



Myrtleholt
of The Kingdom An Tir

THE LEAFLETTE

The official newsletter of the Incipient Barony of Myrtle Holt • JULY 2017 (AS LII)

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ARC Meets Outrider.... In July!

By Lady Brynhildr Smidsdottir

Join the Incipient Barony of Myrtle Holt, as we celebrate our ancestors with merriment, classes, horses, and tournaments!

We are hosting the Summits Outrider Championship! Also, there will be Myrtle Holt's Equestrian Championship, Archery Championship, Heavy Defender tournament, as well as the Ronald Hawkwood memorial single sword tournament!



Summits Outrider format:

Part 1 - Martial Course. A scored "Gamblers Choice" martial course will account for one half the total for the day. By Gamblers Choice I mean there will be a collection of elements laid out on the riding lists and each competitor will be given the option of running them in any order they wish. Weapons will be carried by the rider or staged on the course and not held/presented by ground crew. Each element of the course will have a point value for successful completion. While some will have value based on relative success (number of rings, size of rings, number of heads, etc., some will have a all or nothing value. There will be a target time for completion of the course. All riders coming in under the target time will be have their score increased by half. Point total will then be added to the scores from Part 2 and 3.

Part 2 - Pageantry. Each rider will perform an 2 to 3 minute ride intended to show off their horse at its finest. Riders will be expected to walk, trot and canter, reinback, show lead changes at the canter (simple or flying) and lateral movement light side-pass, half-pass, shoulder-in, etc. Costuming and barding will be taken into account as three to five judges (depending on who is present), including the Prince and/or Princess, average their score of up to 50 points.

Part 3 - Pure Horsemanship. Every equestrian present will be giving a score card with the names of all the competitors on the day. They will then score every competitor on the general horsemanship (care, handling, training and riding of the horse), from the ENTIRE day. That means from morning feeding, through grooming and tack up, warm up, competition and aftermath. These scores will be from 1-10 with the high and low scores tossed out and will be totaled and added to the over all score.

The rider with the highest total score will become Outrider of the Summits.

ARC (continued)

Myrtle Holt Heavy Defender format:

It's a no shield tournament! Any weapon style is ok, as long as it's on your fighter card!

Myrtle Holt Osprey Championship format:

It is a moving course. What does this mean? It means that you will be on the move while firing at your target! You can set your own pace, but you must stay mobile!

Classes!:

Come learn about storytelling from the Summits Bard Iurii Victorev Belogorski!

Hat making by HL Milisandia filia Willelmi Filii Roberti

Bead making by HL Dawnhela Heartsblood

There will also be Equestrian classes, and a cut and thrust class!

More details on classes, as well as scheduling to follow! Please keep an eye on the Kingdom Calendar, and the book of faces event page!

Brynhildr Smidsdottir (mka Megan Blattel) Event Steward

megblattel@gmail.com or you can contact me on the book of faces with my modern name!



A Year of Thanks

Thanks go to the following individuals and organizations who helped make the October 2016– July 2017 issues of *The Leaflette* successful:

HL Dame Jennet MacLachlan of Loch Fyne—*On Being a Sheep Farmer* series, *Pattern for a Pair of Short Socks*, and various photographs

Viscountess Vestia Antonia Aurelia—*Beowulf*, *Roman Garnet Drop Necklace*

HL Rathyen de Bures of Acton—*Beaded Back Stitch Using A Stencil as a Template*

HL Felicia of the True Layne—*A Tasty Dish to Set Before a King or Kaiser*

Maitre David de Rosier-Blanc - Various photographs

Lady Brynhildr Smidsdottir - *Multi-Purpose Camp Box How To*

HL Aelfric Thorfasson - Various Recipes

HL Monique de Toulon - Various Recipes

Emir Andar - *Emir's Rubber Band Gun*

Lord Bowen Doyle - Various Recipes

HL Milisandia filia Willelmi filii Roberti - *Hail Hydrate! Waterbearing in An Tir*

HL Anja Snihova - *Blackwork Class at Hogmanay*

Rathflaed DuNoir - *Beowulf - The Storybook Version*

Lord Corwyn MacCamie - *The SCA-mas Tree or a Solution for Site Tokens*

Ulf de Wilton - *Waxed Tablets - Why You Want One and How to Build One*

HL Alizand Thorgeirsson nee Le Fevre - *Introducing YAFA*

Baron Matthew Moraveous Avdenmork - *Basic Conditioning for Heavy List Combat*

Lady Catherine Ambrose, Ibis Herald - *Medieval Oddities: Hiccups*

Mistress Gwendolen Wold - *Viking Wire Weaving*

Baron Archer Mac Robert - *Split that stick! Preparing Bamboo for Oriental Kites*

