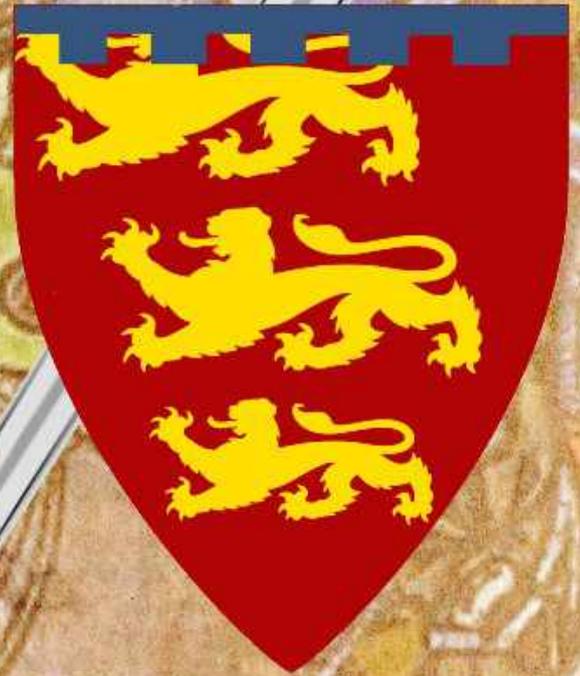


Battle of Evesham

1265



Male Equipment & Accoutrements Guide

Civilian & Military
version 1.0

Contents

<u>Introduction...</u>	<u>Ranged Weaponry...</u>
<u>Battlefield Conduct...</u>	<u>Self Bows...</u>
<u>General Authenticity...</u>	<u>Crossbows...</u>
<u>Banned Items...</u>	<u>Shield Types</u>
<u>This Guide...</u>	<u>Buckler...</u>
<u>Military Impressions...</u>	<u>Round-top Kite...</u>
<u>Archer...</u>	<u>Flat-top Kite...</u>
<u>Feudal Levy...</u>	<u>Transitional 'Heater'...</u>
<u>Professional Troop...</u>	<u>High Medieval Armour...</u>
<u>Impressions...</u>	<u>Armour Types...</u>
<u>Feudal Retainer...</u>	<u>Maille Shirts...</u>
<u>Magnate...</u>	<u>Byrnie...</u>
<u>Impressions...</u>	<u>Haubergeon...</u>
<u>High Medieval Clothing...</u>	<u>Hauberk...</u>
<u>Cloth Kit...</u>	<u>Maille Coif...</u>
<u>Tunics...</u>	<u>Maille Chausses...</u>
<u>Under Tunics...</u>	<u>Gambeson...</u>
<u>Braes...</u>	<u>Perpunt...</u>
<u>Hosen...</u>	<u>Cuisses...</u>
<u>Footwear...</u>	<u>Arming Cap...</u>
<u>Belts & Fittings...</u>	<u>Coat of Plates...</u>
<u>High Medieval Weaponry...</u>	<u>Aillettes...</u>
<u>Bladed Weaponry...</u>	<u>Surcoat...</u>
<u>Long Knife...</u>	<u>Heraldic Surcoat...</u>
<u>Basilard...</u>	<u>Helm Types...</u>
<u>Dagger...</u>	<u>Open-faced Helms...</u>
<u>Proto-Falchion...</u>	<u>Nasal Helms...</u>
<u>Infantry Sword...</u>	<u>Cervelliere...</u>
<u>Cavalry Sword...</u>	<u>Kettle Helms...</u>
<u>Sword of War...</u>	<u>Faceplate Helms...</u>
<u>Faussart...</u>	<u>Enclosed Helms...</u>
<u>Batwing Cleaver...</u>	<u>Great Helms...</u>
<u>Weapon Point Profiles...</u>	<u>Painted Helms...</u>
<u>Hafted Weaponry...</u>	<u>Resources...</u>
<u>War Club...</u>	<u>Page 1...</u>
<u>Mace...</u>	<u>Page 2...</u>
<u>War Axe...</u>	<u>Page 3...</u>
<u>Long Axe...</u>	<u>Page 4...</u>
<u>Lance...</u>	<u>Page 5...</u>
<u>Cavalry Lance...</u>	
<u>Glaive...</u>	
<u>Bill Hook...</u>	

Introduction

On the 4th of August 1265, one of the most important, crucial and influential battles in 13th century England took place. This would be a battle destined to be lost, fought hard against a much superior and furious enemy that had previously proclaimed no further quarter would be given. This was the Battle of Evesham.

Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester and Brother In-law to King Henry III, led the rebellious Baronial forces of 5,000 men into battle against the Royalist force of 10,000 led by the young Lord Edward, in his father's stead the King. It was a massacre, with less than 1,000 men surviving within the Baronial force and it spelled an end to chivalry and honour upon the battlefield.

Following on from last year, the kit guide has been updated to a more detailed format which, now includes a small number of prohibited or advised against items. These banned items were based on many observations at Evesham, resulting in a consensus decision, made through several discussions by a number of senior participants in the event.

This guide will be an evolving document and this document replaces last year's briefer version, as more time and effort has been taken to get it correct, accurate and easy to follow as possible. The aim and reasoning behind the in-depth detail of this guide being that, very few modifications will be required in the future, with the exception of version updates to improve information and add it also. If you do have any queries please refer to us, However, if it is one that is regarding a potential piece of kit to add, please supply evidence at least 3 pieces of evidence.

Like in previous years at the event, the festival's re-enactment coordinator Howard Giles, would like to make sure that the Authenticity and Training Officers within each society attending, endeavours to both adhere and enforce the military equipment and impression information found within this guide to their society, as much as possible. It is our hope that this guide will not be an issue to follow and that everyone, regardless, will enjoy the upcoming event for the year.

Battlefield Conduct

All participants on the field **MUST** be over 18 years old, no exceptions will be made.

By going onto the field, you accept that the individuals appointed by the organisers are there to conduct the battles in a safe manner. Therefore if one of these appointed individuals gives you or your unit an instruction, it must be carried out. Individuals are responsible for their own conduct and incidents of stamping etc will not be permitted and may result in the individual being banned, potentially permanently.

It is intended in 2020 and for the future to voluntarily ID newish combatants/fighters, this is to allow them to participate but to give others an awareness of their potential limitations.

The only non-combatants on the field are water carriers. All Banner/Standard Bearers for example, should and must be armoured in accordance with this guide, as well as being capable of defending themselves. Although, please note that direct attacks on Banner/Standard Bearers are **NOT** permitted at this event.

Due to the tempo of which the battle is conducted, helmets and hand protection for combatants are mandatory and it is strongly suggested that all fighters wear the minimum acceptable body armour found within this guide.

In addition, the following is not permitted, regarding armour:

- Maille is not to be worn without a Gambeson beneath.
- Surcoats are to be worn by the appropriate impressions only (i.e Category 1 Feudal Retainers and above wearing full Maille armour). It is **NOT** permitted to wear a Surcoat over just a Gambeson or Tunics.
- Non-Steel Maille armour, such as Aluminium, is prohibited from being worn on the field at all.

General Authenticity

As of 2020, we wish the event to be more historically accurate regarding to the arms, armour and various other kit. The events timeline is 1265, during the Second Baron's Rebellion, therefore the kit worn should reflect this and impressions should be built upon by the information within this guide, created to mirror those in period as accurately as possible.

Ban List

Because of the authenticity and safety regulations, we have decided to introduce a ban list from this point onwards. Failure to follow this guide, deliberately, will result in not being permitted to participate on the battlefield or at the event entirely.

At no point should any sharp weaponry, of any kind, is to be carried on the battlefield under any circumstances. Weapons must be checked by Group/Society Leaders or their Authenticity and Training Officers and a random weapons check may take place during the muster before going upon the battlefield.

No Spurs are to be worn on the field, if they are seen being worn the participant risks a battlefield ban.

All Helmets must adhere to this guide, found on page 36 onwards. If you are unsure if your Helm is acceptable, please do not fail to ask the appropriate appointed individual. Helms that are found in period but historically later in the 13th century (1265-1300), will not be permitted at the event. For example, Helms such as Sugarloaves and Klappvisors, will not be permitted.

Under no circumstances must a Maille Coif be worn without the appropriate approved helms. As a minimum requirement, a Cervelliere/Secret Helm must be worn beneath or over the maille coif.

Clothing and Cloth Kit must be manufactured from appropriate period and approved fabrics, such as Linen, Wool, Cotton and Silk which are all listed within their appropriate sections within this guide. Whilst machine embroidery is currently acceptable at the event, items such as printed Surcoats/Heraldic Surcoats and other forms of Cloth Kit are prohibited from being used. Individuals wearing such items will be asked to remove said items.

All of the Tents pitched at the event must be modelled on a period example. If in doubt, please submit a photograph to the organisers as we do not wish to be in the position of asking somebody to remove a tent at the event.

All Ranged Weaponry, including Bows and Crossbows are not to exceed the listed draw weights, which are 35lbs (maximum) for Bows and 45lbs (maximum) for Crossbows.

Please find more items and kit in the table on the next page, failure to follow this guide, deliberately, as stated previous, will result in not being permitted to participate on the battlefield or at the event entirely.

Item Type	Banned Item
HELMS	Spangen Helms (Nasal & Open-faced)
	St Wenceslas Helms
	King Harold Helms (Wenceslas Variant)
	Sugarloaf Helms
	Visored Bascinet/Helms (Klappvisor, Hounskull, etc)
	Bascinet/Bassinet
	Tilting Helms
	Sallet
PLATE ARMOUR	Pauldrons (Metal or Leather)
	Rerebraces (Metal or Leather)
	Couters (Metal or Leather)
	Vambraces (Metal or Leather)
	Poleyns (Metal or Leather)
	Schynbalds/Gutter Greaves (Metal or Leather)
	Sabatons (Metal or Leather)
	Jack of Plates
	Gorgetts (Metal or Leather)
	Klivanion/Lamellar Armour (Metal or Leather)
	Brigandine (14th & 15th century)
	Bevors (Metal or Leather)
MAILLE ARMOUR	Aluminium Maille
	Zinc Coated Maille
	Maille Collars
OTHER	Spurs (Of Any Kind)
	Printed Heraldic Surcoats
	Metal Ring Weapon Frogs
	Weapon Baldrics
	Cloaks Worn with Armour

Item Type	Banned Item
OTHER	Speed Flights - Arrows
	Ankle Length Under Tunics worn with Surcoats.
	Giant Wooden Crosses worn by Feudal Retainers and Magnates.

This Guide

This guide will cover a significant amount of detail regarding the military arms and armour potentially used by the many men who fought and died during the Battle of Evesham and within the time period. Extensive research has and shall continue to go into the production of the content within this peer reviewed guide, based on the knowledge and research of a handful of re-enactors and historians, that they are aware of. This is by no means an exhaustive and complete resource but instead, has been produced and created as a guideline for improving the impressions presented at the event, to ensure historical accuracy.

The information found within this guide has been interpreted from a wide range of different sources, including Miniatures, Frescoes, Statues, Reliquaries, Effigies, Manuscripts, Texts, Armourials, Archaeological finds, Aquamaniles, Brasses, Stained Glasses, Altars, Reliefs, Wax Seals and so on.

Hopefully, this should provide both in-depth and basic information which should be simple to follow. The tables found within are most important to both adhere to and quite easy to read through, with each section being colour coordinated to show the suitability of each piece of equipment and their suitable specific impression. This are not permitted to be mixed and matched.

All three colours are detailed as follows:

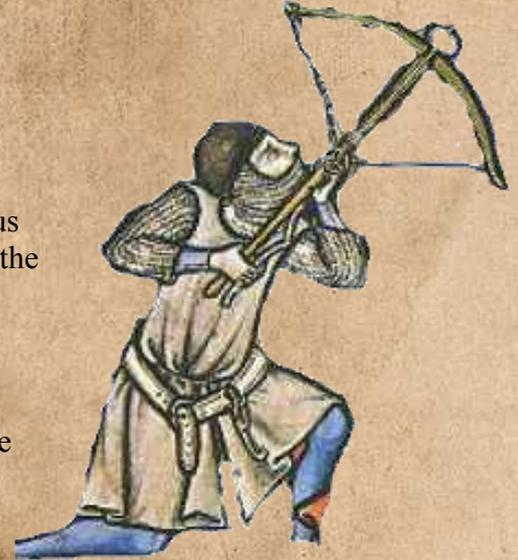
	IDEAL	Worn only by the specific and associated impression.
	ACCEPTABLE	Not ideal but acceptable for use by a very specific impression.
	UNACCEPTABLE	Cannot and shouldn't be worn by the specific impression.

Military Impressions

High Medieval armies, just like the rest of feudal society, was separated into many different classes and ranks, some of which held a military obligation to not only fight when called upon, but to be equipped appropriately, some even choosing to fight as a lifestyle. Regardless though, approximately 15,000 men fought at Evesham and the impressions we wish to represent are as follows...

Archers

In the medieval army, ranged troops would have been made up of various different classes, from feudal levies to professional troops, being led by the latter who were captains. In battle, these men would have not only used their bows and crossbows, but they would have been also prepared for close quarters combat. For the sake of this guide and the event, we have made this a specific impression for those that would prefer to do ranged combat, with the possibility of doing melees combat as well, if they have been trained to do so by their society training and combat officer(s).



Feudal Levy

This particular class is described in documents from the time period, such as the Assize of Arms (1181 & 1252), of being made up of 'Free Laymen' and 'Burgesses', individuals that were required to be appropriately equipped for war and holding a military obligation to answer their liege's call to war. These levies and militia were, in many cases, used to simply bolster an army with numbers rather than using them for their fighting ability, unlike professional troops. For the event, participants wishing to portray this impression should wear minimal armour and weapon that are both basic but, also available for the impression's social class.



Professional Troops

As the names suggests, these were incredibly well trained in the art of warfare and had experience, so much so they could sell their services to a feudal retainer or magnate to take them into their employ for regular pay. Today, we would give these men the title of 'Mercenaries' however, unlike the modern use of the term, these men were incredibly loyal to their employer. This particular class varied greatly in their experience, with some individuals being of lower status and relying upon their employer to arm and equip them. However, higher status troops such as Sergeants were not only highly experienced in warfare, but were also able to equip and arm themselves, being expected to lead men on the battlefield and act as cavalry also. They were still lower status than even the poorest feudal retainers. For the event, participants wishing to portray these impressions should follow the guide and equip themselves as indicated.



Ideal Kit Impressions

(Archers, Feudal Levy & Professional Troop)

Below, within the following table you will see what is listed for the most ideal impressions for the following military impressions. Ideally, this should be followed incredibly closely for the most accurate representation of Archers, Levies and Professional/Mercenary Troops from the time period. It must be stated that this is as accurate as to our knowledge regarding the evidence of the time, that we know of.

For the sake of this guide, we are listing the following clothing items as well, even though they are not listed within this particular guide to the Battle of Evesham event.

	Head	Body	Legs	Weapons	Shield
Archer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-Faced/Nasal/Kettle Helm • Arming Cap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leather Gloves • Gambeson • Under Tunic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Braes • Hosen • Ankle Boots/Turn Shoes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self Bow/Crossbow, • Long Knife • War-Axe • Arrows/Bolts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buckler
Feudal Levy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-Faced/Nasal/Kettle Helm • Arming Cap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Padded Mittens/Leather Gloves • Gambeson • Under Tunic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Braes • Hosen, • Ankle Boots/Turn Shoes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lance/Cavalry Lance, • Long Knife, • War Club (One-Handed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat-top Kite Shield
Professional Troop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-Faced/Nasal/Kettle Helm • Maille Coif (Integrated or separate) • Arming Cap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maille Byrnie/Haubergeon • Padded Mittens/Leather Gloves • Gambeson • Under Tunic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Braes • Hosen • Ankle Boots/Turn Shoes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-Axe/Glaive/Lance/Cavalry Lance • Sword/Proto-Falchion • War Club/Basilard • Crossbow • Bolts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat-top Kite Shield

Feudal Retainers

Trained from an early age, these men were the warrior elite of their time, being proficient in a majority of martial skills from mounted to dismounted combat, as well as naval to siege warfare. Like most of the society at the time though, these nobles (often called 'Miles Nobiles' - 'Noble Soldiers') were divided into various ranks from Squires, Bachelors (Poor Knights), Landed Knights and Lords. For others, war was either an obligation or a way to get by in life, for the nobility though, this was more than a military obligation, it was a lifestyle choice.

Due to variations in wealth, this particular impression shall be split into two categories to help define the ideal equipment for them:

Landed Knights & Lords (Category 1)

Those who are wishing to portraying this impression as the event, they are permitted to wear the appropriate armour for the impression, a surcoat (coloured differently to their heraldry, unless a historical figure) and be able to use their own heraldry, which must be historically accurate (not necessarily from an historical figure).

Squires & Bachelors (Category 2)

Participants portraying these impressions may wear, up to, the same level of armour that Category 1 nobility, with the exception of Category 1 specific equipment. They are however, not permitted to wear a surcoat and are recommended to use the heraldry of their liege/society to represent that they are serving within a household retinue.



Magnates

Barons and Earls were some of the highest classes of nobility in England at the time, trained no differently to the feudal retainers but could afford the most up-to-date weaponry and armour from the time. They were also able to raise a significant number of troops to the battlefield. They were not only major land and regional holders, making them incredibly wealthy and influential individuals but they were answerable only to each other and, the crown itself.

This impression for the event, they are fixed solely to historical figures only, individuals that actually took part in the Battle of Evesham. Like the information within this guide dictates, they should be wearing kit that is ideal for their rank.

For those wishing to portray a Magnate impression, please to your society representative who, in turn shall speak to a festival coordinator to approve the impression. This is to ensure participants do not represent a figure who is already being represented.



