grand Master Bowman badges must be arranged by the Captain-General who will schedule them with the Royalty.
 - a. Any warranted Archery Marshal who becomes aware of a new Master Bowman or Grand Master Bowman achievement must inform the Captain-General.
 - b. The Marshal should provide the following information: the archer's full SCA name and local SCA group, the rank achieved, and the next two Royal Progress events that the archer will be attending.
 - c. If possible, the name of the recording Marshal(s) and the place and date of each score should also be included.
 - d. No ranking will be recognized until the Scorekeeper has received and accepted the necessary scores. This will be confirmed by the Captain-General.

VIII RANGE REQUIREMENTS

A. No one has the authority to use, or to approve the use of, any Range which does not conform to the requirements of this section.

B. A Target Range is required for each Target or set of Targets, and shall consist of:

1. A Shooting Line marked on the ground, with gates at least 3' wide and 4' being preferable.
2. A Waiting line, a minimum of 5' but 10' is preferable, visibly different from the Shooting Line in color and/or form.
3. Targets shall be positioned so that no archer will shoot across another archer's sight line. If such a situation would exist, then multiple targets at each range will be necessary or the limitation of what target can be shot from each gate to eliminate cross shooting. (See appendix)
 - a. No Target shall be set within 10 feet of the Shooting Line.
4. A Safety Zone clearly marked with barrier and signage, and which, with valid exceptions due to blocking terrain and other barriers, shall at minimum encompass:
 - 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.

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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 60-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 (4a).

c. For shoots of over 50 yards, the safety zone to the sides of the shooting line should extend outward at a 60-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 (4a).

e. For roving ranges or woods walks, the safety zone distance shall be a minimum of one and one-half times the distance to the farthest 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 range. * Shooting Lines and waiting lines for roving ranges or woods walks will conform to section VIII B. to the extent practical, with safe modification made by the Marshal in Charge to take into account space and shoot limitations.

C. A Flight Range for flight shoots shall consist of: (a flight range refers to shooting for distance only, not shooting at a target)

1. A Shooting Line marked on the ground.
2. A Waiting Line, a minimum of 10' behind the Shooting Line, visibly different from the Shooting Line in color and or form.
3. A Safety Zone clearly marked with barrier and signage, and which shall at minimum encompass:
 - a. The width of the Shooting Line, extended to 300 yards or to the expected range of the most powerful bow in use, whichever is greater.
 - b. Allowance of 30 degrees to the left and right of the Shooting Line.
 - c. A flag 150 yards' distance from the Shooting Line, designating the center of the Safety Zone and reflecting wind direction and intensity.

D. Targets

1. Targets shall not recognizably depict a living person.
2. Hard targets stands, such as those made of metal shall not be used within 15 yards of a Shooting Line.

E. Ranges which are of a series of two or more Ranges which overlap in any part shall be operated as one Range with a common Safety Zone, but with separate Shooting Lines.

1. The direct path from Shooting Line to Target of any neighboring Range may not overlap.
2. The Marshal in Charge may temporarily deactivate one or more of a series of overlapping Ranges for the purpose operating the remaining Ranges independently.
 - a. Targets of a deactivated Range must be removed, covered, turned or laid down, as appropriate.
 - b. The Shooting Line of the deactivated Range must be removed or blocked (taped, roped off, etc.).
 - c. Safety Zones of the active ranges must be marked.

IX RANGE COURTESY

1. When going to retrieve arrows, first pick up any of your arrows lying short of the target.
2. Remove arrows by "worrying" them out. Do not yank them out.
3. Do not handle anyone's equipment unless you have asked for and received the owner's permission.
4. Do not remove other archers' arrows unless you have asked for and received the owner's permission.

