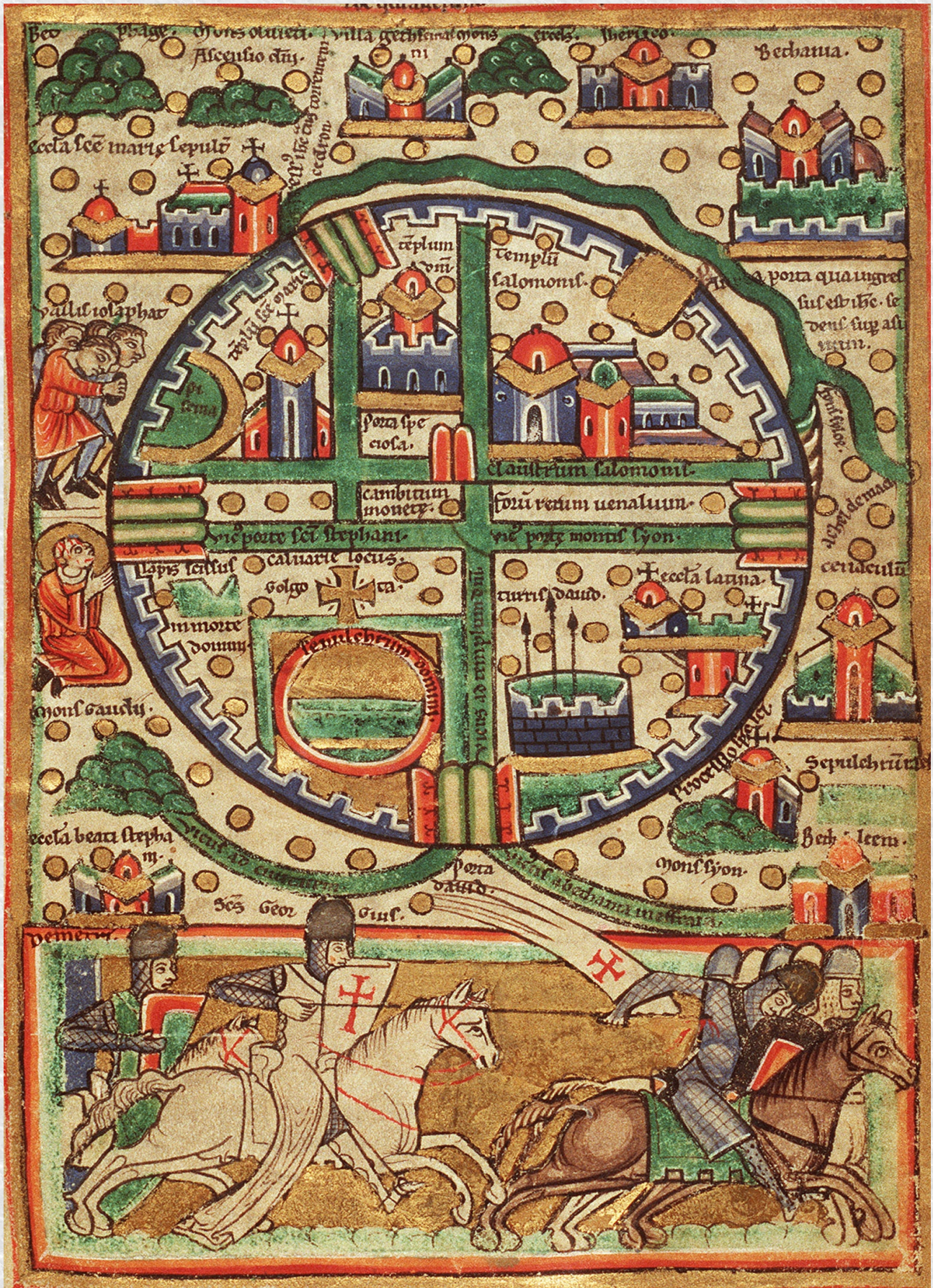


# Military permissions for the Jerusalem Kingdom army.



## Head Protection:

We prefer to see *nasal helms* of a conical, or egg-shaped form of any historically accurate construction, also "Phrygian caps", cervellieres, of solid or segmented (Spangenhelm) construction, early flattop helmets without rear neck plate & with one piece solid dome. Almost any type of helmet can be solid, or segmented, with a nasal plate, mask, or "half mask" if you can provide a source for such assembly.