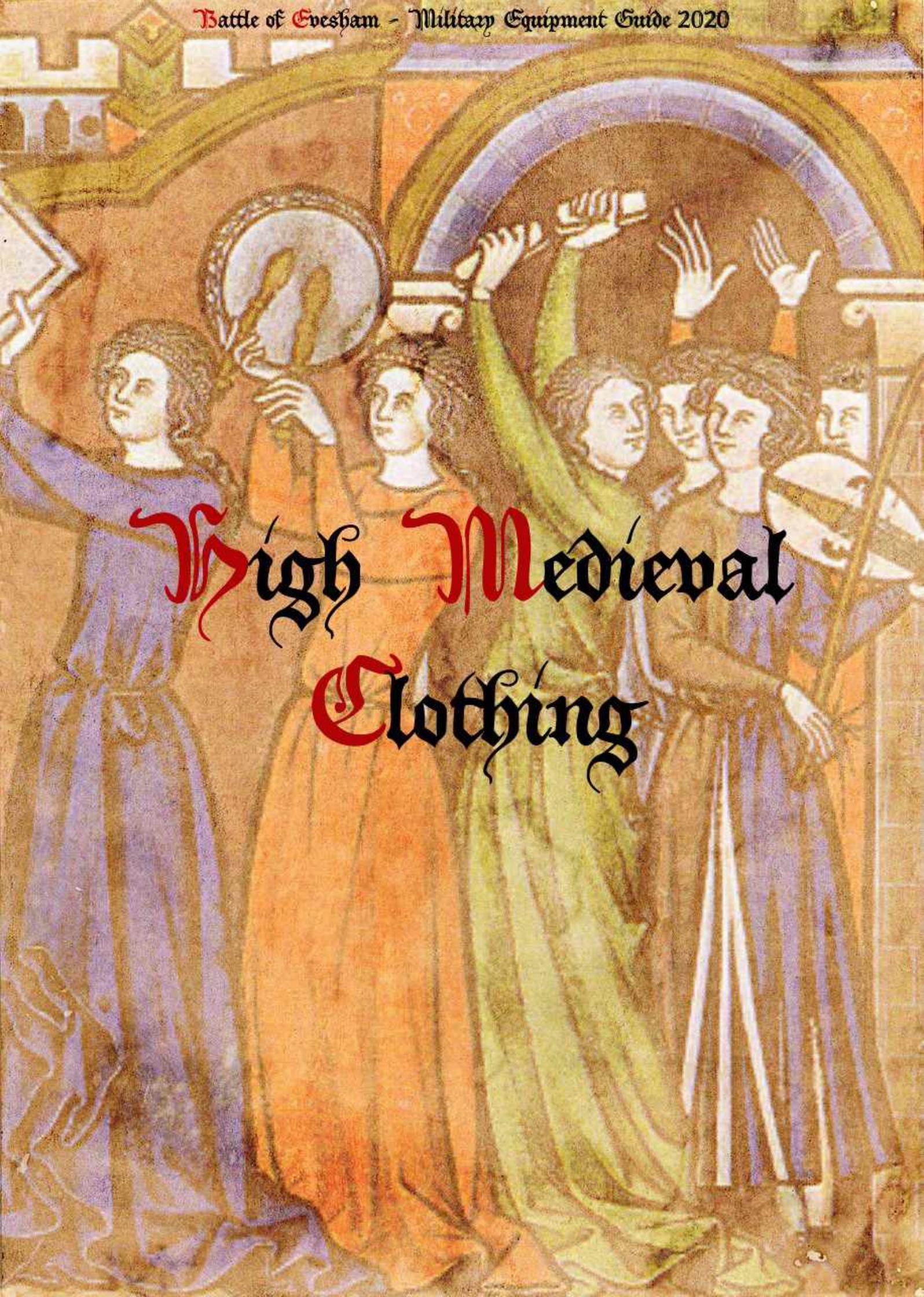
Ideal Kit Impressions

(Feudal Retainers & Magnates)

Below, within the following table you will see what is listed for the most ideal impressions for the following military impressions. Ideally, this should be followed incredibly closely for the most accurate representation of Feudal Retainers (Squires, Bachelers, Landed Knights and Lords) and Magnates from the time period. It must be stated that this is as accurate as to our knowledge regarding the evidence of the time, that we know of.

For the sake of this guide, we are listing the following clothing items as well, even though they are not listed within this particular guide to the Battle of Evesham event.

	Head	Body	Legs	Weapons	Shield
Feudal Retainer Category 2 - Squires & Bachelers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-Faced/ Nasal/Kettle Helm • Maille Coif (integrated or separate) • Arming Cap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maille Haubergeon • Maille Mittens • Gambeson • Under Tunic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maille Chausses, • Braes • Hosen, • Ankle Boots/ Turn Shoes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lance/Cavalry Lance • OR Batwing Cleaver, • Sword • Basilard/Mace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat-top Kite Shield
Feudal Retainer Category 1 - Knights & Lords	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kettle/Great Helm • Cervelliere (alone or under Great Helm) • Maille Coif (integrated or separate) • Arming Cap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maille Hauberk • Surcoat Or Coat of Plates (without a Surcoat) • Maille Mittens • Gambeson • Under Tunic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maille Chausses, • Padded Cuisses, • Braes • Hosen, • Ankle Boots/ Turn Shoes, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lance/Cavalry Lance, • OR Faussart/ Sword of War • Sword • Dagger/Mace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transi- tional Heater
Magnates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kettle/Great Helm • Cervelliere (alone or under Great Helm) • Maille Coif (integrated or separate) • Arming Cap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maille Hauberk • Heraldic Surcoat Or Coat of Plates (without a Surcoat) • Maille Mittens • Aillettes • Gambeson • Under Tunic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maille Chausses, • Padded Cuisses, • Braes • Hosen, • Ankle Boots/ Turn Shoes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lance/Cavalry Lance • OR Sword of War • Sword • Mace/Dagger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transi- tional Heater



High Medieval Clothing

Cloth Kit

Clothing Item	Archer	Feudal Levy	Professional Troop	Feudal Retainer	Magnate
Over Tunic (Civilian)	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange
Under Tunic (Natural)	Green	Green	Orange	Red	Red
Under Tunic (Bleached)	Red	Red	Green	Category 2	Red
Under Tunic (Dyed)	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green
Braes	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Hosen	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Leather Belt (Simple)	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Orange
Leather Belt (Ornate)	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green
Turn Shoes	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Ankle Boots	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Calf Boots (Civilian)	Red	Red	Red	Category 1	Green

Clothing Requirements:

All individuals, regardless of their impression portrayal should be wearing basic period cloth kit both whilst on the Living History Encampment and upon the Battlefield (under their armour). In any case, all clothing must be made out of a suitable, historically accurate materials such as Linen, Wool and Silk with suitable and noticeable weaves. All period clothing, regardless of what it is should be hemmed by hand and must not feature any obvious machine sewing unless it is hidden. When hemming, stick to the rule of using Linen Thread for Linen Items and Wool Thread for Wool Items.

For footwear, no rubber treads/soles or boots should be worn at all during the event either on the battlefield or encampment. Neither should modern footwear be worn with fabric sewn over the top to hide them, anyone seen performing such will be prevented from participating unless they can find alternative footwear.

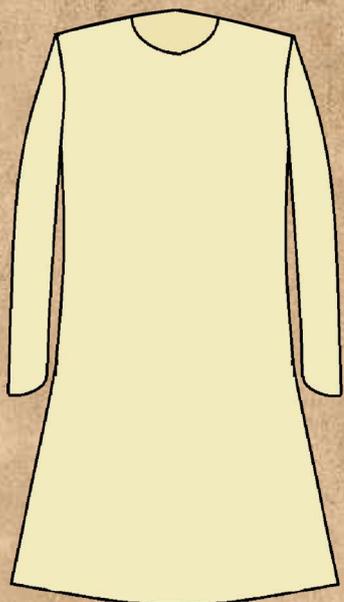
Regarding adornments and accessories such as Pendants, the materials used for the item should reflect that of your impression's social status. For those portraying Archers and Feudal Levy, the material used for Cross Pendants should ideally be Bone, Stone or Wood. Whereas those portraying Professional Troops and Category 2 Feudal Retainers should be wearing crosses made of lesser Metals (Pewter, Bronze or Brass). And finally those portraying Category 1 Feudal Retainers and Magnates, materials would be a lot more lavish being Silver, Gold with period Precious and Semi-precious Stones adorning them. Of course, substitutes for Gold and Silver is acceptable

Over Tunic

This particular Civilian garment was available in several designs and remarkably, some High Medieval archaeological examples have survived, the Moselund Wool Tunic dated to 1050-1150, being one perfect example. These typically would have been made out of Wool of varying quality (depending on the social status of the wearer), thick Linen or in some extreme cases, Silk.

For the event, we are focusing upon 2 particular types, simple Tunics (fig.1) and Riding Tunics (fig.2). The former featuring no split, designed more for lower status impressions or members of society who didn't ride/weren't planning on riding. The latter would have featured a split down the centre, front and back, much like a surcoat which was more suited for individuals in society who rode. You may also have a split along the left hand side, on the leading leg.

Both Over Tunics must be, at most knee-length on the individual wearing it or at least to the mid-thigh. Riding Tunics (fig.2) may be edged in a fabric of contrasting colour and in turn embroidered upon.



Under Tunic

This was commonly worn beneath an Over Tunic or Armour, such as a Gambeson. In many manuscripts such as the Maciejowski Bible (1244-54), several miniatures depict individuals wearing maille without a surcoat, but showing the bottom hem of a tunic-like garment either split or un-split. These would have been typically made of Linen or varying quality

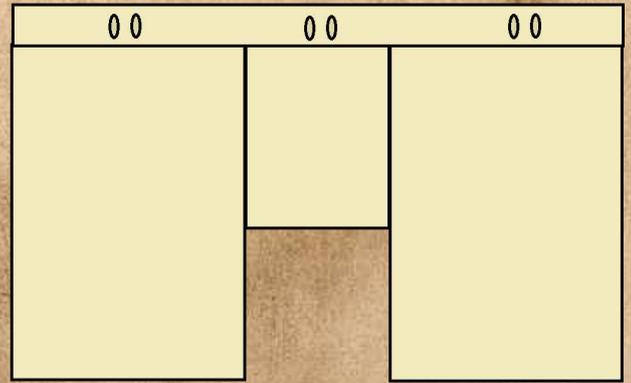
For the event, we are focusing upon 2 particular types, simple Under Tunics (fig.1) and Split Under Tunics (fig.2). The former garment featuring no split, designed more for lower status impressions or members of society who didn't ride/weren't planning on riding. The latter would have featured a split down the centre, front and back, much like a surcoat which was more suited for individuals in society who rode.

For those portraying Archers and Feudal Levy, these must be the plain Natural colour of Linen. Those with a Professional Troop impression may have either off-white or bleached white showing slightly more wealth. Finally, for those Portraying Feudal Retainers and Magnates, it is encouraged to wear Under Tunics that are not only dyed a desired colour but also split down the centre (front and back). These garments for that particular impression, maybe feature basic/ simple line embroidery along the skirt hem and cuffs.

All Under Tunics must reach between the knee and mid-thigh and must not be visible when worn with an Over Tunic or a Surcoat.

Braes

These were, in a basic sense, incredibly baggy medieval boxer shorts and can be seen in numerous manuscript miniatures. The most detailed depiction can be found within the Maciejowski Bible (1244-54) which is shown to the right. These feature approximately 6 holes along the waist band, which has woollen or leather cord threaded all the way through. The two pairs of holes on the hips are for Hosen to be tied to, preventing them from falling down.



For the event, these should be made from natural or bleached Linen. They should be incredibly baggy, basically a 'one size fits all' item of clothing. Dyed Braes are to be avoided, as there is a severe lack of evidence to suggest that they existed at all. The 3 pairs of eyelets should be suitably reinforced with a button hole stitch to prevent them from damaging when the hosen are attached.



Hosen

These were the main form of leg wear throughout our time period, all the way to the 17th century, when they eventually fell out of fashion. They are depicted in various forms of art, extensively, but very few archaeological examples have survived. Perhaps the best archaeological example is the footed hosen of Rodrigo Ximenez de Rada from Spain (dated to 1247) which are almost intact and found attached to a girde belt. Period examples, bar one or two extreme rarities, are singular in colour appear to reach the hips. They also feature two eyelets at the top, where leather cord or woollen cord is threaded through to then tie to the braes.

Written accounts of hosen do appear also, one such manuscript being the Konungs Skuggsjá (c.1250) which lists them several times. When listed militarily though, it seems to suggest that they should be 'Blackened' when worn beneath Maille Chaus-ses/Hosen.

For the event these should be ideally made from Wool and should be incredibly well tailored/fitted tightly to the wearer's legs. Two styles are permitted, both the Footed (fig.1) and Stirrup (fig.2) Hosen which appear throughout the High Medieval period. They should reach up to the hips of the wearer, ideally right where the waist band of the Braes is.

As stated above, these should both be a matching pair in solid colour and style.

fig.1

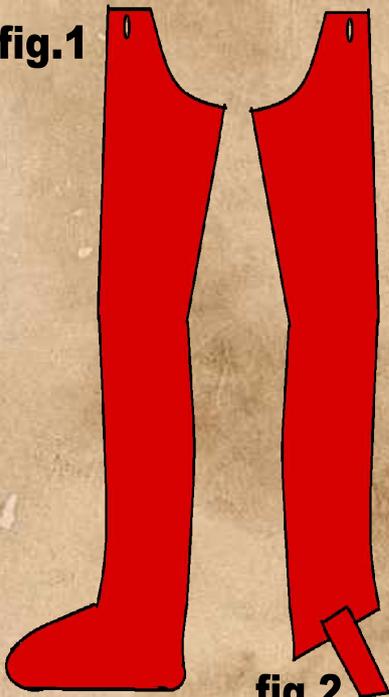


fig.2

Footwear

Footwear during the High Medieval period varied greatly in design and style, depending on your social standing in society. Depictions can be seen within numerous miniatures, upon effigies and reliefs with even archaeological examples surviving. Some are

For the event, your focus of footwear should be upon three main types, the Turn Shoe (fig.1), the Ankle Boot (fig.2) and finally the Calf Boot (fig.3). As shown in the Cloth Kit suitability table, certain styles should be worn by specific impressions. However, these should be coloured appropriately, typically a variety of Brown or Tan. No rubber treads/soles or boots should be worn at all during the event either on the battlefield or encampment. Neither should modern footwear be worn with fabric sewn over the top to hide them.

Turn Shoes (fig.1) - These sit incredibly low down, reaching just about the lower part of the ankle in height. They either feature a buckled strap which fastens across the bridge of the wears foot, or a simple piece of



simple piece of thonging tied into place. Regardless of social status, these are seen depicted upon individuals either in a civilian setting or being worn in conjunction with Maille Chausses/Hosen, as seen on the façade of

Santa Maria Matricolare, the reliefs of Roland and Olivier (c.1150).

Ankle Boots (fig.2) - These sit either just on the ankle or slightly above in height. Instead of a single strap, there are at most 4 thongings that are tied onto the leather which are tied across the bridge of the foot. These feature a leather tongue sewn onto one side of the boot which offers more comfort with this style of lacing.

Calf Boots (fig.3) - These should reach the lower part of the calf at most, in height. Instead of 4 separate leather laces, these should feature 1 extra long piece of thonging which wraps around the entire circumference of the boot, several times whilst being threaded through equally placed slits in the leather. Alternatively, they may feature 4 laces that are fitted with small buckles, which fasten across the bridge of the foot and the lower shin. A perfect archaeological example of this style can be seen at the Linköping Museum in Sweden (pictured to the right.)

Those portraying Category 1 Feudal Retainers or Magnates should ideally be the only individuals to be wearing Calf Boots, and solely upon the Living History Encampment.

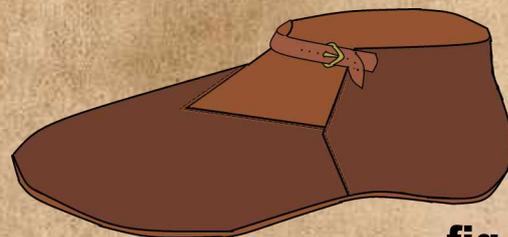


fig.1



fig.2



fig.3



Belts

Belts, typically made of Leather of various types in the 12th to 13th century, were used by all social classes at the time of varying quality and design with equally varied purposes. They can be seen within various different forms of art from miniatures to reliefs but the most detailed examples seen upon Effigies, the most detailed being the Effigy of Wiprecht of Groitzsch, dated to 1230-1250, showing a large quantity of adornments.

For the event, Leather Belts can be placed into two categories for two sets of Social Classes:

Simple Belts (fig.1) should be used by Archers, Feudal Levy and Professional Troops. These should be coloured from Veg Tan, Saddle Tan, Brown, Dark Brown. They must feature a simple D-shaped Buckle as shown in figure 1 and feature no metal adornments.

Ornate Belts (fig.2) should be used by Feudal Retainers and Magnates. These can be coloured in any colour chosen by the wearer, but it is heavily encouraged to have Yellow, Cherry Red and Oxblood Red which would have been most expensive to produce. They should, ideally, feature simple to extensive metal work or tooling upon them, in geometric or floral patterns.

They may be fitted with various different styles of Buckle as seen in Figures 3-5, accompanied by a Buckle Plate (fig.2) and Strap End (fig.6/7/8). Additionally, many Belt Fittings can be also riveted upon the length of the belt.