Viscount Sir Corin Anderson - *Period Fire Starting and Archimedes Death Ray*

HistoricUK.com's Ben Johnson, Reprint Permission, *The History of Hogmanay*

Ribe VikingCenter, www.ribevikingcenter.dk. — Viking Recipes

Richard the Rampant at BrightHelm.org—Paul Blackwell's *Basic Armouring* (presented as a series)

Christiana Crane, Editor of *The Moonstone* - Reprint Permissions, *Basic Conditioning for Heavy List Combat*

Fire Mountain Gems - Reprint Permission, *Roman Garnet Drop Necklace*

ThLord Stefan li Rous of Stefan's Florilegium - Reprint Permissions

As the third year of my three-year office comes to a close, I wish to thank everyone who has helped me along this journey; May you be as gentle to my successor. *grin* - Yours in Service, HL Nim

On Being a Sheep Farmer, Chapter 5: Sometimes There is One and Sometimes There are More

By HE Dame Jennet MacLachlan of Loch Fyne

You have probably figured out by now that lambing and sheep, in general, are a very unique breed. Being a sheep farmer has taught me so very much over the years. The purpose of this book is to share some of that knowledge and experience with those who may benefit from it as well as those who just love to hear a good story. Lambing, in particular, is a very exciting and interesting time of the year for us. Sometimes we are expecting lambing to happen and sometimes it comes as a big surprise. Try as we might to keep ewes and rams separated they seem to manage to get together anyway and a few months later lo and behold we have lambs.

This chapter is dedicated to the excitement of lambing. Imagine it is Christmas morning and you are about to open a present. Well, lambing is somewhat akin to that excitement. Will you get just one lamb or maybe twins? Will it be a boy or a girl or maybe one of each. It is a very exciting and educational experience sharing in lambing with a ewe. Well, sometimes the unexpected happens....

About four years ago, we had a Hampshire Cross ewe named Sylvie. Sylvie was true to her name a beautiful silver grey colour. Sylvie was also one of twins so it was not surprising to us that she always gave birth to twins. The odd thing about Sylvie was that for some reason she always chewed off the tail of her lambs right after they were born. Now we usually dock the tails anyway. That is we put a small rubber band (designed especially for this purpose) around the tail shortly after the lambs are born. This stops the blood flow to the tail and it eventually dies and after a couple of weeks falls right off. It is painless for the lamb and a very important procedure. The reason for docking tails on lambs is so that there is no moist protected zone around their rear ends for flies to lay their eggs. If this were to happen then it would result in a horrible death for the lamb called “fly strike”. I will not go into the details of this since it is extremely gross. So we dock the tails. But, Sylvie used to take care of her own.

Then about 14 months into having Sylvie, we got a new ram named Valentino Jett. He was pitch black and had the most beautiful fleece. Personality-wise however, he was nasty. Extremely domineering and definitely King of the Castle. But, Valentino Jett was also one of twins. Imagine our surprise the following March when Sylvie gave birth to triplets. All pitch black and all boys. They were beautiful and so darn cute. It was very exciting for us. We carefully selected the best of the three to become our new mating ram. Unfortunately for us, we neutered the other two. Lo and behold about a year later we lost the lone breeder to a mountain lion. At this stage we had lost both Sylvie and had slaughtered the arrogant domineering Valentino Jett.



He had taken to butting everyone and everything in sight, including me. I complained bitterly to my husband about Valentino’s tendency to try to butt me. I would not take my eyes off that ram if I was in the shed. My husband would say, “Oh, just stay out of his way.” Well that was great advice until the day he butted my husband. Half an hour later, Valentino was no more.

So the excitement of triplets came and went. It was such a great experience.