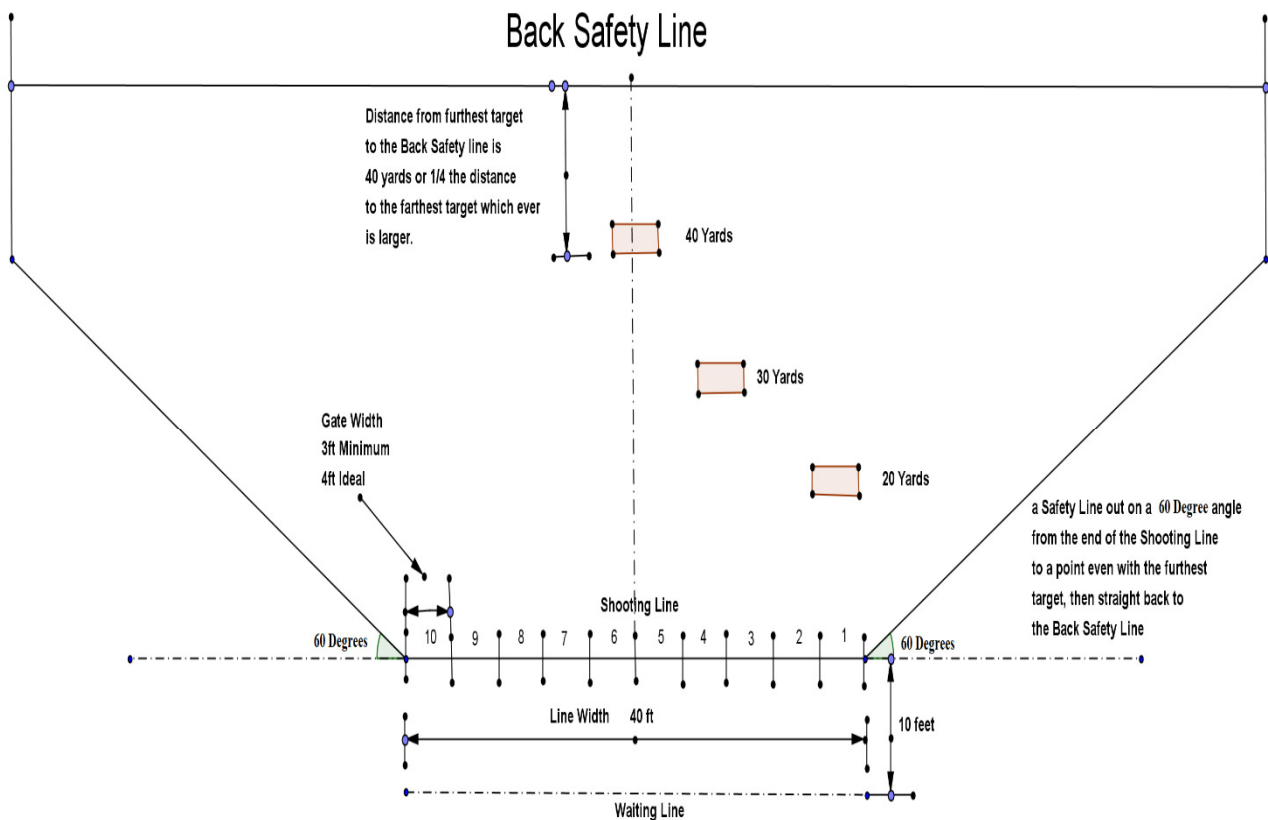
Appendix A

Suggested Range set up One Set of Targets under 50 yards

Diagram **one** is an example of a range set up using one set of targets which are less than 50 yards. The shooting line is 40 feet wide with gates of 4 feet, giving 10 gates to shoot from. The safety zone at the end of each line runs at a 60-degree angle and extends out on that line until you come even with the furthest target, reference section VIII 4a and 4b. The waiting line is 10 feet back from the shooting line and should be marked differently than the shooting line.

To prevent cross shooting, that is an archer shooting at a target that would have them shooting across another archer shooting at a different target, an example of cross shooting, in the diagram if an archer was in gate 10 and wanted to shoot at the 20-yard target while an archer in gate 6 wanted to shoot at the 30-yard target.

