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Dr. EDWARD B. WESTON, Chicago.

Photo by Gibson Art Galleries.
President National Archery Association of United States and Chairman Archery Committee, Olympic Championship Tournament, World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

## SPALDING OFFICIAL ARCHERY GUIDE



Compiled by
LOUIS W. MAXSON National A. A. Champion 1889-'90-'91-'92-'93-'94-'98

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## Introduction

In writing this little work on archery, the author has not attempted to bring before his readers new facts and theories, but merely to gather in small compass a few practical suggestions helpful to beginners, adding thereto certain records of the pastime, not heretofore readily accessible.

To those who wish to delve deeply into the theory and practice of the sport, we commend the several editions of Ford's Archery; Its Theory and Practice, or The Badminton Library. Archery.

The art of shooting with the long-bow looks like a simple sport, but he who enters into it with the idea that he can excel without mastering its details is greatly in error. No trifle is unworthy of notice, whether it relates to position, manner of drawing or loosing the arrow, or even to the more prosaic keeping of one's tackle in order. He who through ignorance or lack of zeal neglects to observe the many little things, which contribute to the making of a successful bowman, fails to progress, becomes disheartened, and soon gives up what is really one of our most fascinating out-of-door pastimes.

It is not alone its witchery, but its adaptability to all classes that recommends the sport. It is not a childish game. He who for a quarter of a century has trodden the grassy range ever finds some new point worthy of his close attention, while the eyes are trained, the lungs expanded, an erect carriage developed, and the hands, arms, and body muscles in general exercised.

As Will H. Thompson well says: "That it has maintained itself through all the vicissitudes of every race is strong proof of its excellence. But it is as a modern, living, beautiful pastime, wholly free from the slightest taint of professionalism that I present it for your consideration," and if these few pages but help the novice through that slough of despond that has turned back so many would-be archers from the path to success, this guide will have accomplished its every purpose.

W. G. VALENTINE,

Secretary National Archery Association.

## The Art of Archery

Archery! What a field of history and romance the word orings to mind. Before history was recorded the bow existed and by its winged shaft ere saga was sung or word penned deeds worthy of song and story were written in blood. From earliest days it has been closely linked with the life of man, his pastime in peaceful hours, his stay in war, and through countless generations the provider of his sustenance.

While here and there through early writings the work of the bowman stands out prominently, but little of the actual history of the bow has been handed down. Three or four treatises on the comparative value of the long-bow and the earlier form of firearms, notably Sir John Smythe's "Certain Discoveries" and Ascham's "Toxophilus or the Schole of Shootinge," both written after the decadence of archery had begun, constitute our library of facts, but no pen bore witness whether Robin Hood and Friar Tuck, Little John and Allan a Dale really lived or were creatures of fancy, handed down by legend and folk lore of the English countryside. Real or ideal, they have become to us a living portion of the story of the bow, and in the minds of most are as real as the historic deeds of the English archers at Agincourt, Crecy, or Poitiers, where with cloth yard shaft they over mastered the chivalry of France and gave their country a vantage ground in the affairs of continental Europe.

With the development of fire arms the bow ceased to be a weapon of war, and though even by statute the state sought to encourage or enforce its use, archery soon became a mere pastime and, even as such one rarely practiced after the death of Charles II.

Following the founding of the Toxophilite Society in 178 I came a brilliant revival of the sport in England, lasting through the closing years of the eighteenth and the first portion of the


Mrs. A. M. PHILLIPS,
Battle Creek, Mich.
N. A. $\Lambda$. Champion, 1887-88-89.
nineteenth century. Then the practice of archery rapidly declined and no large public meetings occurred till the first Grand National at York, in 1844, gave an impetus to the game, which has continued to the present day. The enthusiasm of the last quarter of the eighteenth century was as great, but doubtless the troubled condition of Great Britain, due to the Napoleonic wars and that with the United States, caused the rapid decline of interest in the pastime. The same cause also probably delayed its introduction into our own country.

At the Grand National at York the pageantry, which marked the public meetings of earlier societies was missing, but in its place arose a more scientific style of archery. The range became more compact, more archers shot at a target, bow shooting took the place of bow showing, the entire system giving better opportunity for comparison of methods, emulation of results, and that growth of enthusiasm always engendered by close competition.

Low scores were made at the early meetings, as old methods of drawing to the ear or back of the eye were still followed, but under the new association traditional conservatism yielded, other methods were adopted, the annual meetings were held all over the country extending the interest, while with the advent of $\mathrm{Mr} . \mathrm{H}$. A. Ford, the modern and more sensible system of drawing the arrow below the eye when target shooting, quickly pushed the records to a standard hitherto unthought of. The British Grand National still holds its annual meetings with large fields of contestants.

Minor associations sprang up in the several sections of the kingdom, notably the Leamington or Midland Counties' meeting, which was organized in 1854, and is the first each year of the great public contests. The Crystal Palace meeting, due first to the efforts of Mr. T. Aldred, the well-known manufacturer of archcry tackle, followed in 1858 and continued till IGOI, when, owing to lack of support by the Crystal Palace management it ceased to exist. The Grand Western (1852) and Grand Northern (I879) have also held continuous and well attended meetings. In place of the abandoned Crystal Palace meeting has sprung up an as-


## W. A. CLARK, <br> Wyoming, Ohio.

N. A. A. Champion, 1886-87-97.
sociation of the Southern counties, whose meeting, or a continuance of the Anglo-French contest held the past season at Le Touquet, France, will foster the sport in Southern England.

The sixty-first meeting of the Grand National Archery Society was held at Great Malvern on the College Cricket ground, August 9th, Ioth, and IIth, 1904. Some rain fell on the first day but otherwise the weather was fine. The mecting was a good one, there being 163 entries, though as usual a few did not shoot, The marksmanship was excellent, Miss Legh doing well both days, her total for the Double National 143-84I being the highest ever made at a Grand National meeting. She holds a position by herself as does Mrs. M. C. Howell among the ladies now shooting in America. The next lower scores were:-Miss Bridges, I27-643; Mrs. E. H. Day, I25-63I; Mrs. Hill-Lowe, I30-628; Mrs. J. Stilwell, i29-6ir ; Mrs. G. Marshall, ir8-582 ; Mrs. Appleyard, 120-578; Mrs. Johnston, 126-558; Mrs. M. S. Fenton, 123557 ; Miss B. M. Legh, it9-55i ; Miss A. M. C. Sparrow, II3.-55I; Miss Landale, II2-538.

The leading records at the Double York Round, shot by the gentlemen were:-Mr. J. Penrose, 202-814; Mr. J. H. Bridges, 193-77I ; Mr. Elton Lee, 173-745; Lieut-Col. Dawes, 5 54-734; Mr. Brooks King, 158-720; Mr. A. D. Hanbury, 172-708; Mr. Eyre Hussey, 167-589.

The sixty-second meeting of the Grand National Archery Society was held at Southampton, on the County Cricket grounds, August 2, 3 and 4, 1905. Seventy ladies and fifty gentlemen contested. The weather was fair upon the first day, but rain interrupted the shooting at the longer ranges of the second York round.

Miss Legh won the championship with six of the eight points. The leading records at the double national round were:

Miss Legh, $14 \mathrm{I}-807$; Miss Bridges, $138-694$; Mrs. F. S. Appleford, I24-620; Mrs. G. Honnywill, I23-60I; Miss B. M. Legh, 115-585; Mrs. Appleyard, in9-575; Mrs. Eyre Hussey, 122-574; Miss E. Macdonald, $117-569$; Miss K. G. Mudge, 120-566.

Mr. J. H. Bridges won the York championship with five of


## LOUIS W. MAXSON,

N. A. A. Champion, 1889-90-91-92-93-94-98.
the ten points. The leading records in this contest were: Mr. J. H. Bridges, $184-838$; Mr. J. Penrose, $186-814$; Mr. J. B. Keyworth, 177-759; Mr. R. Brooks King, 172-690; Mr. Eyre Hussey, 167-667; Mr. R. O. Backhouse, 144-664.

The following table, showing the records of previous winners at the English Grand National, is of interest, as it affords a ready means of comparison with the records made by American archers.

| Date. | Gentle |  | Hits. Scores. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | adie | men. |  |
| 1844-York (a) |  | 65 | 53-221 Rev. J. Higginson |
| 1845-York (b) | 11 | 110 | $\left\{\begin{aligned} 48-186 & \text { Miss Theiwall } \\ 135-537 & \text { Mr. P. Muir } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| 1846-York |  | 83 | $\{117-519$ Mr. Hubback |
| 1847-Derby (c) | 6 | 58 | $\left\{\begin{array}{rc} 65-245 & \text { Miss Wylde } \\ 153-631 & \text { Mr. P. Muir } \end{array}\right.$ |
| 1848-Derby (d) | 5 | 74 | $\left\{\begin{aligned} 47-167 & \text { Miss J. Barrow } \\ 135-581 & \text { Mr. E. Maitland } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| 1849 -Derby (e) | 8 | 46 | $\left\{\begin{array}{rc} 55-189 & \text { Miss Temple } \\ 176-702 & \text { Mr. II. A. Ford } \end{array}\right.$ |
| 1850-Edinburgh | 8 | 82 | $\left\{\begin{array}{rl} 47-161 & \text { Mrs. Calvert } \\ 193-899 & \mathrm{Mr} . \\ 1 \mathrm{~A} . ~ A . ~ F o r d ~ \end{array}\right.$ |
| 1851-Leamirgton | 33 | 90 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 108-504 \text { Miss Villiers } \\ 193-861 \text { Mr. H. A. Ford } \end{array}\right.$ |
| 1852-Leamington | 36 | 78 | $\left\{\begin{aligned} 84-336 & \text { Miss Brindley } \\ 188-788 & \text { Mr. H. A. Ford } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| 1853-Leamington | 50 | 82 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 89-365 \\ 202-934 \\ \text { Mr. His. Horniblow } \end{array}\right.$ |
| 1854 -Shrewsbury | 66 | 94 | $\begin{cases}109-489 & \text { Mrs. Davison } \\ 234-1074 & \mathrm{Mr} . \mathrm{H.} \mathrm{A.} \mathrm{Ford}\end{cases}$ |
| 1855-Shrewsbury | 55 | 83 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 115-491 \text { Mrs. Davison } \\ 179-809 \text { Mr. H. A. Ford } \end{array}\right.$ |
| 1856-Cheltenliam | 72 | 112 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}109-487 \\ 213-985 \\ \text { Mr. H. H. A. Ford }\end{array}\right.$ |
| 1857-Cheltenham | 61 | 97 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 128-634 \\ 245-1251 \\ 2 \mathrm{Miss} \text { M. H. Chetwynd } \\ 2 . \text { Ford } \end{array}\right.$ |
| 1858 - Exeter |  | 91 | $\begin{cases}101-457 & \text { Mrs. Horniblow } \\ 214-1076 & \text { Mr. H. A. Ford }\end{cases}$ |
| 1859-Exeter |  | 85 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 122-630 \text { Miss Turner } \\ 205-951 \text { Mr. II. A. Ford } \end{array}\right.$ |
| 1860-Bath |  | 109 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 112-550 \\ 188-886 \\ \text { Mrs. E. E. Lester } \\ \text { Mr. Edwards } \end{array}\right.$ |
| 1861-Liverpool |  | 89 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 113-575 \\ 175-745 \\ 10 \text { Mr. Atkinson } \\ \text { Mr. Edwards } \end{array}\right.$ |
| 1862-Worcester |  | $-96$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}128-660 \mathrm{Mr} \text {. Horniblow } \\ 194-90^{\circ} \text { Mr. }\end{array}\right.$ |


W. B. ROBINSON,

Eaton, Ohio.
N. A. A. Champion, 1895.

Gentle-


D. F. McGOWAN,

Washington, D.C.
N. A. A. Champion, 1896.