Then about two years after the triplets we got another huge surprise. One of our Dorset ewes started giving birth. She was so large we used to joke about needing a cart to help carry her belly. So she went into labor one morning and out popped number one, shortly thereafter followed by number two. Both were girls and it was very exciting. But she seemed to still be in labor and a few minutes later out popped

On Being a Sheep Farmer, Continued

girl number three. They were all a really good size for triplets so we were very happy. But, well she was not done yet. A few minutes later another little, very little lamb was born. It was a tiny little boy. Mom was very confused and seemed little able to cope with three let alone four. At the same time one of the other ewes was in labor. I scuttled the littlest lamb into a towel and brought him up to the conservatory. Our dog, Thimbleton, was beside himself with excitement. He started licking and cleaning and tending to that baby lamb as if he was a new mom himself. He instinctively seemed to know what to do. In short order he had the little lamb cleaned and up on its feet and moving around trying to find a mom to drink from. At the same time the second mom in the shed had just finished giving birth to a very clearly still-born lamb. So, we immediately brought the fourth lamb back from the conservatory, rubbed him with the afterbirth of the still born lamb and pretty soon the new mom had herself a live baby to care for and was a happy as a lark.

What was really the best part of this story was that this little dog, Thimbleton, would run out to the shed every opportunity that he got and he would climb up onto the haystacks so that he could see over the top of the birthing pen and he would check on his little baby boy. He had saved its life and he would go and check on it every opportunity that he got. Now that that lamb is grown and way bigger than Thimbleton, the attachment seems to have disappeared. Thimbleton anxiously awaits his next life saving task, be it chick, lamb or whatever. He just loves baby anythings.



Norse - Viking Recipes

Courtesy of Ribe VikingCenter, Denmark (www.ribevikingcenter.dk)

Caramelized Hazelnuts

Hazelnuts
Honey

Place the hazelnuts in a flax cloth and crack them using a wooden spoon. Place the nuts and honey on a frying pan over the fire. Remove the caramelized nuts from the pan after about 5 minutes and cool down.



A Joyous Noise



Lord Tristan Munroe and his Lady are expecting a new arrival!

Split that Stick!

Preparing Bamboo for Oriental Kites

By Baron Archer McRobert

Bamboo is a family of grasses whose value in general construction has long been known. Many of its attributes make it an excellent material to use for kite frames.

It is hard to overstate bamboo's value in the development of kites since their invention. It is light in weight, yet strong, flexible and it can be forced in to numerous shapes. All of those attributes are helpful in making kites. Being light, flexible and strong, bamboo becomes a kite frame that is itself strong and flexible, able to handle sudden gusts of wind.

When dried, it's yellow-to-brown coloration is beautiful. Today, kite makers in Japan avidly search out 150-200 year old smoked bamboo for its color and stiffness.

Bamboo's virtues were recognized from the beginning with kites. Most often, the invention of the kite is pegged to two men - Mo Di and Gongshu Ban - in China. The kite's invention is often attributed to Chinese inventor Mo Di. However, Mo Di himself, credited Gongshu Ban, his contemporary (along with Confucius): "Master Gonsu pared wood and bamboo to make a magpie. When it was completed, he got it off the ground and it stayed in the sky for three days without falling down." The invention has been dated to at least 476 BCE in China.

While bamboo can be used in many ways in the construction of kites, not all bamboo is suitable. While this paper won't describe by which species bamboo is best (there are more than 1,450 species worldwide), I'll show what attributes are things to look for in selecting materials for kites.

First, I think dry bamboo is best to split because you can quickly proceed to construction but at least one highly-regarded kite maker says green bamboo is best to split and suggests soaking dry bamboo.[1] In general, bamboo that is yellow or brown, has dried enough for use. Green bamboo is difficult to "work" and the moisture causes problems during construction in my experience. Chinese, and other references to kites made in period do not address construction beyond choice of materials.

Sources of bamboo

If you live in a region where it grows, ask the landowner if you can harvest some. If you decide to cut green bamboo, plan on storing it for a year or more to dry. You can force ably dry it with a set up similar to drying lumber, or using a propane torch. In the latter method, you dry the bamboo by exposing the culm to the open flame, moving the torch constantly. It will force some but not all the moisture out from sources I've read. Another option is harvesting culms that are dried. Moisture withdraws from culms in the winter months in most regions. There might be some mold on dried ones. The culms do decay outdoors but a little mold can be wiped off with no harm to the structural strength of bamboo.

A quicker, easier route is reusing bamboo tikki torches or other commercially available bamboo. Much of my bamboo while living in Calontir (Kansas) came from "dead" tikki torches. Since living in Gleann Abhann, I use locally grown bamboo wherever possible.

