

1: Knight In Armor Stock Photos. Royalty Free Knight In Armor Images

Nights with Armour has 4 ratings and 1 review. Adrienne said: The author writes poems which may or may not make people laugh, but I believe that some thi.

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 , for tournaments fought on foot. Suit of Swiss armour, The jousting armour of Dr. Tobias Capwell Tournament Helm, steel, possibly English, c , This helm was made for tournaments fought on foot.

2: Full Suits of Armour, Suit of Armor and Knights Armour from Dark Knight Armoury

*Nights with Armour: Lighthearted Light Verse [Richard Armour, Leo Hershfield] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. humorous poetry.*

Etymology[edit] The word knight, from Old English cniht "boy" or "servant" , [6] is a cognate of the German word Knecht "servant, bondsman, vassal". Swithun describes a mounted retainer as a cniht. While cnihtas might have fought alongside their lords, their role as household servants features more prominently in the Anglo-Saxon texts. In several Anglo-Saxon wills cnihtas are left either money or lands. The verb "to knight" to make someone a knight appears around ; and, from the same time, the word "kighthood" shifted from "adolescence" to "rank or dignity of a knight". An Equestrian Latin , from eques "horseman", from equus "horse" [10] was a member of the second highest social class in the Roman Republic and early Roman Empire. This class is often translated as "knight"; the medieval knight, however, was called miles in Latin which in classical Latin meant "soldier", normally infantry. Italian cavaliere, Spanish caballero, French chevalier whence chivalry , Portuguese cavaleiro, and Romanian cavalier. German Ritter, and Dutch and Scandinavian ridder. Bucellarius In ancient Rome there was a knightly class Ordo Equestris order of mounted nobles. Some portions of the armies of Germanic peoples who occupied Europe from the 3rd century AD onward had been mounted, and some armies, such as those of the Ostrogoths , were mainly cavalry. When the armies of the Frankish ruler Charles Martel defeated the Umayyad Arab invasion at the Battle of Tours in , the Frankish forces were still largely infantry armies, with elites riding to battle but dismounting to fight. Carolingian age[edit] In the Early Medieval period any well-equipped horseman could be described as a knight, or miles in Latin. At about this time the Franks increasingly remained on horseback to fight on the battlefield as true cavalry rather than mounted infantry, with the discovery of the stirrup , and would continue to do so for centuries afterwards. The older Carolingian ceremony of presenting a young man with weapons influenced the emergence of knighthood ceremonies, in which a noble would be ritually given weapons and declared to be a knight, usually amid some festivities. The rank of knight developed in the 12th century from the mounted warriors of the 10th and 11th centuries. The period of chaos in the 9th and 10th centuries, between the fall of the Carolingian central authority and the rise of separate Western and Eastern Frankish kingdoms later to become France and Germany respectively only entrenched this newly landed warrior class. This was because governing power and defense against Viking , Magyar and Saracen attack became an essentially local affair which revolved around these new hereditary local lords and their demesnes. In the course of the 12th century knighthood became a social rank, with a distinction being made between milites gregarii non-noble cavalrymen and milites nobiles true knights. Although any medieval knight going to war would automatically serve as a man-at-arms, not all men-at-arms were knights. The first military orders of knighthood were those of the Knights Hospitallers and of the Holy Sepulchre , both founded at the First Crusade of , followed by the Order of Saint Lazarus , Knights Templars and the Teutonic Knights At the time of their foundation, these were intended as monastic orders , whose members would act as simple soldiers protecting pilgrims. It was only over the following century, with the successful conquest of the Holy Land and the rise of the crusader states , that these orders became powerful and prestigious. The great European legends of warriors such as the paladins , the Matter of France and the Matter of Britain popularized the notion of chivalry among the warrior class. The higher nobles grant the vassals their portions of land fiefs in return for their loyalty, protection, and service. The nobles also provided their knights with necessities, such as lodging, food, armour, weapons, horses, and money. Vassals and lords could maintain any number of knights, although knights with more military experience were those most sought after. Thus, all petty nobles intending to become prosperous knights needed a great deal of military experience. Page[edit] A knight had to be born of nobility – typically sons of knights or lords. Children of the nobility were cared for by noble foster-mothers in castles until they reached age seven. They were placed on an early training regime of hunting with huntsmen and falconers , and academic studies with priests or chaplains. Pages then become assistants to older knights in battle, carrying and cleaning armour, taking care of the horses, and packing the baggage. They

