

1: Medieval Arms and Armour Books by Medieval Collectibles

Arms and Armor - medieval weapons. Welcome to our website where we offer: Medieval weapons - swords, daggers, axes, knives, crossbows We offer medieval swords, one hand sword, two hand sword, roman sword, medieval daggers, medieval axes, medieval percussive weapons, medieval knives, medieval halberds, medieval crossbow.

History of medieval Europe would be bland and boring without knights in shining armor. Whether you are a LARP newbie or old campaigner, we are ready to share our passion for these damn beautiful steel suits! ArmStreet has been producing medieval armor for sale for over ten years - for individuals and teams, for stages and movies. Therefore we feel obliged to dispel them to facilitate your search for cool medieval armor. Was armor heavy and uncomfortable? Not really, this myth has roots stretching back to the tournament armor, that have never been used on the battlefield. Real medieval armor kit usually weighs 44 to 55 lb, and a helmet - from 4 to 8 lb. Thus, total weight rarely exceeded 65 lb, which is less than full equipment of fireman or modern infantryman. Only in the 17th century the weight of combat armor was increased to make them bulletproof. Middle ages armour with sliding rivets allowed comparatively free movement. Note, the above is absolutely true only for custom-size armor, that perfectly fit the measurements of the owner. If the armor has been received by inheritance or taken from a captive, the new owner gave up mobility for better protection. The thicker - the better? Mobility was an essential for well-trained medieval knights and soldiers, while thickening of the armor invariably increases its weight, and thus - reduces mobility. The armorers skillfully strengthen middle ages armor with forging, adding reinforcement ribs and overlapping elements, thus saving on the thickness of steel. Now reenactment organizations do regulate the thickness of the armor in attempts to better protect the fighters during buhurts, compensating the lack of training with the rapidly growing thickness of the armor. The vast majority of the survived combat armor is about 1 mm thick. They were not intended to protect against direct strokes, but to protect from the glancing, grazing and accidental blows. Nevertheless, in our medieval armor shop we have both authentic armor and thickened armor for cut-and-trust. Yes, purchasing armor has always been an expensive enterprise. Armor of low and medium quality, outdated or used, were affordable for mercenaries and lower nobility. Ready-made medieval armour for sale could be found at the markets, fairs and local medieval armor stores. Armors were frequently ordered from famous masters from abroad, same now you can order them from ArmStreet being anywhere in the world, from UK to the USA, from Australia to Alaska. But high-end custom medieval armor decorated by renowned masters cost more than a man had ever seen in his life: Besides the cost of all the materials, the price included precise custom fitting, a large set of spare parts and guarantee tests. Advances in technology and the large selection of outdated armor in the market constantly reduced the cost of the armor. For example, in the centuries, even seedy English infantryman could afford a brigandine which was a benefit of the richest knights less than 60 years ago. What is the best medieval armor? Each model is the best for its purpose. So to participate in role-playing games choose lightweight and non-friable armor, armor for reenactment should be historically accurate, and for buhurt - strong, reliable, and maneuverable. Remember any armor has pros and cons: Chain mail is cheap, but has poor resistance to piercing, slashing, and crushing impacts, and necessity of constant repairs eliminates this only advantage. Plate armor is incomparably beautiful, perfectly resists most types of attacks, but costs double, could hamper movements and requires straightening and polishing after a serious fight.

2: Historical Costumes | Swords and Weapons - Museum Replicas

Online Shop - direct from importer - Greek, Celts, Romans, Vikings, Normans, Medieval, 17th - 20th Century, Chain Mail, Sword, Dagger, Sabre, Epee, Helmet, Nautic.