**Remember** - masks, and nasals with "mustache" are allowed only to knights in full equipment. For the sergeants and infantrymen - open helmets only.

### **Attention!!!**

Flattop helmets with segmented dome construction, or rear neck protection are require the provision of "solid" sources and special coordination with the organizers.



11th century phrygian helmets found in Bulgaria. Probably Byzantine.



Morgan psalter 1155 - 1160

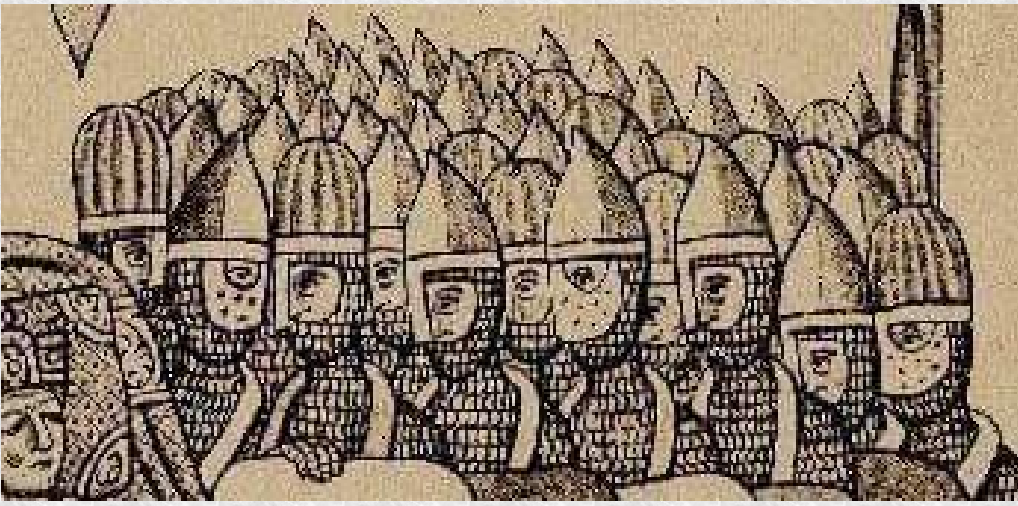


Bas-relief of the Palace of the Kings of Navarre, Estella 12th c. Warriors in spherical helmets similar to the helmet from Niederralta



Sphere-shaped helmet from Niederralta 12ce

[Detailed descaling of this helmet\(rus\)](#)



Various helmets with nasals & masks - Hortus deliciarum 1176/85 -1196



Solid nasal helm from Olmutz, 11-12ce, moravia.



Nasal helmet of the segmental assembly (Spangenhelm) with the remains of additional nasal plate, we call "mustache". Was dated by Ewart Oakeshott by 12ce. Klingbeil Collection\_lot number 164



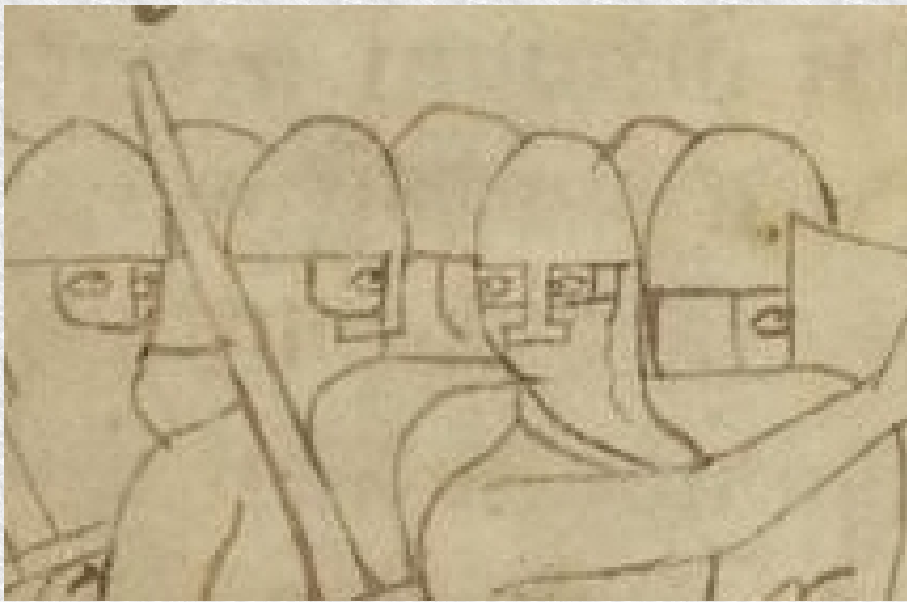
Parma Cathedral, Emilia-Romagna, Italy 1150-70  
The rider in "Phrygian" helmet and the infantryman in a segment helmet without a nasal plate