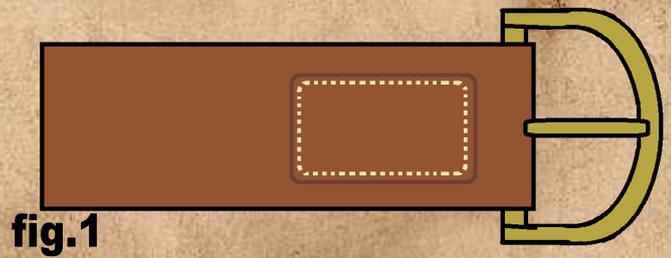


fig.1

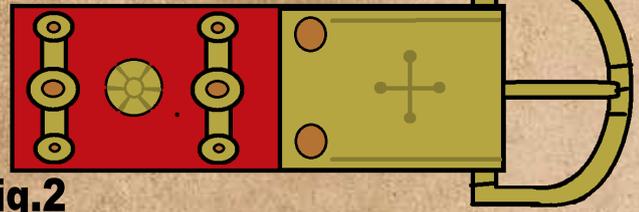


fig.2

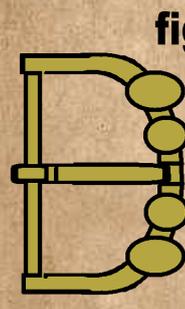


fig.3

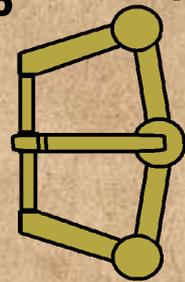


fig.4

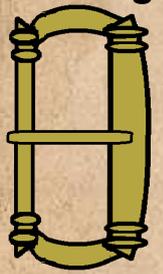


fig.5



fig.6



fig.7



fig.8

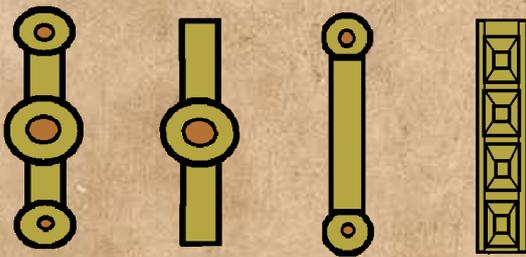
Belt Fittings

These adornments came in a variety of different styles and are most commonly seen upon arts such as Effigies and other Relief work. There are also numerous Archaeological finds showing the diversity of materials used but most commonly, it seems copper alloys that have been gilded with gold were preferred.

Stiffeners - These measure roughly 1.9cm to 4.8cm in length and up to 1cm wide, depending on the style. They are riveted, vertically onto a belt and are designed to prevent it from folding onto itself, keeping it flat. Copious amounts of these would have been placed onto a leather waist belt, sometimes in an alternating pattern with Belt Mounts.

Mounts - These measure roughly 1.3cm to 4cm in diameter and are usual Floral in design which is varied in complexity.

Plates - These are similar in both width and length as the Buckle Plates and Strap Ends and are normally made to match both, either with engraved geometric patterns or in rarer cases, enamelled or containing Niello inlay work.



Stiffeners



Mounts



Plates



High Medieval Weaponry

Bladed Weaponry

Bladed Weapon	Archer	Feudal Levy	Professional Troop	Feudal Retainer	Magnate
Long Knife	Green	Green	Orange	Red	Red
Basilard	Red	Red	Green	Category 2	Red
Dagger	Red	Red	Orange	Green	Green
Proto-Falchion	Orange	Orange	Green	Red	Red
Sword	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green
Cavalry Sword	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green
Sword of War	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green
Faussart	Red	Red	Orange	Green	Red
Batwing Cleaver	Red	Red	Green	Category 2	Red

Bladed Weaponry - Safety Requirements:

All blades must be well maintained and sanded down to removed burs and knicks that the weapons have sustained prior to entering the field at Evesham. Blades of any type must be suitably blunted and definitely not sharp or semi-sharp, anyone caught with such a device which is being used on the field and are fully aware, will be asked to remove the item or, in a worse case scenario, banned from participating upon the field.

All metal fittings (tang, pommels, guards etc) must also be fully blunted and suitably rounded off with no pointed corners, they must also be incredibly well maintained with no sharp burs or knicks that could cause potential damage to participants. Any metal parts of weaponry must be free of rust and dirt before entering the field.

The many/various points of Batwing Cleavers must be rounded off considerably, to reduce the risk of bruising or worse upon a participant. If any weapon should break/snap during the battle, it must be immediately discarded safely away from any fighting. Under no circumstance, must a broken weapon be used to fight with.

Regarding all weaponry, the participants from each society, before they enter the field, must be suitable trained in their chosen weapons by their society training and combat officer(s).

Weaponry Information & Descriptions:

As every re-enactment society can tend to be different, using various terminology, this guide shall explain the differences and variations acceptable for the period using the terminology that can be found within this guide. If you wish to find out more information regarding what bladed weaponry variations etc are/shall be acceptable at the Battle of Evesham event, please continue onto the next page...

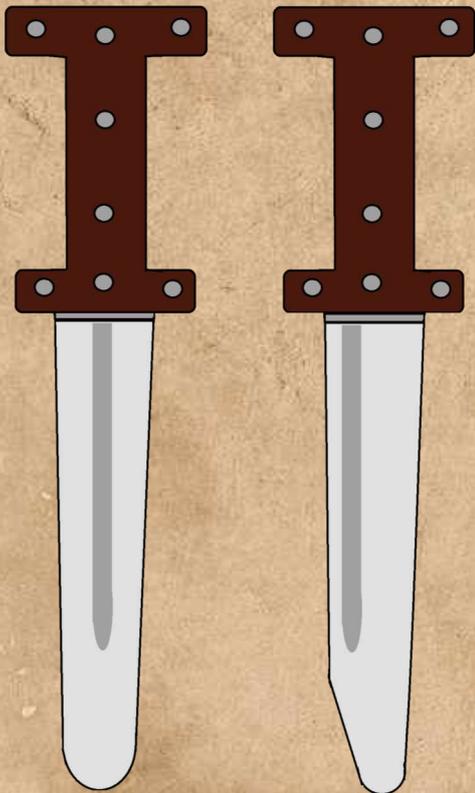
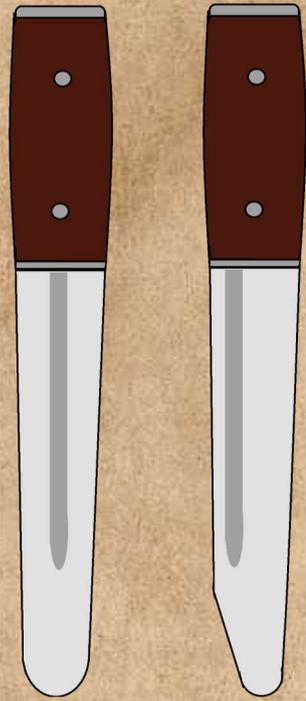
Long Knife

Being one of the most common and basic secondary weapons at the time, for lower status individuals, the Long Knife (aka 'Hunting Knife' or 'Knife') wasn't just a weapon, it was also a tool. These would have been used for most daily activities, not just for warfare such as butchering meat or even just eating.

Ideally, these particular items should be a straight double edged bladed item, however a single edged broken-back blade can be used as well. But, this is heavily discouraged. The handle should be made of a native hardwood such as Ash or Oak or, perhaps, it can be made from horn which is less preferred.

All bladed weaponry, with the exception of Faussarts and Batwing Cleavers should be kept within a leather sheath or wooden-core scabbard, when not in use.

The point profile for these items will be listed on the 'Weaponry Point Profiles' page.



Basilard

This particular secondary weapon appears in the 13th century a fair amount, within some manuscript miniatures and frescoes. This was similar to the Long Knife and Dagger, almost like a cross over, but was used more by professional troops and feudal retainers. An excellent example of such an item being used by a feudal retainer is, the fresco in Dante's Hall, Italy, dated 1292.

They feature a 'T' shaped guard and pommel, which a handle no more than 4 inches long. These can be shaped from a single piece of wood, native hard wood, or can feature metal fittings (guard and pommel).

All bladed weaponry, with the exception of Faussarts and Batwing Cleavers should be kept within a leather sheath or wooden-core scabbard, when not in use.

The point profile for these items will be listed on the 'Weaponry Point Profiles' page.

The image to the right is a zoomed in picture showing a late 13th century Basilard/Baselard being worn. It is part of a fresco at San Gimignano by Azzo di Masetto, dated 1292 which shows many feudal retainers and magnates participating in a tourney.



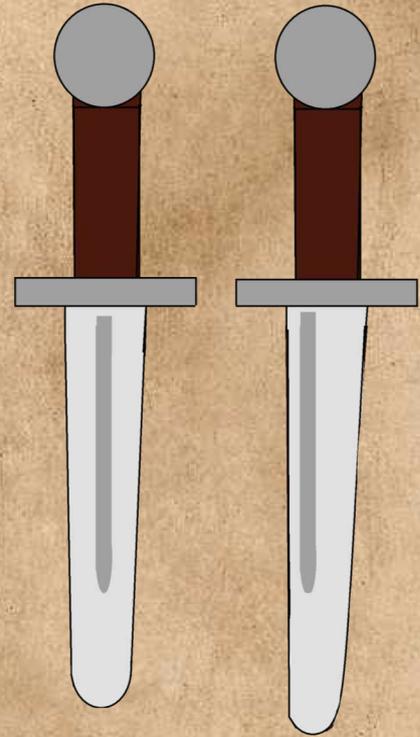
Dagger

The Dagger (aka 'Quillon Dagger') was an extremely high status secondary weapon, fit for nobility as well as some of the more wealthy professional troops, such as Sergeants. Normally, these are in fact made to match the accompanying sword worn at the waist, in both pommel and guard combination.

Ideally, these particular items can be either should be a straight double edged bladed item or a single edged blade, with the latter being more desirable. The handle should be made of a native hardwood such as Ash or Oak.

All bladed weaponry, with the exception of Faussart and Batwing Cleaver should be kept within a leather sheath or wooden-core scabbard, when not in use.

The point profile for these items will be listed on the 'Weaponry Point Profiles' page.



Proto-Falchion

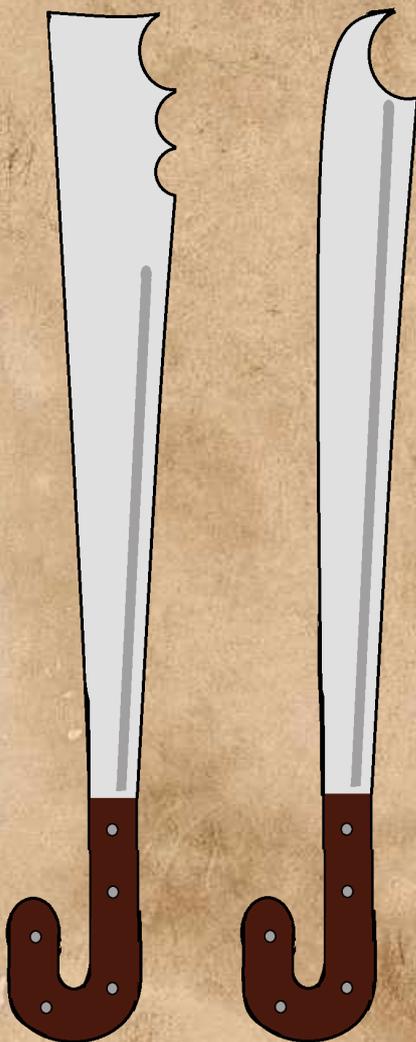
For professional troops who didn't have the funds to purchase a sword, the Proto-Falchion and its many variants, seemed to be the next best thing being a cross between a sword and hand-axe. The first depiction of this weapon, is datable to the end of the 12th century, being a stone carving found in Northern Italy.

Ideally, the depictions to the left are what they should look like, the first being a miniature Batwing Cleaver and the second being more machete-like. Both are single edged blades that are not much longer than 20 inches in length. The handle should be made of a native hardwood such as Ash or Oak and must ideally feature a umbrella type curve.

All bladed weaponry, with the exception of Faussarts and Batwing Cleavers should be kept within a leather sheath or wooden-core scabbard, when not in use.

The point profile for these items will be listed on the 'Weaponry Point Profiles' page.

The image to the right is a zoomed in picture showing a Proto-Falchion being used by a feudal levy. Surviving stone carving from the Porta Romana Gate in Milan, dated circa 1170.



Infantry Sword

The sword is probably the most iconic weapon found in history, being seen as a knightly weapon however, there were many different styles. By the second half of the 13th century, the most common sword types available, using Oakeshott typology, was the type XII (fig.1) and the older type X/Xa (fig.2). You also have, which started appearing around 1240, the more tapered type XIV (fig.3) which is considerably rarer and newer in design than the type XII. These particular swords were more designed to be used whilst on foot, due to the length of the blade, which was averaged to 29 to 33 inches, based on archaeological finds. They feature a short grip so they could be used comfortably with a single hand. Out of all the swords used during the high medieval era, the type XII was probably the most used and common variant favoured, with some finds being dateable to the late 11th century. However, unlike the transitional X types, they featured a shorter fuller that should go no more than two thirds of the way down the blade, shaped to a point or rounded off and also narrower. Due to the shortened fuller and its tapered style, the balance is shifted more towards the tip of the blade, giving greater control and more authority to thrusting attacks as well as being an effective cutting weapon.

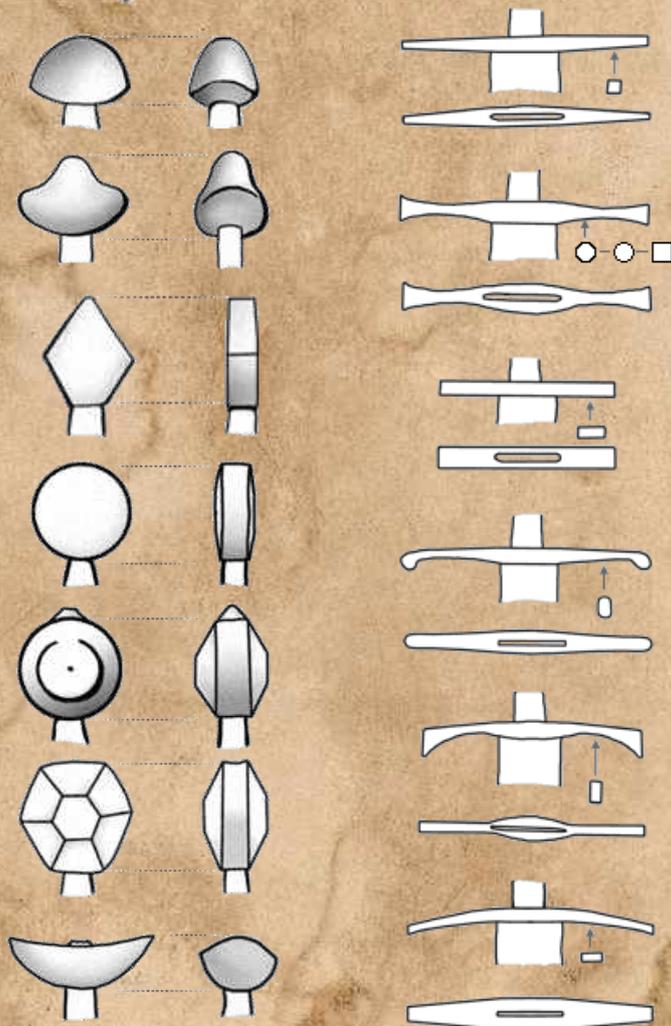
For the event, it shall be acceptable to use the type X/Xa swords, regardless of their primary usage in the late 11th to the end of the 12th century. However, type XIV swords should be used mainly by Category 1 feudal retainers and Magnates. However, swords in general should be restricted and limited to those with mailed impressions, from professional troops to magnates.

Pommels & Guards

There are numerous variations of pommels and guards found upon archaeological finds, but there certainly does seem to have common combinations that seem to be favoured. For this guide, you will find a list of pommels found upon swords within the period. Similarly to pommels, there are large variety of guards as you can see along side the pommels.

Re-enactment Point Profiles

All swords must be suitably rounded off, for safety reasons to make the items suitable/safe for thrusting. Obviously, due to the sword types available within this period (and the distinct differences between the types), recommended point profiles for these items will be listed on the 'Weaponry Point Profiles' page.



Cavalry Sword

It is written in some military manuals such as 'The King's Mirror' (c.1250), that a knight must not only have a sword girded upon his waist but also a second sword, which should be 'hanging from the pommel of the saddle'. It is also written elsewhere about particular swords used by riders but girded upon the horse, these were called 'Épée d'arçon'. Oakeshott categorised a particular type of sword from the 12th century for this purpose, this is the Type XI (fig.1). These particular swords were meant to be used on horseback due to the considerable length of the blade, which was averaged to 37 inches, based on archaeological finds. They feature a short grip so they could be used comfortably with a single hand. Unlike the XII and XIV types, they featured a fuller that reached to the point of the blade or, as close as possible to it similar to type X swords, shaped to a point or rounded off. However, the fuller appears a lot more narrower than their predecessor. Because of the length of the fuller, the balance is shifted more towards the grip, making it considerably more effective as a slashing/cutting weapon, rendering it less effective for thrusting.

For the event, these cavalry swords can be used by both mounted and unmounted participants and are restricted to those with feudal retainer or magnate impressions. If they are being used by unmounted individuals, these are used instead of regular primary weapons such as Lances and other pole-arms, but a regular infantry sword must be worn upon their waist.