Click here for Battle Ready Medieval Swords and Armors Longswords The Longsword is a type of European sword used during the late medieval period, approximately to with early and late use reaching into the 13th and 17th centuries, respectively. Longswords have long cruciform hilts with grips over 10 to 15in length providing room for two hands. Straight double-edged blades are often over 1 m to 1. The longsword is commonly held in combat with both hands, though some may be used single-handed. Longswords are used for hewing, slicing, and stabbing. The specific offensive purpose of an individual longsword is derived from its physical shape. All parts of the sword are used for offensive purposes, including the pommel and crossguard. English Medieval and Renaissance manuscripts refer to the longsword as the two hand sword. The terms "hand-and-a-half sword", "greatsword", and "bastard sword" are used colloquially to refer to longswords in general. The longsword, with its longer grip and blade, appears to have become popular during the 14th century and remained in common use, as shown through period art and tale, from to The longsword was a powerful and versatile weapon. For close personal infantry combat, however, the longsword was prized for its versatility and killing capability. Hand and a half swords were so called because they could be either a one or two handed sword. While nearly every longsword is in some way different from one another, most contain a few essential parts. The blade of the sword forms the cutting portion of the weapon and is usually double-edged. Blades came in a variety of shapes and sizes. Broad and thin blades are more effective for cutting-oriented longswords while thick tapering blades are found on varieties more effective at thrusting. However, all longswords were effective at cutting, slicing and thrusting and variations in form made only minor alterations in use. The hilt comprises the portion of the sword that is not the blade. Like the blade, hilts evolved and changed over time in response to fashion and as the swords were designed for different specific purposes. The blade of the medieval longsword is straight and predominantly double edged. The construction of the blade is relatively thin, with strength provided by careful blade geometry. Over time, the blades of longswords become slightly longer, thicker in cross-section, less wide, and considerably more pointed. This design change is largely attributed to the use of plate armour as an effective defence, more or less nullifying the ability of a sword cut to break through the armour system. Instead of cutting, long swords were then used more to thrust against opponents in plate armour, requiring a more acute point and a more rigid blade. However, the cutting capability of the longsword was never entirely removed, as in some later rapiers, but was supplanted in importance by thrusting capability. Blades differ considerably in cross-section, as well as in length and width. The two most basic forms of blade cross-section are the lenticular and diamond. Lenticular blades are shaped like thin doubly convex lenses, providing adequate thickness for strength in the centre of the weapon while maintaining a thin enough edge geometry to allow a proper cutting edge to be ground. The diamond shaped blade slopes directly up from the edges, without the curved elements of the lenticular blade. The central ridge produced by this angular geometry is known as a riser, the thickest portion of the blade that provides ample rigidity. These basic designs are supplemented by additional forging techniques that incorporated slightly different variations of these cross-sections. The most common among these variations is the use of fullers and hollow-ground blades. While both of these elements concern themselves with the removal of material from the blade, they differ primarily in location and final result. Fullers are grooves or channels that are removed from the blade, in longswords, usually running along the centre of the blade and originating at or slightly before the hilt. The removal of this material allows the smith to significantly lighten the weapon without compromising the strength to the same extent, much as in the engineering of steel I-beams. Though colloquially called "blood-grooves", fullers were not designed, nor do they function, to allow blood to flow out of a wound more easily, nor to run off the sword. Fullers differ in number and thickness on swords, with some incredibly broad fullers spanning nearly the entire width of the weapon while smaller more numerous fullers are usually thinner. The length of fullers also displays variation - on some cutting blades the

fuller may run nearly the entire length of the weapon, while the fuller stops one-third or half-way down other blades. Hollow-ground blades have concave portions of steel removed from each side of the riser, thinning the edge geometry while keeping a thickened area at the centre to provide strength for the blade. A variety of hilt styles exist for longswords, with the style of pommel and quillion crossguard changing over time to accommodate different blade properties and to fit emerging stylistic trends. Combat with the longsword was not so barbaric and crude as is often portrayed. Codified systems of fighting existed, with a variety of styles and teachers each providing a slightly different take on the art. The longsword was a quick, effective, and versatile weapon capable of deadly thrusts, slices, and cuts. The blade was generally used with both hands on the hilt, one resting close to or on the pommel. However, in some circumstances, the weapon may be used only with one hand. In a depiction of a duel, individuals may be seen wielding sharply pointed longswords in one hand, leaving the other hand open to manipulate the large dueling shield. Another variation of use comes from the use of armour. Half-swording was a manner of using both hands, one on the hilt and one on the blade, to better control the weapon in thrusts and jabs. This versatility was unique, as multiple works hold that the longsword provided the foundations for learning a variety of other weapons including spears, staves, and polearms. The cross has been shown to be used as a hook for tripping or knocking an opponent off balance.

3: Medieval Weapons

Arming Swords. The arming sword (also sometimes called a knight's or knightly sword) is the single handed cruciform sword of the High Middle Ages, in common use between ca. and , remaining in rare use into the 16th century.