Segment helmet found either in the Thames, or in northern France. Connections segments on the front right and left and rear right and left. As a result, the seams form the letter X. Rivets flush. And its reconstruction



Flattop with wavy edges of the mask and raised from one piece solid dome. Bucket in the church Lyngsjö - Sweden 1190-1200 and its reconstruction



One of the options "mustache" helmet and its reconstruction - Cod. Pal. Germ. 112 Konrad Rolandslied end of 12ce



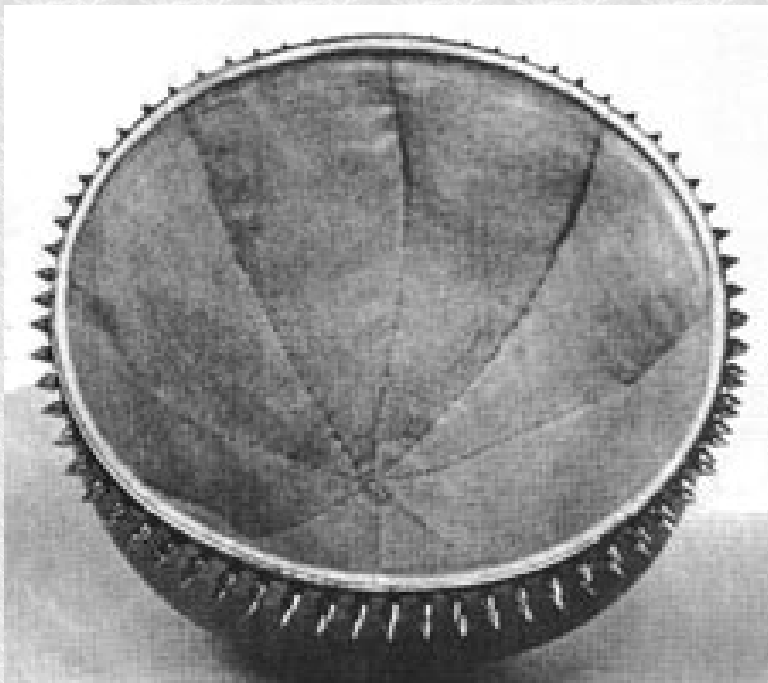
Another "mustache" helmet - "Knight on a rooster", a pawn of backgammon, the end of the 12th century, the Louvre, France - And its reconstruction

What Under the helmet? — sewn padded lining or padded coif is the only allowed under helm pad for Franks. Caped (collared) coifs are not allowed.



Maybe the earliest image of padded coif  
1200-1215 Germany, Silver Shrine of Charlemagne in Aachen Cathedral

From our own experience we can say that sewn lining much more comfortable .



Sphere-shaped helmet from Niederrealta 12ce  
(Reconstruction)

[Detailed descaling of this helmet\(rus\)](#)



Reconstruction of the helmet lining from  
Niederralta.

## Mail coif

Separate mail coif with square or round cape in 12-th century is endangered rare and must follow a specific source closely (the presence of a aventail must be justified)  
Also, due to the rarity of the separate coif, its total amount per event is artificially limited.  
Each owner of this element of armor must obtain permission from the organizers.



