Make history when you make an arrow the way Native-Americans did long ago.

I make arrows the way my Iroquois ancestors did long ago. You can, too. In our modern world, the hard part is getting the material, but you can use some alternatives that I've suggested.

Just remember: These arrows might look crude, but they're not toys. Use them for target practice only, under the supervision of an adult, or display them in your room. Be careful! -Gordon Soaring Hawk

Shafts should be about as thick as your little finger and a couple of inches longer than the distance from your armpit to your fingertips. as an arrow! After you gather them (get permission before cutting any growing the point. thing), bundle them in groups of five and let dry for a few days. Dowels can be used as a substitute; they are available at lumber and for holding the cordage. building-supply stores.

Once the shaft is dry, scrape off the is smooth.

as deep as the diamthe bowstring by scraping one end with a sharp stone. To get a sharp stone, find a burned off. For cordage, I piece of quartzite cobble (river stone) and break it in by pounding deer tendons half with another rock. At between rocks, then sepathe end of the shaft that receives the arrowhead. scrape out a notch that is sinew, I must chew it. The 3/8- to 5/8-inch deep. You can enzymes in saliva help disalso use a knife, small saw solve the collagen that or file.

Grind an arrowhead into the right shape by scraping the material against a sidewalk until the arrowhead has a point and a sharp edge. It's Make sure they're straight a simple but tedious process. For safer arrowheads, you can round off of the wing. Split each

Using the sharp rock, gouge a notch on either side of the wide end of the arrowhead

Place the arrowhead in the notch, wrap it with a piece of bark until the wood cordage 8 to 10 inches long and glue it with hot glue. I Cut a notch (about use resin, which is made from boiling pitch (sap) eter of the shaft) for from trees. Making resin can be dangerous because natural turpentines must be use sinew, which I prepare rate them into long, stringy fibers. Before I can use the holds the tissues together,

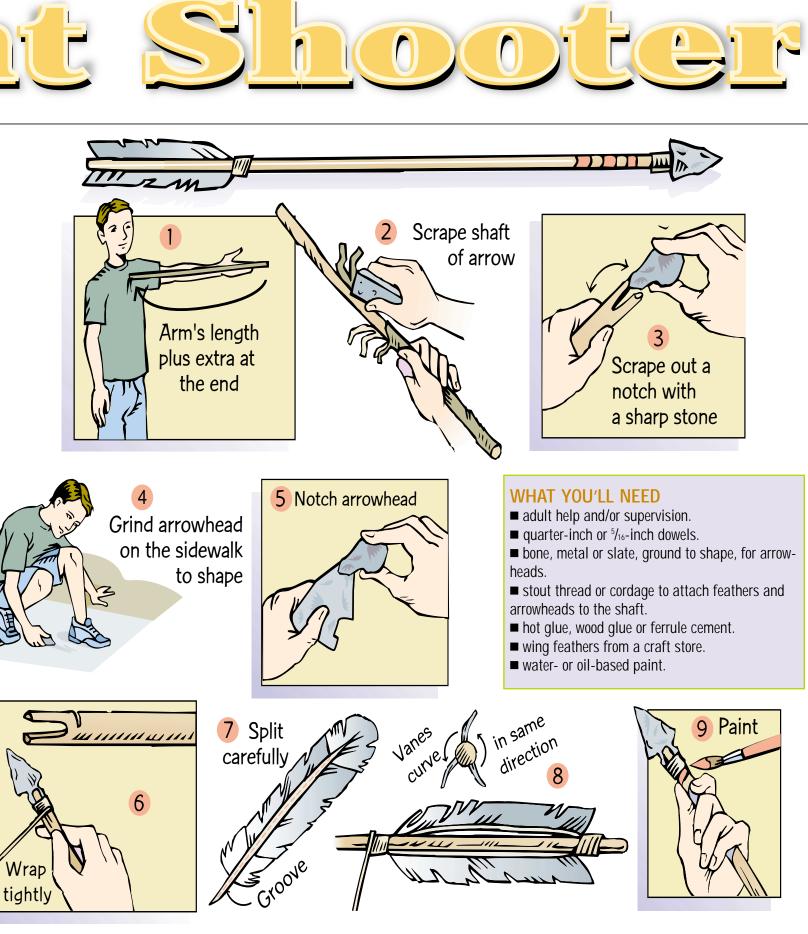
and this is what makes it work like glue. (Soaking it in water won't work.)

For fletching (arranging) the feathers on your arrows, make sure each vane comes from the same side feather down the middle of the spine (use scissors or pocketknife) and trim it to size.

Glue the feathers onto the shaft, making sure the top feather is aligned with the bowstring notch, then space the two others equally from the first. Wrap more thread around each end of the feathers and set the arrow aside to dry for a day.

Once the wrappings are dry, the arrow is **V**ready for painting. I put animal fat in a tin can and melt it in the sun. Then I mix in some reddish earth and daub it on the arrow with a paintbrush. You can use watercolors or oil-based paint.

Now it's time for target practice!



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