Plate Armour Plate armour, which protected the chest and the lower limbs, was used by the ancient Greeks and Romans, but it fell into disuse after the collapse of the Roman Empire because of the cost and work involved in producing a lorica segmentata or comparable plate armour. Single plates of metal armour were again used from the late 13th century on, to protect joints and shins, and these were worn over a mail hauberk. By the end of the 14th century, larger and complete full plates of armour had been developed. European leaders in armouring techniques were northern Italians and southern Germans. England produced armour in Greenwich and they both developed their own unique style. Maximilian style armour immediately followed this, in the early 16th century. Maximilian armour was typically denoted by fluting and decorative etching, as opposed to the plainer finish on 15th century white armour. This era also saw the use of Close helmets, as opposed to the 15th century style sallets and barbutes Turkey also made wide use of plate armour but incorporated large amounts of mail into their armour, which was widely used by shock troops such as the Janissary Corps. In the rest of the world, though, the general trend was towards mail, scale, or lamellar armour Full plate armour was expensive to produce and remained therefore restricted to the upper strata of society; lavishly decorated suits of armour remained the fashion with 18th century nobles and generals long after they had ceased to be militarily useful on the battlefield due to the advent of powerful muskets. Reduced plate armour, typically consisting of a breastplate, a burgonet, morion or cabasset and gauntlets, however, also became popular among 16th century mercenaries and there are many references to so-called munition armour being ordered for infantrymen at a fraction of the cost of full plate armour. This mass-produced armour was often heavier and made of lower quality metal than knight armour. From the 15th century on, armour specifically designed for jousting rather than for battle and parade armour also became popular. Many of the latter were decorated with biblical or mythological motifs. Armour was not confined to the Middle Ages, and in fact was widely used by most armies until the end of the 17th century for both foot and mounted troops. It was only the development of powerful rifled firearms which made all but the finest and heaviest armour obsolete. The increasing power and availability of firearms and the nature of large, state-supported infantry led to more portions of plate armour being cast off in favour of cheaper, more mobile troops. Leg protection was the first part to go, replaced by tall leather boots. By the early part of the 18th century, only field marshals, commanders and royalty remained in full armour on the battlefield as they were tempting targets for musket fire. Cavalry units, especially cuirassiers, continued to use front and back plates that could protect them from distanced fire and either helmets or "secrets", a steel protection they wore under a floppy hat. Other armour was hidden under decorative uniforms. The cavalry armour of Napoleon, and the French, German, and British empires heavy cavalry known as cuirassiers were actively used through the 19th century right up to the first year of World War I, when French cuirassiers went to meet the enemy in armour outside of Paris. Plate armour could have consisted of a helmet, a gorget or bevor , pauldrons or spaulders , couters, vambraces, gauntlets, a cuirass back and breastplate with a fauld, tassets and a culet, a mail skirt, cuisses, poleyns, greaves, and sabatons. While it looks heavy, a full plate armour set could be as light as only 20 kg 45 pounds if well made of tempered steel. This is less than the weight of modern combat gear of an infantry soldier usually 25 to 35 kg , and the weight is more evenly distributed. The weight was so well spread over the body that a fit man could run, or jump into his saddle. Modern re-enactment activity has proven it is even possible to swim in armour, though it is difficult. It is possible for a fit and trained man in armour to run after and catch an unarmoured archer, as witnessed in re-enactment combat. The notion that it was necessary to lift a fully armed knight onto his horse with the help of pulleys is a myth originating in Victorian times. Even knights in heavy jousting armour were not winched onto their horses. This type of "sporting" armour was meant only for ceremonial lancing matches and its design was deliberately made extremely thick to protect the wearer from severe accidents, such as the one which caused the death of King Henry II of France. Tournament armour is always