1152-1156 - Bronzetür  
aus Płock



1150-1175 Flanders, Uni Liège bib.,  
MS 363 - Évangélaire d'Averbode



1150-1175, England, Cotton  
MS Caligula A VII\_1



Church of St. Trofim, Arles - France 12th c



coif found in Bulgaria & its reconstruction.



Bible Saint Martial 1100



## **Padded armor**

**Gambeson, aketon** - the main body armor of ordinary infantrymen, militia or mercenary. For Franks It must be with long sleeves, long - to the knees, cut - one-piece, T - shaped, like ordinary clothes. With a vertical seaw. **Without sewn mittens**

**Gambeson thickness - less than 1 cm. In compressed form !!!**

Folded padded protection (quilted robes) is allowed only for owners of the "orientalized" complex (Turkopol) and must be justified.

Short sleeves gambesons – only for Byzantine or Sicilian infantry.

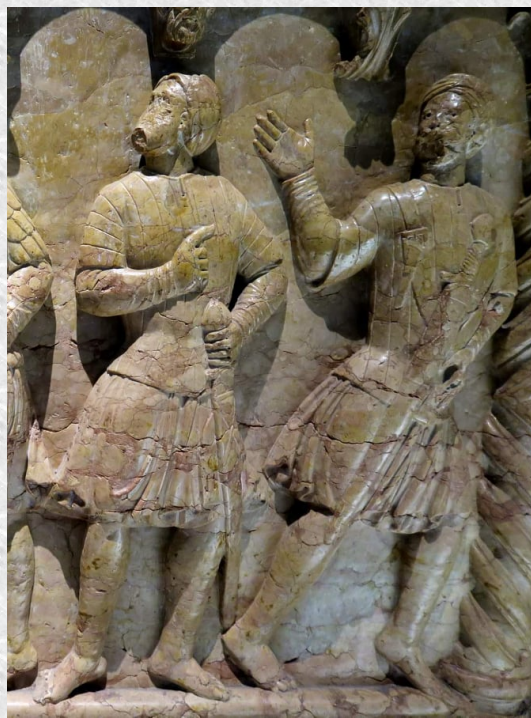
### **ATTENTION!!!!**

Due to the recurring cases of hyperthermia of the "heroes" walking in the armor over the thick gambesons, wearing "iron" over the padding during the second day hike is FORBIDDEN! In the case of a light haubergeon and thin aketone, individual coordination with the orgs is required. Aketon under the mail can only be worn by particularly strong participants on the final day before the battle itself.

Usage on the march – only for participants with no other armor over it.



Basel minster 1195 -1202



Verona Veneto Italy  
San Giovanni in  
Fonte the 12th  
century Baptistery.  
Byzantine style  
gambesons



## Mail armor

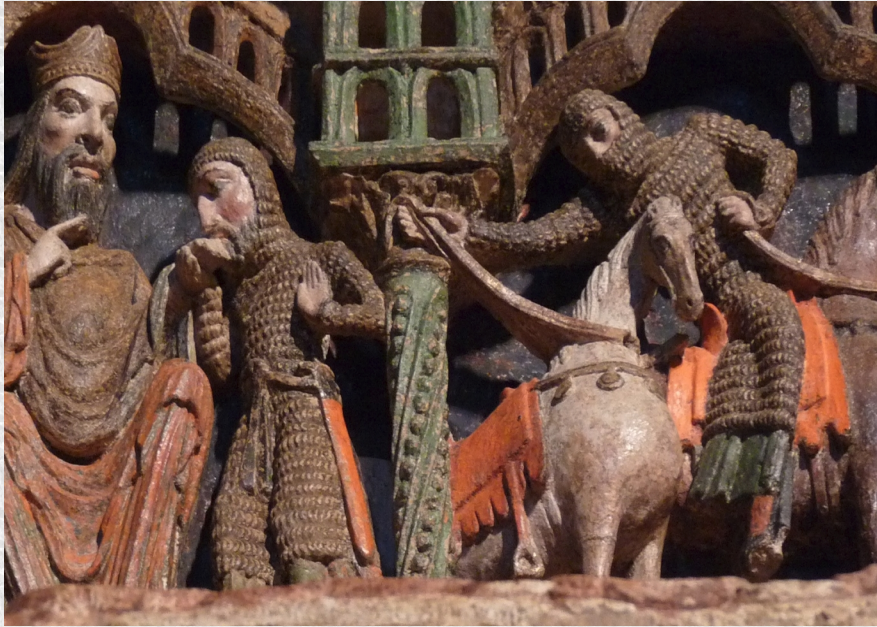
### **Hauberk.**

Hauberk is admissible in any length, with both mittens, one mitten or without mittens at all. The sleeves of any length. With or without integrated coif.