would accompany the knights on expeditions, even into foreign lands. Older pages were instructed by knights in swordsmanship , equestrianism , chivalry, warfare, and combat but using wooden swords and spears. Squire[edit] When the boy turned 15, he became a squire. During this time the squires continued training in combat and were allowed to own armour rather than borrowing it. All of these were even performed while wearing armour. Accolade The accolade or knighting ceremony was usually held during one of the great feasts or holidays, like Christmas or Easter , and sometimes at the wedding of a noble or royal. The knighting ceremony usually involved a ritual bath on the eve of the ceremony and a prayer vigil during the night. On the day of the ceremony, the would-be knight would swear an oath and the master of the ceremony would dub the new knight on the shoulders with a sword. Chivalric code[edit] The miles Christianus allegory mid 13th century , showing a knight armed with virtues and facing the vices in mortal combat. The parts of his armour are identified with Christian virtues, thus correlating essential military equipment with the religious values of chivalry: Chivalry Knights were expected, above all, to fight bravely and to display military professionalism and courtesy. When knights were taken as prisoners of war, they were customarily held for ransom in somewhat comfortable surroundings. This same standard of conduct did not apply to non-knights archers, peasants, foot-soldiers, etc. During the Middle Ages, this grew from simple military professionalism into a social code including the values of gentility, nobility and treating others reasonably. Chivalry and religion were mutually influenced during the period of the Crusades. The early Crusades helped to clarify the moral code of chivalry as it related to religion. As a result, Christian armies began to devote their efforts to sacred purposes. As time passed, clergy instituted religious vows which required knights to use their weapons chiefly for the protection of the weak and defenseless, especially women and orphans, and of churches.

3: Nights with Armour: Lighthearted Light Verse: Richard Armour, Leo Hershfield: www.enganchecubano.com

Nights With Armour by Richard Willard Armour, September 12, , Kessinger Publishing, LLC edition, Paperback in English.

German so-called Maximilian armour of the early 16th century is a style using heavy fluting and some decorative etching, as opposed to the plainer finish on 15th-century white armour. The shapes include influence from Italian styles. This era also saw the use of closed helms, as opposed to the 15th-century-style sallets and barbutes. Made by Eliseus Libaerts and Etienne Delaune. As firearms became better and more common on the battlefield the utility of full armour gradually declined, and full suits became restricted to those made for jousting which continued to develop. The decoration of fine armour greatly increased in the period, using a whole range of techniques, and further greatly increasing the cost. Elaborately decorated plate armour for royalty and the very wealthy was being produced. Highly decorated armour is often called parade armour, a somewhat misleading term as such armour might well be worn on active military service. Steel plate armour for Henry II of France made in is covered with meticulous embossing, which has been subjected to blueing, silvering and gilding. Daniel Hopfer was an etcher of armour by training, who developed etching as a form of printmaking. Other artists such as Hans Holbein the Younger produced designs for armour. The Milanese armourer Filippo Negroli , from a leading dynasty of armourers, was the most famous modeller of figurative relief decoration on armour. This mass-produced armour was often heavier and made of lower quality metal than fine armour for commanders. The medieval joust has its origins in the military tactics of heavy cavalry during the High Middle Ages. These became obsolete during the 14th century, and since the 15th century, jousting had become a sport hastilude without direct relevance to warfare. During the s, emperor Maximilian I invested a great deal of effort in perfecting the sport, for which he received his nickname of "The Last Knight". Rennen and Stechen were two sportive forms of the joust developed during the 15th century and practiced throughout the 16th century. The armours used for these two respective styles of the joust were known as Rennzeug and Stechzeug, respectively. The Stechzeug in particular developed into extremely heavy armour which completely inhibited the movement of the rider, in its latest forms resembling an armour-shaped cabin integrated into the horse armour more than a functional suit of armour. By contrast the Rennen was a type of joust with lighter contact. The specialised Rennzeug was developed on the request of Maximilian, who desired a return to a more agile form of joust compared to the heavily armoured "full contact" Stechen. In the Rennzeug, the shield was attached to the armour with a mechanism of springs and would detach itself upon contact. Stechzeug; note that the parts protecting the lower body and the legs were incorporated as part of the horse armour not shown. Rennzeug Armour designed for the Kolbenturnier, dated to the s. Early Modern period[edit] Further information: Cuirass and Muniton armour Savoyard muniton armour, c. The infantry armour of the 16th century developed into the Savoyard type of three-quarters armour by 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 inexpensive muskets. French cuirassier armour The development of powerful rifled firearms 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 beginning of the 18th century, only field marshals , commanders and royalty remained in full armour on the battlefield, more as a sign of rank than for practical considerations. It remained fashionable for monarchs to be portrayed in armour during the first half of the 18th century late Baroque period , but even this tradition became obsolete. Body armour remained in use with cuirassiers throughout the 19th century and into the early phase of World War I. The cuirass represents the final stage of the tradition of plate armour descended from the late medieval period. Meanwhile, makeshift steel armour against shrapnel and early forms of ballistic vests began to be developed from the mid 19th century. Japanese armour A Japanese 16th century suit of plate armour with a western-style cuirass In Kofun period Japan,

during the 4th and 5th centuries, very advanced iron plate cuirasses called tanko and helmets were made. In , the Portuguese brought matchlock firearms tanegashima to Japan.