heavier, clumsier and more protective than combat armour. Combat armour is a compromise between protection and mobility, while tournament armour stresses protection on cost of mobility. Plate armour was virtually sword-proof. It also protects the wearer well against spear or pike thrusts and provides decent defence against blunt trauma. The evolution of plate armour also triggered developments in the design of offensive weapons. While this armour was effective against cuts or blows, their weak points could be exploited by long tapered swords or other weapons designed for the purpose, such as poleaxes and halberds. The effect of arrows and bolts is still a point of contention in regards to plate armour. Fluted plate was not only decorations, but also reinforced the plate against bending under slashing or blunt impact. This offsets against the fact that flutes could sometimes catch piercing blows. In armoured techniques taught in the German school of swordsmanship, the attacker concentrates on these "weak spots", resulting in a fighting style very different from unarmored sword-fighting. Because of this weakness most warriors wore a mail shirt haubergeon or hauberk beneath their plate armour or coat-of-plates. Later, full mail shirts were replaced with mail patches, called goussets, sewn onto a gambeson or arming jacket. Further protection for plate armour was the use of small round plates called besagews that covered the armpit area and couters and poleyns with "wings" to protect the inside of the joint. The evolution of the 14th century plate armour also triggered the development of various polearms. They were designed to deliver a strong impact and concentrate energy on a small area and cause damage through the plate. Maces, war hammers and the hammer-heads of pollaxes poleaxes were used to inflict blunt trauma through armour. Tournament Helm made of steel, possibly English, c. 1400, for tournaments fought on foot. Suit of Swiss armour, The jousting armour of Dr. Tobias Capwell Tournament Helm, steel, possibly English, c. 1500, This helm was made for tournaments fought on foot.

4: Arms and Armor – medieval weapons - sword, dagger, knife, axe

Medieval arms and armour. K likes. This page is dedicated to all types of arms and armour from the 10th century to the early 16th century with a.

We stock German gothic suit of armor or chain mail in silver finish or black. Consider replica guns and reproduction non-firing flintlock pistols and replica rifles for your rustic den wall decor needs. We have a large selection of wearable chain mail armor in a silver and black finish. Select from shirts in different sizes to accommodate a variety of body sizes. We keep entire suits of armor as well as various components. Decorative and authentic Japanese Samurai arms and weapons will enhance the look of any room. Add a Scottish claymore sword, crossbows or daggers to create interest or complete your re-enactment ensemble. The Templar Knights and The Black Prince shields on the site are great early medieval period replicas and are great for display or re-enactments. You will find me on many of the pages for this site explaining some of the history behind the swords and armor that we display here. My hope is that it will help you understand why these pieces were created originally and why we feel like this was an important piece to add to our collection. If you are interested in the historical significance of any piece that has caught your fancy, just look for more descriptive text on the various swords, shields and armor pieces and categories on any page. Armor began the first time tensions developed between tribes. Then Man got more creative with his attacks and with his defensive shields. Imagine the shock the first time a sharpened stick was propelled by a rude gut string placed on a young limb or having poison sting you from a sharpened twig or a chiseled rock through a hollow carved wooden tube. Slingshots were developed for hunting small birds and animals but could propel a rock right into the head of a person much, much larger than the one defending with only a tool used for hunting previously. Man existed for thousands of years with these elementary devices that were used very successfully against man and beast to ensure the survival of our species. We refer to this part of our history as the Stone Age. The Bronze Age was a marvel. When we began to approach the metal working eras, here we begin to find the beginnings of what we focus on in this site. But the most fascinating invention was the combining of different metal alloys that made it possible to use it for tools, weaponry and armor. Various metals such as gold, silver and copper were the first metals probably tried in suits of armor but were too soft and malleable for the sharpening edges needed for axes and cutting tools. I can only imagine the first smelters playing with the different metals, combining them to see the different effects that were produced and the delight of finding that tin and copper could make a metal that was hard enough to be tempered into uses beyond their dreams for commonly built sword blades and shields of the period. Early Bronze Helmets Different areas developed their techniques over a period of 5, years, some simply trading for the alloys they needed that were not available in their area, which produced the first trade routes. In any case, through casting, newer and more effective weaponry began to appear along with much better coverings than furs for the warriors. NOW we begin to see real progress with weaponry and armor. Iron wielders were able to cut down with ease the civilizations that still relied on bronze, and in spite of its tendency to rust, iron rapidly replaced bronze as the superior metal for tool, shields and armor. Yet the real progress was made with the advent of steel which was a big advantage in a battle suit of armor. Two very different types of armor and weaponry were developing. One was what we consider Barbarian style. The Hordes- Franks, Vikings and Goths- used this more than the Romans and Greeks whose equipment was refined and advanced. These two styles and populations finally converged around AD. And here we begin our journey through the Medieval age of glory, the pinnacle of armory and hand to hand weaponry, fought in an era when men looked each other in the eye as they battled each other with sword, armor and shield.