### **Haubergeon.**

Haubergeon is the short Hauberk without coif. Highly desirable for sergeants.

**ATTENTION!** Butted mail rings is FORBIDDEN. Also forbidden mail from non historical materials (alluminium, titanium, stainless steel) or mail plating with some kind of non-historical coating(chromium)!



12th century cenotaph carving in San Vicente, Avila



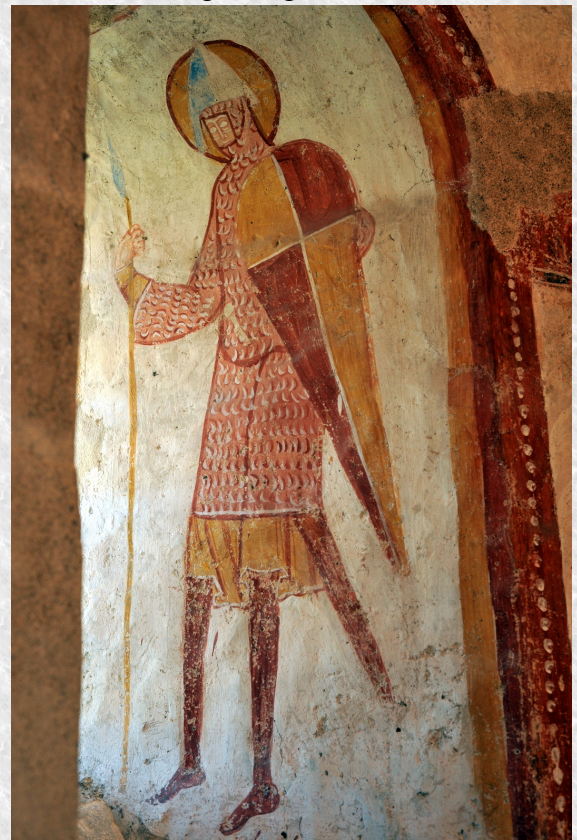
Musée Condé MS.9  
Ingeborg Psalter 1195



Basilica of San Zeno, Verona 12ce  
good example of the sergeant  
Haubergeon



ULB Düsseldorf Ms-A-2  
Biblia Sacra 1150-1175



12th ce warrior in Arein



## Lamellar armor

Lamellar armor was very rare and must be strongly justified. Allowed to carriers of "orientalized" complexes (Turkopuls, Sicilian Norman or Byzantines.).



Gumbertus Bibel 1175 - 1195



German 1180

Gross Comburg chandelier castel chapel, mid 12 ce Germany

## Surcoat

Surcoat (Cote de'arms) only appears in the 12th century and at the time of our action is an extremely rare and status element. In this regard, it is allowed only for the main characters of our action.



Picture Bible 1190s Manuscript (Ms. 76 F 5) Koninklijke Bibliotheek



Winchester Bible 1160-1180

## Hand protection

Palm of the hand protection is an obligatory for all participants in combat interactions with bladed or pole weapon (see the project features). We allow separate padded mittens, or mail ones integrated in mail sleeve. Gambesons with gloves are not allowed. The mitten can be with hidden protection like steel plates sewn into the mitten. The main thing is that from the side the mitten looks like an ordinary one.

## Leg protection

The only existing leg protection for our period and region is mail chausses. They can be solid or laced.

Not recommended for knights without horse.

+ 10 to the pathos & 1 extra hitpoint for the knights in mail chausses!