Gentle-

Date.
1887-Cheltenham ... 50
1888-York .........., 43
1889-Oxford ....... 56
1890 -Southampton .. 38
1891-Worcester . . . . . 50
1892-Eastbourne .... 47
1893 -York (Jubilee). 87
1894-Cheltenham ... 71
1895-Hurlingham ... 63
1896-Bournemouth .. 44
1897-Great Malvern. 79
1898-Oxford ....... 68
1899-Brighton . . . . 59
1900-Edgbaston .... 68
1901-Cheltenham ... 80
1902-Clifton ....... 86
1903-Edinburgh .... 61
1904-Great Malvern.. 84
1005 -Southampton. . . . 70

Hits. Scores.
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}141-773 \\ \text { Miss Legh } \\ 199-849 \text { Major C. H. Fisher }\end{array}\right.$
f 136-73: Miss Legh
54 \{ $172-820$ Mr. C. E. Nesham
f 128 - 690 Miss Legh
52 (198-832 Mr. Gregson ( $k$ )
s 138-798 Miss Legh
$44\{207-921$ Mr. C. E. Nesham
f 138-798 Miss Legh
39 \{188- 818 Mr. F. L. Govett
s 140- 804 Miss Legh
31 (202- 850 Mr. G. E. S. Fryer
f $139-779$ Mrs. C. Bowly
66 \{ $172-656 \mathrm{Mr}$. Gregson ( $l$ )
\{ 133 - 823 Mrs. C. Bowly
53 \{185: 787 Mr . Eyre W. Hussey \{138-790 Miss Legh
43 (184-872 Mr. G. E. S. F'ryer f123-559 Miss B. Oakeley ( $m$ )
$45 \quad$ (187- 815 Mr. G. E. S. Fryer
\{131-711 Mrs. C. Bowly
$53 \quad\left\{173_{6} 719 \mathrm{Mr} . \mathrm{G} . \mathrm{E} . \mathrm{S}\right.$. Fryer
r 143-825 Miss Legh
64 (190-868 Mr. C. J. Perry Keene
(137-767 Miss Legh
40 (184-848 Mr. Eyre W. Hussey
$\int 132-658$ Miss Legh
$55 \quad$ L $190-804 \mathrm{Mr}$. R. Brooks King
(123-645 Mrs. C. Bowly ( $n$ )
(158-758 Mr. Eyre W. Hussey
1137-813 Miss Legh
2181-767 Mr. R. Brooks King
\{ 142-802 Miss Legh
40 \{189-767 Mr. R. Brooks King (o)
f 143 - 841 Miss Legh
55 ( 202- 814 Mr . J. Penrose
$\{141-807$ Miss Legh
$50\left\{\begin{array}{l}184-838 \text { Mr: Je II. Bridges }\end{array}\right.$
(a) Single York round; on all future occasions the double round was shot.
(b) Ladies shot 96 arrows at 60 yards.
(c) Ladies shot 144 arrows at 60 yards.
(d) Championship decided by score ; in all subsequent years, except 1876 , by points. Ladies shot 72 arrows at 60 yards and 72 arrows at 50 yards.
(e) Ladies shot double national round, also on all subsequent occasions except 1850 , when they shot 72 arrows at 60 yards and 36 arrows at 50 yards.
( $f$ ) Mrs. Horniblow and Mrs. Kinahan each had three points and


## GEORGE P. BRYANT,

Boston, Mass.
N. A. A. and Olympic Champion, 1904.
N. A. A. Champion, 1905.

Mr. Rimmington and Major Fisher each had four. In both cases the championship was decided by score.
(g) Mr. Rimmington made the highest score (799), but the championship was won by Mr. R. Watters on a majority of points.
(h) Mrs. Legh made the highest score ( 600 ), but Mrs: Horniblow won the championship on a majority of points.
(i) Major Fisher made the highest score (941), but Mr. Nesham. won the championship on points.
( $k$ ) Mr. Perry Keene made the highest score (859), but Mr. Gregson won the championship on a majority of points.
(l) Mr. Perry Keene made the highest score (719), but Mr: Gregson won the championsh:p on a majority of points.
$(m)$ Miss B. M. Legh made the highest score ( 587 ), but Miss Bagnall Oakeley won the championship on a majority of points.
( $n$ ) Tie with Miss II. Schofield in points, four each, and decided by score.
(o) Mr. G. Sharpe made the highest score ( 769 ), but the championship was won by Mr. R. Brooks King on majority of points.
We find no records of archery as a pastime in the United States till subsequent to the close of the war of 1812, but it is known that a decided interest was shown in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Many clubs existed, but only one, The United Bowmen of Philadelphia, has left a permanent record. This club was organized in 1828, and held its last meeting in 1859. It published a Manual of its own, based on Thomas Waring's Treatise on Archery. It spent several hundred dollars in the purchase of a fine silver trophy to be shot for by the members, and the many medals which hang about the margin of the old silver vase show how often its possession was contested. In 1888 the surviving members, of the society met for the last time and deposited their treasured trophy with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

In 1877 and 1878 , a series of magazine articles by Mr. Maurice Thompson, published under the title of "The Witchery of Archery," fascinated those who were alert for some more active game than croquet, which had for some years held the foremost place as a lawn game, and archery quickly became a popular pastime. At Crawfordsville, Indiana, January 23, 1879, a national organization of archery clubs was formed. The first annual target meeting was held at Chicago, Illinois, in August 18\%9, since which date an unbroken series of tournaments has been held.


Col. ROBERT WILLIAMS, Jr.
Washington, D. C.
N. A. A. Champion, 1883-85, 1902.

## WILL H. THOMPSON,

Seattle, Wash.
N. A. A. Champion, 1879-84-88, 1901.

Mrs. M. C. HOWELL,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
N. A. A. Champion, 1883-5-6-90-1-2-3-5-6-8-9, 1900-2-3-4-5. Olympic Champion, 1904.
A. R. CLARK, Washington, D. C. N. A. A. Champion, 1900.
E. H. WESTON, Chicago.

Owing to the great distance between the several centres of archery interest it has been impossible to hold these gatherings at one central place, so the association has moved its tournaments back and forth between the East and West, thus keeping alive the interest of its widely dispersed membership.

The rules of the American National Association, the rounds shot, and the style of archery practice closely approximate what is current in Great Britain. Membership in the association is now upon an individual instead of a club basis.

Several minor associations have been formed as feeders for the National. The more important of these were the Western (Mississippi Valley Archers), Ohio State, Pacific, and Eastern associations. Of these only the Eastern and Ohio organizations continue to hold annual target meetings.

The location and attendance at the various tournaments of the National Association is shown by the accompanying table-

Annual Target Meetings of the National Association have been held at the following dates and places, the actual contestants numbering :


H. RICHARDSON, Boston A. C.

Dr. E. B. WESTON, Chicago.

President National Archery Ass'n.
A GROUP AT THE N. A. A. MEETING
AT NIAGARA FALLS, 1903.
L. W. MAXSON,

Washington. D. C.
N. A. A. Champion, 1889-90-91-92-93-94-98.

WALLACE BRYANT,
Boston, Mass.
N. A. A. Champion, 1903.

The last few m. ings of the National Association indicate a decided increase , , interest in archery. The Olympian Games Archery Contest at St. Louis, Sept. 19, 22, 1904, held under the auspices of the Association, was well attended, several of those who competed at Chicago in 1879 being present, and brought out the strongest field of archers that had graced a National meeting in many years. The contests were very close, that for the championship (York Round) between Messrs, Bryant, Williams and Thompson being settled by the last arrow shot. The three scores: Mr. G. P. Bryant, 192 hits - 820 score; Col. R. Williams, 19I hits - 8ig score, and Mr. Will H. Thompson, 190 hits - 816 score, all led the winning record at the British National Association for the year.

The records of the Joint National and Olympian tournament follow :

## DOUBLE YORK ROUND.

100 yds. 80 yds .60 yds Totals
G. P. Bryant,

Boston, Mass.
Totals
R. Williams,

Washington, D. C. . . $46 \quad 162$
Totals . . . . . . . . . . $\overline{78} \overline{274}$

W. Bryant. $\quad 32 \quad 134$

Boston, Mass.
Totals . . . . . . . . . . $55 ~ 235$
Ben Keys, 1440
Chicago, Ill
$31 \quad 111$
Totals ............ 45151


Hits Score Hits Score Hits Score Hits S're

| 22 | 114 | 85 | 359 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 24 | 132 | 107 | 461 |
| 46 | 246 | 192 | 820 |

$\begin{array}{llllll}37 & 175 & 19 & 95 & 88 & 382\end{array}$
$\frac{36}{73} \frac{170}{345} \quad \frac{21}{40} \frac{105}{200} \quad \frac{103}{101} \frac{437}{819}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}35 & 135 & 24 & 116 & 89 & 379\end{array}$
$37 \quad 179$
$72 \overline{318}$
$\begin{array}{rr}28 \\ \frac{26}{54} & \begin{array}{r}94 \\ \hline\end{array} \frac{130}{224}\end{array}$

$18 \quad 80$
$\begin{array}{lll}19 & 91 & 87\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}37 & 171 & 132\end{array}$

| 24 | 102 |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 23 | $\frac{17}{47}$ | $\frac{17}{20}$ | $\frac{91}{187}$ | $\frac{60}{37}$ | $\frac{70}{197}$ |
| 130 | $\frac{270}{270}$ |  |  |  |  |



| Homer S. Taylor, Chicago, Ill. | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \text { Hits } \end{aligned}$ | yds. Score | $\begin{gathered} 80 \\ \text { Hits } \end{gathered}$ | yds. Score | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \text { Hits } \end{gathered}$ | yds. Score | To | als S're |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15 | 49 | 25 | 93 | 21 | 99 | 61 | 241 |
|  | 24 | 78 | 25 | 105 | 20 | 82 | 69 | 265 |
| Totals | 39 | 127 | 50 | 198 | 40 | 181 | 130 | 506 |
| C. S. Woodruff, Cincinnati, Ohio | 16 | 58 | 19 | 77 | 22 | 118 | 57 | 253 |
|  | 17 | 37 | 28 | 124 | 21 | 73 | 66 | 234 |
| Totals | 33 | 95 | 47 | 201 | 43 | 191 | 123 | 487 |
| Harry Richardson Boston, Mass. |  | 51 37 | $\stackrel{22}{25}$ | 90 115 | 18 18 | 78 68 | 63 56 | 219 220 |
| Totals | 26 | 88 | 47 | 205 | 36 | 146 | 119 | 439 |
| D. F. McGowan, |  | 63 <br> 48 | 23 17 | 111 61 | 13 | 65 | 53 | 239 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 35 | 42 | 144 |
| Totals |  | 111 | 40 | 172 | 22 | 100 | 95 | 383 |
| T. F Cincinnati, Scott, Ohio |  | 41 60 | 16 21 | 58 79 | 15 | 71 66 | 36 <br> 53 | 170 <br> 205 |
| Totals | 33 | 101 | 37 | 137 | 29 | 137 | 89 | 375 |
| C. Dallen, Boston, Mass. | 18 | 52 | 18 | 54 | 18 | 60 | 54 | 116 |
|  |  | 90 | 26 | 96 | 19 | 53 | 65 | 239 |
| Totals |  | 142 | 44 | 150 | 37 | 113 | 119 | 355 |
| L. W. Maxson, |  | 80 53 | 15 | 76 39 | 17 | 55 79 | 46 | 170 171 |
| Totals |  | 130 | 35 | 115 | 34 | 134 | 91 | 341 |
| E. J. Taylor, <br> Cincinnati, Ohio | 10 | 22 | $\frac{23}{29}$ | 71 74 | 121 | 77 50 | 54 40 | 180 <br> 148 |
| Totals | 16 | 56 | 45 | 145 | 33 | 127 | 94 | 328 |
| E. B. Weston. | 8 | 30 | 11 | 41 | 14 | 52 | 33 | 123 |
|  |  | 36 | 12 | 40 | 17 | 69 | 43 | 145 |
| Totals |  | 66 | 23 | 81 | 31 | 121 | 76 | 268 |
| E. I. Bruce, Chicago, Ill. |  | 17 | 8 | 36 | 11 | 29 | 24 | 82 |
|  | 6 | 28 | 25 | 91 | 7 | 37 | 38 | 156 |
| Totals |  | 45 | 33 | 127 | 18 | 66 | 52 | 238 |

Championship won by G. P. Bryant, 7 points R. Williams, 2 points; Will H. Thompson, 1 point. Total, 10 points.

Olympic sange medals- 100 yds., Col. R. Williams; 80 yds., Will H. Thompson ; 60 yds., E. Frentz.

National Association range medals- 100 yds., Col. R. Williams; 80 yds., Will H. Thompson.