Pommels & Guards

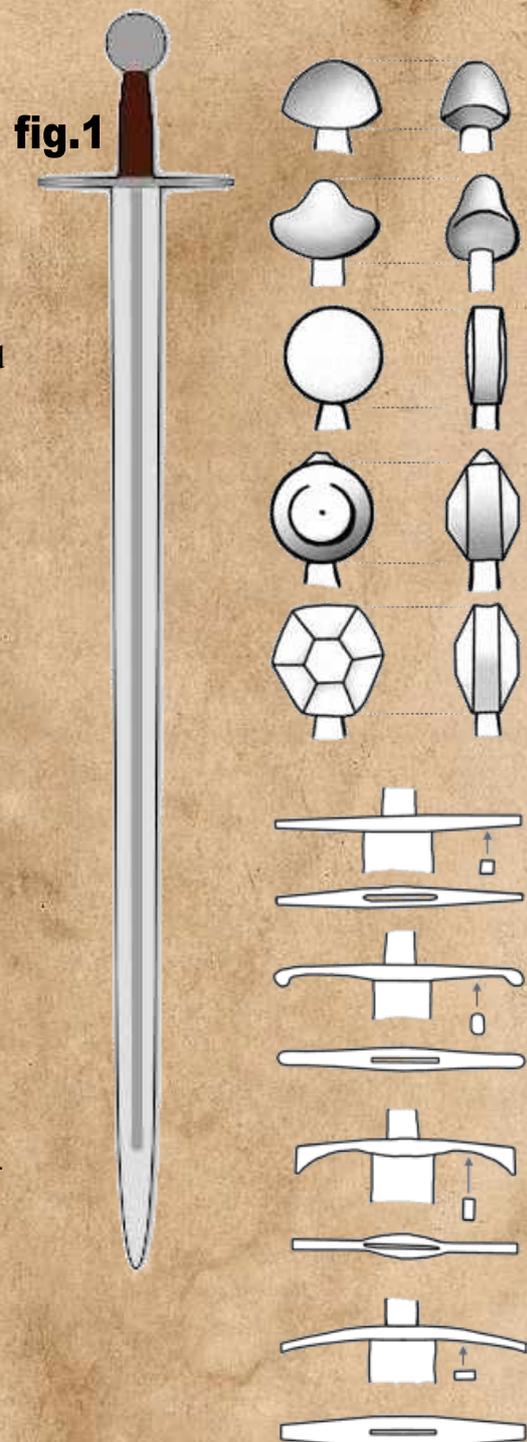
There are a few variations of pommels and guards found upon archaeological finds, but there certainly does seem to have common combinations that seem to be favoured. For this guide, you will find a list of pommels found upon all swords within this period. Similarly to pommels, there are large variety of guards as you can see below the pommels.

Re-enactment Point Profiles

All swords must be suitably rounded off, for safety reasons to make the items suitable/safe for thrusting. Obviously, due to the sword types available within this period (and the distinct differences between the types), recommended point profiles for these items will be listed on the 'Weaponry Point Profiles' page.

Pictured to the right is, the Reichsschwert (Imperial Sword) that was made for Emperor Otto IV in 1198, a type XI sword. This was probably made for his coronation as King of the Romans and more than likely never used in combat and solely for official purposes.

The Pommel and Guard are made of iron gilded with gold and bear the heraldry of Otto IV and have engraved, in Latin, 'Christ triumphs, Christ reigns, Christ rules'. The grip has been wound with fine silver wire.



Sword of War

These particular sword sub-types, along with the parent type XIII, although rare, did appear during the 13th century both archaeologically and within various arts (miniatures, carvings, etc) being used with two hands. The sub-types were XIIa (fig.1), XIIIa (fig.2), XIIIb and sometimes the parent type XIII, but for this guide we shall keep this restricted to the two former types.

In most cases, these were incredibly ornate and a good example of this is the 'von Thuringia' Sword (sub-type XIIa) used by Konrad von Thuringia which bore extensive inlay work and engravings of his heraldry.

Both sword-types had drastic differences with the blade profiles, the type XIIa being a lot more evenly tapered (noticeably in some cases) than the XIIIa which was bulkier and broader in style. However, they shared the similarity with blade lengths, being averaged to approximately 37 inches based on archaeological finds in period. They feature a long grip which allowed use with two hands, with the length being from 6 to 10 inches in.

For the event, these swords are restricted and limited to Category 1 feudal retainers and magnates. However, significant training should be provided before they should be taken on the field, prior to the event. These are to be used instead of regular primary weapons such as Lances and other pole-arms, but a regular infantry sword must be worn upon their waist as well.

Pommels & Guards

There are numerous variations of pommels and guards found upon archaeological finds, but there does certainly do seem to have common combinations that seem to be favoured. For this guide, you will find a list of pommels found upon swords within the period. Similarly to pommels, there are large variety of guards as you can see along side the pommels.

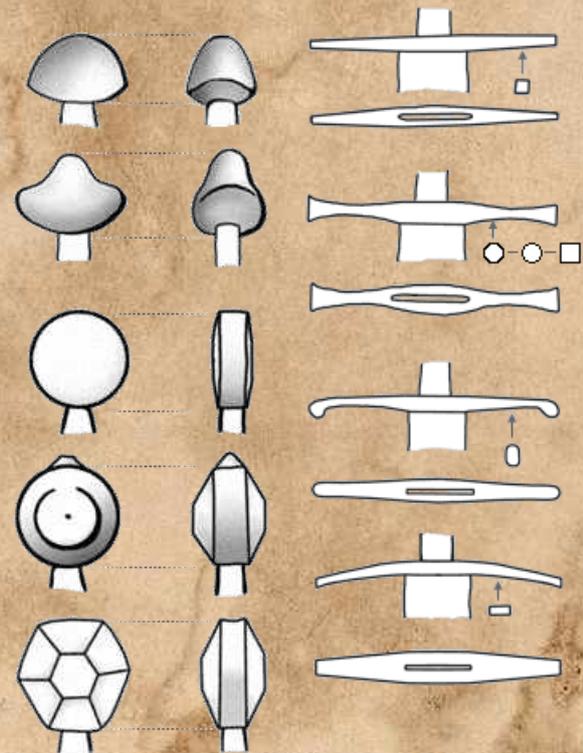
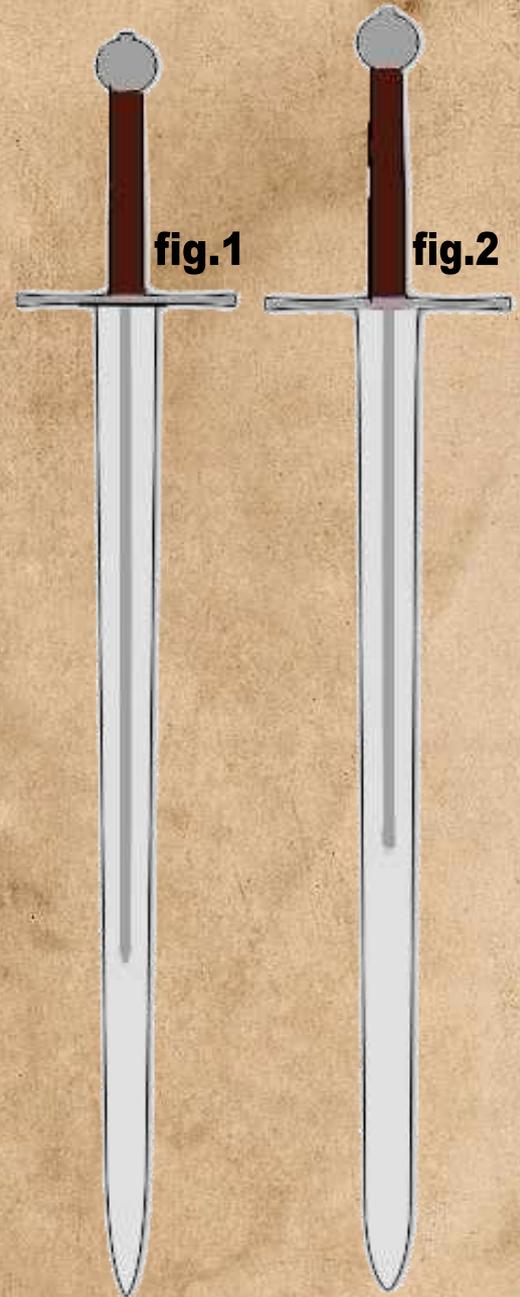
Re-enactment Point Profiles

All swords must be suitably rounded off, for safety reasons to make the items suitable/safe for thrusting. Obviously, due to the sword types available within this period (and the distinct differences between the types), recommended point profiles for these items will be listed on the 'Weaponry Point Profiles' page.



Pictured to the left, is the pommel of the early 13th century sword of Konrad von Thuringia, a sub-type XIIa, dated 1240.

It not only has the heraldry of Landgrave Konrad, but also bears the mark of the Passauer Wolfsklingen (shown in the picture), blade smiths based in Passau. Swords made by these smiths were highly renowned and were items of the highest quality.



Faussart

This weapon was incredibly rare during the 12th and 13th centuries, the first depictions (being a variation of the weapon pictured right) that we know of being dated to 1120-1150 on a stone carving showing the 'Flight into Egypt'. However, by 1265 the Faussart had been depicted several times within the Maciejowski Bible (1244-54) but, this seems to be the last occurrence of this particular version.

For the event, due to the rarity of this weapon (being restricted to but a single manuscript close to the event's dateline) these weapons should be limited to one or two examples fielded by each society present. The participants using this weapon must be fully trained by their society training officer to avoid endangering fellow participants. They are ideal for those wishing to portraying a category 1 or 2 feudal retainer impression and acceptable for those wishing to portray a higher status professional troop impression, like a Sergeant.

Weapon length should be, at most to the height of the user's chest line and no more, featuring a fuller that extends near the full length of the blade, upon the back edge. They may either be tanged with a wooden haft that is riveted to it, or feature a substantial socket which is then riveted to the haft.

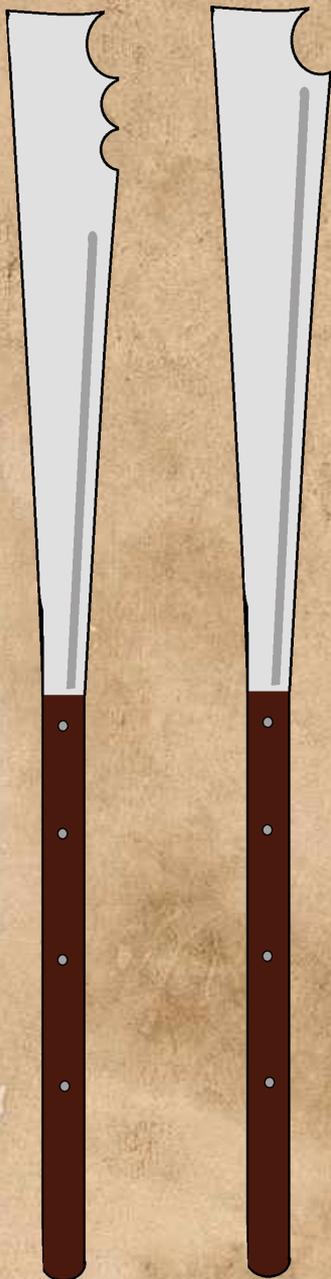


Batwing Cleaver

The Batwing Cleaver (a name attributed to its various spikes resembling a bat's wing) was another rare weapon during the 13th century being first depicted (that we know of) alongside the Faussart in the Maciejowski Bible (1244-54) but, this seems to be the last occurrence of this particular version. Both a one-handed and two-handed version appear in the same source however, these should not be confused.

For the event, due to the rarity of this weapon (being restricted to but a single manuscript close to the event's dateline) these weapons should be limited to one or two examples fielded by each society present. The participants using this weapon must be fully trained by their society training officer to avoid endangering fellow participants. They are ideal for those wishing to portraying a professional troop impression, but is acceptable for those portraying a category 2 feudal retainer.

Featuring a fuller that extends near the full length of the blade, upon the back edge, they may either be tanged with a wooden haft that is riveted to it, or feature a substantial socket which is then riveted to the haft.



Weapon Point Profiles

All bladed weaponry must all have a safe, to a reasonable extent, point profile to their blades to endeavour that they are safe on the field to use. As every society is different regarding their safety allowances and regulations, we shall use a common denominator available to nearly every society in attendance. This is of course British Currency coinage.

As you can see in the below table, we have given every bladed weapon type a minimum, ideal and maximum point profile to ensure everyone's safety. Of course, this only has to be roughly measured and it is up to every societies training officers to endeavour to check that each weapon corresponds with this.

Weapon Type	Minimum Point Profile	Ideal Point Profile	Maximum Point Profile
Long Knife	10p (2015 issue coin)	10p (2015 issue coin)	£2 (2015 issue coin)
Basilard	10p (2015 issue coin)	10p (2015 issue coin)	£2 (2015 issue coin)
Dagger	1p (2015 issue coin)	10p (2015 issue coin)	£2 (2015 issue coin)
Proto-Falchion	1p (2015 issue coin)	1p (2015 issue coin)	£2 (2015 issue coin)
Infantry Sword - Type X/Xa	10p (2015 issue coin)	10p (2015 issue coin)	£2 (2015 issue coin)
Infantry Sword - Type XII	1p (2015 issue coin)	1p (2015 issue coin)	10p (2015 issue coin)
Infantry Sword - Type XIV	1p (2015 issue coin)	10p (2015 issue coin)	10p (2015 issue coin)
Cavalry Sword - Type XI	1p (2015 issue coin)	1p (2015 issue coin)	10p (2015 issue coin)
Sword of War - Type XIIa	1p (2015 issue coin)	1p (2015 issue coin)	10p (2015 issue coin)
Sword of War - Type XIIIa	10p (2015 issue coin)	£2 (2015 issue coin)	£2 (2015 issue coin)
Faussart	10p (2015 issue coin)	10p (2015 issue coin)	£2 (2015 issue coin)
Batwing Cleaver	10p (2015 issue coin)	10p (2015 issue coin)	N/A

All blades must be well maintained and sanded down to removed burs and knicks that the weapons have sustained prior to entering the field at Evesham. Blades of any type must be suitably blunted and definitely not sharp or semi-sharp, anyone caught with such a device which is being used on the field and are fully aware, will be asked to remove the item or, in a worse case scenario, banned from participating upon the field.

The many/various points of Batwing Cleavers must be rounded off considerably, to reduce the risk of bruising or worse upon a participant. These weapons however, do not have a maximum point profile, simply an ideal and minimum which is the same.

Hafted Weaponry

Hafted Weapon	Archer	Feudal Levy	Professional Troop	Feudal Retainer	Magnate
Warclub	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red
Mace	Red	Red	Orange	Green	Green
War-axe	Green	Green	Orange	Red	Red
Long-axe	Red	Green	Green	Category 2	Red
Lance	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green
Cavalry Lance	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green
Glaive	Red	Red	Green	Category 2	Red
Bill Hook	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red

Bladed Weaponry - Safety Requirements:

All hafts must be well maintained and sanded down to remove splinters and the damages that the hafts have sustained prior to entering the field at Evesham. Every hafted or wood based weapon must be made out of a suitable UK native hardwood such as Ash or Oak, softwoods are not allowed or suitable.

All weapon heads (Lances, Axes, Maces, Glaives, and Bill Hooks) and metal fittings must also be fully blunted and suitably rounded off with no pointed corners, they must also be incredibly well maintained with no sharp burs or knicks that could cause potential damage to participants. Any metal parts of weaponry must be free of rust and dirt before entering the field. Weapon heads must be suitably riveted to the haft with a peened copper or steel rivet. The end of the haft, beneath the weapon socket, must be blunted and not pointed, in the event that the head may come off during combat, to reduce risk of hurting a participant.

The many/various points of Batwing Cleavers must be rounded off considerably, to reduce the risk of bruising or worse upon a participant. If any weapon should break/snap during the battle, it must be immediately discarded safely away from any fighting. Under no circumstance, must a broken weapon be used to fight with.

Regarding all weaponry, the participants from each society, before they enter the field, must be suitably trained in their chosen weapons by their society training and combat officer(s).

Weaponry Information & Descriptions:

As every re-enactment society can tend to be different, using various terminology, this guide shall explain the differences and variations acceptable for the period using the terminology that can be found within this guide. If you wish to find out more information regarding what hafted weaponry variations etc are/shall be acceptable at the Battle of Evesham event, please continue onto the next page...

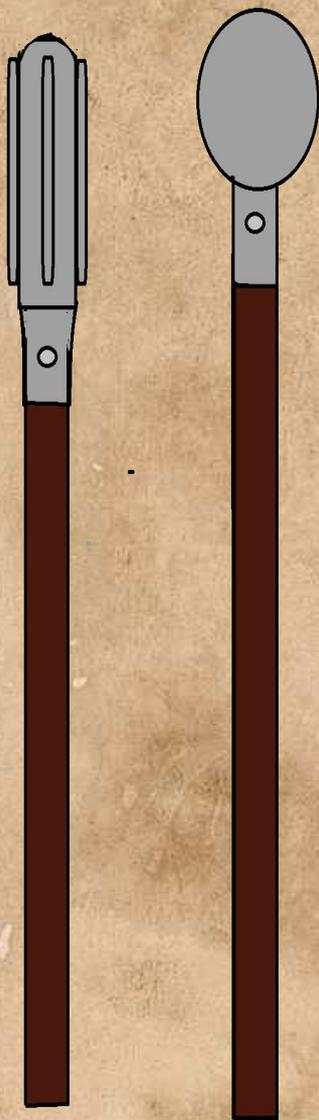
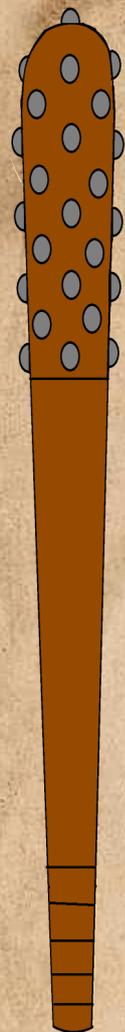
War Club

Out of all the weapons available in period, this particular one is an incredibly, to say the very least, basic weapon that appears in various different designs. In fact, throughout history forms of clubs have been used, all the way to the Great War, being called Trench Clubs.

For this event though, the particular design that is being encouraged is the one depicted within the Maciejowski Bible (1244-54) where it is shown several times as one-handed and two-handed forms. Normally, due to how simple they are as a weapon, they are depicted being used by feudal levy and very low status professional troops.