5: MEDIEVAL RUSSIAN ARMOR

The Art Institute houses a comprehensive collection of medieval art made in Europe over a period of years, featuring both religious works and objects of daily use in a variety of media—painting, sculpture, luxury metalwork, stained glass, textiles, and manuscript illumination.

Gendarme historical French men-at-arms were, as elsewhere, drawn from the broad class of gentil hommes. Up to the middle of the 14th century, they attended the royal army either in company of their feudal lords or as individuals. In 1302, the first of a series of ordonnances was proclaimed, attempting to regularise the organisation of men-at-arms into units of 25 to 80 combatants. New ordonnances were issued occasionally to either reinforce or reform previous ones. The ordinance of 1302 attempted to create a standing army of 6,000 men-at-arms, although it was unlikely it achieved more than 3,000, in reality. In 1315, a more radical overhaul was attempted. Each lance contained a man-at-arms, a coustillier, three mounted archers and a page. In 1328, the scheme was extended to add another five companies, giving a total of 2,000 men-at-arms. In the first quarter of the century, they varied between a peacetime minimum of 1,000 lances in and a wartime maximum of 15,000. The changes were made both by raising and disbanding whole companies and by varying the number of men in ordonnance companies. In 1382, for example, Francis II reduced the number of lances in each company by 50%. Within a few minutes of combat the lancers had been routed, many being captured and held for ransom. Later history[edit] Louis XIV on his accession to the throne found only eight companies of gendarmes surviving out of an original total of more than one hundred, but after the victory of Fleurus, which had been decided by their courage, he increased their number to sixteen. The four first companies were designated by the names of Gendarmes ecossais, Gendarmes anglais, Gendarmes bourguignons and Gendarmes flamands, from the nationality of the soldiers who had originally composed them, but at that time they consisted entirely of French soldiers and officers. These four companies had a captain-general, who was the king. The fifth company was that of the queen and the others bore the name of the princes who respectively commanded them. This organisation was dissolved in 1675. Its main mission was protecting the roads from highwaymen. Condottieri Men-at-arms formed the core troops of the Italian condottiere companies from the 14th to the 16th century. Although the man-at-arms always remained essentially a mounted soldier, in the 14th century, they often fought on foot, following the example of English mercenaries who, from the second half of the century, commonly fought there. Organisation of these companies was in lanze of three men, initially two fighting men and a page but later a man-at-arms, an armed servant piatto and a page ragazzo. A company would be organised into a number of squadrons. One of these would be the household squadron of the captain, known as the casa, which contained both fighting troops and headquarters staff, such as a marshal, chaplain, chancellors, cooks and servants. The size of squadrons varied but would contain about 25 lanze. These were originally recruited from men-at-arms whose company commander had died or retired and so were known as lanze spezzate or broken lances. A column typically contained eight to ten squadrons.

6: Medieval arm armor for sale | Medieval period arm armor store www.enganchecubano.com

The medieval period in Europe lasted 1,000 years; A lot can change in that period of time and, with warfare being a fact of life, armour saw significant changes.

He carries a chekan in his right hand and is wearing both a myech and nosh on his belt. He carries the typical Varangian kite almond shaped shield. This painting was commissioned by John Sloan and created by Zubov in St. Petersburg. The following are the principal references used to compile this information. Vinklyer, P, von Oruzhiye, St. Petersburg. To return to or access the main page on Russia please go to Xenophon. We now have many photos of the collection of medieval arms and armor in the Kremlin armory museum. And there are a few items of medieval armor in the Artillery Museum in St Petersburg. Here is a new link - to a Spanish company that makes gorgeous edged weapons -many are designed to be replicas of the type of sword that famous warriors would have used. Part III - Illustrations of individuals wearing complete armor. Part IV -Weapons Table - showing usage by century. Historians divide the development of arms and armor in Russia into three periods. The first or "Norman" period from the 9th to the 13th centuries is characterized by the use of the kolchuga - mail shirt - for body armor; the mech - long straight sword - as offensive weapon; theshelm - round, hemispherical iron cap - for helmet; and the long, almond shaped "kite" shield. The second period began in the 13th century with a transition to a more Eastern, Mongol and Tatar-influenced style of weaponry during which sabers, round shields and eastern style body armor appeared in general use. At the beginning of the 17th century the third period saw the gradual introduction of Western influences and the Oriental styles wained slowly. Russians categorize medieval arms and armor as follows: Here is an illustration of a wide variety of arms and armor worn and carried by members of the St. Petersburg, Alexander Nevski Society, now renamed "Druzhina". An extensive list of web sites on all aspects of military history is located in the military history section of the main Xenophon web site. Here we mention several excellent web sites related to arms and armor. Another on medieval weapons is at NetSword a medieval discussion group with extensive links. Another link to swords is at Costume super center <http://www.costumesupercenter.com>: Please leave a note at our guestbook.