1; Col. Williamv; 2, Pres. Thompson; 3, G. P. Bryant; 4, W. A. Clark. SNAPSHOTS TAKEN AT OLYMPIC TOURNAMENT, ST. LOUIS, 1904,

## DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND.

|  | 60 Hits | yds. | ${ }_{\text {Hits }}^{50}$ | yds. | $\stackrel{40}{\text { Hits }}$ | yds. | Tota | S're |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G. I. Bryant | 29 | 127 | 30 | 172 | 30 | 194 | 89 | 493 |
|  | 27 | 143 | 30 | 194 | 30 | 218 | 87 | 555 |
| Totals | 56 | 270 | 60 | 366 | 60 | 412 | 176 | 1048 |
| R. Williams | 26 | 152 | 30 | 176 | 30 | 204 | 86 | 532 |
|  | 26 | 121 | 27 | 135 | 30 | 200 | 83 | 459 |
| Totals | 52 | 276 | 57 | 311 | 60 | 404 | 169 | 991 |
| Will H. Thompson | $\stackrel{26}{2}$ | 122 | $\stackrel{28}{28}$ | 140 | 30 | 204 | 84 | 466 |
|  | 25 | 139 | 28 | 150 | 30 | 194 | 83 | 483 |
| Totals | 51 | 261 | 56 | 290 | 60 | 398 | 167 | 949 |
| C. S. Woodruff |  | 87 | 28 | 140 | 30 | 196 | 79 | 423 |
|  | 29 | 131 | 29 | 145 | 30 | 208 | 88 | 484 |
| Totals | 50 | 218 | 57 | $\because 85$ | 60 | 404 | 167 | 907 |
| W. A. Clark | 28 | 130 | 29 | 153 | 30 | 182 | 87 | 465 |
|  | 22 | 112 | 26 | $\underline{120}$ | 29 | 183 | 77 | 415 |
| Totals | 50 | 242 | 55 | 273 | 59 | 365 | 164 | 880 |
| Ben. Keys |  | 102 | 26 | 148 | 29 | 157 | 79 | 407 |
|  | 25 | 131 | 25 | 115 | 29 | 187 | 79 | 433 |
| Totals |  | 233 | 51 | 263 | 58 | 344 | 158 | 840 |
| Wallace Bryant |  | 114 | 30 | 160 | 30 | 164 | 34 | 438 |
|  | 22 | 98 | 24 | 112 | 30 | 170 | 76 | 380 |
| Totals | 46 | 212 | 54 | 272 | 60 | 334 | 160 | 818 |
| Cyrus Dallen | 25 | 111 | 28 | 158 | 28 | 152 | 81 | 421 |
|  | 18 | 92 | 27 | 131 | 30 | 172 | 75 | 395 |
| Totals |  | 203 | 55 | 289 | 58 | 324 | 156 | 816 |
| H. Richardson |  | 144 | 30 | 144 | 29 | 137 | 83 | 425 |
|  | 22 | 102 | 29 | 141 | 29 | 145 | 80 | 388 |
| Totals | 46 | 246 | 59 | 285 | 58 | 282 | 163 | 813 |
| Iomer S. Taylor. | 28 | 104 | 28 | 134 | 29 | 167 | 85 | 405 |
|  | 21 | 81 | 24 | 130 | 29 | 195 | 74 | 406 |
| Totals | 49 | 185 | 52 | 264 | 58 | 362 | 159 | 811 |
| C. R. Hubbard | 23 | 97 | 23 | 117 | 29 | 177 | 75 | 391 |
|  | 23 | 89 | 25 | 125 | 28 | 174 | 76 | 388 |
| Totals | . 46 | 186 | 48 | 242 | 57 | 351 | 151 | 779 |


POTOMAC ARCHERY RANGE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

| L. W. Maxson | $\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ \text { Hits } \end{array}$ | $y d s$ | 50 yds . Hits Score |  | 40 yds . <br> Hits Score |  | Totals |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 21 | 93 | 28 | 146 | 30 | 174 | 79 | 413 |
|  | 21 | 95 | 28 | 126 | 29 | 143 | 78 | 364 |
| T'otals | 42 | 188 | 56 | 272 | 59 | 317 | 157 | 777 |
| G. C. Spencer . |  | 93 | 26 | 106 | 27 | 103 | 76 | 302 |
|  | 24 | 128 | 27 | 135 | 26 | 136 | 77 | 399 |
| Totals | 47 | 221 | 53 | 241 | 53 | 239 | 153 | 701 |
| S. H |  | 82 | 19 | 103 | 28 | 146 | 63 | 331 |
|  | 24 | 76 | 24 | 116 | 30 | 176 | 78 | 368 |
| Totals | 40 | 158 | 43 | 219 | 58 | 322 | 141 | 699 |
| E. Frentz |  | 73 | 23 | 129 | 28 | 156 | 70 | 358 |
|  | 12 | 44 | 27 | 111 | 26 | 152 | 65 | 307 |
| Totals | 31 | 117 | 50 | 240 | 54 | 308 | 135 | 665 |
| A. B. Casselman |  | 62 | 26 | 134 | 27 | 137 | 71 | 333 |
|  | 18 | 70 | 19 | 93 | 28 | 132 | 65 | 295 |
| Totals | 36 | 132 | 45 | 227 | 55 | 269 | 136 | 628 |
| T. F. Scott |  | 74 | 18 | 76 | 24 | 126 | 60 | 276 |
|  | 18 | 52 | 26 | 116 | 26 | 118 | 70 | 286 |
| Totals | 36 | 126 | 44 | 192 | 50 | 244 | 130 | 562 |
| R. E. Taylor |  | 49 | 19 | 97 | 23 | 87 | 55 | 233 |
|  | 20 | 80 | 24 | 110 | 22 | 110 | 66 | 300 |
| Totals | 33 | 129 | 43 | 207 | 45 | 197 | 121 | 533 |
| E. I. Bruce |  | 63 | 18 | 84 | 28 | 130 | 57 | $\stackrel{277}{2}$ |
|  | 11 | 37 | 17 | 75 | 27 | 127 | 55 | 239 |
| Totals | 22 | 100 | 35 | 159 | 55 | 257 | 112 | 516 |
| E. H. Weston |  | 85 | 19 | 79 | 20 | 90 | 58 | 254 |
|  | 11 | 61 | 17 | 65 | 26 | 128 | 54 | 254 |
| Totals | 30 | 146 | 36 | 144 | 46 | 218 | 112 | 508 |
| E B. Weston |  | 52 | 19 | 71 | 24 | 132 | 57 | 255 |
|  | 12 | 56 | 15 | 61 | 22 | 78 | 49 | 195 |
| Totals | 26 | 108 | 34 | 132 | 46 | 210 | 106 | 450 |
| W. G. Valentine |  | 14 | 13 | 55 | 22 | 84 | 41 | 153 |
|  | 3 | 13 | 14 | 62 | 25 | 117 | 42 | 192 |
| Totals | 9 | 27 | 27 | 117 | 47 | 201 | 83 | 345 |

Championship won by G. P. Bryant, 8 3-5 points.
Olympic range medals; also National Association-60 yds., Harry Richardson : 50 yds., Cyrus Dallın : 40 yds., C. S. Woodruff.


TEAM CONTEST. 96 arrows at 60 yards.

| Potomac Archers, | Washington, |  | Boston A. C.: | Hits | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D. C. : | Hits | Score | Phil Bryant | 85 | 443 |
| Will H. Thompson | 83 | 413 | Wallace Bryant |  | 296 |
| Col. R. Williams |  | 386 | H. Richardson | 64 | 262 |
| L. W. W. Maxson | . 71 | 283 <br> 262 | H. Richardson |  |  |

Cincinnati A. C.: Hits Score Chicago A. C.: Hits Score
C. S. Woodruff. . . 85429 Ben Keys . . . . . . . . 71 345
W. A. Clark ...... $79 \quad 317 \quad$ H. S. Taylor ...... $71 \quad 321$
C. R Hubbard .... 71 D15 Dr F B Weston.. 45139
S. H. Duvall ..... $68 \quad 280 \quad$ E. I. Bruce ....... $37 \quad 137$

Totals .........303 1341 Totals ..........224 942
Championship won by Potomac Archers, N. A. A. Potomac medal won by George F . Bryant.

Flight championship won by L. W. Maxson. Distance, 259 yards.
DOUBLE NATIONAL ROUND.

|  | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \text { Hits } \end{gathered}$ | yds . Score | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { Hits } \end{gathered}$ | yds. Score | Tota Hits | $\underset{\text { S'se }}{\text { als }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mrs, M. C. Howell. | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 211 \\ & 206 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 104 \\ 99 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ | 315 305 |
| Totals | 87 | 417 | 43 | 203 | 130 | 620 |
| Mrs. H. Pollock | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 161 \\ & 111 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ | 56 47 | 250 163 |
| Totals | 68 | 272 | 35 | 147 | 103 | 419 |
| Miss E. C. Cook | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \\ & 1.05 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | 54 49 | 224 |
| Totals | 60 | 230 | 43 | 189 | 103 | 419 |
| Mrs. C. S. Woodruff | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 21 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | 94 140 |
| Totals | 29 | 101 | 37 | 133 | 66 | 234 |
| Miss Mabel Taylor | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 56 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow[23]{23}$ | 85 |
| Totals | $\overline{24}$ | 94 | $\overline{22}$ | 66 | 46 | 160 |
| Miss Leonie Taylor | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{66}{93}$ |
| Totals | 21 | 85 | 18 | 74 | 39 | 159 |

Championship wen by Mrs. M. C. Howell, $71 / 2$ points; Miss E. C. Cooke, $1 / 2$ point. Total, 8 points.

Olympic and National Association range medals- 60 yds., Mrs. H. Pollock; 50 yds., Miss E. C. Cooke.


## DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUND.

|  | 50 yds . <br> Hits Score |  | 40 Hits | yds. | 30 Hits | yds. | Tots | S're |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mrs. M. C. Howell. | 23 | 125 | 24 | 136 | 24 | 174 | 71 | 435 |
|  | 22 | 120 | 24 | 138 | 24 | 174 | 70 | 432 |
| Totals | 45 | 245 | 48 | 274 | 48 | 348 | 141 | 867 |
| Miss E. Cooke |  | 77 | 22 | 94 | 24 | 146 | 63 | 317 |
|  | 17 | 73 | 22 | 108 | 24 | 132 | 63 | 313 |
| Totals | 34 | 150 | 44 | 202 | 48 | 278 | 126 | 630 |
| Mrs. H. Pollock |  | 79 | 19 | 95 | 23 | 131 | 61 | 305 |
|  | 18 | 62 | 21 | 109 | 24 | 154 | 63 | 325 |
| Totals | 37 | 141 | 40 | 204 | 47 | 285 | 124 | 630 |
| Mrs. C. S. Woodruff | 13 | 47 | 18 | 74 | 23 | 135 | 54 | 256 |
|  | 14 | 54 | 21 | 91 | 24 | 146 | 59 | 291 |
| Totals | 27 | 101 | 39 | 165 | 47 | 281 | 113 | 547 |
| Miss Mabel Taylor |  | 27 | 11 | 45 | 22 | 98 | 42 | 170 |
|  | 5 | 23 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 38 | 17 | 73 |
| Totals | 14 | 50 | 15 | 57 | 30 | 136 | 59 | 243 |
| Miss L. Taylor |  | 15 | 13 | 59 | 14 | 46 | 30 | 120 |
|  | 2 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 17 | 91 | 23 | 109 |
| Totals | 5 | 19 | 17 | 73 | 31 | 137 | 53 | 229 |

Championship won by M:s. M. C. Howell, $91 / 2$ points ; Miss E. C. Cooke, $1 / 2$ point. Total, 10 points.

Olympic range medals- 50 yds., Mrs. C. S. Woodruff ; 40 yds., Miss Leonie Taylor; 30 yds., Miss Mabel Taylor.

National Association range medals-40 yds., Mrs. C. S. Woodruff; 30 yds., Miss L. Taylor.

TEAM CONTEST.
96 arrows at 50 yds .
Cincinnati A. C. (no competitor) : Hits Score
Mrs. M. C. Howell . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 91459
Mrs. H. Pollock . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $71 \quad 301$
Mrs. C. S. Woodruff . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 62.254
Miss L. Taylor . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 36
Totals . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $260 \quad$ 1,144
Olympic medal to team and individual medals to the several members.

Flight championship-Miss M. Taylor, 219 yds.


The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the National Association was held on the campus at Washington Park, Chicago, Ill., August 15, 16 and 17, 1905. Cloudy weather on the first two days and a high wind across the range rendered high scoring at the longer distances impossible. The increased attendance showed that interest in archery had grown during the year since the Olympian games. The leading records follow:

DOUBLE YORK ROUND.

|  | 100 yds . Hits Score |  | 80 yds. Hits Score |  | 60 yds . Hits Score |  | Totals |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G. P. Bryant. | 72 | 274 | 59 | 259 | 41 | 183 | 172 | 716 |
| H. S. Taylor | 55 | 227 | 62 | 284 | 44 | 198 | 161 | 709 |
| Will H. Thompson. | 58 | 242 | 67 | 265 | 42 | 188 | 167 | 695 |
| W. Bryant | 42 | 154 | 64 | 252 | 40 | 170 | 146 | 576 |
| Col. R. William | 39 | 155 | 54 | 248 | 36 | 160 | 129 | 563 |
| Ben. Keys | 34 | 140 | 54 | 224 | 42 | 178 | 130 | 542 |
| A. R. Clark | 42 | 146 | 49 | 197 | 37 | 183 | 128 | 526 |
| L. W. Maxson | 34 | 122 | 43 | 171 | 43 | 217 | 120 | 510 |
| C. S. Woodruff | 30 | 100 | 49 | 197 | 34 | 168 | 113 | 465 |
| Lr. W. C. William | 43 | 165 | 41 | 181 | 32 | 136 | 116 | 482 |
| H. Richardson | 55 | 213 | 36 | 132 | 34 | 108 | 125 | 453 |
| W. G. Valentin | 26 | 110 | 29 | 123 | 38 | 174 | 93 | 407 |
| C. C. Beach | 23 | 77 | 41 | 149 | 42 | 180 | 106 | 406 |
| T. F. Scott. |  | 79 | 36 | 124 | 31 | 129 | 90 | 332 |
| A. B. Casselman | 23 | 105 | 21 | 79 | 27 | 117 | 71 | 301 |
| E. I. Bruce | 23 | 93 | 34 | 118 | 21 | 81 | 78 | 292 |
| T. Hussey | 17 | 61 | 25 | 101 | 22 | 86 | 64 | 248 |
| Dr. E. B. Weston |  | 80 | 17 | 63 | 18 | 76 | 55 | 219 |
| Dr. A. M. Phillip |  | 35 | 24 | 74 | 27 | 99 | 62 | 208 |
| A. E. Spink. | 9 | 29 | 20 | 74 | 25 | 103 | 54 | 206 |

Championship won by Mr. G. P. Bryant, 6 points: H. S. Taylor, 2 points; Will H. Thompson, 1 point; L. W. Maxson, 1 point.