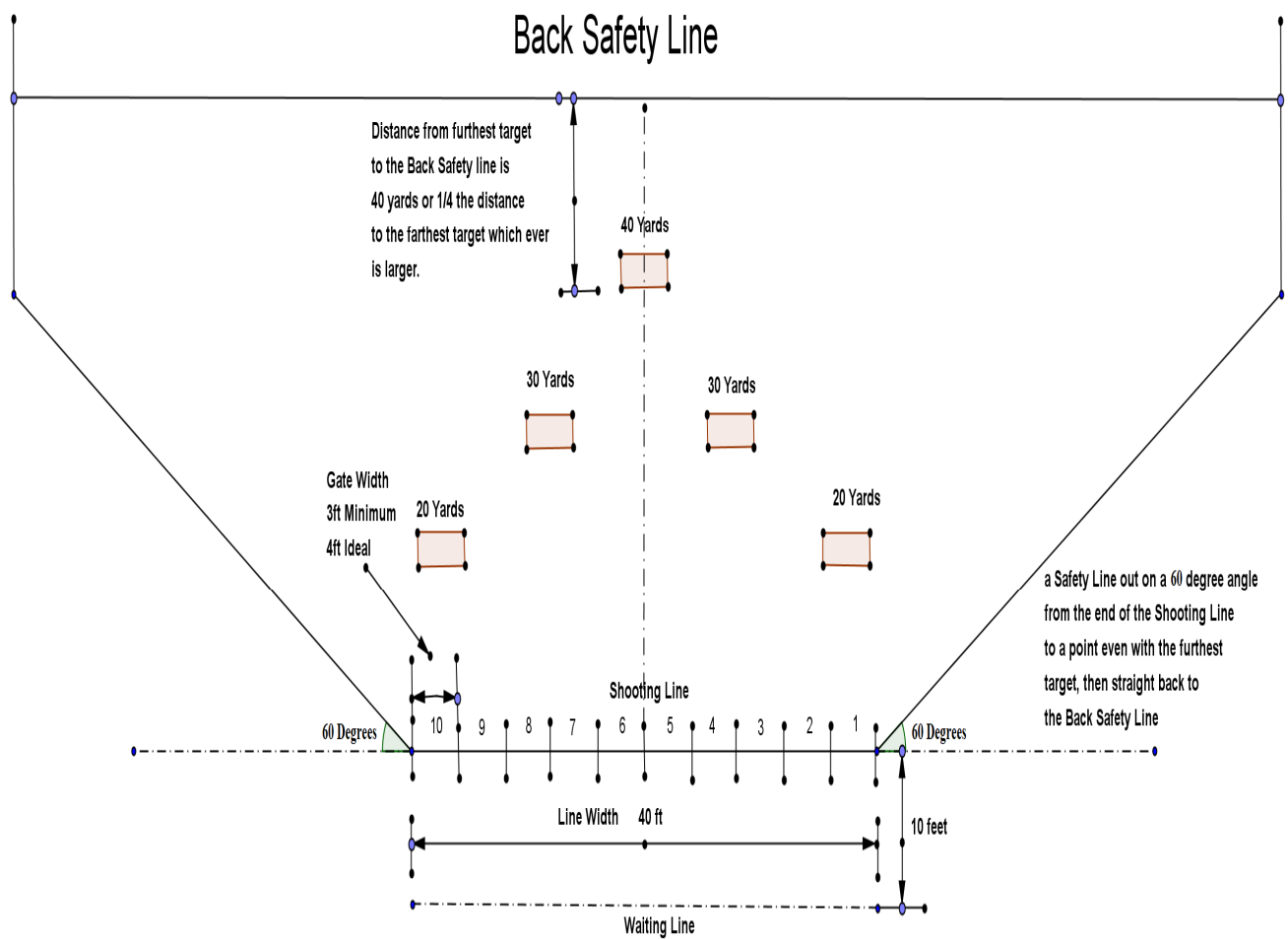
Gates should be assigned to the different targets. For example, Gates 1 through 4 could be assigned to only shoot at the 20-yard target, gates 5 through 7 could be assigned to only the 30 yard target and gates 8 through 10 could be assigned to shoot only the 40 yard target. Of course, if all archers are shooting at the same target then there would be no need to assign gates, and archers and marshals should use common sense when on the line.



Suggested Range set up for Two Sets of Targets under 50 yards

Diagram **two** is an example of a range set up using two sets of targets. The shooting line is 40 feet wide with gates of 4 feet, giving 10 gates to shoot from with the middle of the line indicated in a manner that divides the shooting line in half. The safety zone at the end of each line runs at a 60-degree angle and extends out on that line until you come even with the furthest target, reference section VIII 4a and 4b. The waiting line is 10 feet back from the shooting line and should be marked differently than the shooting line.

On this range all archers who are left of the middle of the shooting line will shoot at the targets on the left of the range, archers who are right of the middle will shoot at targets on the right of the range. Again, to prevent cross shooting marshal may assign gates to the different targets such as gate 9, 10 shoot at the left 20 while gate 1 and 2 shoot at the right 20 and so on. Of course, if all archers are shooting at the same target then there would be no need to assign gates, and archers and marshals should use common sense when on the line.