7: Man-at-arms - Wikipedia

The aim of Mediaeval Arms and Armour is to produce both quality reproductions of antique arms and armour, and fine custom-made pieces. The photographs on the Mediaeval Arms and Armour pages illustrate some of weapons and equipment available.

Many are sold before we have a chance to list them. Please email us with your exact request we probably have it or can get it. Click image for more details. This Viking era helmet was found in Central Europe at the turn of the century. It has been conserved to museum standards. Viking men generally would take their weapons to their burial with the belief that they would need them for the after life. These type of helmets for hundreds of years were super rare. Open and closes as well as the day they were made. It is currently exhibited in the Germanic National Museum in Nuremberg. This is a near identical Victorian reproduction that fooled even the experts. Please do not confuse this with contemporary imitations made in India. Consisting of a slender blade with strong medial ridge and sharpened tip. Socket decorated with twisted rods and two attached lugs one with broken tip. Hexagonal grommet at socket entrance with a piece missing. The Franks were a group of Germanic speaking people associated with [Read More] Click image for more details. Available now, more information to follow. Made with wood, steel, leather, and fabric. A very elegant addition to any decor or for the collector who does not have the space or budget for the real thing. In the upper third deep notches on both sides with hole decoration. The edges with ornamental engraving, then closely flamed. Straight parry element with parring ring and pommel with inlaid decorative elements made of silver, the edges framed with silver chain. Handle winding supplemented with gold inlay string. Museum quality , Available Now, more info to come. The biggest I have ever had. The locking mechanism works as well as the day it was made. Dimensions 37 x 18 x 17 inches. It was almost certainly made in Bijapur the capital of the Adishahi empire. In very good condition and engraved. A beautiful mace with a deep brown patina. Original finial and bottom cap. Very heavy and large mace probably originally intended for a Calvary officer. By tradition this entire group of maces were obtained in the middle of the 19th century from the Ottoman Turkish Imperial Arsenal in Istanbul. They were among [Read More] Click image for more details. Only one per customer. Mounted on a wooden background that appears 17th or 18th century. I am in the process of identifying the coat of arms. A superb decoration for any armory or office. More Information to follow. Original locking mechanism that works as well as the first day it was made. Recently cleaned and conserved to museum standards. It has the rare small inside compartment. During Victorian times these chests were incorrectly named armada chests under the mistaken impression that they accompanied the Spanish during the "Invincible Armada" of In actuality these type of chests were made in Nuremberg Germany primarily in the s. A great conversation piece. For the collector who wants only the best at a really good price. Very large 42 inches, with original wooden grips. The Grosses Kriegsmesser which translates in German to "Very Large War Knife" is a very rare type of single-edged sword, usually with a curvature on the blade which would qualify it as a saber. Some have a hook or birds beak pommel, others have no pommel at all. This example has no pommel. The Grosses Kriegsmesser is believed to have evolved to western Europe from what is current day Hungary. This uniquely distinguishable type of sword was not [Read More] Goedendags: A Goedendags is a long heavy club with spikes and spear tip. The first reason for the decline of armor was when the Flemish Pikemen soundly defeated the French mounted knights at Courtrai in This defeat altered the concept and strategy of medieval warfare. Here is what happenedâ€ The citizens of Flanders Flemish revolted against French control. The Flemish sieged the castle of Courtrai. In the process, many French were killed. Under the rule of King Philip IV of France and the command of Robert of Artois, the French sent an army of 2, mounted knights noblemen and 5, heavily armed infantry. Too large for a boar spear. Previous owner cataloged it as a Calvary spear tip to be used by a knight when you absolutely had to win by penetrating armor. Imagine a lance with this monster tip coming at you on horseback at 40 miles an hour. I am going to research this a little more but from just looking at it in hand I can tell you without reservation that the exceptional workmanship indicates it must have been made for someone very wealthy like a knight. You have all seen the movies of archers shooting arrows from a