Tools

Tools needed will be used to cut, split, and shape.

Saw - A fine-toothed saw is best for cutting. Hacksaws are also recommended. I use an X-Acto craft saw. I also have a Japanese saw that cuts on the pull instead of the push as western saws do. It works well. As with cutting wood, your material must be held firmly in a clamp or in manner it cannot move. I often use a Black and Decker Workmate bench.

Coping saw - These tools are incredible for making difficult cuts, especially removing interior node walls.

Knife - for splitting the raw bamboo. A single-edge blade is best. It's thickness is important. Kurahashi and others recommend using a bamboo knife, or a hunting knife of 1/8" or 3/16" flat steel. I use a tapered, curved skinning knife for it's thickness, and ease of handling. I use a smaller, thinner-bladed knife - an X-Acto with interchangeable blades - for finer splitting and carving bamboo. Sometimes I reach for my Swiss Army knife for the shape of the thin blades.

Split that Stick! (Continued)

Mallet or hammer - for splitting, especially with thicker-walled bamboo.

Block plane - I have several, ranging from small with blades less than a 1/2-inch wide, to a Stanley block plane with a 1 5/8-inch blade. My current favorite is a 1-inch wide block plane from China (picked up at Home Depot for about \$8).

Sharpening stone - for your knives and planes. Learn how to sharpen them - it will make using them easier and safer!

Ruler, yardstick, tape measure - all of them are useful, sometimes for specific instances. I have 12-, 18- and 36-inch steel rulers/yardsticks (each of them has a metric side and I use it often, too). I have several tape measures.

Heat source - I use tapered candles. Fat candles get in my way when I'm heating and bending bamboo into intricate shapes.

Water - To cool bamboo down when heating it to shape.

EMT shears/scissors - These are useful cutting bamboo when sawing it is impractical. They work well with small, thinner pieces.

Optional things that are useful

Cutting mat - I have a cutting mat, but depending on your table, something to protect the surface might be necessary. Kitchen cabinet matting is great to keep your cutting mat in place.

Drop cloth - To keep indoor clean up easy.

Additional lighting- Lamps that clamp to tables are great!

Magnifying glasses/lenses - They can be very useful doing small work.

Forceps and/or tweezers - They can be great reaching in on small stuff that's hard to pick up, pull through, etc.

Patience - Don't forget the patience. Good music helps, too!

Other useful tools in kite construction: scissors, a triangle (or several of different sizes), a compass, pencil, wood files, sand paper to name a few.

Selecting bamboo

Bamboo grows in a variety of sizes, and heights. It even varies in wall thickness. It can grow up to about 10 inches in diameter, and 100 feet high. With taller culms, the distance between nodes increases.

Those spots where nodes exist are naturally stiffer than the rest of a bamboo stalk. I try to use them as the equidistant "center" of a stick if I can't use a node-less piece. While it's possible to join two pieces, that joint, which is glued or joined with a combination of glue and string, creates a stiff spot that may not be desirable. It all depends on how the "piece" is used.

You want to match the bamboo to the project, or part of the project. It sounds rudimentary, but the idea is use the right piece. Thick-walled bamboo typically is better suited to instances where stiffer "sticks" are required. Thinner-walled bamboo is good for forming smaller pieces, especially those that must be shaped.

"The width and thickness desired will depend on the size and structure of the kite you are going construct. For a kite to be covered by a single sheet of *nishinouchi* paper, a thickness of about 1.5mm will do, although the strips for the center spine and the top spars to which cross string will be attached should be a shade thicker. For a kite with a covering of three sheets of *nishinouchi* paper, use 2mm-thick stripping. A kite with only a few spars and spines is best made of strips of 3-6mm thickness."^[2]

Split that Stick! (Continued)

The larger the kite, the larger the pieces of bamboo used. For kites 4-5 meters in size, whole round bamboo shafts will be used for the main pieces.

A note of caution in starting: bamboo can be very dangerous. The sharp edge can cut or slice. Treat bamboo with the same respect you do a knife.

Cutting to length

Once you select your bamboo, cutting it to manageable length is next, following by splitting it.

You want to keep splitting pieces in half lengthwise, eventually reaching slightly more than your intended final width dimensions.

Splitting

Use your bamboo or hunting knife to split the bamboo. If the bamboo is thick-walled, plan on using your mallet/hammer to force matters. I've found you can also help matters by twisting the blade, to split the bamboo, too.