Ideally, these particular items should be made of a native hardwood such as Ash or Oak that has been tapered and either rounded or flattened to an octagonal or hexagonal style. Shape wise, they should resemble a rounders or baseball bat with grooves carved into the grip. Rose-headed nails must be used as studs, glued sufficiently into predrilled holes. These studs must sit as flush to the club as possible, and positioned in a 5:4 ratio the entire way around. Their length can range from the users finger-tips to the elbow (minimum) or at maximum, the floor to the users navel for two-handed usage.

All secondary weaponry that is hafted, should be worn on the belt, when not in use, within a leather weapon frog.



Mace

These weapons have been in use for centuries before the 13th century, made out of a wide range of material. In the high medieval era though, the heads of these weapons began to be made out of metal, riveted upon a hardwood haft. Two specific designs appeared in common usage, and these were the Ball Mace and the Flanged Mace, the latter being called a 'Cucumber' Mace. This is due to its elongated appearance, which seems to be a particular design brought back from the Levantine/Holy Land, being used by Byzantine and mounted Islamic warriors.

For this event, this weapon is limited to use by those wishing to portray professional troops to magnates. Ideally, these particular items should be made of a native hardwood such as Ash or Oak with a metal head of Iron, Steel, Brass or Bronze, riveted suitably to the haft which is sufficiently peened to avoid being caught. It is recommended that the maximum length of the haft should be no longer than the users entire arm length, from finger tips to the shoulder.

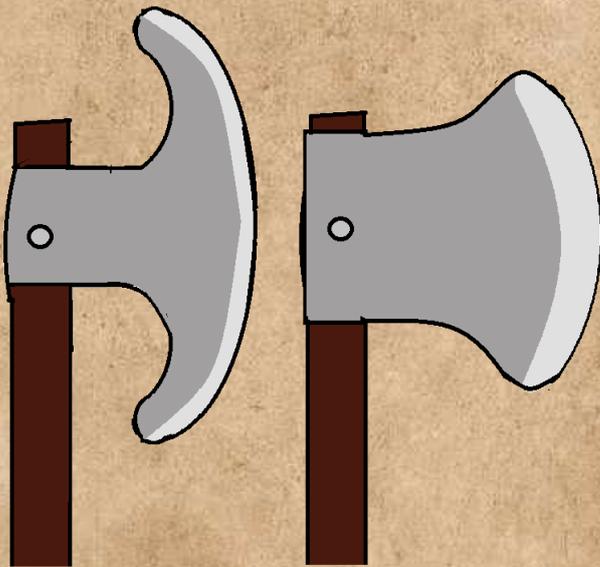
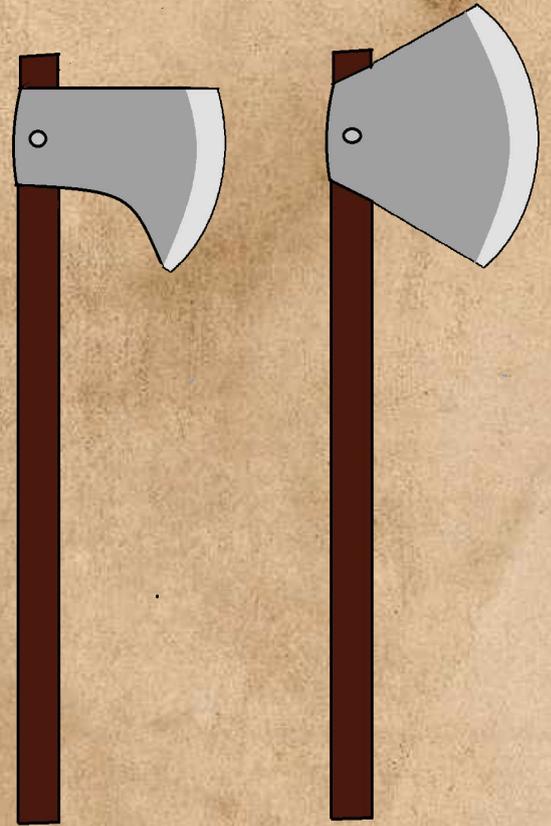
All secondary weaponry that is hafted, should be worn on the belt, when not in use, within a leather weapon frog.

War Axe

The War-axe was probably one of the most basic, popular and primitive weapons taken onto the battlefield throughout history. These were either weapons made for the battlefield or converted tools used by the feudal levy, freemen and burghesses. The heads of the axes seemed to vary a great deal, from wedge-shaped, bearded and crescent blades, all of which are acceptable for use at the event.

For this event, ideally, these particular items should be made of a native hardwood such as Ash or Oak with a metal head of Iron or Steel, riveted suitably to the haft, which is sufficiently peened to avoid being caught. It is recommended that the maximum length of the haft should be no longer than the users entire arm length, from finger tips to the shoulder.

All secondary weaponry that is hafted, should be worn on the belt, when not in use, within a leather weapon frog.



Long Axe

This particular weapon, across most re-enactment societies, goes by many different names from 'Dane Axe', 'Sparth' to 'Pale-axe' and quite similarly, depictions of these axe heads vary as well. By roughly 1250 though, it appears that a more crescent style of head was favoured, either symmetrical or asymmetrical. However, broader and more wedge-shaped heads are acceptable for representation at Evesham.

For this event, ideally, the hafts of these particular items should be made of a native hardwood such as Ash or Oak with a metal head of Iron or Steel, riveted suitably to the haft, which is sufficiently peened to avoid being caught. It is recommended that the maximum length of the haft should be approximately 6ft long or, made to the users height, at minimum the length in its entirety should be to the users chin. Like any weapons, the heads of these should be sufficiently and suitably rounded off for safety reasons.

All secondary weaponry that is hafted, should be worn on the belt, when not in use, within a leather weapon frog.



Pictured to the left is one of the many miniatures found within the Maciejowski Bible (1244-54), this particular one shows a feudal retainer holding a Long-axe with a crescent head, which appears to be a popular style at the time. Many of which feature incised geometric decorations upon the flat of the head..

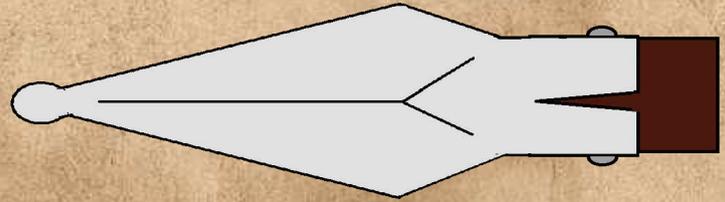
Lance

The lance is the simplified term given, in this guide to name one-handed infantry/arming spears, which would have been used by not just infantry, but for mounted combat also. These weapons varied in length in accordance to the users height, averaging to 6-8ft in length. In the Assize of Arms in 1181 and 1252, this weapon is described as being necessary for all to take onto the battlefield, regardless of your social rank in society.

For this event, ideally, the hafts of these particular items should be made of a native hardwood such as Ash or Oak with a metal head of Iron or Steel, riveted suitably to the haft, which is sufficiently peened to avoid being caught. It is recommended that the maximum length of the haft should be approximately made to the sit 1 foot above the users height.

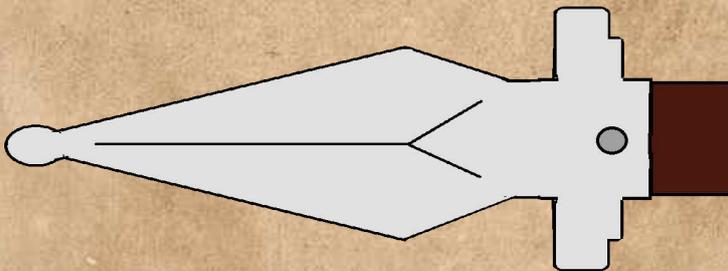
Like any weapons, the heads of these should be sufficiently and suitably rounded off for safety reasons.

Lances, for those being used by feudal retainers and magnates, maybe be painted in various and basic heraldic colours. However, there shouldn't be any heraldic charges or devices painted upon it. As well as this, it may feature a linen or woollen heraldic pennon/pennant tacked to the haft, toward the point of the weapon haft.



Left is a depiction of a regular Lance, taken from one of the miniatures found within the Maciejowski Bible, 1244-54.

Cavalry Lance



The Cavalry Lance is the simplified term given, in this guide, to name two-handed spears, which would have been used with one hand for mounted combat but two hands when dismounted. These weapons varied in length, averaging to 9-12ft in length. In the Assize of Arms in 1181 and 1252, this weapon is described as being necessary for all to take onto the battlefield, regardless of your social rank in society.

For this event, ideally, the hafts of these particular items should be made of a native hardwood such as Ash or Oak with a metal head of Iron or Steel, riveted suitably to the haft, which is sufficiently peened to avoid being caught. The head may feature or not, metal wings as show to the left. Like any weapons, the heads of these should be sufficiently and suitably rounded off for safety reasons.

Lances, for those being used by feudal retainers and magnates, maybe be painted in various and basic heraldic colours. However, there shouldn't be any heraldic charges or devices painted upon it. As well as this, it may feature a linen or woollen heraldic pennon/pennant tacked to the haft, toward the point of the weapon haft.



Above is a depiction of a Cavalry Lance being used on foot with two hands, taken from one of the miniatures found within the Maciejowski Bible, 1244-54.

Glaive

This particular pole arm, is no doubt designed for warfare unlike the Bill Hook. In Europe, depictions of this type of weapon are seen being wielded by those who appear to be more professional troops and lesser nobility and should only be used by those portraying those impressions at the event. Archaeologically though, these seem to vary in design slightly with Glaive-like items, in the second half of the 13th century featuring back spikes, which will not be acceptable for the event.

For this event, ideally, the hafts of these particular items should be made of a native hardwood such as Ash or Oak with a metal head of Iron or Steel, riveted suitably to the haft, which is sufficiently peened to avoid being caught. It is recommended that the maximum length of the haft should be approximately made to the sit 1 foot above the users height. Like any weapons, the heads of these should be sufficiently and suitably rounded off for safety reasons.

For those glaives being used by feudal retainers and magnates, maybe be painted in various and basic heraldic colours. However, there shouldn't be any heraldic charges or devices painted upon it and the head itself may feature a cut out geometric design, such as a cross.



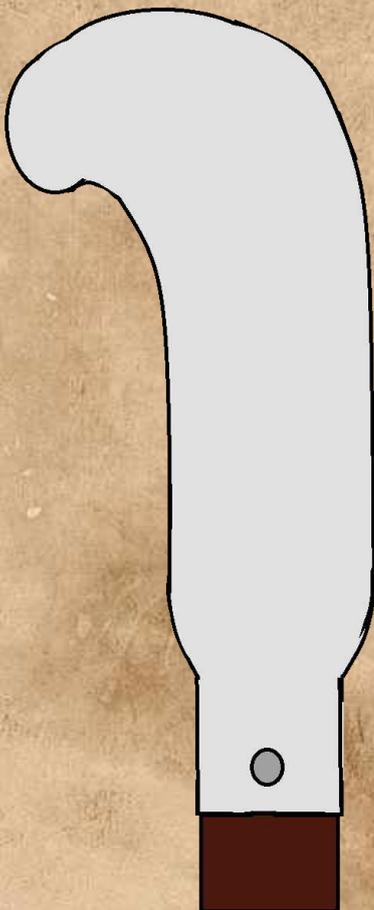
Above is a depiction of a Glaive, taken from one of the miniatures found within the Maciejowski Bible, 1244-54.

Bill Hook

These are basically nothing more than a slightly strengthened and converted agricultural tool, being simply hafted upon a lance length wooden haft. Even though it seems like an odd item to be using on the battlefield but, the Bill is perfect for hooking enemy shields to open their shield wall or even hook onto limbs. Eventually, the Bill would evolve into a more complex weapon, in later periods, with the addition of spikes, etc.

For this event, ideally, the hafts of these particular items should be made of a native hardwood such as Ash or Oak with a metal head of Iron or Steel, riveted suitably to the haft, which is sufficiently peened to avoid being caught. It is recommended that the maximum length of the haft should be approximately made to the sit 1 foot above the users height. Like any weapons, the heads of these should be sufficiently and suitably rounded off for safety reasons.

Further more, ideally these should be only used by those wishing to portray feudal levy and rural militia impressions to accurately show who would have used it at the time. They should feature no decoration and certainly should not be painted upon the haft like other pole arms.



Ranged Weaponry

Hafted Weapon	Archer	Feudal Levy	Professional Troop	Feudal Retainer	Magnate
Self Bow					
Crossbow					
Arrows					
Bolts					

Ranged Weaponry - Safety Requirements:

All Bows and Crossbows must be well maintained and oiled to ensure that they are safe to use prior to entering the field at Evesham.

All bows taken onto the field are and must be limited to, at maximum, 35lb draw weight, anyone caught using a bow above this and know full well they are using such a high powered bow, shall be banned from participating in the event.

All Crossbows taken onto the field are and must be limited to, at maximum, 45lb draw weight, anyone caught using a Crossbow above this and know full well they are using such a high powered Crossbow, shall be banned from participating in the event.

Ammunition of any type must be suitably blunted and tipped with a red head. Definitely, under no circumstances must a sharp metal head be brought onto the battlefield, anyone caught with such a device being used on the field and are fully aware, will be permanently banned from participating not only on the field but, also from attending the event entirely.

It is entirely down to every society training and combat officer(s) to endeavour to check their participants arrows, making sure no hidden metal heads are beneath the red safety blunt head. Arrows that are equipped with Speed flights are not permitted onto the battlefield.

Regarding archery, the participants from each society who wish to solely do the ranged phases of combat, before they enter the field, must be suitably trained in their chosen weapons by their society training and combat officer(s) and attend a safety session on the battlefield on the morning of the first day.

Weaponry Information & Descriptions:

As every re-enactment society can tend to be different, using various terminology, this guide shall explain the differences and variations acceptable for the period using the terminology that can be found within this guide. If you wish to find out more information regarding what ranged weaponry variations etc are/shall be acceptable at the Battle of Evesham event, please continue onto the next page...

Self Bow

The Bow that was taken onto the battlefield, at this particular time, was still nothing more than something used for both hunting and warfare. By 1252, when Henry III reaffirmed the Assize of Arms from 1181, updated the laws and military obligations of free laymen and burgesses, stating that those who own goods worth up to 10 marks must have a bow and arrows to bring to the battlefield, when called upon. Furthermore, it stated that all free laymen, burgesses, et al from the ages of 15 to 60 were expected to use this weapon.

As this is before the first 'War Bows' or Longbows of higher poundage that appear from 1290 onwards, these were generally weaker bows of roughly 80lb draw weight but were definitely highly effective at the time as well as being crucial on the battlefield.

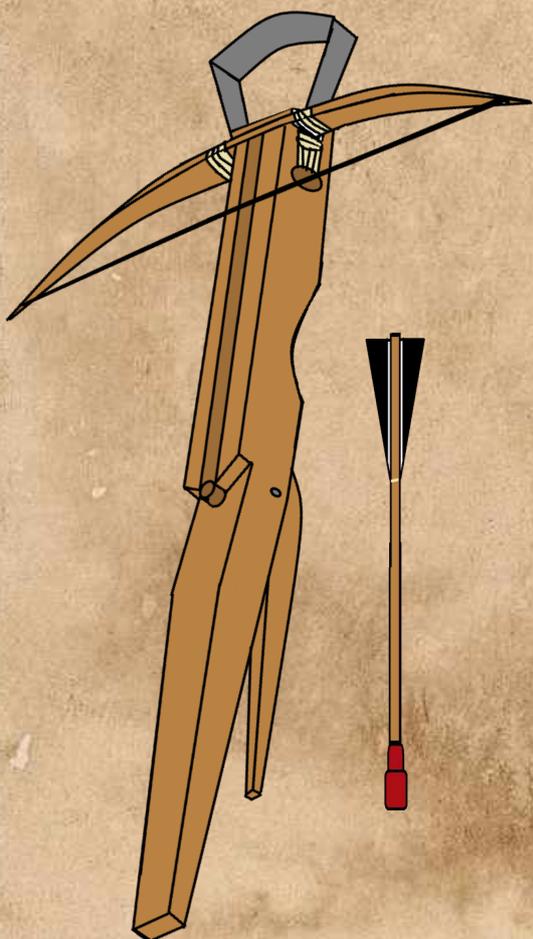
For this event, ideally these Self Bows should be made of hard woods such as Ash, Oak, Yew, Blackthorn, Beech, Birch and more. They are encouraged to be native species of hardwood, however, this is not strictly controlled as long as the items are accurately in style and design. As stated on the previous page, the maximum poundage for any bow fielded at the event should be 35lb and no more.

The arrows must feature a red rubber blunt head on them, the shafts made of Ash and have appropriate medieval standard 3 or 4 feather flights, and as stated before speed flights are not permitted onto the battlefield. Ideally, the Self Bow should be used only by those seeking to portray an archer impression as stated upon the table.



Crossbow

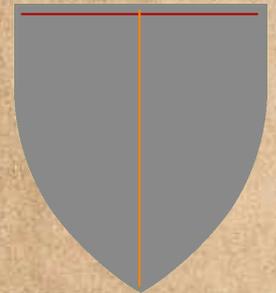
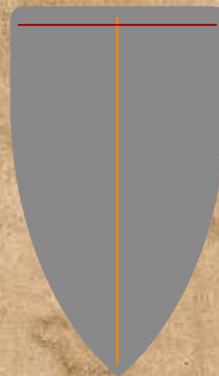
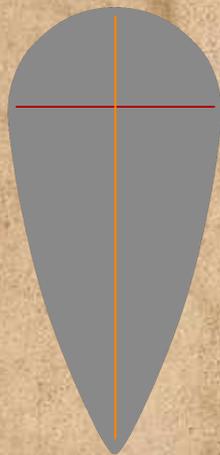
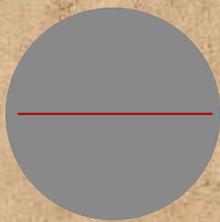
By the 12th century, the Crossbow had already become one of the most popular weapons used on the battlefield, being the preferred go-to weapon for feudal levy, professional troops and even higher nobility, with records stating Richard the Lionhearted using it at various points. By 1265, this weapon had several variations including different triggering systems such as a pin or 'rolling nut' made of metal or horn, they even had foot stirrups made of metal or wood, making them easier to draw back. However, there does appear to be varying strengths used, with professional troops described having high poundage prods and nobility being recommended to use weaker variations, as per the Konungs Skuggsjá (aka The King's Mirror, c.1250).