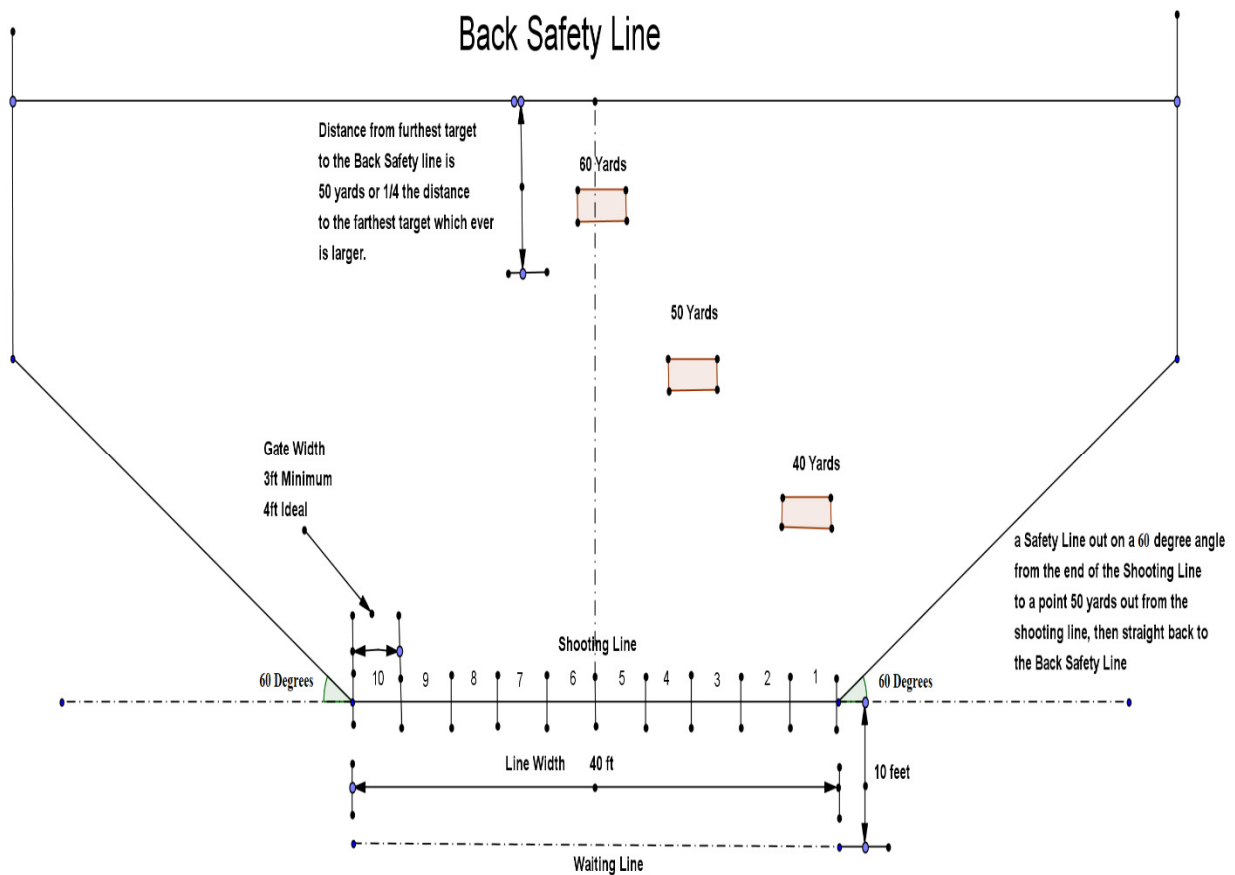


Suggested Range set up for ranges of more than 50 yards with one set of targets

Diagram **three** is an example of a range that has one set of targets at ranges greater than 50 yards and can include targets that are within 50 yards. The shooting line is 40 feet wide with gates of 4 feet, giving 10 gates to shoot from. The safety zone at the end of each line runs at a 60-degree angle and extends out on that line out to a distance of 50 yards or 1/4 the distance to the back-safety line whichever is greater. The waiting line is 10 feet back from the shooting line and should be marked differently than the shooting line.

To prevent cross shooting, that is an archer shooting at a target that would have them shooting across another archer shooting at a different target, an example of cross shooting, in the diagram if an archer was in gate10 and wanted to shoot at the closest target while an archer in gate 6 wanted to shoot at a target further away.