Since bamboo is a grass, the fibers run full length, and that generally helps splitting pieces equally. I say generally, because drier bamboo doesn't always cooperate. I've found simply practicing helps. You'll begin to see the best spots for making splits and "sense" where it's going to split evenly (and also go astray).

Remove interior node walls as needed. I'll knock out what I can, cut some more then plane it down.

The walls need to go because they keep the bamboo from flexing smoothly and evenly. The more even and symmetrical your bamboo, the better it will react to the wind and fly better.

Planing

After splitting you'll notice the pieces are cupped, with raised edges. Those edges need to be removed for most uses by planing off the inside face side. Don't plane the outside! Do that and the bamboo will be severely weakened. Pick up your plane and take them off. If the node wall still has a raised bump, this is a good time to thin it to the desired thickness.

Many plans indicate some parts need to be tapered from the center to the ends. Use your plane for that. Sometimes a thin knife can be helpful to get trouble spots.

Heating to shape

You can shape bamboo into intricate shapes by soaking them and placing them in a jig to dry. A quicker, but trickier method for sure, is using the heat of a candle. By heating bamboo to nearly catching fire, you can shape it into curves, tight bends, and more. I prefer tapered or thinner candles less than six inches tall.

Thinner bamboo bends more easily, and quicker than thick pieces. A thin piece - to me! - is less than a 1/8th inch thick.

First, have some water in a dish - or a wet rag - handy to quickly cool down hot spots. Cooling down the bends also "freezes" the bamboo into shape. Since it can retract from the bends some, I tend to bend them past so once cooled, the bamboo is where I intended it to be.

I often reach for my forceps to make holding/bending safer and easier. Sometimes the bends I want are tight enough that the forceps are very useful. Of course, they keep me from burning myself, too!

Split that Stick! (Continued)

A selected bibliography (construction methods and plans)

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David Pelham, The Penguin Book of Kites. copyright 1976 Penguin Books, London. ISBN 0-14-004117-6

"The Kite Making Handbook. Complete Guide to making and flying Kites" ©2002, 2004 PP23 ISBN-13:978-0-7607-9225-1

Footnotes

- [1] Dan Kurahashi, Japanese Kites, concepts & construction, self-published 2000 version, p. 2, s2-2
 [2] [2]Tsutomu Hiroi, Kites, Sculpting the Sky. A practical and aesthetic guide to making kites. Random House ISBN 0-394-73313-4 ©1978. p. 93.



Public Domain Image, Bertha Boynton Lum, Kites, 1913

I can also be contacted on Face Book (Mike Wilson/Archer Mac Robert), and I have a group on period kite construction. I've got materials available there, too. I welcome questions and people wanting to learn. If I can help, I will do so gladly.

*Best wishes,
 Baron Archer Mac Robert
 Barony of Small Gray Bear
 Kingdom of Gleann Abhann “*

Song of the Summits

By Adrixos Seljukroctonis (mka Steven Boyd), Copyright 2014, Steven Boyd



Male Griffin.

*Come down, march down, come down from the mountain,
Fly silver gryphon from forest and glen
With chalice of fellowship drained from sweet toasting,
The Host of the Summits shall crush lesser men.*

Each year in summer there comes a great struggle.
The field is awash with the blood of the slain.
The gryphon has studied from high craggy vantage,
The men of the mountain shall rule the warplain.

*Come down, march down, come down from the mountain,
Fly silver gryphon from forest and glen
With chalice of fellowship drained from sweet toasting,
The Host of the Summits shall crush lesser men.*

Drink from the chalice, the cup of our kinship.
Tell acts of heroes and sing of great deeds.
Pledge to your brother to join him in battle,
Swear oath to your homeland to give what she needs.

*Come down, march down, come down from the mountain,
Fly silver gryphon from forest and glen
With chalice of fellowship drained from sweet toasting,
The Host of the Summits shall crush lesser men.*

The mountains climb upward from rich land and noble
Rivers run ice-cold unblocked to the sea.
Flies argent gryphon through blue skies unfettered,
Likewise the men of the mountain live free.

*Come down, march down, come down from the mountain,
Fly silver gryphon from forest and glen
With chalice of fellowship drained from sweet toasting,
The Host of the Summits shall crush lesser men.*

Proud is the Gryphon to spring from Black Lion.
Loyal are we to the Crown of An Tir.
But note how we're growing in strength and in vigor.
Proclaim Summits' Glory to all far and near.