For this event, ideally the stock and prod should be made of hard woods such as Ash, Oak, Yew, Blackthorn, Beech, Birch and more. They are encouraged to be native species of hardwood, however, this is not strictly controlled as long as the items are accurate in style and design. The bolts must feature a red rubber blunt head on them, the shafts made of Ash and should have either feathered or leather flights upon them, but not wood. Ideally, the Crossbow should not only be used only by those seeking to portray an archer impression but, also those who wish to portray a professional troop also.

Shield Types

Shield Type	Archer	Feudal Levy	Professional Troop	Feudal Retainer	Magnate
Wooden Buckler	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red
Round-top Kite	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Red
Flat-top Kite	Red	Green	Green	Category 2	Red
Transitional 'Heater'	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green



Wooden Buckler:

This is perhaps one of the smallest shield devices of the time period, used by individuals in miniatures that are fencer but also carried onto the battlefield by archers. These would have been tied to their waists, upon their belts sitting on their left hip. Ideally, these items should measure no wider than 20 inches in diameter and feature a steel/iron boss in the center with a thickness of 16g. These are not strapped like regular shields, instead, they feature a wooden handle on the reverse side.

Round-top Kite Shield:

By 1250, these shields are almost out of use, with but a mere few examples found in miniatures after this date suggesting this is outdated technology. Roughly, these should measure 26" (red line) and should reach mid-chest height of the user (orange line). For the event, the use of these shields is only acceptable and is not ideal for those portraying feudal levy impressions.

Flat-top Kite Shield:

This particular shield type seems to become the common go to shield on the battlefield for most ranks and should be reflected as such. These should measure approximately 26" wide (red line) and measure in height to the individuals lower chest or navel (orange line). For the event, these are ideal for use by those portraying feudal levy an professional troops, with it being acceptable for those with category 2 feudal retainer impressions.

Transitional 'Heater' Shield:

Variations of these particular shields appear quite early in the 13th century, with the first archaeological item dating to c.1230-40. Due to the variations available, these may measure from 21"-30" wide (red line) and 33"-38" in height (orange line). For the event, these are solely used by feudal retainers and magnates on the battlefield.

Shield Safety Requirements:

All shields should be well maintained with minimal damage to the canvas facing, wood and edging (if it has the latter). Ideally, all shields should be faced with a minimum of two thick canvas layers, with the top layer tacked to the reverse of the shield to protect the edge of the shield. Alternatively, shields can be edged with thick leather or a suitable grade of raw-hide (not dog chews) to protect the edge.



High Medieval Armour

Armour Types

Armour Type	Archer	Feudal Levy	Professional Troop	Feudal Retainer	Magnate
Byrnie					
Haubergeon				Category 2	
Hauberk					
Maille Coif					
Maille Chausses					
Gambeson (type 1)					
Gambeson (type 2)					
Perpunt				Category 1	
Cuisses				Category 1	
Arming Cap					
Coat of Plates				Category 1	
Ailettes					
Surcoat				Category 1	

Armour - Safety Requirements:

All armour must be well maintained, cleaned and oiled prior to entering the field at Evesham. Maille shirts should be suitably maintained an links sitting flush with the rest of the links in the shirt, to avoid the armour getting caught and snagging yourself and other participants, potentially causing lacerations.

All metal based armour must be created with suitably strong metal, to avoid breaking and snapping whilst on the battlefield. It is a mandatory requirement that either padded/gambonised/maille mittens or leather gloves must be worn on the battlefield.

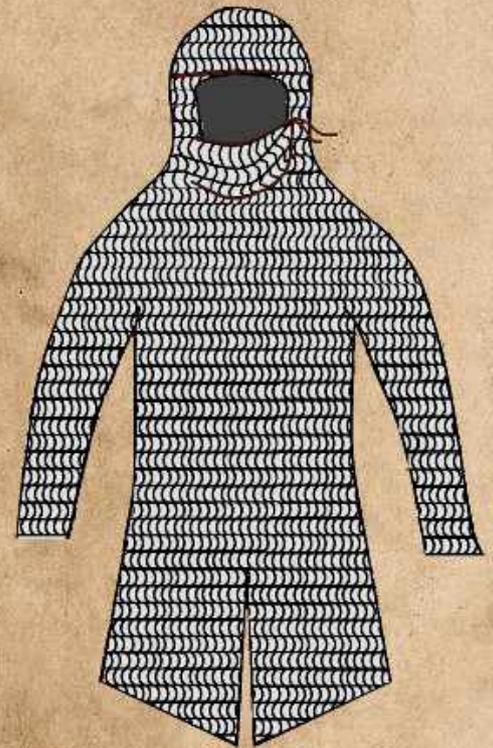
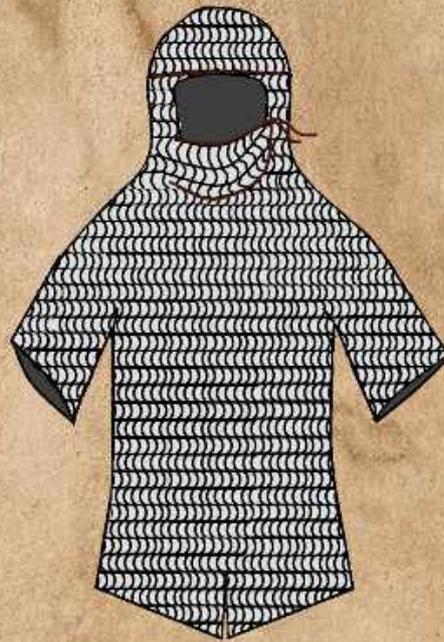
Asides from the obvious, all armour must be worn b those portraying the listed impressions, without mixing and matching things which has happened in the past. For example, Faceplate helms should not be worn with surcoats and should not be worn without a maille hauberk.

Armour Information & Descriptions:

As every re-enactment society can tend to be different, using various terminology, this guide shall explain the differences and variations acceptable for the period using the terminology that can be found within this guide. If you wish to fin out more information regarding what armour variations etc are/shall be acceptable at the Battle of Evesham event, please continue onto the next page...

Maille Shirts

Shirt Type	Archer	Feudal Levy	Professional Troop	Feudal Retainer	Magnate
Byrnie	Orange	Orange	Green	Red	Red
Haubergeon	Red	Red	Green	Orange	Red
Hauberk	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green



Byrnie:

For the sake of this guide, we have called the smallest maille shirt a "Byrnie", derived from Old English. The Byrnie is roughly t-shirt length in the arms and the skirt, sitting roughly just below the waist but above/or at the elbows. It shouldn't be worn with an integrated coif or separate coif and should be rarely worn by feudal levy, specifically those portraying higher status levy or urban militia (free laymen and burgesses). However, this may be worn with a Coif (integrated or otherwise) for professional troops.

Haubergeon:

Translated, "Haubergeon" roughly means "little Hauberk" which we assume is referring to the length of the shirt in both sleeves and skirt. Going by art in from the period (miniatures, statues, etc) this should roughly reach between the elbow and mid-forearm at most, with a skirt reaching mid-thigh. It may feature a integrated coif or be worn with a separate one for a professional troop, yet it can be worn without. It may feature a split either on both sides (at the hip) or the front and back..

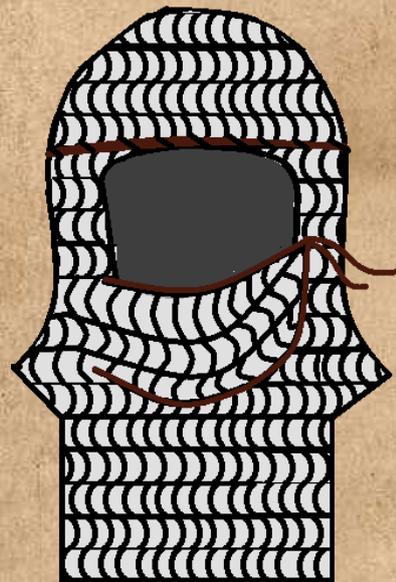
Hauberk:

This, unlike the others, is pretty much the pinnacle of maille armour at the time. The Hauberk should feature, at least, sleeves that reach the wrist and a skirt that sits between mid-thigh and the individuals knee, featuring a split front and back of a few inches, minimum. On top of this, ideally maille mittens should be integrated into the sleeves and should definitely have a integrated coif or at least a separate one. Ideally, this should be tailoured to the individual wearing it.

Maille Coif

Coifs made of maille links were worn, by this point, either separately or in conjunction with the maille Haubergeon or Hauberk, to provide even more protection. They are pretty much, throughout the high medieval period, depicted consistently in most art. They should feature, obviously a hole for the individuals face to show but normally features a maille ventail (side tongue) which ties to the side of the head, covering the bottom half of the face. Alternatively, if done correctly, leather thonging may be threaded around the face to allow the user to pull the hood tightly around the face, like some miniatures, frescoes and other arts depict.

If you are wearing a separate coif, ideally these should be squared off as shown to the right and depicted in various miniatures such as the Massacre of the Innocents (c.1240 - pictured to the right) and BLB Karlsruhe (1200-99). These particular depictions show the hem of the coif, which reaches mid-chest length, tied off with thonging underneath the arm-pits and at the shoulders.



Maille Chausses

This form of leg armour is described being worn over the top of normal woollen or linen hosen, one such description can be found in the Konungs Skuggsjá (aka The King's Mirror, c.1250) stating that these should be worn over, specifically 'blackened hosen'.

There are a few different ways the maille chausses can be worn and how they are constructed, we shall start with the latter. Firstly, what seems to be commonly depicted, is the maille chausses actually being more like hosen, tubular in design and secondly, depicted being wrapped around the leg and tied with thonging around the back of the leg (calves and thighs). How they are held up is less clear, with some descriptions in period describing a two belt system holding them up at the waist and a 'Lendenier' which is basically a gambonised or layered linen girdle that wraps around the waist and ties off at the back. It features several holes above each thigh where the maille chausses tie onto.

Maille chausses or hosen may feature either integrated foot flaps that tie to the shoes or shoes that have been integrated into the maille .



Gambeson

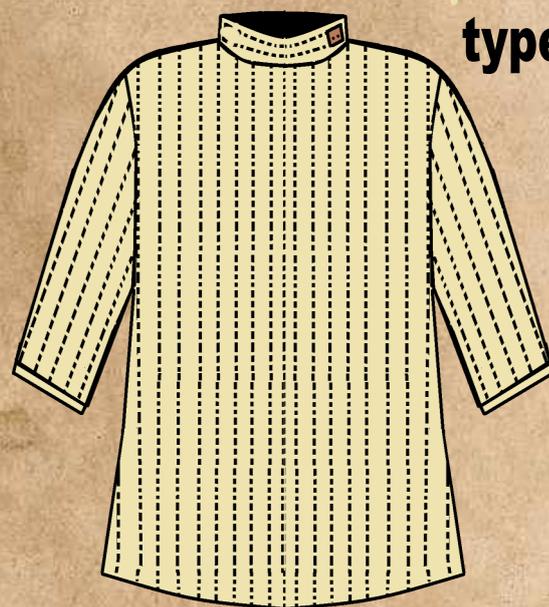
This basic form of textile armour is known in period by the names of 'Gambeson' and 'Aketon', and by all appearances one of the most popular armour types available in period. It is listed and described in a few manuscripts such as the Assize of Arms 1181 & 1252 and Konungs Skuggsjá, but never in any amount of extensive detail. Due to its textile nature, archaeological examples are either incredibly rare or non-existent to be able to use to base accurate replications upon.

One description within the Konungs Skuggsjá which states that you should wear a 'soft gambeson, which need not come lower than the middle of the thigh' but apart from that, no actual insight into its construction. However, some illustrations show potential gambesons being used in many forms, from full length devices (type 1) to shortened ones (type 2)

For this event, ideally, type 2 gambesons should be used by those seeking to portray an archer or feudal levy impression or, at most, a low status professional troop. For health and safety purposes, we ask that all authenticity officers ensure that the gambesons used by their society are not padded with Polyester or Polyurethane Foam. The other and inner material should be durable linen stuffed (0.5cm—1cm thick) with either wool, cotton or layered with linen.



type 1

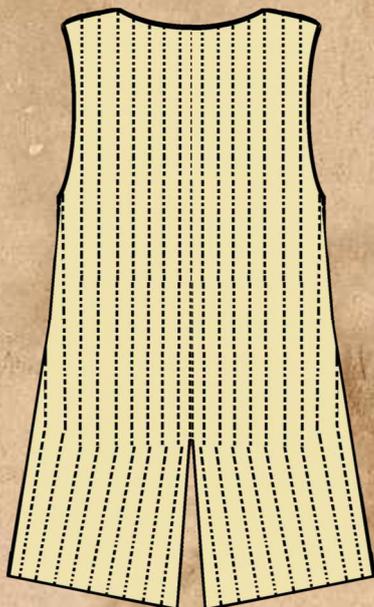


type 2



Berpunt

Unlike regular textile armour like Gambesons, these seem to be significantly rarer devices but are potentially depicted in a few manuscript like the Maciejowski Bible (c.1244-54) and are also described within the Konungs Skuggsjá, which states that 'over the hauberk a firm gambeson made in the manner which I have already described but without sleeves'. This suggest an almost surcoat-like item and for this event, they should be used by category 1 feudal retainers and magnates. Either way, these should be rarely represented.



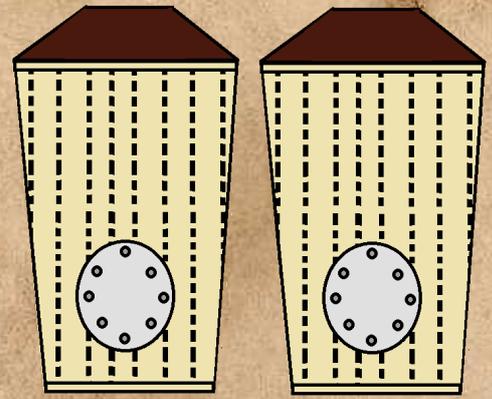
For the event, it may be coloured in the same manner as a regular surcoat, depending upon the impression (heraldic for magnates) and should be made out of layered linen or wool to create a more firm device, unlike the softer gambeson.

Cuisses

These seem to appear in various forms of art throughout the 13th century, most commonly upon high ranking feudal retainers and magnates that are wearing, no less, than full armour at the time. They also, potentially, appear being described within certain texts during the period, stating a padded garment being worn over maille chausses/hosen. In both sources of written and visual evidence, they seem to feature an attached knee cop on each cuisse, with written sources describing that these cops are to be made out of a suitable iron which is riveted with steel pins to the cuisses.

One of the earliest examples of padded cuisses with knee cops being used is depicted upon the Reliquary of St Maurice from Switzerland, 1225.

For the event, these should be made in a similar manner to the gambeson and related textile armour, featuring two layers of linen that are then padded with wool, linen or cotton. Furthermore, these, ideally, should be only really worn by individuals wishing to portray category 1 feudal retainers and magnates. However, due to some rarer depictions in art, we have made it acceptable for those portraying high status professional troops and category 2 feudal retainers to wear cuisses, but should not feature steel knee cops.

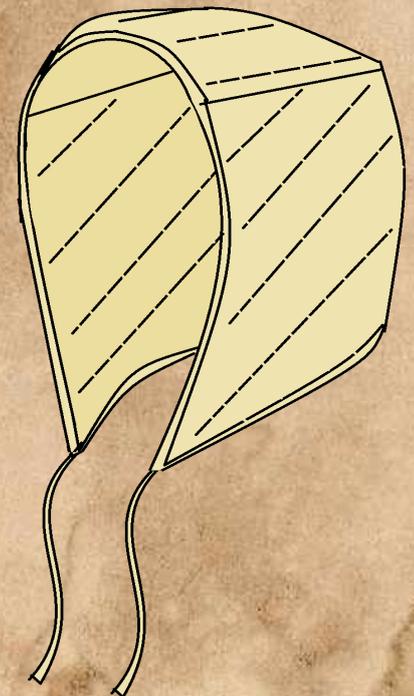


Arming Cap

Depictions of arming caps seem to be quite rare in both art and archaeology, however the first real examples of these being used as armour, appear roughly in the time from of 1210 to 1220 in both England and Germany. These show the individuals wearing a bonnet type device, with helms and maille coifs yet to be adorned or being removed in the depiction. It isn't until the Maciejowski Bible (1244-54) that these arming caps are properly depicted being used on lightly armoured individuals. This style seems to be one that is commonly used in re-enactment.

For the event, as written above for cuisses, these should be made no differently to gambesons. This is a minimum requirement for all individuals to wear on the battlefield.