castle slit in a tower at the enemy. How did they hold there arrows so they could be grabbed quickly without interrupting there shooting flow or rhythm? Here is the answer. From a French castle in Northern France. Very good condition for an excavated sword. Type XI has a longer blade than Type X, typically measuring around 37 inches in length. The fuller is narrower in Type XI and the sword typically has a sharp, acute point. Type Xia is a subtype of Type XI, with a shorter, inch blade. The blade was also broader than Type XI, but retained the narrow fuller. Type XIa usually had a pointed tip, and was used one-handed. The Partisan was a multi-functional weapon. While the halberd includes an ax head, the Partisan combines stabbing and slashing functions. The head of the Partisan consists of a short, sharp sword with a relatively wide, pointed tip and tapered, sharpened sides. The Partisan was typically mounted on a inch staff or pole. Partisan developed in the 15th century in France and Italy and were widely used. Unlike some weapons, the Partisan was not closely associated with a particular social class. Unlike some weapons, the Partisan was not [Read More] Click image for more details. Click image for more details Click image for more details. Combination weapons during the Medieval and Renaissance times were rare. This example is only the second one I have had in 35 years. Carefully hidden in the haft of the mace is a secret dagger. All steel with wood over steel covered grip. Maces are blunt weapons with a heavy head mounted on a metal or wood shaft. The mace can have flanges or knobs to increase its potential damage. Maces used on foot were typically 2-feet to 3-feet in total lengths, with longer maces in use by cavalry. These weapons were heavy enough to cause significant damage even to a fighter in full plate armor. Earlier examples of maces were crafted from stone, copper or bronze, but iron gradually became more common. By the 15th century, steel was favored over iron for maces. Flails can be a knightly weapon or in simpler design a farmers tool. This is the best made flail I have ever had. The original owner must have been a very high ranking knight or wealthy person to commission such an amazing piece. This example comes from a group of which I acquired two. Recently cleaned to museum standards. If you want the best this is it. Very good and original example in museum condition. Probably French or perhaps Flemish.

8: Medieval Knight Suits of Armor, Swords and Shields

European warriors of the early Middle Ages used both indigenous forms of military equipment and arms and armor derived from late Roman www.enganchecubano.com of the most widely used types of helmet was the Spangenhelm.

9: Antique Armor | Antique Arms and Armor for Sale | www.enganchecubano.com

Arms & Armor, Inc. has been producing world renowned replicas of Medieval and Renaissance weapons and armor for more than twenty five years.

I Will Dip You in the Sky Nightsongs From Paradise America misunderstood Children in jeopardy Oversight of veterans health care program in Florida Mostly about eating. Three unusual women Helen Keller: A Determined Life (Snapshots: Images of People and Places in History) Urbanization and growth : setting the context The presocratic sophist chapter 2 Technique of the motion picture camera Employment application washington state Php: a beginners guide by vikram vaswani Advances in Transport Processes Physics of baseball British novelists and their styles The little pocket book of happiness Menana of the waterfall Biomolecules notes for neet Bagbucket and Rags (Reading 2000 Storytime) Sharepoint 2010 icon not showing in ument library HarperCollins Atlas of Bible History Live, Laugh and Learn Robertson, John M. / The Redpath Sugar Refinery automatic warehouse at Montreal, by Staff of Canada and Dominion Sugar Co. Purdue owl mla Buns of steel cookbook Trans Fatty Acids The teachings of Karl Marx for boys and girls infiltrates Alabama Marge Frantz 2011 nec code handbook Walking with the bear I cant believe its not oil paint Musical Instruments Stained Glass Coloring Book Roman crazy alice clayton Kvy 2017 syllabus App.D. State by state compensation laws Spain and the Mediterranean Not showing in ibooks Styles in singing, by E. Johnson. Spheres of Possibility