Hortus  
deliciarum  
1195

Statue of  
Roland.  
Verona  
Cathedral  
1117 - 1187

Laced mail  
chausses  
reenactment

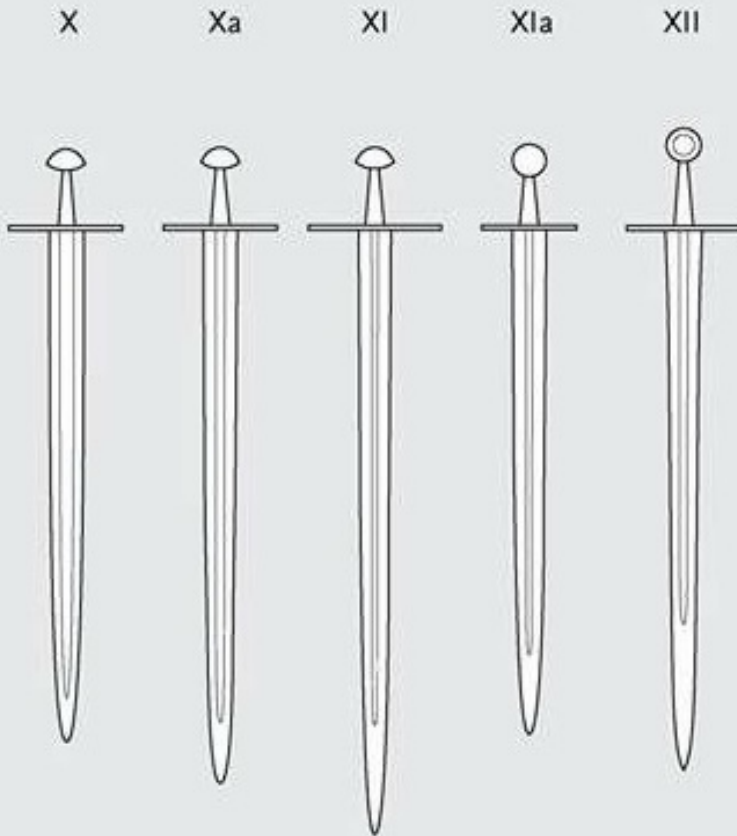


# Weapons

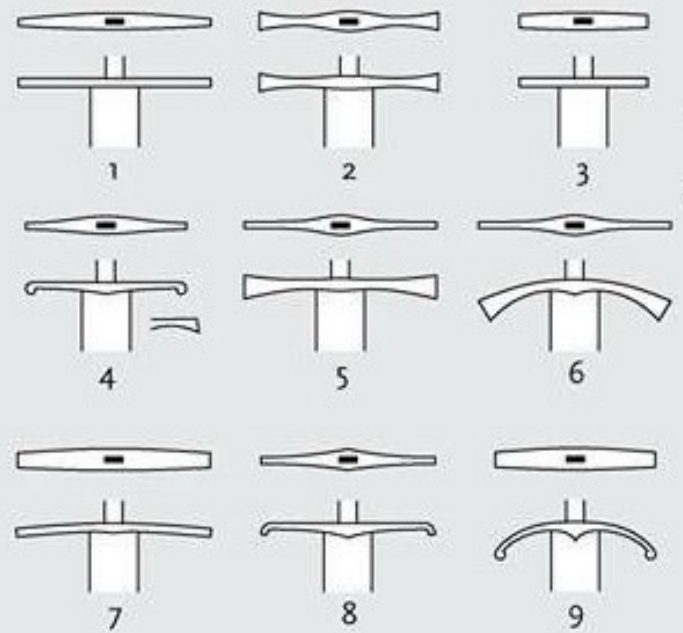
## Swords

Any Romanesque swords that were in use from the 11th to the 13th century with blades corresponding to types X, XI and XII (with the exception of type XIIa) according to Ewart Oakeshott typology with the following pommels and crossguards are allowed.