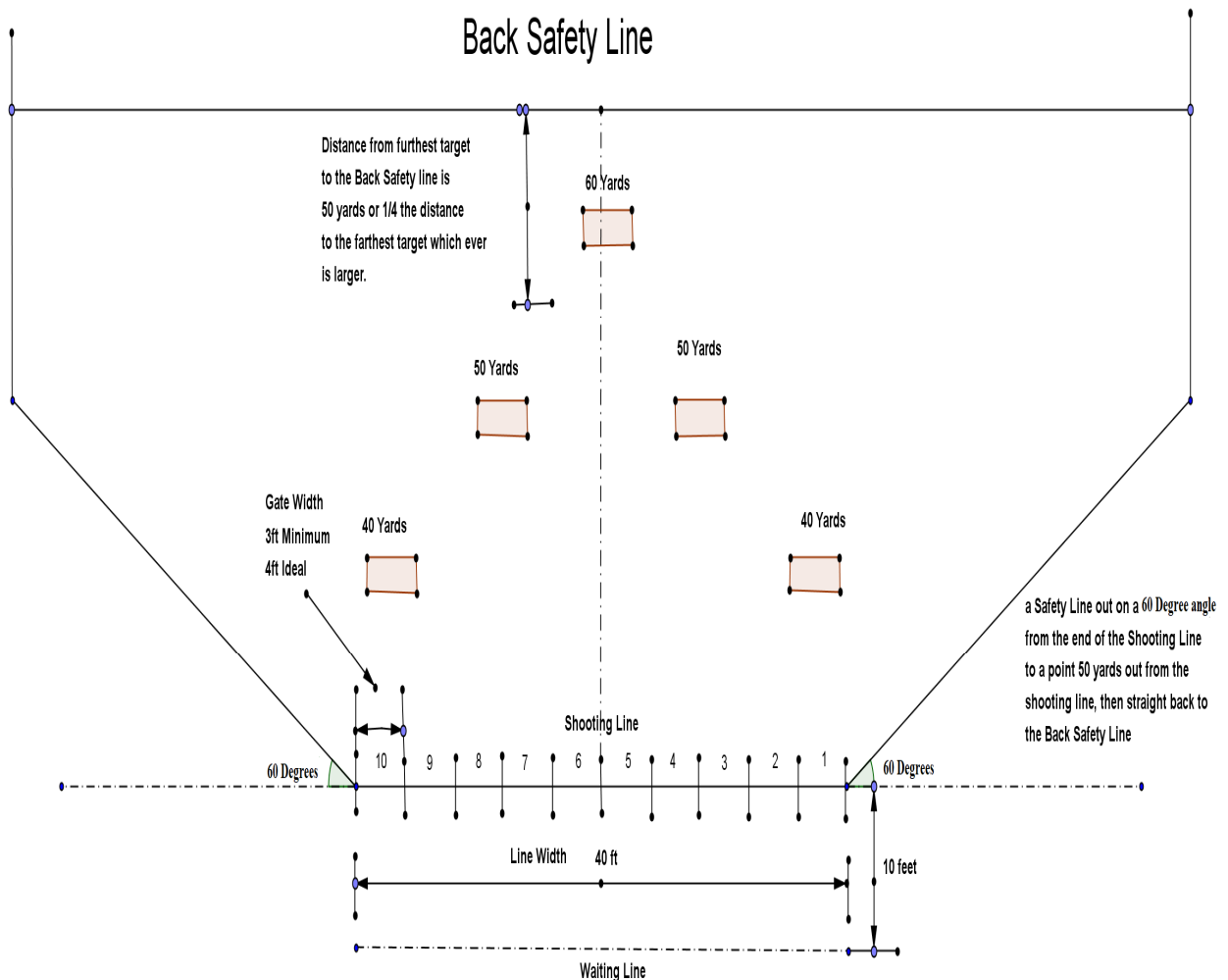
Gates should be assigned to the different targets. For example, Gates 1 through 4 could be assigned to only shoot at the closest target; gates 5 through 7 could be assigned to only the next closest while 8 through 10 could be assigned to shoot only the next closest and so on. Of course, if all archers are shooting at the same target then there would be no need to assign gates, and archers and marshals should use common sense when on the line.