*Come down, march down, come down from the mountain,
Fly silver gryphon from forest and glen
With chalice of fellowship drained from sweet toasting,
The Host of the Summits shall crush lesser men.*

*Come down, march down, come down from the mountain,
Fly silver gryphon from forest and glen
With chalice of fellowship drained from sweet toasting,
The Host of the Summits shall crush lesser men.*

The Host of the Summits shall crush lesser men.

It is the author's request that these song lyrics not be printed in a font larger than 10 point, in order to discourage the use of songbooks and flashlights around a bardic fire. Please ensure that this statement is included in any copy of this that you make.

Emir's Rubber Band Gun (RBG) Tutorial

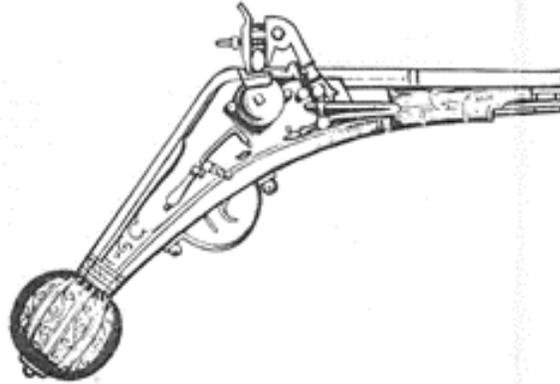
By Emir Andar

Tools:

Hacksaw
Coping saw – Band saw
Drill motor – Drill press – Drill Bits
Pocket/Carving Knife
Files
Taps for size screws used
Sand paper

Materials:

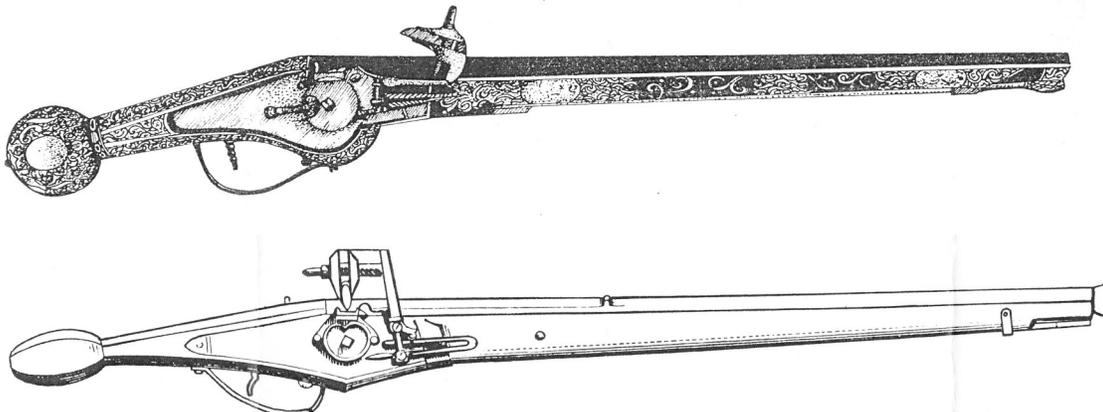
Wood
Aluminum plate – 1/4"-3/8"
Fender washers – 3 or 4 (1" – 1 1/8")
Screws
Machine Screws 10-24 or 12-24 & 8-32
Steel rod to fit inside lamp pipe
Coil Spring
Picture of type of weapon wanted (Line drawing is best for enlargement)
Enlarge to size to fit yourself. Have copies to glue or tape on parts, to cut out shapes from material
Threaded lamp pipe – length to reach from top of barrel to bottom of inlet
Epoxy
Tube or dowel (for barrel)
Simple u-shaped drawer pull
1/4" Dowel
Surgical tubing
Drip Line Connectors
Dental Floss
Coat Hanger
Wood Stain



Instructions:

Find the design that fits your character or your bio. Determine what time and location and research a match in design. Enlarge your image to size of the gun to get right size of pieces.

Cut out pieces from enlargements to make parts-templates. This is a customization opportunity. Adjust to fit. Choose your wood carefully. Pine is light, inexpensive, and easy to carve or cut with a band saw, hacksaw, or pocket knife. You can add inlays if you wish.