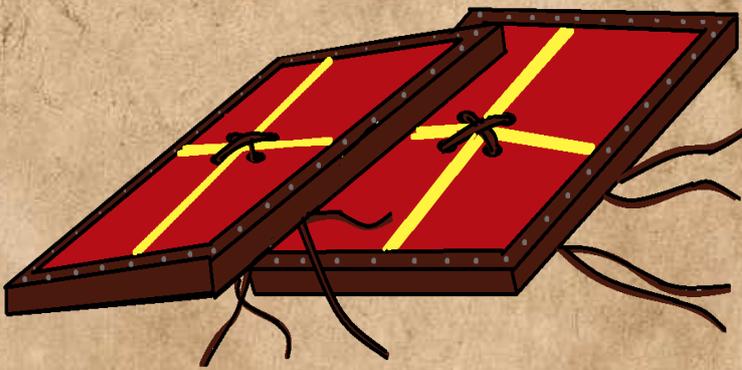
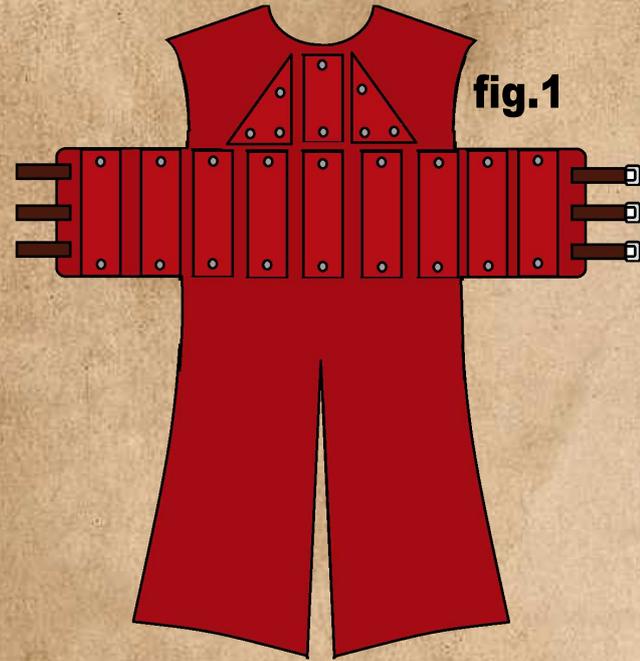
The depiction to the right, shows a miniature from the Eneid (Eneasroman), from Thuringia in Germany, dated roughly to 1210-20



Coat of Plates

In western Europe, especially in Germany, the Coat of Plates make an appearance in art, most famously depicted upon Saint Maurice at Magdeburg Cathedral, Germany (c.1250). However, it is also written in various manuscripts such as the Konungs Skuggsjá that a 'strong breastplate made of good iron covering the boy from nipples to the trouser belt' should be worn beneath the maille hauberk. It is even recorded in the early 13th century that Richard the Lionhearted even wore a 'ferro fabricate patena' whilst jousting in 1188. Regardless of how you interpret them, this early form of plate armour became popular for higher nobility and magnates.

For the event and this guide, there are two distinct designs that seem to appear in art from the period. These are the St Maurice (fig.1) and the Lena (fig.2) Coat of Plates, which is remarkably similar to the Visby type 2 from the 14th century. The plates themselves should be suitably riveted to a surcoat-like device made of Wool, Linen or Silk, perhaps leather. It should not be a heraldic device however, and can be any colour the user chooses. Just like the table shows, this should only be worn by category 1 feudal retainers and magnates.



Ailettes

This particular form of 'armour' is a matter of huge debate, as to whether they are a form of armour or just a heraldic adornment. Whatever the case, evidence for these actually show these, even at the time of the battle in 1265, are incredibly rare with but a single miniature depiction from England (which is still debatable). This miniature is pictured to the left, taken from the Rutland Psalter, dated to 1260, which is possibly showing a shield being worn with a back strap. Because of the rarity, these must only be worn by those portraying historical figures/magnates, individuals that could afford and justify such as frivolous item.

As it is uncertain regarding their actual purpose, or even what they were made out of, these may either be painted simply as a solid colour or they may be painted with a heraldic device of the participant representing the historical figure/magnate.



Surcoat

In most artistic depictions (miniatures, effigies, frescoes etc), the surcoat or surcote, appears most frequently being worn by feudal retainers and magnates from the second half of the 12th century onwards. Originally, these started out as long and almost ankle length, flowing devices but by approximately 1220, they end up being considerably shorter, between knee and mid-shin length.

One incredibly noticeable trait though, regarding the depictions of surcoats in art, is the fact that nearly a majority of the time, they are coloured non-heraldically rather than showing an individuals heraldry. It is speculated that these items are simply an extra opportunity to show the wearers wealth and status, being able to afford fabrics of many varied colours.

For the event, it is heavily encouraged that most participants who are wishing to portray a category 1 feudal retainer in fact wear one that doesn't match their shield or other heraldic devices.

Heraldic Surcoat

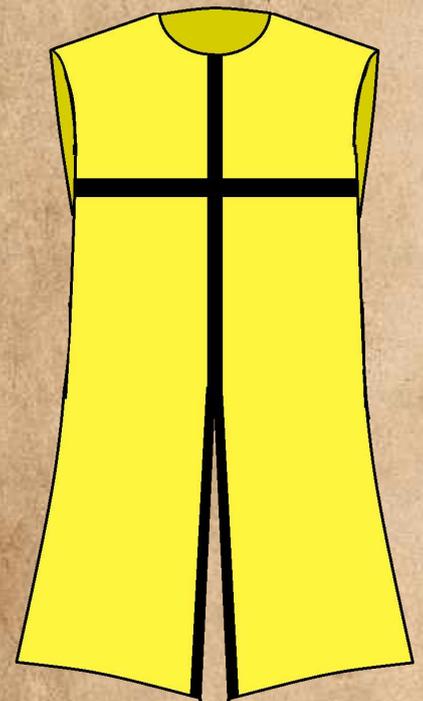
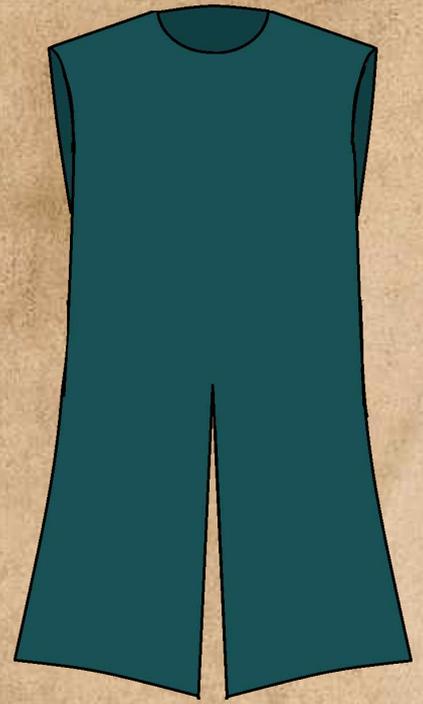
By roughly 1230, it became a lot more common practice for those higher in society such as barons, earls and other magnates, to wear surcoats that matched their heraldry in either colouration or, in most extreme examples, in heraldic charges as well. Probably one of the most notable manuscripts to show both the lesser and extreme cases of these devices in use is "The Life of Edward the Confessor" (1250-60) showing many participants of the events surrounding the 1066 conquest of England, etc. There is also written descriptions of some household retinues or a particular individuals conroi (one example being William the Marshal's) wearing similar heraldic, albeit basic, surcoats.

For the event, heraldic surcoats can be separated into 3 different categorisations:

- 1) Coloured Surcoats - these are simply coloured, singularly, in the manner of the heraldic field or charge but doesn't feature the charges themselves.
- 2) Charged Surcoats - these may feature, singular charges upon the chest, to show the exact heraldry of the individual, as depicted to the right with the 'de Vesci' heraldry.
- 3) Multiple Charged Surcoat - as seen in a few artistic depictions, these particular surcoats typically feature not only the heraldry in its entirety but also feature multiple sets of these charges.

For the event, both heraldic and non heraldic surcoats ideally should be made of thick durable linen or silk that is also lined with the same material in a differing colour. Heraldic charges should be sewn on by hand and printed surcoats will not be allowed onto the battlefield.

They should feature either a vertical split front and back between the legs, or alternatively, split down the sides vertically along the outer thighs. Surcoats should only be worn by individuals wanting to portray a category 1 feudal retainer or magnates, but must not be worn with Coat of Plates. There are no visual examples of the Coat of Plates being worn in conjunction with a surcoat.



Helm Types

Helm Type	Archer	Feudal Levy	Professional Troop	Feudal Retainer	Magnates
Open-faced Helm	Green	Green	Green	Category 2	Red
Nasal Helm	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red
Kettle Helm	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Cervelliere	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green
Faceplate Helm	Red	Red	Red	Category 2	Red
Enclosed Helm	Red	Red	Red	Category 2	Red
Great Helm	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green

Helms - Safety Requirements:

All helms that enter the field may not be lower in thickness than 16 gauge steel, so that in the event a participant gets hit on the head, the risk of the helm collapsing is minimised considerably. All edges of helms, including those found upon the nasal, must be suitable rounded and free from burrs and knicks in the metal. Helms should be free from rust and dirt prior to entering the field, no differently to armour and weaponry.

All helms must be worn with an arming cap either beneath the maille coif or beneath the helm directly.

Helmet Information & Descriptions:

As every re-enactment society can tend to be different, using various terminology, this guide shall explain the differences and variations acceptable for the period using the terminology that can be found within this guide. If you wish to find out more information regarding what bladed weaponry variations etc are/shall be acceptable at the Battle of Evesham event, please continue onto the next page...

Open-faced Helms

This particular helm type was very common throughout the 12th and 13th centuries, not only for the lower classes of society but also for feudal retainers as well. Typically the helm body should be no different in design to the Nasal Helm, with the exception that these must feature no nasal attached to the device.

For the event, two particular designs shall be favoured, which are depicted to the right. The first being a Banded Dome (fig.1) and the second being more of a Phrygian Peak (fig.2). The latter (fig.2) should be primarily used by those wishing to portray a professional troop and category 2 feudal retainer impressions.

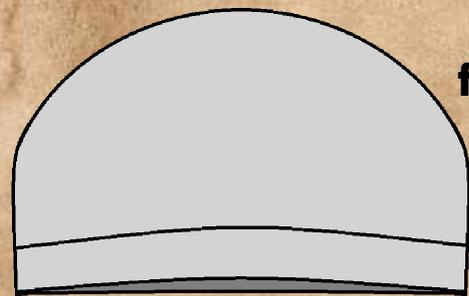


fig.1

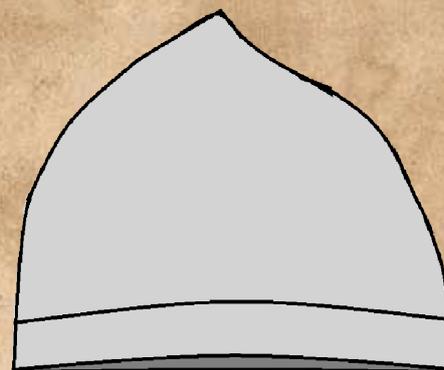


fig.2

Nasal Helms

The Nasal Helm is probably the most iconic of helmets in the high medieval period, being favoured for a long time by a majority of military men. However, by 1260, this form of helm had already started to fall out of favour for considerably more impressive and modern alternatives such as the Kettle Helm and Open-faced Helm. One of the final depictions of the Nasal Helm being used can be found within the Maciejowski Bible (1244-54), which shows numerous individuals wearing both the Banded and Conical Nasal helmets.

For the event, three particular designs shall be favoured, which are depicted to the right. The first being a Banded Dome Nasal (fig.1), the second being a Conical Nasal (fig.2) and finally the Phrygian Nasal (fig.3). What is heavily discouraged for the event, is the wearing of the St Wenceslas Helm which is considerably out of the time period. Instead, you should seek a more suitable, listed alternatives to these.

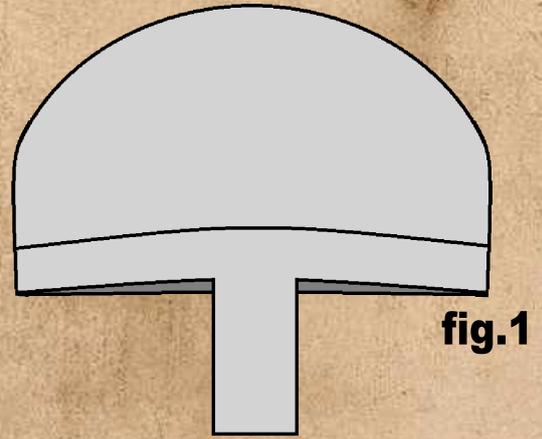


fig.1

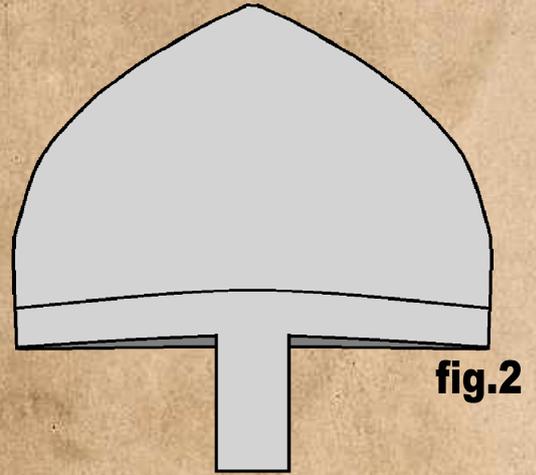


fig.2

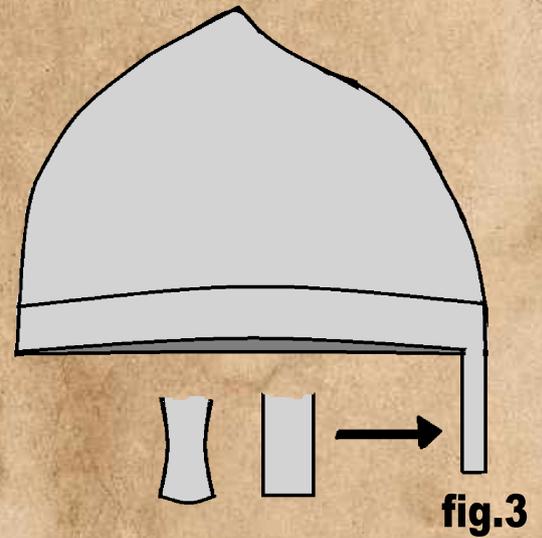
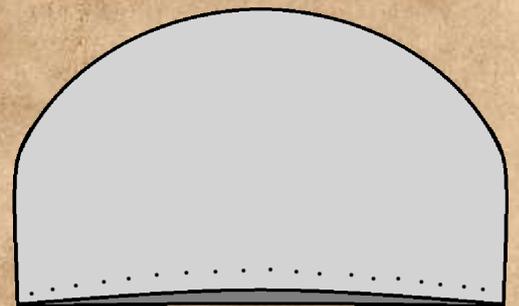


fig.3

Cervelliere

Being incredibly similar to Open-faced Helmets, this particular device was popular throughout the 13th century, typically being depicted upon feudal retainers and magnates. Normally, the Cervelliere (aka 'Secret Helm') is worn beneath/with a Great Helm, providing much needed protection when the Great Helm was removed. It seems, as a lot of art shows in period, that it can be worn either over the top of a maille coif, no differently to a regular helm or, preferably, beneath the maille coif which the maille coif is tied to by threading leather through holes in the base of the helm, so it can sit tightly.

For the event, it is encourage that a Cervelliere is made out of a single piece rather than the 3 piece devices that are available to purchase. However, the 3 piece style is not prohibited from usage. These, unlike other helmets, these helmets must not be painted.



Kettle Helms

The name commonly associated with this particular helm is attributed to the late 14th century London Bridge Helm that was acquired in 1856, which is believed to have been used as a cooking pot as well as a protective item. The correct terminology for this form of helm however is actually 'Chapel de fer' or 'Iron hat'. By 1260, the Kettle Helm had become hugely popular throughout western Europe, being widely used by Levy and Magnates alike, but, these seem to be available in a great variety of styles.

For the event, three particular designs shall be favoured, which are depicted to the right. The first two being both styles taken from the Maciejowski Bible (fig.1&2) and the third and final being taken from a few miniatures but primarily from a single leaf from a German manuscript called 'The Resurrection' dated to 1230-50. The latter is shown in the picture immediately right.

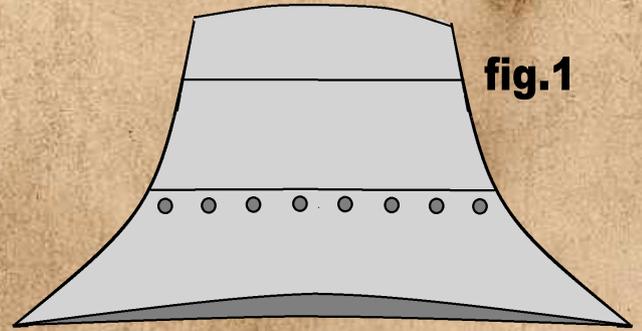


fig.1

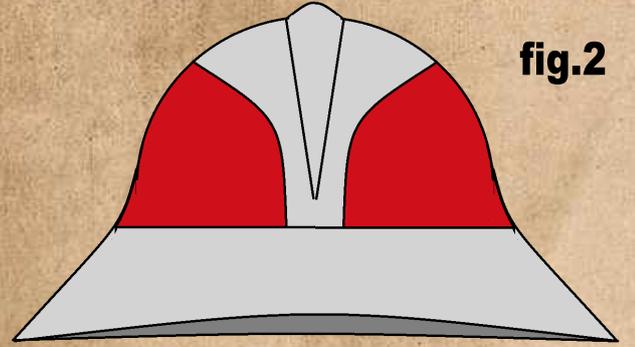


fig.2

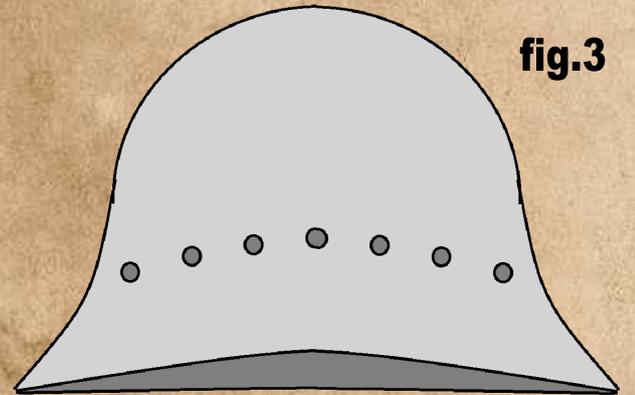


fig.3

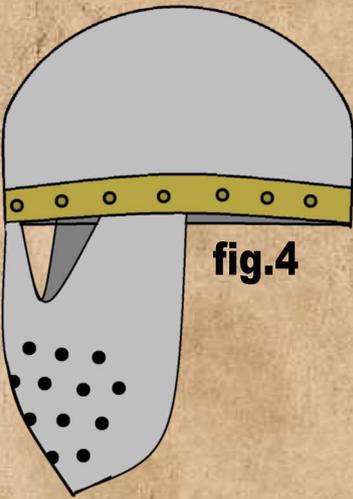


fig.4



Faceplate & Enclosed Helms

By the mid 13th century, both the transitional (no longer that) Faceplate and Enclosed Helms became quite outdated technology, being almost entirely replaced by the more modern Great Helm. There is however, a single manuscript dated circa 1250, showing two individuals wearing a basic Faceplate Helm in England, being worn by what appears to be a Bachelor or another form of low status feudal retainer. Enclosed Helms can appear, equally as rarely up to the dateline of 1270.

