



HEMAC DIJON 2012



Sword & Buckler Workshop after Manuscript I.33

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Accepting the Bind

There are several plays in I.33 where it is necessary to accept a bind to stay in control. We will show several counters to the most common bind. A blow with the short edge, the Mutatio Gladii, the so called "Nucken", the counter to the Mutatio Gladii and a cut to the arms. We will link actions from the second, third, 23rd and 25th play together and explain, how and why they connect.



I. The Short Edge Blow

38th Play (3rd and 4th Image)	Interpretation
	<p>The Priest binds to perform an offensive action, i.e. a shield strike.</p> <p>The Student accepts the bind. Note the high elbow of the Student.</p> <p>Because the Priest advances, the Student should step back.</p>
<p><u>Translation [3]:</u> Here will be the binds which are often discussed above. Hence the verse: "The one who binds and the one who is bound are contrary and irate," etc.</p>	
	<p>From the bind, the Student performs a blow to the Priests head with the false edge of his sword.</p>
<p><u>Translation [3]:</u> From the previously executed binds the Student delivers a blow, sending his sword to the head, assisted by a Shield-Strike.</p>	



II. Mutatio Gladii and Nucken

2nd Play (3rd to 5th Image)	Interpretation
	<p>Here the Student binds and the Priest accepts. In this case, the Student wants to deliver a Shield-Strike. The Priest steps back as the Student advances and turns his sword (see next image) to prevent the blow.</p>
<p><u>Translation [4]:</u> Here is a binding of the pupil's, and all other things, of which was talked above, until the mutation of the sword.</p>	
	 <p>This is the hand position after the Mutatio Gladii.</p>
<p><u>Translation [4]:</u> Here the pupil is wanting good counsel how he could withstand this, and you must know, that if the game stands as here, then a stich must be executed, as commonly contained in the book, even if here is no image</p> <p><i>It is to be seen, that the priest is here mutating the sword, because he was below earier, now he will be above. Then, he moves the free sword upwards, which is called nucken, whence follows a separation of sword and shield of the pupil's.</i></p>	<p>Because the Student was in the movement for the Shield-Strike, the Priest can let his sword rebound directly after the Mutatio Gladii and catapult it between the arms of the Student. The cut will be performed with the short edge.</p>
	<p>If the student tries to clamp the sword between his arms, the priest can then secure the Students weapons with a shield strike. Afterwards he can pull out his sword and perform a thrust.</p>
<p><u>Translation [4]:</u> Here the priest should pay attention that he tarry not one instant with the sword, lest from that instant arise an act which is called grappling, but he must immediately re-establish the binding out of caution.</p>	

III. Mutatio Gladii and Counter with Thrust

23rd Play	Interpretation
	<p>The Mutatio Gladii can be countered: In this case, the Student performed the Mutatio Gladii. The Priest "feels" it and with a step to the left, he delivers a thrust to the Students face.</p>
<p><u>Translation [4]:</u> <i>Here the final ward is again adopted, which is called langort, and here the priest is adopting it. But the pupil executes one of the four binds, viz. above the sword, as shown here in the example.</i></p>	
	<p>Here, the Priest does the step to his left, of the line, and delivers a thrust to the Students face.</p>
<p><u>Translation [4]:</u> <i>After above there was a bind above the priest's sword, one may see here how the priest defends against this by an action called stich, as shown here.</i></p>	

IV. Cut to the Arms and Thrusting

25th Play (3rd and 4th Image)	<i>Interpretation</i>
	<p>The picture before (not shown in the handout) showed the usual counterbind. After accepting the bind, the Student cuts into the underarms of the Priest. At the same time, he steps offline to the right. If the Priest does not react, the Student should directly thrust.</p>
<p><i>Translation [4]:</i> <i>After above the priest had bound, here the pupil wants to hit the priest in another way, and note that as the priest thinks that he could enter a bind, the pupil hits this same priest's arms. Note also that he not only hits the arms, but the power of this blow lies in the stab, which may also be executed here.</i></p>	
	<p>If the Priest reacts and steps back because he has been cut, the Student should follow with a thrust to the face. Note that this thrust is a high one, whereas the above mentioned thrust goes under the Priests arms to the stomach or chest.</p>
<p><i>Translation [4]:</i> <i>Here the priest notices that his arms are endangered, and he draws himself back, intending to strike, but the pupil follows as here etc.</i></p>	

Literature:

- [1] Le Livre De l'Art Du Combat, Liber de arte dimicatoria, F.Cinato, A. Surprenant CNRS EDITIONS, Paris, 2009
- [2] <http://collections.royalarmouries.org/index.php?a=wordsearch&s=gallery&key=WYTozOntpOjA7czo0OiIpLjMzljtpOjE7aTowO2k6MjtiOjA7fQ==&pg=1> [images du I.33]
- [3] The Medieval Art of Swordsmanship, Jeffrey L. Forgeng, Chivalry Bookshelf, 2003
- [4] <http://freywild.ch/i33/i33en.html>, Dieter Bachmann, I.33 Transcription & Translation, 2003