Emir's RBG (Continued)



Components:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Stock | 7. U-Spring |
| 2. Barrel | 8. Trigger |
| 3. Pan assembly | 9. Release Assembly |
| 4. Lock plate | 10. Side Plate with Belt Hook |
| 5. Wheel (can be stacked washers) | 11. Lock Screws |
| 6. Cock | 12. Cock and U-Spring Screws |

Make it 1 ½ inches thick to start. Draw center line down barrel. You can use either wood or metal as barrel. This example is towel rack. Your choice of material depends on the effect/lock you want.

Inlet the lock plate after the lock is cut out. Cut out the space underneath so the trigger can access the release, about 1 -1 ¼ inches wide and ¾ inch deep. If you cut too deep, you can use a shim (washer).



Stock cut out with inlet for lock plate and trigger.

Emir's RBG (Continued)

The release is drilled from the top centerline. Drill the hole large enough to fit lamp pipe and drill through so it fits square to the barrel. Screw threads to hold glue better.

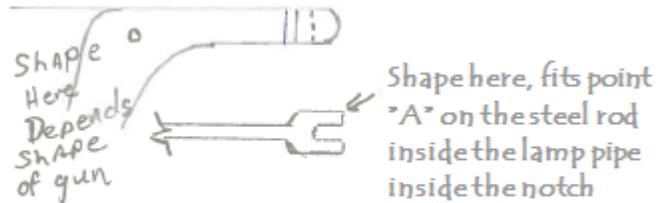


Release mechanism and barrel installed in stock.

Put release through barrel at a 90-degree angle. Start shaping the parts to the stock so that your hand fits properly.



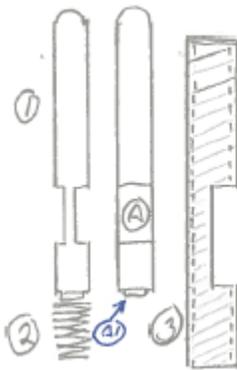
Trigger installed in release mechanism



Verify trigger is placed where finger can activate it.



Release mechanism



- *1" Steel Rod
- *2" Coil Spring
- *3" Lamp Pipe

Note "A" step down, turned or filed to fit in spring with friction fit

The guard needs to be big enough to fit gloved fingers and have room to pull the trigger. You may adjust the handle and adjust it for how it feels for your fit & look. Historically, every one was made differently – there wasn't a factory assembly line. Each was produced as either one of a kind or in pairs.

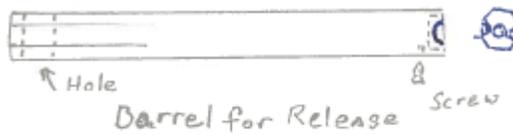
Emir's RBG (Continued)

The cock can be cut out of aluminum, which is lighter and easy to cut. Cut at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. Brass works better for springs. The pan assembly is cut to fit the top of the lock plate, next to the barrel. The cock will rest upon the pan when the gun is ready to fire. The pan may be pinned to the barrel or to the lock plate.



Release mechanism installed in barrel with pan and pan cover

When you make a full-size lock plate, use spacing of the design for screw holes. 8/32 thread for the screws on the lock plate face – Use 10- or 12-size screws from the side plate into the lock plate from the offside of the gun.



A filed groove on the muzzle of the barrel will hold a rubber band more securely

Focusing on the inlet, if you are using a hollow barrel, put wood in the center to stabilize and strengthen the barrel. Put screws in.



When the release and barrel are put in the stock, put a screw through the stock into the barrel before the placement of the ram rod into the ram rod channel.

Emir's RBG (Continued)



Lock plate installed in finished pistol

You can use a drawer pull to form a trigger guard which can be reshaped to fit the trigger and finger.



The challenge is in getting the trigger in the right place. You can use a curled clothes hanger to use as a template for shaping and sizing.



Back plate with belt hook – can be inlet or flush to surface



Adjust the shape to fit before cutting the trigger shape from solid material.

Push dripline connectors into the ends of the tubing to form the loop in your rubber band. Wrap strong thread, such as dental floss, tight around the ends to they don't easily pull off. A 14 ½ inch barrel will take 12 inches of tubing. To carry the RBC on your belt, cut a belt hook as part of plate that matches the lock plate on other side. The finish (wood carving/bone inlay) is up to the individual to personalize. Nobility usually personalized and decorated theirs; Plain ones were usually military in nature. Shorter ones were concealable and therefore illegal, except for messengers or couriers.