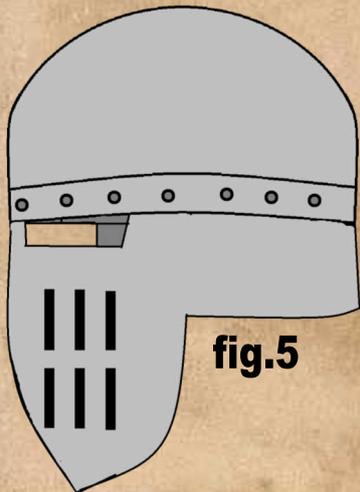


fig.5

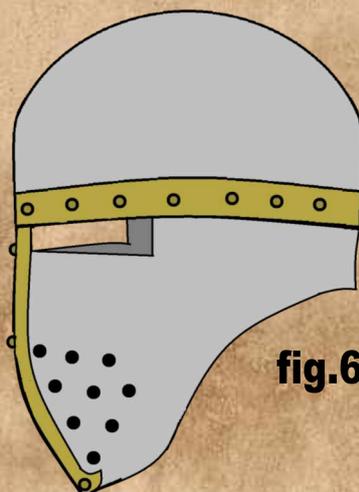


fig.6

For the event, both styles of helms, the transitional Faceplate and Enclosed helm, may be used by category 2 feudal retainers for those wanting to portray a Squire or Bachelor impression as indicated in the relevant table. As well, these should not be worn in conjunction with a surcoat and with nothing less than a maille hauberk.

Great Helms

Having first appeared in 1209, upon the seal of Hugues de Malaunay, the 'Great' helm by the time of the Battle of Evesham had become not only one of the most popular helms at the time but also quite diverse in style, being worn by feudal retainers and magnates. Even though there seemed to be a great variety of styles depicted in various arts, we have narrowed down the most desirable and popular 3 types of Great Helms, of course though, this is by no means an exhaustive list.

For the event, the particular designs are the following. Firstly the Maciejowski Helm (fig.1) which is shown in variation in a few miniatures from France. The second style being the Westminster Helm (fig.2) popular in England at the time. Which leaves the final encourage style, being the Dargen Helm (fig.3) which is not only depicted in art but is also an archaeological artefact also, from Germany. These helms are, ideally, only suitable for those wishing to portray a category 1 feudal retainer or magnate impression.

fig.1

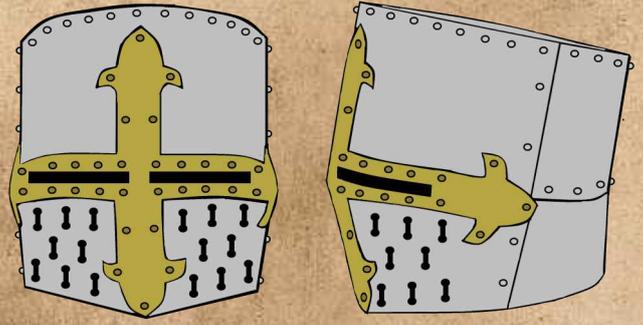


fig.2

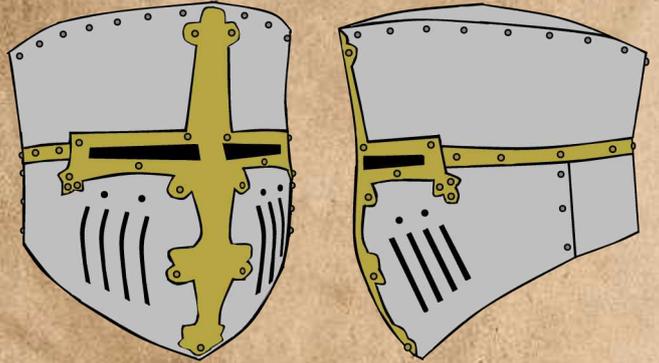
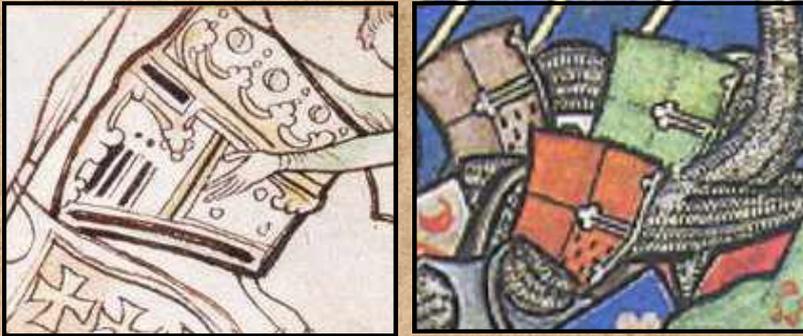
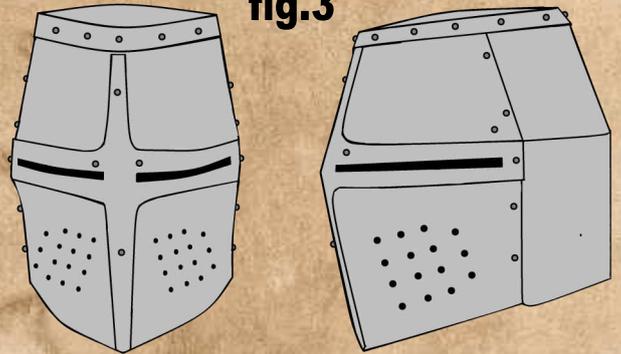


fig.3



Painted Helms

There is very little evidence in period, to suggest that the practice of painting helms was performed as no archaeological examples, with traces of paint, have survived before the early 15th century. However, within manuscript miniatures, frescoes and effigies, helms of various types are depicted bearing either basic colours or showing heraldic decorations, suggesting that these may have been painted.

For the event, if you are portraying an archer, feudal levy or professional troop, these may be painted in simple colourations unrelated to the heraldry upon the user's shield. However, if you are portraying a feudal retainer or magnate then you may have each helm painted heraldically with both colour and decoration.



Resources

All of the information given within this guide has been interpreted and researched from numerous pieces of evidence. Most of the sources that are used are from Miniatures, Frescoes, Statues, Reliquaries, Effigies, Manuscripts, Armourials, Archaeological finds, Aquamaniles, Brasses, Stained Glasses, Altars, Reliefs, Wax Seals and so on.

Of course, the list that follows is by no means the extent of the resources available, there are multitudes more but for the sake of this guide we have limited it to what I seen below with plans of adding more as time goes on, with help with various individuals.

Military Item	Source(s)	Origin	Date
Ailettes	BL Additional 62925 The Rutland Psalter	England	1260
	BNF Français 342 Lancelot du Lac	France	1274
	Beinecke MS.229 Arthurian Romances	France	1275-1300
	BSB Cgm 8345 Weltchronik	Germany	1280
	Trondheim Nidaros Effigies	Norway	1270
Basilard/Baselard	Morgan M.933 Gradual	Italy	1260-1270
	Dante's Hall, Azzo of Masetto Fresco	Italy	1292
	ONB Han. Cod. 2554 Bible Moralisee	France	1225-1249
Batwing Cleaver	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
Bill Hook	Morgan G.18 Bible	England	1240
	BNF NAL 710 Exultet	Italy	1136
	ME218 Medieval Billhook - Archaeological	England	1100-1300
Byrnie	Assize of Arms 1252	England	1252
	BL Royal 14 C VII Historia Anglorum, Chronica majora, Part III	England	1250-1259
	BNF Latin 7330 Liber Astrologiae	Italy	1225-50
	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
Cavalry Lance	BL Lansdowne 782 Chanson d'Aspremont	England	1230-1240
	CCC MS.26 Chronica Majora	England	1240-1253
	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
Cervelliere	CCC MS.26 Chronica Majora	England	1240-1253
	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
	BNF Latin 14410 Apocalypse	France	1275-1300
	BNF Nouvelle acquisition latine 2290 Beatus Commentaries	Spain	1200-1225

Battle of Evesham - Military Equipment Guide 2020

Military Item	Source(s)	Origin	Date
Coat of Plates	St Maurice's Statue at Magdeburg—Statue/Carving	Germany	Circa 1250
	'Sleeping Guard' Wienhausen Reliquary	Germany	Circa 1270
	Cambridge MS Mm.5.31 Expositio in Apocalypsim	Germany	1249-1250
	Diu Crône by Heinrich von dem Türlin	Germany	Circa 1220
	BSB Clm 23094 Psalter	Germany	1265
	ThULB MS. Bos. q.3 Jena Martyrology	Germany	1275
	Konungs Skuggsjá by Anon	Norway	1250
	St. Maurice's Rotunda, Konstanz Cathedral – Statue/Carving	Germany	Circa 1250
Cuisses	St Maurice's Reliquary	Switzerland	1210-1220
	Bodley Auct. D. 4. 17 Apocalypse	England	1250-60
	Ee.3.59 The Life of King Edward the Confessor	England	1250-60
	BNF Français 19093 Carnet de Dessins	France	1230
	HBA MS.13 Aschaffenburg Golden Gospels	Germany	1225-1275
Dagger	London Museum Quillon Daggers - Archaeological	England	1150-1250
	Balliol Dagger - Archaeological	Scotland	Circa 1290
	ONB Han. Cod. 2554 Bible Moralisee	France	1225-1259
	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
Faussart	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
	'BSB Clm 835 Psalter - England, 1200-25.	England	1200-1225
	Flight into Egypt, Cathédrale St-Lazare - Statue/Carving	France	1120-1150
Gambeson	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
	Besançon BM MS.54 Psalter Bonmont	Germany	1260
	WLB Cod.Don.186 Psalter	Germany	1260-1270
	Assize of Arms 1252	England	1252
	Konungs Skuggsjá by Anon	Norway	1250
	Perceval, Story of the Grail by Chrétien de Troyes	France	1181-1190
	St. Maurice's Rotunda, Konstanz Cathedral – Statue/Carving	Germany	Circa 1250
Glaive	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
	BNF Français 95 Histoire du Saint Graal / Histoire de Merlin	France	1280-1290
Great Helm: Dargen Style	Dargen Topfhelm - Archaeological	Germany	1280
	BSB Cgm 8345 Weltchronik	Germany	1280
	UBH Cod. Pal. germ. 848 Codex Manesse	Switzerland	1300-1325
Great Helm: Maciejowski Style	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
	Ms. Memb. I 90 Sächsische Weltchronik	Germany	1225-1275
	Seal of Hugues de Malaunay - Wax Seal	France	1209

Battle of Evesham - Military Equipment Guide 2020

Military Item	Source(s)	Origin	Date
Great Helm: Westminster Style	BL Royal 2 A XXII Westminster Psalter	England	1250
	Ee.3.59 The Life of King Edward the Confessor	England	1250-1260
	Cambridge MS O.9.34 Romance of Alexander	England	1250-1260
Haubergeon	BL Royal 12 F XIII The Rochester Bestiary	England	1225-1250
	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
	BL Harley Roll Y6 Vita Sancti Guthlaci	England	1175-1225
	Ee.3.59 The Life of King Edward the Confessor	England	1250-1260
Hauberk	CCC MS.26 Chronica Majora	England	1240-1253
	Ee.3.59 The Life of King Edward the Confessor	England	1250-1260
	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
	Assize of Arms 1252	England	1252
	BL. Cotton MS Nero D ii - Death of de Montfort	England	1270-1300
Kettle Helm: Maciejowski	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
Kettle Helm: Resurrection Style	MET 25.204.3 Single Leaf: Resurrection	Germany	1230-1250
	CCC MS.26 Chronica Majora	England	1240-1253
	Ee.3.59 The Life of King Edward the Confessor	England	1250-1260
Lance	BL Lansdowne 782 Chanson d'Aspremont	England	1230-1240
	CCC MS.26 Chronica Majora	England	1240-1253
	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
	Besançon BM MS.551 Miracles de Notre Dame	France	1251-1275
Long Axe	Ee.3.59 The Life of King Edward the Confessor	England	1250-1260
	Cambridge R.16.2 Trinity Apocalypse	England	1250-1260
	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
	ONB Han. Cod. 2554 Bible Moralisee	France	1225-1259
Long Knife	BNF 1186 Psalter of St. Louis and Blanche of Castile	France	1225
	Escorial MS T.I.1 Les Cantiques de Sainte Marie	Spain	1285
Mace: Ball	Bodley Rolls 3 Genealogy of the kings of England to Edward I	England	1275-1300
	BNF Latin 10136 (A) Annals of Genoa	Italy	Circa 1200
Mace: Flanged	Wakefield 'Cucumber' Mace - Archaeological	England	1200-1300
	BL Yates Thompson 12 Histoire d'Outremer	France	1232-1264
Maille Chausses	CCC MS.26 Chronica Majora	England	1240-1253
	Ee.3.59 The Life of King Edward the Confessor	England	1250-1260
	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
Maille Coif: Separated	BL Additional 17687 B The Massacre of the Innocents	Germany	1240
	UBH Cod. Pal. germ. 389 Der Welsche Gast	Germany	1256
	BSB Clm 23094 Psalter	Germany	1265

Battle of Evesham - Military Equipment Guide 2020

Military Item	Source(s)	Origin	Date
Nasal Helm: Banded Dome	BNF Latin 10136 (A) Annals of Genoa	Italy	Circa 1200
	BL Cotton MS Nero D I Lives of the Offas	England	1250
	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
Nasal Helm: Conical	BL Royal 1 D X Psalter	England	1200-1220
	CCC MS.26 Chronica Majora	England	1240-1253
	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
Nasal helm: Phrygian	SB Bamberg Msc.Bibl.48 Bamberger Psalter	Germany	1220-1230
	Bib. Ste. Genevieve MS.1273 Psalter of Marguerite de Bourgogne	Germany	1220-1250
	MET 25.204.3 Single Leaf: Resurrection	Germany	1230-1250
Open-faced Helm: Banded Dome	Ee.3.59 The Life of King Edward the Confessor	England	1250-1260
	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
Open-faced Helm: Phrygian	UB Salzburg M III 24 Honorius Augustodunensis	France	1234-1266
	BLB St. Peter perg. 7 Festevangelistar	Germany	1200-1220
	Morgan M.730 Psalter-Hours of Guiluys de Boisleux	France	1246-1250
Perpunt	Morgan M.429 Huelgas Apocalypse	Spain	1220
	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
	Konungs Skuggsjá by Anon	Norway	1250
	Palacio Berenguer d'Aguilar, Barcelona - Fresco	Spain	1285-1295
Proto-Falchion	Porta Romana Gate - Statue/Carving	Italy	1170
	BNF Français 19093 Carnet de Dessins	France	1230
	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
Shield: Flat-top Kite	UB Salzburg M III 24 Honorius Augustodunensis	France	1234-1266
	Morgan M.739 Book of Hours	Germany	1209-120
	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
Shield: Transitional Heater	'von Thuringen' Marburg Shield - Archaeological	Germany	1230-1240
	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
	Ee.3.59 The Life of King Edward the Confessor	England	1250-1260
Shield: Round-top Kite	Morgan M.739 Book of Hours	Germany	1209-120
	BL Royal 1 D I Bible	England	1250-1299
Surcoat	Ee.3.59 The Life of King Edward the Confessor	England	1250-1260
	Cambridge MS Mm.5.31 Expositio in Apocalypsim	Germany	1249-1250
	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
Sword: Cavalry	Reichsschwert Type XI - Archaeological	Austria	1198
	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
	BL Additional 62925 The Rutland Psalter	England	1260

Battle of Evesham - Military Equipment Guide 2020

Military Item	Source(s)	Origin	Date
Sword: Infantry	Ee.3.59 The Life of King Edward the Confessor	England	1250-1260
	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
	CCC MS.26 Chronica Majora	England	1240-1253
Sword: War, of	St Maurice's Reliquary	Switzerland	1210-1220
	Passauer Wolfsklingen Type XIIa - Archaeological	Germany	1230-1240
	BL Additional 24686 The Alphonso Psalter	England	1284-1316
War Axe	HBA MS.13 Aschaffenburg Golden Gospels	Germany	1225-1275
	ONB Han. Cod. 2554 Bible Moralisee	France	1225-1259
	CCC MS.26 Chronica Majora	England	1240-1253
War Club	SBB MS. Germ. 2°282 Eneit (Eneasroman)	Germany	1210-1220
	Morgan M.638 Maciejowski Bible	France	1244-1254
	BNF Français 344 Histoire du Saint Graal	France	1250-1275