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND.

|  | 60 yds . Hits Score |  | yds . Score | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { Hits } \end{gathered}$ | yds. Score |  | als <br> Sre |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C. C. Beach | 56280 | 58 | 354 | 60 | 372 | 174 | 1006 |
| W. H. Thom | 5262 | 59 | 339 | 59 | 367 | 170 | 968 |
| H. S. Taylor | 52268 | 60 | 338 | 58 | 360 | 170 | 966 |
| G. P. Bryant | 47265 | 57 | 325 | 60 | 376 | 164 | 966 |
| C. S. Woodruf | 54252 | 57 | 329 | 60 | 348 | 171 | 933 |
| A. R. Clark | 49227 | 55 | 287 | 59 | 347 | 163 | 861 |
| W. Bryant | 39173 | 55 | 317 | 56 | 320 | 150 | 810 |
| W. G. Valen | $49 \quad 231$ | 54 | 254 | 58 | 294 | 161 | 779 |
| W. A. Clark | 42188 | 52 | 276 | 59 | 297 | 153 | 761 |
| Col. R. Will | 43171 | 56 | 244 | 56 | 336 | 15.5 | 751 |
| L. W. Maxso | $40 \quad 158$ | 56 | 256 | 57 | 337 | 153 | 751 |
| Ben. Keys | 36166 | 47 | 215 | 58 | 340 | 141 | 721 |
| C. R. Hubbard | 30128 | 56 | 228 | 59 | 317 | 145 | 673 |
| T. F. Scott | 38154 | 48 | 212 | 59 | 303 | 145 | 669 |
| Dr. W. C. Willi | 36172 | 43 | 183 | 58 | 308 | 137 | 663 |



|  | 60 yds . Hits Score |  | 50 yds . Hits Score |  | 40 yds . Hits Score |  | Totals |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hits | S' |  |  |
| D. F. McGowan | 35 | 151 |  |  | 53 | 231 | 58 | 276 | 146 | 658 |
| G. F. Henry | 37 | 175 | 41 | 187 | 52 | 284 | 130 | 646 |
| K. Y. Taylor |  | 167 | 47 | 199 | 52 | 268 | 142 | 634 |
| A. B. Casselm |  | 127 | 49 | 201 | 52 | 278 | 140 | 606 |
| T. Hussey |  | 129 | 46 | 192 | 54 | 284 | 129 | 605 |
| H. Richardson | 33 | 129 | 51 | 165 | 51 | 253 | 135 | 547 |
| E. I. Bruce |  | 145 | 39 | 169 | 53 | 225 | 123 | 539 |
| Dr. A. M. |  | 117 | 45 | 201 | 47 | 211 | 121 | 529 |
| A. E. Spink |  | 67 | 53 | 175 | 53 | 275 | 129 | 517 |
| F. A. Bruce |  | 102 | 39 | 157 | 49 | 229 | 106 | 488 |
| H. R. Bruce |  | 76 | 39 | 129 | 48 | 206 | 105 | 411 |
| Dr. E. B. West | 22 | 76 | 30 | 122 | 45 | 189 | 97 | 387 |

Championship won by Mr. C. C. Beach, 7 1-3 points; G. P. Bryant, $11-3$ point ; H. S. Taylor, 1 point ; C. S. Woodruff, 1-3 point.
dOUBLE NATIONAL ROUND.
60 yds. 50 yds Totals
Mrs. M C Howell . . . . . . . . . .
Mrs. A. M. Phillips. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $64 \quad 244 \quad 42 \quad 220 \quad 106 \quad 464$
Mrs. F. E. Canfield.................. 22 . $80 \quad 22 \quad 70 \quad 44150$

Mrs. M. C. Howell won the championship, 7 points; Mrs A. M. Phillips, 1 point.

## DOUBLE COLUMBIAN ROUND.



Mrs. M. C. Howell won the championship, 9 1-2 points ; Mrs. A. M. Phillips, 1-2 point.

The Ladies' team contest, 96 arrows at 50 yards, was won by the Chicago Archery Club, their score being:

|  | Hits | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mrs. E. B. Weston | 44 | 150 |
| Mrs. F. E. Canfield | 56 | 210 |
| Mrs. G. Bryant | 48 | 198 |
| Miss Bruce | 14 | 58 |
|  | 162 | 616 |

Individual scores at the same contest were:

GENTLEMEN'S TEAM CONTEST. 96 arrows at 60 yards.
Chicago Archery Club- ..... Hits
Score
H. S. Taylor ..... 403
A. W. Huston ..... 326
Ben. Keys ..... 327
W. G. Valentine ..... 311
1367
Cincinnati Archery Club-
C. S. Woodruff ..... 356
A. R. Clark ..... 355
W. A. Clark
W. A. Clark ..... 324 ..... 324
C. R. Hubbard ..... 281
290 ..... 1316
Potomac Archers-
L. W. Maxson ..... 424
Will H. Thompson ..... 381
Col. R. Williams298
A. B. Casselman ..... 132
277 ..... 1235
Boston Archery Club-
G. P. Bryant. ..... 440
W. Bryant ..... 353
H. Richardson ..... 330
251 ..... 1123
Chicago A. C. Second Team-
A. E. Spink ..... 213
E. I. Bruce ..... 185
H. Bruce ..... 152
F. Bruce ..... 187
187 ..... 737
Des Moines Archery Club-
R. Fullerton ..... 171
T. Hussey ..... 234
G. F. Henry ..... 137
Mr. Temple ..... 94
170 ..... 636
Individual scores at the same contest were:
C. C. Beach. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 97424
W. C. Williams ..... 247
D. F. McGowan ..... 57 ..... 241

The flight championship was won by Mr. Wallace Bryant. Distance, 240 yards.

## PREVIOL'S WINNERS. <br> GENTLEMEN.

DOUBLE YORK ROUND (CHAMPIONSHIP).

|  | 100 yds . Hits Score |  | 80 yds . Hits Score |  | 60 yds . <br> Hits Score |  | Totals |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hits | S're |  |  |
| 1879-W. | 70 | 236 |  |  | 63 | 233 | 39 | 155 | 172 | 624 |
| 1880 -L.L.Peddinghaus | 55 | 221 | 56 | 274 | 41 | 211 | 152 | 708 |
| 1881-F. H. Walworth | 67 | 261 | 64 | . 262 | 42 | 240 | 173 | 763 |
| 1882-H. S. Taylor. | 55 | 151 | 67 | 275 | 46 | 252 | 168 | 678 |
| $1883-\mathrm{R}$. Williams, Jr. | 76 | 300 | 79 | 371 | 44 | 236 | 199 | 907 |
| 1884-W. H. Thompson | 63 | 237 | 68 | 314 | 43 | 209 | 174 | 760 |
| 1885 -R. Williams, Jr. | 91 | 357 | 78 | 360 | 46 | 278 | 215 | 995 |
| 1886-W. A. Ciark | 43 | 195 | 72 | 298 | 43 | 225 | 158 | 718 |
| 1887-W. A. Clark | 42 | 134 | 64 | 244 | 43 | 201 | 149 | 579 |
| 1888-W. H. Thompson | 66 | 244 | 71 | 309 | 38 | 180 | 175 | 733 |
| 1889 -L. W. Maxson. | 66 | 220 | 68 | 308 | 46 | 238 | 180 | 766 |
| 1890-L. W. Maxsen | 62 | 252 | 59 | 231 | 45 | 235 | 166 | 718 |
| 1891-L. W. Maxson | 53 | 197 | 66 | 304 | 44 | 218 | 163 | 719 |
| 1892 -L. W. Maxson | 58 | 216 | 72 | 310 | 42 | 196 | 172 | 722 |
| 1893 -L. W. Maxson | 59 | 241 | 60 | 220 | 45 | 253 | 164 | 714 |
| 1894 -L. W. Maxson. | 58 | 202 | 57 | 213 | 38 | 184 | 153 | 599 |
| 1895-W. R. Robinscn | 61 | 283 | 67 | 241 | 41 | 225 | 169 | 749 |
| 1896-D. F. McGowan | 43 | 161 | 38 | 132 | 37 | 159 | 118 | 462 |
| 1897-W. A. Clark... | 59 | 221 | 59 | 223 | 41 | 189 | 159 | 633 |
| 1898 -L. W. Maxson |  | 241 | 63 | 259 | 35 | 277 | 159 | 677 |
| 1899-M. C. Howell |  | 185 | 53 | 215 | 34 | 170 | 138 | 590 |
| 1900-A. R. Clark. . |  | 213 | 76 | 342 | 45 | 205 | 180 | 758 |
| 1901-W. H. Thompson | 61 | 237 | 57 | 229 | 45 | 215 | 163 | 681 |
| $1902-\mathrm{R}$. Williams, Jr. |  | 212 | 56 | 228 | 38 | 172 | 150 | 612 |
| 1903-W. Bryant . . |  | 212 | 66 | 240 | 41 | 201 | 157 | 653 |
| 1904-G. P. Rryant. |  | 281 | 67 | 293 | 46 | 246 | 192 | 820 |
| 1905-G. | . 72 | 27 | 59 | 259 | 41 | 183 | 172 | 716 |

(a) Mr. H. S. Taylor won by points, Mr. D. A. Nash making highest gross score : 167 hits, 713 score.
(b) Mr. Will H. Thompson won by points, Mr. L. W. Maxson making highest score: 171 hits, 739 score.

## DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND.

60 yds. 50 yds. 40 yds. Totals

Hits Score Hits Score Hits Score Hits S're

| 1883-R. Williams, Jr. | 56 | 290 | 60 | 392 | 60 | 404 | 176 | 1086 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1884 -R. Williams, Jr. | 57 | 301 | 60 | 396 | 59 | 367 | 176 | 1024 |
| 1885-R. Williams, Jr. | 57 | 295 | 60 | 356 | 60 | 404 | 177 | 1055 |
| 1886-W. A. Clark | 59 | 313 | 60 | 388 | 60 | 396 | 179 | 1097 |
| 1887-W. A. Clark | 54 | 266 | 60 | 342 | 60 | 384 | 174 | 99 |
| 1888 -L. W. Maxson | 59 | 217 | 56 | 280 | 60 | 404 | 175 | 961 |
| 1889-J. T. Sha | 52 | 256 | 59 | 315 | 60 | 380 | 171 | 951 |
| $1890-\mathrm{L}$. W. Maxson | 51 | 255 | 59 | 2,41 | 60 | 400 | 170 | 996 |
| 1891-L. W. Maxson | E 4 | 244 | 60 | 362 | 60 | 402 | 174 | 1008 |
| 1892-L. W. Maxson | 57 | 287 | 60 | 354 | 60 | 400 | 177 | 1041 |
| 1893-L. W. Maxson | 60 | 324 | 57 | 323 | 58 | 336 | 175 | 983 |
| 1894-J. Benckenstein. | 50 | 240 | 60 | 292 | 59 | 339 | 169 | 87 |
| 1895 -L. W. Maxson | 53 | 287 | 59 | 325 | 60 | $40 \cdot$ | 17\% | 1014 |
| 1896-L. W. Maxson | 54 | 212 | 56 | ?06 | 60 | 364 | 170 | $94 \%$ |
| 1897-W. A. Clark | 48 | 208 | 54 | 284 | 57 | 299 | 159 | 791 |
| 1898-J. L. Taylor | 50 | 246 | 57 | 315 | 58 | 324 | 165 |  |



## POTOMAC ROUND.

24 arrows each at 80,70 and 60 yds.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hits } \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ | Score yds. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hits } \\ 70 \end{gathered}$ | Score yds . | Hits 60 | Score yds. | Hits Tot | S're $1 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| *1887-G. C. Darlington | 15 | 69 | 26 | 108 | 34 | 184 | 75 | 361 |
| 1888-W. A. Clark. | 13 | 51 | 12 | 32 | 23 | 119 | 48 | 202 |
| 1889-M. C. Howell.. | 10 | 30 | 14 | 68 | 24 | 120 | 48 | 218 |
| $1890-\mathrm{L}$. W. Maxson. | 16 | $68{ }^{\circ}$ | 20 | 86 | 23 | 125 | 59 | 279 |
| 1891-L. W. Maxson. . | 13 | 51 | 23 | 127 | 22 | 114 | 58 | 292 |
| $\dagger 1892$-L. W. Maxson | 14 | 62 | 18 | 62 | 22 | 106 | 54 | 230 |
| 1893-L. W. Maxson. | 15 | 57 | 19 | 91 | 21 | 111 | 55 | 259 |