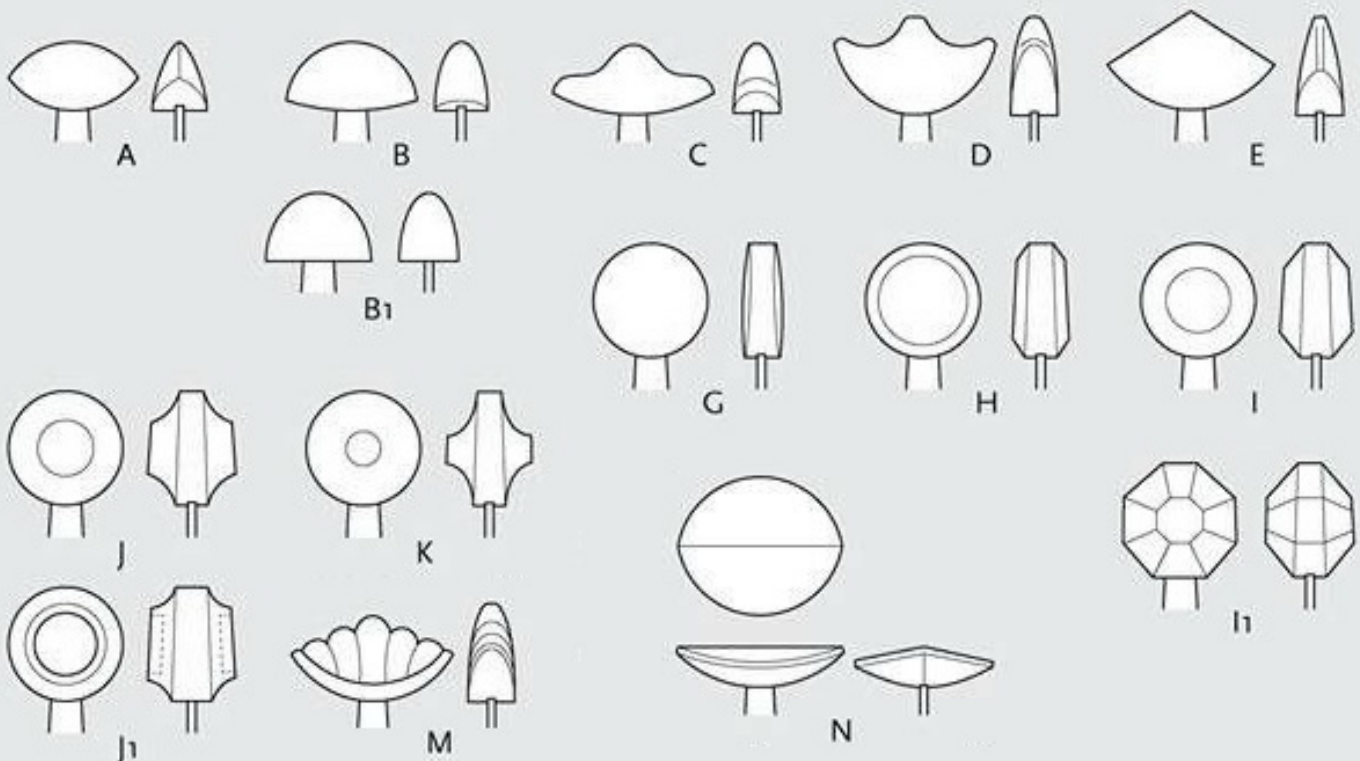
### OAKESHOTT BLADE TYPES



### OAKESHOTT CROSS STYLES



### OAKESHOTT POMMEL TYPES



## Spears

Every speared horse rider to prepare spears for riding - add attachments to the feet or stirrups. Lanyards are possible. Is no restrictions on the type of spear tips !.

**For all combat spears the "Humanizer" is obligatory!**

Be sure to follow the link and see what should be the "Humanizer" on a spear tip and how to do it correctly!

The humanizer of this design is absolutely obligatory not only if you have a pointed spear, but also if the spear is dulled or a steel ball is welded.

In case you have a wide round shim on the tip, with a diameter of at least 30mm and a thickness of at least 3mm, then a small leather humanizer with felt inside is enough

[https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/0ca0bd\\_4a1f8cb1fac84e918f9694cfb287fde2.pdf](https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/0ca0bd_4a1f8cb1fac84e918f9694cfb287fde2.pdf)

**Important** – in the foot work with a spear, both hands are required !!



**Gests from other countries - take spearheads with you. Inform the organizers how many spear shafts you need and for which type of spears. Foot spearshaft 2+ meters & 28mm diameter , Knight - 3+ meters & 35mm diameter**

## Javelins

**Required factory production softheads !!**

**Gests from other countries - take javelin heads with you. Report to the organizers in advance how many javelin shafts you need.**

**Attention - javelins with homemade heads are not allowed !!!**



Example of allowable heads



church of saint nectaire capitals 1100+\\-

# Shields

The presence of the archers on both sides makes the shield for the carriers of bladed weapons obligatory, and for carriers of a pole arms extremely desirable. kite shields with different sizes and with different levels of roundness of the top.