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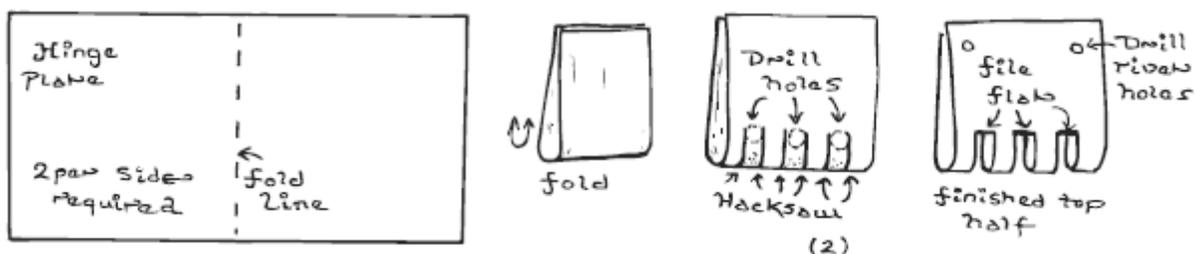
Basic Armouring Chapter 9: Head (Continued)

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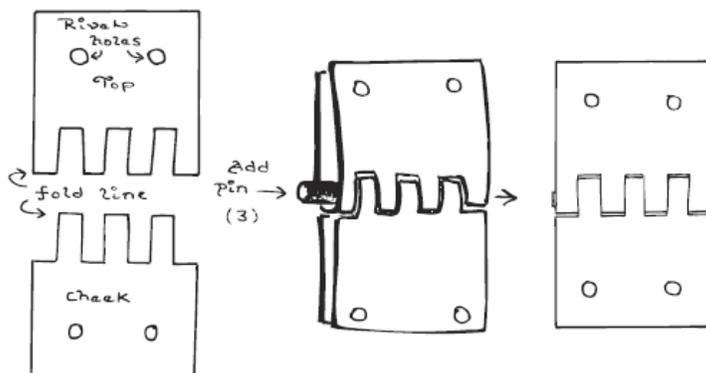
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Hinged Cheeks

1. Cut out and lightly dish the cheek pieces.
2. Take a strip of metal (about 3.5 cm wide), cut in half then fold each half in two over a rod. Hacksaw/file as shown. Drill two rivet sized holes through each half.

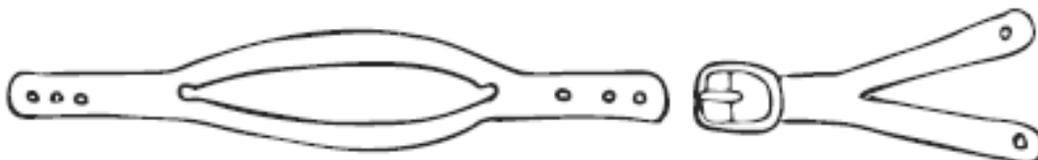


3. Cut a piece of rod the same width as the strip to form a pin. Cut a slot into the top of cheek piece and the brow rim to fit the hinge. Join the two halves of the hinge, insert the pin then rivet onto helm and cheek piece. You don't need to pin the pin as the slots prevent the pin falling out.



Chin Strap

The chinstrap is a very important part of the helmet—it keeps you from eating the faceplate when a spear hits you! It also keeps your helm from doing embarrassing things like popping off in a melee! A split chinstrap is the most comfortable to wear; for anchoring it a double strap is most effective. The straps should be attached to the helmet just behind and above the ear.



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SENESCHAL
HL Keara Rylyn Buchanan
(Loree Day)



ARTS & SCIENCES
HL Monique de Toulon
(Laura Dollarhide)



GOLD KEY
HL Uilliam (Liam) Mag Duibhfhinn
(Morris Givens)



SCRIBE
(Vacant)



HERALD
Lady Brynhildr Smidsdottir
(Megan Blattel)



HEAVY MARSHAL
Lord Bowen Doyle
(Albert Wessels)



WEBMINISTER
Lord Thorlof Anarson
(Josh Plater)



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Visc. Vestia Antonia Aurelia
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HL Nim
(Sarah Givens)



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Alina MacMurrich
(Amanda C. Cowin)



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HL Uilliam (Liam) Mag Duibhfhinn
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EQUESTRIAN MARSHAL
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