$\dagger$ Tied by M. C. Howell. The tie was shot off with six arrows, Mr. Maxson winning by 13 points.
TEAM CONTESTS (4 A SIDE), AMERICAN ROUND.
187

## FLIGHT SHOOTING.

Yards.
1882-J. Wilkinson, Chicago, Ill. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 213
1885-W. P. Webb, Eaton, Ohio ..... 234
1886-J. J. Watrous, Cincinnati, Ohio ..... 210
1887 -L. W. Maxscn, Washington, D. C. ..... 226
1888 -L. W. Maxson, Washington, D. C. ..... 233
1889 -L. W. Maxson, Washington, D. C. ..... 266
1890-L. W. Maxson, Washington, D. C ..... $2681 / 2$
1891-L. W. Maxson, Washington, D. C ..... 290
1892-L. W. Maxson, Washington, D. C. ..... 213
1893 - C. J. Strong, Cincinnati, Ohic ..... 285 1/2
1894 -L. W. Maxson, Washington, D. C. ..... 253
1895-G. Benckenstein, Wyoming, Ohio ..... 247
1896-L. W. Maxson, Washington, D. C. ..... 250
1897-L. W. Maxson, Washington, D. C. ..... 240
1898-L. W. Maxson, Washington, D. C. ..... 247
1899-L. W. Maxson, Washington, D. C. ..... 224
1900-L. W. Maxson, Washington, D. C. ..... 251
1901-R. E. Taylor, Cincinnati, Ohio. ..... 230
1902-A. E. Whitman, Boston, Mass ..... 244
1903-L. W. Maxson, Washington, D. C ..... 246
1904 -L. W. Maxson, Washington, D. C. ..... 259
1905-W. Bryant, Boston, Mass ..... 240
LADIES' DOUBLE NA'TIONAL ROUND (CHAMPIONSHIP).


| 1881-Mrs. A. H. Gi | 61 | 233 | 36 | 160 | 97 | 39 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1882-Mrs. A. H. Gib | 63 | 251 | 38 | 198 | 101 | 449 |
| 1883-Mrs. M. C. Ho | 85 | 413 | 47 | 277 | 132 | 690 |
| 1884-Mrs. H. Hall. | 46 | 204 | 42 | 212 | 88 | 416 |
| 1885-Mrs. M. C. Howell | 75 | 353 | 46 | 252 | 121 | 605 |
| 1886-Mrs. M. C. Howell | 82 | 386 | 44 | 238 | 126 | 624 |
| 1887-Mrs. A. M. Phillips | 83 | 385 | 48 | 246 | 131 | 631 |
| 1888-Mrs. A. M. Phillips | 82 | 424 | 42 | 258 | 124 | 682 |
| 1889-Mrs. A. M. Phillips | 89 | 481 | 44 | 232 | 133 | 713 |
| 1890-Mrs. M. C. Howell | 79 | 353 | 46 | 226 | 125 | 579 |
| 1891-Mrs. M. C. Howell. | 59 | 221 | 45 | 243 | 104 | 64 |
| 1892-Mrs. M. C. Howell | 79 | 353 | 48 | 272 | 127 | 625 |
| 1893-Mrs. M. C. Howell |  | 380 | 45 | 247 | 129 | 627 |
| 1894-Mrs. A. Kern | 67 | 343 | 45 | 237 | 112 | 580 |
| 1895-Mrs. M. C. Howell | 86 | 474 | 46 | 282 | 132 | 756 |
| 1896-Mrs. M. C. Howell | 81 | ¢61 | 45 | 249 | 126 | 610 |
| 1897-Mrs. J. S. Barker | 70 | 294 | 42 | 226 | 112 | 520 |
| 1898-Mrs. M. C. Howell | 88 | 428 | 44 | 210 | 130 | 638 |
| 1899-Mrs. M. C. Howell | 84 | 426 | 46 | 242 | 130 | 668 |
| 1900-Mrs. M. C. Howell |  | 387 | 44 | 268 | 125 | 665 |
| 1901-Mrs. C. S. Woodruff | 24 | 146 | 33 | 145 | 67 | 291 |
| 1902-Mrs. M. C. Howell | 82 | 366 | 44 | 238 | 126 | 604 |
| 1903-Mrs. M. C. Howell | 87 | 381 | 48 | 272 | 135 | 653 |
| 1904-Mrs. M. C. Howell | 87 | 417 | 43 | 203 | 130 | 620 |
| 1905-Mrs. M. C. Howell | 80 | 366 | 44 | 204 | 124 | 570 |

DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUND.

|  |  | Score ds. | Hit 40 | Score yds. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hits } \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | Score yds. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1879-Mrs. S. Brown. | 28 | 132 | 36 | 152 | 46 | 264 | 110 | 548 |
| 1880-Mrs. T. Davis | 30 | 112 | 37 | 203 | 47 | 283 | 114 | 598 |
| 1883-Mrs M. C. Howell | 46 | 272 | 48 | 316 | 48 | 352 | 142 | 940 |
| $1885-\mathrm{Mrs}$. M. C. Howell | 46 | 232 | 48 | 276 | 48 | 334 | 142 | 842 |
| 1886-Mrs. M. C. Howell | 47 | 283 | 48 | 284 | 48 | 326 | 143 | 893 |
| 1887-Mrs. A. M. Phillips | 46 | 286 | 48 | 318 | 48 | 376 | 142 | 98 |
| 1888 -Mrs. A. M. Phillips | 45 | 255 | 48 | 300 | 48 | 346 | 141 | 90 |
| 1889 -Mrs. A. M. Phillips | 47 | 267 | 48 | 320 | 48 | 358 | 143 |  |
| 1890-Mrs. M. C. Howell | 48 | 294 | 48 | 320 | 48 | 354 | 144 | 96 |
| 1891-Mrs. M. C. Howell | 42 | 224 | 47 | 259 | 48 | 330 | 137 | 813 |
| 1892-Mrs. M. C. Howell | 44 | 206 | 48 | 282 | 48 | 330 | 140 | 818 |
| 1893-Mrs. M. C. Howell | 45 | 233 | 48 | 302 | 48 | 344 | 141 | 879 |
| $1894-\mathrm{Mrs}$. A. Kern | 39 | 169 | 38 | 212 | 47 | 291 | 124 | 666 |
| 1895-Mrs. M. C. Howell | 45 | 281 | 48 | 332 | 48 | 356 | 141 | 969 |
| 1896-Mrs. M. C. Howell | 48 | 240 | 48 | 316 | 48 | 384 | 144 | 990 |
| 1897-Mrs. J. S. Barker | 42 | 190 | 45 | 237 | 48 | 320 | 135 | 747 |
| $1898-\mathrm{Mrs}$. M. C. Howell | 45 | 247 | 45 | 305 | 48 | 362 | 140 | 91 |
| 1899-Mrs. M. C. Howell | 45 | 251 | 48 | 292 | 48 | 342 | 141 | 88 |
| 1900 -Mrs. M. C. Howell | 47 | 265 | 47 | 303 | 48 | 340 | 142 | 908 |
| 1901-Mrs. C.S. Woodruff | 37 | 177 | 42 | 198 | 40 | 252 | 119 | 627 |
| 1902-Mrs. M. C. Howell | 45 | 215 | 48 | 282 | 48 | 352 | 141 | 84 |
| 1903-Mrs. M. C. Howell | 45 | 233 | 47 | $\bigcirc .03$ | 48 | 276 | 140 | 86 |
| 1904 -Mrs. M. C. Howell |  | 245 | 48 | 274 | 48 | 348 | 141 | 867 |
| 1905-Mrs. M. C. Howell |  | 253 | 47 | 305 | 48 | 352 | 142 |  |

TEAM CONTESTS (4 a side). 72 arrows at 40 yards. Hits Score
*1882-College Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio
*1882-College Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio ..... 182 ..... 182 ..... 874 ..... 874
1883-Highland Archers, Wyoming, Ohio ..... 1076
96 arrows at 50 yards.
1884 no contest
1885-Highland Archers, Wyoming, Ohio ..... 1321
*1886-Highland Archers, Wyoming, Ohio ..... 167 ..... 751
1887-Robin Hood A. C., Dayton, Ky ..... 1229
1888-Robin Hood A. C., Dayton, Ky ..... 263 ..... 1169
1889 - Robin Hood A. C., Dayton, Ky ..... 876
1890- -Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio ..... 1192
1891- - Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio ..... 238 ..... 1070
1892 no contest
1893-Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio no other team present
no other team present $1895-$ ..... no contest
$199 \quad 833$
1897-Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C ..... 932
1898-Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio 2311033
1899 -Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio ..... 216 ..... 938
1901-Highland Archers, Wyoming, Ohio ..... 864
1903-Cincinnati Archery Association ..... ${ }_{285}$ contest
1904-Cincinnati Archery Association ..... 1144
1905-Chicago A. C., Chicago, Ill. ..... 616
*3 a side.

## FLIGHT SHOOTING.



## Tournaments

## ANNUAL TOURNAMENT OF THE OHIO STATE ASSOCIATION.

Shot at Pleasant Ridge, Ohio, Aug. 13, 20, and 27, 1904.
Owing to the difficulty of securing a fair attendance of archers at a State meeting so near the date set for the National meeting, it was decided to hold the State Association Tournament upon successive Saturday afternoons at a point near Cincinnati, from which city or its suburbs most' of the contestants come. The plan proved reasonably successful. The records made were:

| SINGLE YORK ROUND. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 100 yds . Hits Score | 80 yds. Hits Score |  | 60 yds . Hits Score |  | Totals |  |
|  |  |  |  | Hits | S're |
| W. A. Clarik | 1658 | 29 | 121 |  |  | 19 | 87 | 64 | 266 |
| C. S. Woodruff | 1553 | 26 | 94 | 20 | 96 | 61 | 243 |
| M. C. Howell | 1878 | 14 | 52 | 21 | 89 | 53 | 219 |
| T. F. Scott . | 2070 | 13 | 47 | 19 | 85 | 52 | 202 |
| C. J. Strong | 11.47 | 14 | 60 | 19 | 85 | 44 | 192 |
| Dr. R. E. Taylor | $7 \quad 19$ | 13 | 45 | 11 | 39 | 31 | 103 |
| Championship ${ }^{\text {w }}$ | W. A. Cla | 6 po | ints ; | C. | Howel | 2 po | ts ; |
| C. S. Woodruff, 1 | T. F. Sco | 1 p | nt. | otal, | 10 poi |  |  |


| DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 60 | yds. | 50 | yds. |  | $y d s$ | Tota |  |
|  | Hits | Score | Hits | Score | Hits | Score | Hits | S're |
| C. S. Woodruff | 53 | 235 | 56 | 316 | 58 | 374 | 167 | 925 |
| W. A. Clark | 48 | 218 | 48 | 264 | 60 | 354 | 156 | 836 |
| M. C. Howell | 41 | 197 | 50 | 244 | 57 | 315 | 148 | 756 |
| T. F. Scott . | 39 | 185 | 47 | 215 | 55 | 247 | 141 | 647 |
| C. J. Strong | 29 | 123 | 49 | 201 | 53 | 263 | 131 | 587 |
| C. R. Hubbard | 28 | 114 | 47 | 197 | 53 | 275 | 128 | 586 |
| *G. W. Pickard | 18 | 84 | 24 | 114 | 29 | 157 | 71 | 355 |

*Shot single American only.
Championship won by C. S. Woodruff, 9 points; W. A. Clark, 1 point. Total, 10 points.

TEAM CONTEST.


|  | 1st 24Hits Score |  | 2nd 24 Hits Score |  | 3rd 24 Hits Score |  | 4th 24 Hits Score |  | Totals Hits S're |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T. F. Scott | 20 | 78 | 19 | 87 | 16 | 70 | 19 | 71 | 74 | 306 |
| C. R. Hubbar | 14 | 60 | 12 | 42 | 21 | 97 | 19 | 89 | 66 | 28 |
| G. R. Pickard. | 14 | 74 | 11 | 45 | 17 | 83 | 10 | 46 | 52 | 248 |
| C. J. Strong |  | 61 | 16 | 60 | 15 | 73 | 13 | 51 | 59 | 245 |
| Dr. R. E. Taylo | 12 | 40 | 18 | 74 | 12 | 34 | 16 | 60 | 58 | 20 |

Team pins won by C. S. Woodruff, M. C. Howell, W. A. Clark, and T. F'. Scott.