For the "Orientals" are allowed Kalkans and Januvia.

Round and oval shields should be justified by a source with a strong regional attachment



Staatsbibliothek Bamberg Msc.Bibl.59 - Kloster Michelsberg (?), ca. 1180



Bibel von St. Etienne northern france, 1109-1111.



Basilica of San Savino, Piacenza 1107



Cathedra of the master of William. Basilica of San Zeno, Verona

1152-1156 -  
Bronzetür  
aus Plock



Picture Bible 1190s  
Manuscript (Ms. 76 F 5)  
Koninklijke Bibliotheek



## Bows / Crossbows / Sling

All traditional types of bows are allowed, simple bow or composite \*

All types of crossbows with wooden bow are allowed if it don't need the help of special tools to be tensioned. \*

Wicker or belt sling straps are allowed. (sling shells will be specified separately)

\* See rules for archers



Liber ad honorem Augusti sive de rebus Siculis 1194-1196 Italy



A hunter with a crossbow,  
Spain, 12th century.



Life of St Edmund, c.  
1130



The military complex should correspond to historical sources, region, status and format of the event, its features. Accordingly, the complex for an infantry or rider - a knight, Turkopol sergeant or infantry \ militia.  
Namely:

### **Allowable equipment.**

#### **Knight Requirements:**

Hauberk of any length with sleeves of any length, with integrated mittens or without, with integrated or separate coif, mail chausses (optional). Cott d'arms (optional), Helmet (open or closed),  
Shield of suitable form, Sword, Spear.



## **Requirements for a mounted sergeant:**

Similar to a knight, but there is a ban on mail chausses, cott d'arm and the helmets with face protection more than nasal. Coif is not obligatory.



## **Requirements for a foot sergeant:**

Similar to a mounted sergeant.

## **Requirements for archer-crossbowman-slinger**

Open helmet, body protection – gambeson, but not required. Bow / Crossbow / Sling  
\*. Mail protection prohibited. It is permissible for a slinger to use a shield



## Requirements for infantrymen-militia:

Gambeson or Haubergeon. A ban on the wearing of mail chausses.  
Open helmet, shield. Sword, spear or javelins.



## Requirements for turkopul:

Mail or Lamellar \ Quilted robe \*\*, Sword / Saber \*\*, Bow \* \ javelins. Shield.

\* Look rules for archers

\*\* Look requirements for Saracens

**ATTENTION - simultaneous use of a spear and a shield is allowed, but only if the shield is hanging on the neck and the hold of the spear is carried out with both hands and with the protection of both hands.**



## **IMPORTANT!!!!**

**NECESSARILY** All participants of the contact battle to use historical body protection, helmets and mittens.

**NECESSARILY** for carriers of one-handed contact weapons to have a shield.

**ACCEPTED** all kinds of hidden protection. The only requirement is its invisibility. (We do not recommend wearing it before the battle itself)

**ACCEPTED** plywood shields.

**ACCEPTED** simultaneous use of a spear and a shield, but only if the shield is hanging on the neck and the hold of the spear is carried out with both hands and with the protection of both hands.

**PROHIBITED** the wearing of greaves, knee pads, padded quises , braces.

**PROHIBITED** carrying and using in battle daggers or battle knives. Only utilitarian knives are allowed and only as an element of the costume.

**PROHIBITED** the use of impact - blunt weapons, such as clubs, maces and morgensterns.

**PROHIBITED** the use of one-handed axes.

**PROHIBITED** One-handed grip of two-handed pole weapons, such as a spear or broadaxe during combat. Pole weapons during the battle must necessarily be held with two hands..

**And nothing unnecessary! Every extra kilogram will leave you, literally, sideways.**