Suggested Range set up for ranges of more than 50 yards with two sets of targets

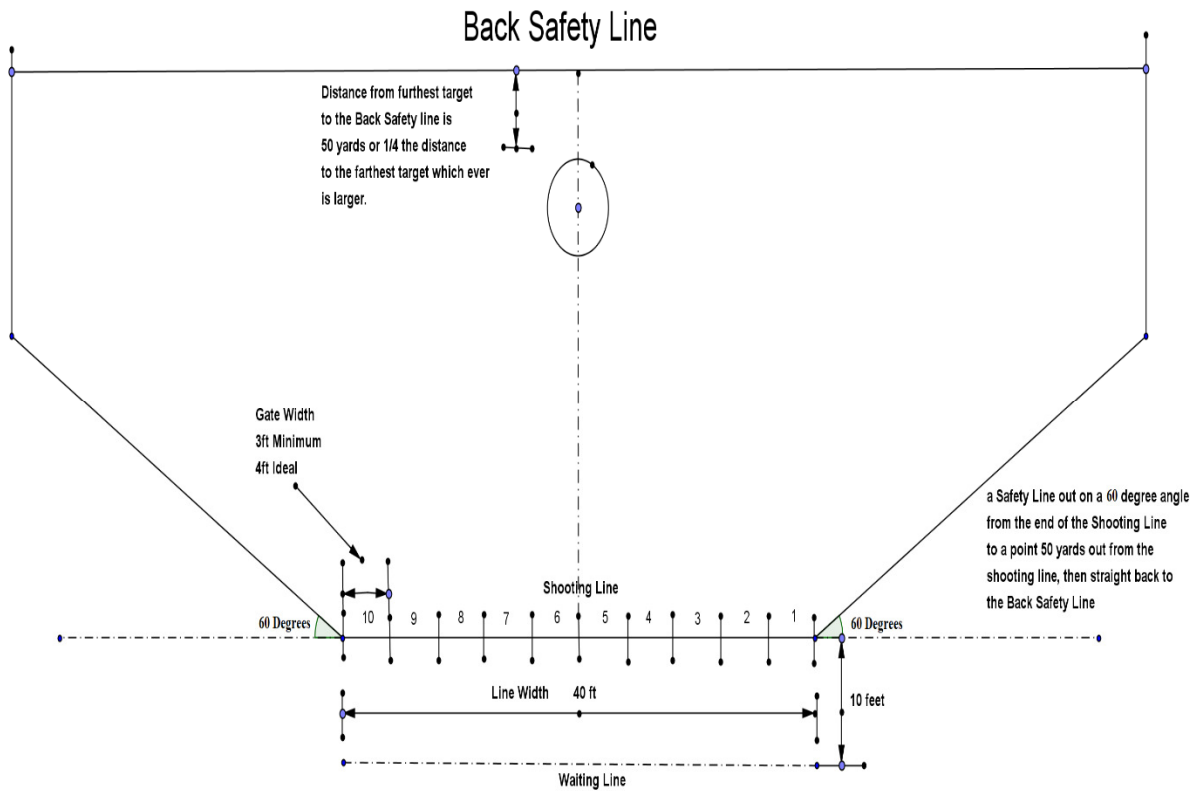
Diagram **four** is an example of a range that has one set of targets at ranges greater than 50 yards and can include targets that are within 50 yards. The shooting line is 40 feet wide with gates of 4 feet, giving 10 gates to shoot from with the middle of the line indicated in a manner that divides the shooting line in half. The safety zone at the end of each line runs at a 60-degree angle and extends out on that line out to a distance of 50 yards or $\frac{1}{4}$ the distance to the back-safety line whichever is greater. The waiting line is 10 feet back from the shooting line and should be marked differently than the shooting line.

On this range all archers who are left of the middle of the shooting line will shoot at the targets on the left of the range, archers who are right of the middle will shoot at targets on the right of the range. Again, to prevent cross shooting marshal may assign gates to the different targets such as gate 9, 10 shoots at the left closest target while gate 1 and 2 shoot at the right closest and so on. Of course, if all archers are shooting at the same target then there would be no need to assign gates, and archers and marshals should use common sense when on the line.



Suggested Range Set up for ranges of more than 50 yards Clout

Diagram **five** is an example of a clout shoot which is more than 50 yards. The safety zone at the end of each line runs at a 60-degree angle and extends out on that line out to a distance of 50 yards or $\frac{1}{4}$ the distance to the back-safety line whichever is greater. The waiting line is 10 feet back from the shooting line and should be marked differently than the shooting line. Clout shoots tend to be a single or large target centered on the range at more than 50 yards, so there should be no cross-shooting issues.



Adaptations of the above ranges can and should be made to fit local range restrictions due to space. But safety is the most important part of range set up, so the above diagrams should be followed as close as possible as these ranges assume ideal conditions.

A Doubled arrow screen can be used as a back stop to catch arrows where distances behind the range are limited.