DOUBLE NATIONAL ROUND.

|  | 60 yds. Hits Score |  | 50 yds . Hits Score |  | Totals |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mrs. M. C. Howell | 88 | 436 | 47 | 283 | 135 | 719 |
| Mrs. H. W. Pollock | 44 | 154 | 40 | 190 | 84 | 344 |
| Mrs. G. W. Pickard | 52 | 218 | 27 | 109 | 79 | 327 |
| Mrs. C. S. Woodruff | 47 | 165 | 25 | 111 | 72 | 276 |
| Miss Georgia Clark | 49 | 199 | 21 | 65 | 70 | 264 |
| Miss Mabel Taylor |  | 92 | 19 | 73 | 43 | 165 |
| Miss Mary Strong | 11 | 43 |  | 18 | 15 | 61 |

Championship won by Mrs. M. C. Howell, 8 points.
DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUND.

|  | 50 yds . <br> Hits Score |  | 40 yds . <br> Hits Score |  | 30 yds . Hits Score |  | Totals |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hits | S'r |  |  |
| Mrs. M. C. Howell | 43 | 215 |  |  | 47 | 305 | 48 | 332 | 138 | 852 |
| Mrs. H. W. Pollock |  | 172 | 44 | 224 | 46 | 270 | 130 | 666 |
| Mrs. C. S. Woodruff |  | 132 | 42 | 192 | 48 | 268 | 120 | 612 |
| Mrs. G. W. Pickard. | 23 | 95 | 30 | 106 | 42 | 206 | 95 | 407 |
| Miss Mabel Taylor |  | 80 | 27 | 125 | 36 | 170 | 83 | 375 |
| Miss L. McLaughl |  | 35 | 27 | 105 | 39 | 193 | 79 | 33 |
| Miss Mary Strong. | 13 | 47 | 25 | 117 | 40 | 166 | 78 | 33 |

Championship won by Mrs. M. C. Howell, 10 points.
TEAM CONTEST.
SINGLE COLUMBIA ${ }^{\circ}$ ROUND.


Team pins won by Mrs. M. C. Howell, Mrs. H. W. Pollock, Mrs. C. S. Woodruff, and Mrs. G. W. Pickard.

CONTEST FOR HOWELL MEDAL.
72 arrows at 50 yards. Hits S're
Mrs. M. C. Howell . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 67349

Miss Mabel Taylor . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 45181
Mrs. C. S. Woodruff . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 34132
Miss L. McLaughlin . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 31123
Miss G. Clark ................................................................. . . . . . . . . 28100
Miss Mary Strong . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1953
Won by Mrs. Pollock. Mrs. Howell not contesting.

## ANNUAL TOURNAMENT OF THE EASTERN ARCHERY ASSOCIATION.

Owing to the lateness of the season and the inability of the archers who had attended the National meeting at St. Louis to again gather from the remote sections of the East, it was decided to permit the Association members to shoot at Boston and Washington concurrently, Oct. 16 and 17, 1904. The leading records only are given :

| George P. Bryant. | DOUBLE YO 100 yds . Hits Score | K R 80 Hits | OUND. yds. Score |  | yds. | Totals |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $42 \quad 172$ | 41 | 185 | 23 | 137 | 106 | 494 |
|  | 48184 | 36 | 140 | 24 | 148 | 108 | 472 |
| Totals |  | . | ... | . . |  | 214 | 966 |
| Will H. Thompson | 44178 |  | 193 | 22 | 118 | 105 | 489 |
|  | $41 \quad 157$ |  | 186 |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | . |  |  | . |  | 211 | 941 |
| Wallace Bryant | 35115 |  | 161 | 22 |  | 92 | 442 |
|  | 34128 |  | 212 | 22 | 140 | 100 | 480 |
| Totals |  | . |  |  |  | 192 | 922 |

Mr. G..P. Bryant won the championship by 7 out of the 10 points. DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \text { yds. } \\ & \text { Hits Score } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \text { yds. } \\ & \text { Hits Score } \end{aligned}$ |  | 40 yds. Hits Score |  | Totals, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| George P. Bryant | 28 | 142 | 30 | 198 | 30 | 222 | 88 | 562 |
|  | 29 | 191 | 30 | 206 | 30 | 210 | 89 | 607 |
| Totals |  |  |  |  |  |  | 177 | $\overline{1169}$ |
| Wallace Bryant | 29 28 | $\begin{aligned} & 141 \\ & 158 \end{aligned}$ | 29 29 | $167$ | 30 30 | $186$ | $88$ | 494 507 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 | 1001 |

Mr. George P. Bryant won the championship by 9 out of the 10 points.

Miss E. C. Cook won the National Round championship by 5 out of 8 points, her score being :

| 60 | yards | 50 |  | yards |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hits | Score | Hits | Score | Hits | Score |
| 32 | 130 | 23 | 103 | 55 | 233 |
| 37 | 167 | 19 | 59 | 56 | 226 |
|  |  |  |  | $\frac{111}{}$ | $\frac{459}{}$ |

Mrs. Barber won the championship at the Columbia Round by 7 points out of 10 , her score being :

| 50 | yards | 40 | yards | 30 |  | yards | Totals |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hots | Score | Hits | Score | Hits | Score | Hits | Score |  |
| 19 | 109 | 23 | 125 | 23 | 125 | 65 | 359 |  |
| 19 | 75 | 19 | 113 | 24 | 142 | 62 | 330 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 127 | 689 |  |

## THANKSGIVING ARCHERY.

The following scores were made at the usual Thanksgiving Day Shoot, November 24, 1904, 96 arrows at 60 yards.

## CHICAGO ARCHERS.

The wind and light were very bad.
Hits Score Hits Score Hits S're Hits S're Hits S're

| E. I. Bruce. | 22 | 116 | 20 | 84 | 20 | 112 | 7 | 93 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Ben }} \mathrm{K}$ | 19 | 99 | 20 | 114 | 16 | 64 | 19 | 79 |  |  |
|  | 11 | 35 | 18 | 82 | 15 | 69 | 15 | 65 |  |  |
| F. A. Bruce | 11 | 43 | 12 | 52 | 13 | 55 | 11 | 49 | 47 |  |
| Dr | 13 | 45 | 10 |  | 12 | 34 |  | 25 |  |  |
|  |  | 30 | 10 | 40 |  | 20 |  | 18 |  |  |
| Mrs. |  | 16 |  | 10 | 6 | 20 | 16 | 56 |  |  |

CINCINNATI ARCHERS.
Hits Score Hits Score Hits S're Hits S're Hits S're
Mrs. H. W. Pollock.. $16 \quad 70 \quad 18 \quad 84 \quad 18 \quad 76$

Dr. R. E. Taylor.... 13 45 41 |  | 39 | 19 | 75 | 18 | 76 | 61 | 235 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Chas. R. Hubbard... 22 | 110 | 22 | 96 | 23 | 127 | 21 | 103 | 88 | 436 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

W. A. Clark ......... $21105 \quad 22132 \quad 21119 \quad 24140 \quad 88496$

THE MAURICE THOMPSON ARCHERY CLUB, Forest Grove, Ore. Hits Score Hits Score Hits S're Hits S're Hits S're F. S. Barnes ....... $19 \begin{array}{llllllllll}99 & 21 & 107 & 20 & 102 & 21 & 103 & 81 & 411\end{array}$ Lr. C. S. Coghill..... $15 \quad 15 \quad 81 \quad 17 \quad 67 \quad 16$

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON. Weather-Rain.
Hits Score Hits Score Hits S're Hits S're Hits S're Will H. Thompson. . $21 \quad 83 \quad 23117 \quad 19 \quad 95 \quad 22 \quad 104$

## The Several Games

Variety gives zest in every pastime, so archery has its several forms, though target shooting is the only one often seen in this country.

## ROVING.

Roving, or shooting at rovers, is probably the most ancient form of archery, since it embraces all essentials of hunting except the animated target. It consists of roving about and shooting at unmeasured marks, the winner of each flight selecting the next casual mark, a tuft of grass, a scrap of paper, or any other distinctive object. This is an excellent mode of practicing archery as the changing scene, varying distance, and healthful exercise give added interest to the sport.

## FLIGHT.

Flight shooting, seeking to cast an arrow the greatest possible distance, is a branch of archery not much practiced at present. When the bow was a weapon of war a prime essential was to be able to hit an enemy before he could injure you. Flight shooting was then much in vogue. Now evén clout shooting is réstricted to the Woodmen of Arden and the Royal Company of Archers in Great Britain, though in the United States flight contests are held in connection with the meetings of the National and some of the minor associations.

Former British records have been preserved in some instances. Mr. James Rawson, of Cheetham Hill, near Manchester (died 1794) is said to have shot 360 yards. Mr. Troward (Royal Toxophilite Society) in 1798 on Moulsey Heath, in the presence of several gentlemen, shot 340 yards, using a 63 -pound bow with a 29 -inch arrow. More recently Mr. H. A. Ford shot 308 yards with a 68 -pound bow.

In 1897, Major Straker, of the Royal Toxophilite Society, scored 3 IO yards, I foot, using a 68 -pound bow with a 3 I-inch, 4-9 arrow.

The American record is held.by Mr. L. W. Maxson, who scored 290 yards at the National Archery Association meeting in 189 I .

Far greater distances than these have been shot when the short Turkish composite horn bow was used. In 1795, Mahwona Effindi, the Secretary of the Turkish Ambassador to England, shot a $25 \mathrm{I} / 2$-inch arrow 480 yards in the presence of several members of the Royal Toxophilite Society. The bow which he used is still preserved at "Archers' Hall."

In the American competitions archers are restricted to the use of the full length long bow.

## CLOUT SHOOTING.

More closely approximating practice before the target is clout shooting. The clout is a small white target of pasteboard or the like, about twelve inches in diameter, fastened to an upright stick which is driven obliquely into the ground. Sometimes several clouts are set at distances varying from a hundred to a hundred and-fifty yards apart. All arrows count that hit or fall within two or three bow lengths of the clout.

## TURTLE BACK.

This is another form of the pastime, imitative of the way in which the Indians of South America are wont to capture turtles when asleep upon the surface of their sluggish streams. A target is laid flat upon the ground, while the archers, standing at a distance, shoot high into the air, their shafts dropping at an angle into or about the target. The sport is made more interesting if the target is placed beyond a high tree, thus forcing a high cast of the arrows.

## TARGET SHOOTING.

This is the usual form of archery practice. The target is made from straw, compactly bound into a rope, then sewed in spiral
form into a flat disc a little more than four feet in diameter. Upon this is tightly stretched a canvas or oilcloth covering marked by concentric rings or bands. The center or gold is 9.6 inches in diameter, while the width of each of the rings or color bands is just half that amount. The colors beginning at the center are: gold, red, blue, black, and white, the latter being usually bounded on the outside by a narrow band of green termed the petticoat. The values of the several colors are: gold, 9 ; red, 7 ; blue, 5 ; black, 3 ; white, I. An arrow cutting or actually touching the line between two colors counts as a hit in that of higher value. Rebounds from the face of or arrows passing through the body of the target count as I hit, I point on score.

The target is mounted on a tripod or butt with its center just four feet from the ground, and should be inclined backward so as to receive the arrows as nearly perpendicular to its surface as possible.

Standing at the prescribed distance, the archer shoots at the target, seeking to make as many hits as possible and place the arrows in the gold. Three arrows are usually shot by each archer in turn, then three more, the six constituting an end. A certain number of ends complete a given range, while two or three ranges form a round. At most public meetings double rounds are shot.

## ROUNDS.

The several rounds in use in the United States are:
The York Round.

> 72 arrows at 100 yards.
> 48 arrows at 80 yards.
> 24 arrows at 60 yards.

It is at the Double York Round that the championship is decided in the National and the several minor associations.

The American Round.
30 arrows at 60 yards.
30 arrows at 50 yards.
30 arrows at 40 yards.

At the Double American Round the short range championships are contested.

The mid-range championship, also the gentlemen's inter-club team contests are decided at the Potomac Round, which consists of 96 arrows at 60 yards, divided into four 24 s for purpose of scoring.
The corresponding rounds for ladies are:
The National Round.
48 arrows at 60 yards.
24 arrows at 50 yards.
At the double of this the National championship is decided.
The Columbia Round.
24 arrows at 50 yards.
24 arrows at 40 yards.
24 arrows at 30 yards.
The ladies inter-club team and mid-range matches are contested with 96 arrows at 50 yards.

## Scoring

In England the targets are usually set in pairs at both ends of the archery range. The bowman does not stand beside the target and shoot at that at the opposite end of the range, but takes position at a shooting peg, say five yards in front of the adjacent target, that opposite being set the required distance from the marker, with corresponding shooting peg in front. No persons are allowed in front of the line of targets except the contestants then shooting. Each one shooting his three arrows gives place to the next till all have shot six. The entire line of archers then advances to the far end of the range, where the target captain draws the shafts of each contestant, seeing that the scorer had correctly credited the same before so doing.

The scorer should be careful to cancel all spaces in the tally sheet, thus preventing any question as to the validity of the score arising, and should always foot his scores and prove them for both distances and rounds before handing his score sheet to the secretary of the meeting.

Both hits and score are counted in determining the winner in most matches, one point each being given for most hits and highest score at each distance and two points each for the greatest number of hits and the highest total score at all distances. The archer getting the greatest number of these points wins.

In case of a tie in points the match is given to the one having greatest total score.

In case of a tie in points and score the match is given to the one having greatest total hits.

In team contests the match is decided on gross score.
A handy form of score sheet is that used by the National Association, shown in the annexed diagram, partially filled in for purpose of illustration.