4: Suit of Armor | eBay

*Nights with Armour: Lighthearted Light Verse [Richard Armour, Leo Hershfield] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a new release of the original edition.*

Some weapons were more effective when charging on a horse like the lance , while others were better for hand to hand combat like the sword. Lance - The lance was a long wooden pole with a metal tip and hand guards. Because the lance was so long, the knight could attack from his horse. This gave the knight a serious advantage against foot soldiers. The lance could also be used to knock enemy knights off of their horses. Sword - The sword was the preferred weapon once the knight had dismounted or if his lance was broken during battle. Some knights preferred a one-handed sword and a shield, while others preferred a larger two-handed sword. Mace - The mace was a club with a big steel head. These weapons were designed to crush an enemy. Longbow - Many knights considered the longbow to be a cowardly weapon. However, the longbow became a major part of winning battles in the Middle Ages. The longbow could attack from a distance or a castle wall. This horse was trained for battle. A good war horse could mean the difference between life and death for a knight. The horse also wore armor for protection including metal plates to cover its neck, head, and sides. Siege Weapons Knights also had to know how to use siege weapons. These were special weapons used to capture castles. Belfry - The belfry was a tall rolling tower that would allow soldiers to safely approach the castle walls. Once they reached the castle, they would exit the tower onto the top of the walls. Catapult - A catapult could throw huge boulders onto the walls of the castle. These boulders could break down the walls and destroy buildings inside the castle. Battering ram - The battering ram was a huge heavy log used to smash down the gates of the castle. It took skill to ride a horse and fight with such heavy armor on. A plate mail armor suit was sometimes known as a harness. Sometimes war horses were fitted with iron horse shoes which could be used as weapons against foot soldiers. Some two-handed swords were well over five feet long. Activities Take a ten question quiz about this page. Listen to a recorded reading of this page: Your browser does not support the audio element. More subjects on the Middle Ages:

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On the wall, there are multiple classes of brothers: Builders, cooks, maesters and assistants. This kind of brothers is not deemed fit to train for arms, and most of the cases, the masters in arms 2-Soldiers: This is the most common type of brothers on the wall, they are trained to wield a sword and perhaps use a bow and arrow. Their day to day tasks are to mount gards on the wall and engage enemy in defense of the wall. Every man in the Watch walks the wall, and all are expected to bare steel in its defense, but the rangers are the true fighting men of the Watch I: These are the gifted unfortunate, that have joined the wall for one reason or another. Rangers often dwell behind the wall, and seldom on it. They are generally good trackers and stealth masters. They know very well their way in the land of the far north. Qhorin Halfhand and Benjen Stark are very known rangers. Regarding the armour now that is the core of your question. I am not taking into consideration the latest events on the wall were resources were scarce and everybody engaged in battle. Recruits of the Watch wear often roughspun black I: However, they prefer boiled leather to any other protection. The main reason behind that is that steel is cold, and gets colder with the cold of the north, can even cause problems during long watches. Well this category even though it seems to be the most danger exposed one, is the least worried about protection, for several reasons. If they go detected on their reckon missions, no kind of armour would save them. So they prefer skin. Rangers often share skins for warmth III: Oh, and of course, all these categories have cloaks of course, black washed out cloaks. And before I end my answer which cannot really be considered as answer for lack of details about the question I have to add that in order to answer this question properly, we need to study the armour of the free folks. Some have bones for armour, some boiled leather, and whatever armour the brothers of the watch use, is either stolen from free folks it goes the other way around also either inspired by them. After all, a seasoned brother of the night watch, is very similar to any one of the free folk, I guess the circumstances change a person. I heavily relied in this answer on this excellent website.

6: Knight - Wikipedia

Night Armour is a Australia's affordable solution to high performance LED Lighting for your vehicle. Featuring the latest technology and manufacturing methods, Night Armour is built and designed to outshine and outlast any other offering available.

7: One Night with Armor Stands Map For Minecraft , | PC Java Mods & Addons

under armour is a national youth flag football league for kids in 1st-8th grade, with the emphasis on promoting a competitive, confidence building, non-contact experience for both boys and girls of all skill levels.

8: Armor - Official Portal Knights Wiki

History >> Middle Ages for Kids The most valuable items to a knight were his armor, weapons, and his war horse. These three items were very expensive, meaning that only the wealthy could afford to be knights.

9: Nights with Armour: Lighthearted Light Verse by Richard Armour

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