## Archery Equipments, Their Selections and Use

Bows are made with a flat outside called the back and a rounded inside called the belly. When made of one piece or thickness of wood the weapon is called a self bow. Backed bows are made with a belly of some quick springy wood, with a back of some tougher kind glued thereon. Self bows when used quickly follow the string; that is curve towards the inside. Backed bows are generally made reflex or bent a little backward to secure greater quickness of cast in shooting. Let the novice therefore beware how he bends a bow towards the flat side, even though it seems its natural form. All bows must be strung, with the round side inward.

While much has been written as to the comparative merits of self and backed bows, which to adopt depends largely on the individual who is to use the weapon. A self yew is the most agreeable to shoot with, most lasting when cared for, and is less liable to be injured by moisture. Yet it is expensive, requires developed skill in the user and is liable to crysal or crush at some point along its limbs. When early noticed this fault may be overcome by setting a piece into the belly, otherwise the bow is sure to break.

Backed bows are cheaper but less satisfactory to a skilled archer, yet a yew backed yew when well selected and cared for presses the self yew closely in its claims for superiority, while the fact that in order to get the full power from the bow one need not strive so closely for the exact draw causes many archers, to give it the preference.

In England yew or yew backed yew bows are chiefly used by the leading archers, but in the United States, owing to the hot, dry summer and the great variations of temperature during the day, a good self-lance or lemon wood gives better satisfaction to
all but the more skillful bowmen, the closer grain of the wood making it less affected by the changes in temperature and the steady increase of tension during the draw making it less difficult to secure fair results. Lance or lemon wood, which is only a better grade of the former, cut nearer the sap or outer portion of the tree, has the merit of cheapness. Do not, however, let this quality alone rule in the purchase of a bow, for it always pays to secure the best, as satisfactory results, so necessary to enhance one's interest in a pastime, cannot be attained with second rate tackle.

Choose a bow that can easily be controlled. This means several pounds less than the weight that can be drawn, for to ensure regular shooting the string must be momentarily held, then smoothly loosed. A 48-pound bow well drawn and loosed will give a lower trajectory than one of $55^{\circ}$ pounds sluggishly handled. Beware of overbowing, for it not only turns play into work, but endangers the muscles of the drawing hand. Perhaps the worst fault engendered by too strong a bow is the habit of creeping or letting down the string before loosing, after the arrow has been fully dirawn. The strain of drawing a heavy bow is also apt to pull the bow hand out of the line of sight. The beginner had better be content with a weapon well within his power, then increase the weight as he gains the mastery of his weaker weapon.

If of average strength and stature, select a good lance or lemon wood of not more than 45 or 46 pounds weight (meaning the force necessary to draw an arrow to its head on the bow), stiff near the center, free from knots or season cracks, straight in grain and of untarnished color. The bow should be strung and when the eye is cast along the string the belly should show: evenly on either side.

Test for steadiness of the bow by releasing the string when drawn but a few inches. If the result is a kick or jar, discard the bow and try another. All other points being satisfactory, draw an arrow full to see whether the weight of the weapon suits.

Always wipe your bow after using, particularly on a damp day,
to prevent splinters rising. When these do appear, as they sometimes will notwithstanding the best of care, they should at once be glued down and carefully wrapped. Perhaps the best way of doing this is to cover the glued splinter with a bit of silk ribbon, also glued. Cover with silk thread and a coat of varnish over all. Should a bow, especially one made from soft wood like yew, be dented by accident, the fiber of the wood can be raised by pressing the injury with a cloth soaked in hot water. When dried and varnished the injury will often be all but eliminated.

Do not be misled into buying a bow by its appearance. It is often the ugly appearing weapon that does the best shooting. Choose with due regard to the above hints and your weapon will generally give complete satisfaction.

## TO STRING THE BOW.

Grasping the handle of the bow firmly with the right hand, draw it near your right side, while the lower end rests against the inside of the right foot, the back of the bow being towards you. Remember that the lower limb of the bow is the shorter and the shortest horn is always at the lower end of the bow. With the left foot extended well in front so as to strongly brace the body, rest the left hand on the bow just below the loop of the upper end of the string, the tip of the thumb and knuckle of the fore finger pressing firmly on opposite edges of the bow. Draw the bow firmly to you with the right hand, while you push sharply down or away from you with the left, at the same time sliding the latter towards the upper horn or groove therein. A little practice will give one the knack if he but remembers to keep the other fingers of the left hand extended or away from the string. When the bow is overstrong and not readily strung do not resort to other methods. Rest a moment and if the weapon be not beyond your strength for use at the target you will soon succeed in stringing it.

To unstring the bow reverse the action save that you catch the left forefinger above the upper loop of the string and as it
becomes loose as you pull with your right and push with your left hand, quickly detach the loop from the nock with the finger. The quicker the motion the easier the operation.

## POSITION.

Grace and skill both require strict observance of certain rules when drawing the bow. No part of the front of the body, except the face, must be turned towards the target. Stand with the feet at an angle to each other and to a line drawn at right angles to the direction of the target, the heels resting a few inches apart. Do not bend the head sideways, as the arrow is drawn, but draw the shaft to the neck or chin under the line of the eye. Hold the bow nearly vertical, turning the arm out and the wrist in, thus gaining fair support for the bow in the hand and avoiding striking the arm with the string when loosed.

In handling the arrow avoid touching the feathers. In nocking the arrow hold the bow towards the horizontal position, lay the arrow across it in place with the left thumb or forefinger, while the right hand draws it back and fits the nock or notch of the arrow on the string, being sure to leave the cock-feather, that at right angles to the nock, uppermost. Catch the first joint of three fingers about the string, the arrow resting between the first and second, grasp the bow handle and you are ready for the draw.

Always in the act of drawing keep the thumb and fourth finger away from the arrow and string. If the arrow is thrown away from the bow, this is due to the twisting of the string and is caused by catching it too far up on the first joint. Hold the string nearer the tips of the fingers and the arrow will fall in place. If this does not correct the fault, turn the bow a little more towards the horizontal and gravity will hold the arrow down.

Two styles of drawing are most commonly used. As the bow is lifted draw it three parts of the way, catch the aim, complete the draw and instantly loose. Another and perhaps more common method now is to raise the bow hand, drawing on the string just enough to retain the bodily pose, catch an instinctive sight, draw
back to aimost the full distance, catch the real aim and release as the shaft is drawn to its full extent. This ensures a clean, sharp loose and a certainty of aim seldom acquired by other methods. Many archers catch the sight at the full draw, pause an instant, then loose the string by quickly straightening the fingers as the hand is drawn back. Each style has its votaries, each has produced fine archers, but the style of draw and loose must be left largely to individual choice, as strength and temperament enter largely into the matter.

Never draw and loose a bow without an arrow upon it.
It is unnecessary to unstring a bow between ends, as any good weapon will retain its elasticity throughout a few hours of shooting.

When through shooting rub the bow well with a dry or waxed cloth to ensure its dryness and it is well to treat the arrow in like manner. Such treatement tends to preserve both the polish and life of the weapon.

To insure uniformity in the flight of the arrow it must always be nocked at the same point upon the string. It is therefore well, to wrap or serve the nocking point with a contrasting color. The centre of the string, where the fingers engage it, should be smoothly served with silk thread or twist, though some prefer the more loosely twisted embroidery silk. Having determined the nocking point serve the string from two inches above to seven inches below it. Where the string has loops or eyes at both ends it is preferable to mark two nocking points, so that when one becomes worn the string can be quickly reversed and the other used.
. . It is essential that the ends of the serving be firmly secured. Two simple but efficient ways are suggested. Turn back the initial end of the thread, winding over it as shown in the sketch at $A$. When a sufficient section of the string has been served lay a double thread upon it and continue serving over string and loop for a few turns. Draw the end of the serving thread through the protruding loop $C$, then by means of the ends $B$ draw the loop end of the thread beneath the terminal coils of the
serving, thus securely fastening the end. The nocking point may be served in the same manner.

Another way of finishing the serving is as follows: When nearly completed place the left thumb on the end of the served portion, bring the end of the serving over the thumb and string and take several turns around the string in the reverse direction. Lay the end of the thread straight over the end of the serving, then serve it and the string with the part A of the loop AB. This will undo the previously formed reverse serving, which having been done, the remainder of the thread can be easily pulled beneath the part of the serving last completed and the waste end cut off. Many prefer to wax together and simultaneously serve several strands of silk.


METHODS OF SECURING ENDS OF SERVING.
To form the loop in a bow string draw it about the horn till the bend of the weapon seems about right, then turn the end about the string and twist it three times about the looped portion.


## BOW CORD LOOP.

It is a better plan to form a permanent eye at both ends of the, bow string, which can then be readily adjusted by giving it a few turns to alter the bend of the bow. To form the second eye or loop mark the point where the string comes against the center of the horn. Mark other points about an inch and a quarter at either side of this. Cut off the string about two inches beyond
the outer mark, untwist thereto and taper the three strands by cutting out the ends of the threads. Lay one of these strands across the inner mark, so forming the loop of the desired size. Force the middle strand from right to left under the strand of the main string upon which the first strand rests, drawing it tight. Force the left hand strand under the main strand next to the left. of that over which it presses. Force the remaining loose strand in the same direction beneath the main strand adjoining that under which the middle strand was thrust. Complete the splice by sequentially passing the loose ends over one and under the next of the body strands till the ends have been reached.

## ARROWS.

Select your arrows carefully, fixing their weight by the strength of your bow. A heavy arrow should never be used with a weak bow, as the shock of casting it will quickly destroy the weapon. The weight of the shaft is marked in shillings and pence near the nock or feathered end. 4-9 means that the finished arrow weighs the same as 4 shillings, 9 pence in English silver money. For a bow below 48 pounds in weight a $4-6$ or $4-9$ arrow gives excellent results, but if those who use a heavier bow desire an even flight for their arrows they should select a 5 shilling shaft. A light arrow shot from a heavy bow is aimost certain to buckle or bend, thus throwing it out of the proper course. Stiffness is secured either by making the cylindrical shaft of larger size throughout or barrelling it. This consists in enlarging the diameter towards the middle, securing the desired weight by tapering towards the ends. The majority of archers prefer the cylindrical shape, depending upon its weight for necessary stiffness.

Arrows also vary in length. For a lady's bow of five feet a 24 -inch arrow should be selected. The customary length is 25 inches, as most bows used by ladies range from 5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 6 inches in length. The regulation length of a gentleman's arrows is 28 inches, though they vary an inch or two more or less, according to the stature of the individual archer. The
length of the arrow should be such that when the steel point rests against the side of the bow the fingers will press the chin just below the line of the eye. Do not use too short a shaft as to loose an arrow when drawn within the belly of the bow means a broken shaft and often severe personal injury.

Self arrows are made from one piece of wood, have the element of cheapness, but prove costly in the end, as they soon wear out. A footed arrow is one in which the portion next the point is made from a heavier material than the body, usually from beef wood. The portions are joined by a $V$ splice and the strength thus secured prevents the shattering of the shaft when it strikes the ground or some harder object.

The pile or tip should be formed from steel-should be as nearly cylindrical as possible, and preferably but slightly beveled at the tip.

The nock is formed from horn or gutta percha, set into the end of the shaft and should always be fitted to the string with the greatest nicety. The shaft should hang upon the string when pressed home, but drop on the slightest jar. If the nock fits too tightly, the roll of the string at the moment of loosing will throw the arrow away from the bow.

Three feathers are used on target arrows. One of these, the cock feather, should be set at right angles to the plane through the nocking groove. The others set equally distant from this readily yield as they pass the bow, thereby preventing injury to the feathers. In placing the arrow upon the bow always be sure that the cock-feather stands away from the string. To assist in ensuring this the cock-feather is usually made of a different color from the others. Goose, turkey, or peacock feathers are used on the better grades of arrow, but the finest are fitted with the latter. Feathers are of two shapes, triangular and balloon.


ANGULAR FEATHERS.


BALLOON FEATHERS.

Each has its advocates, but the latter is more popular with veteran archers and appears to be less apt to break down in use.

Each archer should have his arrows marked by a crest or color band just below the feathers, to distinguish them from others, thus assisting in scoring. Before entering as a contestant at any public meeting each archer should also have his name placed upon each arrow.

While upon the subject of arrows a few hints as to their proper use may well be noted.

Always keep the arrows in a suitable case when not in use, so arranged that the feathers will not engage and rumple each other.

Test your arrows to see which fly the most nearly alike. Some fall more quickly than others. Those which are most nearly alike should be grouped together and so shot, thus securing greater regularity.

In drawing an arrow from either target or ground always grasp it close to the mark, give it a slight roll to loosen the embedded point, then draw it back in the same direction that it went in. Never seize the feathered end for the purpose of withdrawing the shaft if the body can be reached.

If shot into the target up to the feathers, draw it through, thrusting back the point through the same hole, where necessary to determine the score.

Always wipe your arrow clean before using and between ends; also be sure that the point has not been blunted.

Never, even in practice, shoot more than three arrows without pausing to rest, as to pass that number tends to render the aim unsteady.

Never speak to an archer when about to shoot, and always courteously insist upon your own rights in this respect, for whatever distracts the attention at the moment of loosing tends to inaccuracy.

Above all, be careful with every arrow shot in practice or in public contest. A large proportion of the little points which together make up perfect form, become intuitive after long practice
and habitual attention to details when nothing is at stake, means their closer observance under the nervous tension of a public contest.

Never be in a hurry. Nothing is a greater handicap to good shooting. Be deliberate in all things, for a single arrow often means the difference between victory and defeat. In 1888 Colonel Williams and Mr. Will H. Thompson tied on score at 80 yards, dividing the point. This gave the championship to Mr . Thompson a single white by Colonel Williams would have lost Mr. Thompson the one-half point and the championship would have gone to Mr. Maxson, who led on gross score.

Mr. Frank Walworth won by a white in 188 I .
Mr. William H. Thompson won by gross score in 1884, with the medal points a tie with Colonel Williams.

Colonel Williams won over Mr. Wallace Bryant by the same narrow margin in 1902, and lost to him in the same way in 1903.

At the Olympic Archery tournament at St. Louis in 1904, one more red by Colonel Williams at roo yards would have given him the medal and wiped out four of Mr. G. P. Bryant's six points. So close was this contest that two more blacks by Mr. Thompson would have given him the championship. It took nerve for an archer shooting at his first tournament to win under these conditions. Mr. Bryant in his second York scored 107-46I, and the average of the first three Yorks on the second day was 103-445. which is better than they have had on the second day of an English National since 1867.

## BRACER OR ARM GUARD.

Few are able to shoot comfortably or well without a guard or bracer, which is used to protect the forearm from the blow of the string when the bow is loosed. This is made in several forms, but the most satisfactory consists of a flat body of moderately thin sole or trunk leather, with three or four sets of straps for securing it about the arm.

This gives a hard polished surface, which will not trip the string, if it chances to hit the arm, while it protects the wearer from severe bruises, which would otherwise be received.

A simpler form, but one not recommended, is a shield-shaped rigid body, bound to the arm by elastic bands.

## FINGER TIPS.

Gloves or finger tips must be worn to protect the fingers from injury. Many forms have been invented but few remain in favor. Nothing gives a better loose than a kid glove, but few have hard enough fingers to depend on so slight a protection. Whatever the material, it should be such as to enable the archer to feel the string in drawing, yet soft-faced leather should be avoided. Horse butt or a hard surfaced piece of calf skin have both given excellent results. The forms most commonly used are the knuckle


KNUCKLE TIP.
or parrot beak, or the screw tip which has a small adjusting bolt or screw and nut set in the upper end.


SCREW TIP.
Another form much used by American archers is a simple stall made of calf skin and cut out at the point where the knuckle comes, thus providing a firm hold between the finger and tip at the moment of loosing.


Whatever the form of tip it should fit the finger perfectly and all three should be as nearly alike in material as possible. A bit of resin or glue dusted inside greatly assists in retaining the tips in place.

Formerly grease was used upon the face of the tips to secure a sharp ioose. Now it is seldom applied, talcum powder having proved a better substitute.

The tassel used to wipe the arrow is made from wool and its use is strongly recommended.

Belt and quiver have quite disappeared from the equipments of male archers, as the hip pocket has proved an excellent substitute, but to the lady they are still essential, serving both as repository for the arrows and the extra tackle which men can carry in their numerous pockets.

## STANDS.

These should be formed from three pieces of wood or iron, 6 feet, 6 inches long, joined at the top by a loose pintle, so as to permit their being spread in tripod form. A hook should be placed at the top of the central and others on each of the outer legs about 3 feet 3 inches from the top. These serve to hold the target at the proper height with the center four fect from the ground. If the stand is made from metal it is well to incase it with rubber hose or other soft covering so as to protect the arrows.

And now a final word or so. Archery is a social sport and competition is essential to its full enjoyment. Get your neighbors interested, form a club, strive to excel liy honest praciice and you will be surprised to find how soon you will become an average shot. Yet there is but one field where he who wishes to take high rank can properly school himself. A single public meeting where he comes in touch with old and tried bowmen will teach more than one can elsewhere learn by months of practice.

# National Archery Association of the United States of America 

# Twenty-seventh Grand Annual Meeting 

## Resolution of Thanks

to

## Mr. Albert G. Spalding

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand National Archery Association are hereby extended to Mr. Albert Gr. Spalding for the two beautiful and valuable gold medals presented by him to be subjects of Annual Competition at the meetings of this Association. No trophies more beautiful are among the treasures of the Association, and coming, as these do, from one who is not only skilled in masterhood of the long bow, but who was one of the founders of this Association, and a contestant at its first grand tournament, the gifts are peculiarly graceful and most highly appreciated.

Resolved, That a certified copy of these resolutions be sent by the Secretary to Mr. Spalding.
(Signed) Edward B. Weston President.
Attest: W. G. Valentine, Secretary.
Chicago, Ill., August 17, 1905.

# Aldred Archery Goods 

WHEN we secured the exclusive agency for the sale of the well known line of Archery Goods manufactured by Thos. Aldred, it was our idea that as headquarters for athletic goods of every description in the Uuited States and Canada archers would find it convenient to purchase their supplies through the various branch stores of A. G. Spalding \& Bros. No manufacturer is better known in this line than Thomas Aldred, and his goods will be found eminently satisfactory. Expert archers will be able to select from our stock Bows, Arrows and other requisites made under his personal supervision, and possessing all the advantages which an experience of over fifty years enables a manufacturer to add to the ordinary value of a well made article.

Archery has fluctuated in popularity during the past thirty years in in this country, but during all of that time the sport has held its place high in the estimation of peovle who have required out-of-door exercise of an invigorating nature, but not too violent. The antiquity of this form of amusement, and the general knowledge of the use of the various implements required, renders a special reference to these matters unnecessary, but a few words regarding the selection of bows and arrows may not be out of place.

Gentlemen's bows should be 6 feet and ladies' 5 feet to 5 feet 6 inches. Weight of your bow should be according to your strength, and particular care should be used in making selection to avoid picking one with too strong a pull.

Gentlemen's arrows should measure 28 inches; sometimes longer ones are used. Ladies' arrows 24 and 25 inches. Arrows are weighed against new English silver coin. Ladies' weigh from $2 / 6$ to $3 / 6$ and gentlemen's 4/- to $5 /-$, according to the distance-for instance, at 60 yards a heavier arrow may be used than at a hundred yards. When shooting in company arrows should be painted or marked differently for each person, so as to be distinguishable.

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No. PF. Men's Footed Arrows. With T. A.'s parallel points; painted between feathers and peacock feathers; size 28 inches; weights $4 / 6,4 / 9$ and $5 /-$. Dozen, $\$ 1000$

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No. 4. 2I-inch 3-feathered arrows, plain, brass point. . Doz., \$r.oo
No. 5. 24-inch 3 -feathered arrows, nicely painted and polished, brass point.

Doz., \$1. 50
No. 6. 25 -inch 3 -feathered arrows, nicely painted and polished, steel point. . . . Doz., \$2.25
No. 7. 28 -inch 3 -feathered arrows, nicely painted and polished, steel point. One dozen in box. . Doz., \$2.75
No. 12. 28 -inch 3 -feathered arrows, extra quality, nicely painted and gilt, steel point. One dozen in box. \$4.50
No. 21. 25-inch Ladies' best footed, with parallel points, painted and gilt and painted between feathers. One dozen, matched, in box. . . . . Doz., $\$ 8.00$
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No. 44. Good quality heavy green baize. Two sizes: 6 feet and 5 feet 6 inches; for ladies' and men's bows. . . . . . . . . Each, 40 c .

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No. 32. Ladies' green tassels. . . . Each, 50 c.
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## SPALDING CHEST WEIGHT No. 2

(See illustration on opposite page)
An ideal machine for home use. Well made and easy running. Rods are $5 / 8$ inch coppered spring steel; bearings are hardened steel cone points, running in soft gray iron, noiseless and durable. Weight carriage packed with felt, good for long wear, but easily removed and replaced when necessary without the use of glue or wedges of any kind. Weight carriage strikes on rubber bumpers. Weights are 5 pound iron dumb bells, one to each carriage, and may be removed and used as dumb bells if desired. Wall and floor boards are hard wood, nicely finished and stained. All castings heavily japanned. Every part of machine guaranteed free of defect.

## No. 2. Each, $\$ 5.00$

## SPALDING CHEST WEIGHT No. 4

Same type and general design as No. 2, but rods are of larger diameter and both rods and wheels are polished and nickel-plated. This machine is a decidedly neat and attractive piece of apparatus for the home and is well worth the additional cost.

## No. 4. Each, $\$ 2.00$

Head Attachment
Ready for use by simply snapping to one of the han-
dles. Each, \$1.00

## Foot Gear Attachment

Readily attached to handle; can be worn with or without shoe. Each, \$1.00

[^1]

## Grand Prize Paris, 1900

## 5

In competition with the world's makers of Athletic Goods,
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## Spalding <br> Gold Medal Wood Dumb Bells

Natural Color, Lathe Polished, High Finish


Model A
Spalding Gold Medal Dumb Bells are made of selected first grade clear maple, and are perfect in balance. Each bell bears fac-simile of the Spalding Gold Medal, and one pair is wrapped in each paper bag.

## Model A.

Weights specified are for each bell.

$$
1 / 2 \mathrm{lb} . \quad 3 / 4 \mathrm{lb} . \quad 1 \mathrm{lb} . \quad 11 / 2 \mathrm{lb} . \quad 2 \mathrm{lb} .
$$

Per pair, . 40 . 45 . 50 . 55 . 65
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## Trade-Mark Wood Dumb Bells

## Stained Finish



Model AW
Spalding Trade-Mark quality. Made of good material and superior in shape and finish to the best wood dumb bells of other makes. Each pair wrapped in paper bag.

## Model A W.

Weights specified are for each bell.
$1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$. $\quad 3 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 1 lb . $11 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$. 2 lb .
Per pair, 25 . 30 . 35 . 40 . 45


AL
THE officials of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, recognizing the importance of the OLYMPIC GAMES and the value of blishing authentic Olympic records, selected Spalding Athletic lements for exclusive offcial use in connection with the mpic Games (held in the Stadium of the Exposition, from to November) because of their acknowledged superiority, bility and official standing. For over a quarter of a century G. Spalding \& Bros.' implements have been officially used.
(1)

E building in the background is the Model Gymnasium, whish was entirely equipped by A. G. Spalding \& Bros. with an bit that was pronounced a model one by American and pean experts and the International Jury of the Exposition.

## Grand Prize Paris, 1900

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## Spalding <br> Gold Medal Indian Clubs

Natural Color, Lathe Polished, High Finish
Spalding Gold Medal Indian Clubs
 are made of selected first grade clear maple, in two popular models, and are perfect in balance. Each club bears fac-simile of the Spalding Gold Medal, and one pair is wrapped in each paper bag.

Model E.
Weights specified are for each club.

Per Pair. $\$ 0.60$

| $1 / 2$ | lb. | . | . | $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 6 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $3 / 4$ | lb. | . | . | .60 |
| 1 | lb. | . | . | .75 |
| $11 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$. | . | . | .85 |  |
| 2 | lb. | . | . | .95 |
| 3 | lb. | . | . | $\mathbf{1 . 1 0}$ |


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No. A

## Exhibition Clubs

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No. A. Ebonite Finish. Per pair, $\$ 3.50$
No. AA. With German Silver Bands. Pair, $\$ 5.00$


## Iron Hangers for Indian Clubs and Dumb Bells



Nicely Japanned.

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No. 3



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## Gold Medal Indian Clubs

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Model B.
Weights specified are for each club.

Per Pair.

| 1/2 lb. | - - | \$0.45 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3/4 lb. | - - | . 45 |
| 1 lb . | - - | . 50 |
| $11 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$. | . . | . 55 |
| 2 lb . | - - | . 60 |
| 3 lb . |  | . 90 |

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The Spalding Gold Medal Racket, introduced by us last season, accompanied by the broadest guarantee ever given on an article of this kind, really proved the greatest sensation of the tennis season. Our care in designing the racket at first, and then in making certain that every detail of manufacture was absolutely best quality, brought to us players who were dissatisfied with rackets of unreliable quality. A number of championships were won by well-known players using the Gold Medal Racket. We use an elm insertion in shoulders after proving to our satisfaction by bitter experience that it is far superior to cane or other material for the purpose.

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We will supply, if required, but cannot guarantee, any rackets weighing less than thirteen ounces.

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 SPAIDING TENNIS RACKITMODELED on the expert Spalding shape. Frame of the finest selected white ash, highly polished; with combed mahogany handle; le a ther capped; stringing of good quality Oriental gut.

No. 4.
"The Greenwood."
Each, \$2.00
We will supply, if required, but cannot guarantee, any rackets weighing less than thirteen ounces.

[^2]
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