

# Appendix 1 - Weapons Descriptions

Fun details for weapon nerds.

**Bated stage sword** - dull cut & thrust practice blades which were rebated (or "bated") with rounded edges and tips (they were sometimes called "foils" or "foiled blades")

**Belaying pin** - a solid metal or wooden device used on traditionally rigged sailing vessels to secure lines of running rigging

**Dirk** - bladed thrusting dagger

**Billhook** - blade typically 20 to 25 centimetres (8 to 10 in) long. Blades are straight near the handle but have an increasingly strong curve towards the end. The blade is generally sharpened only on the inside of the curve, but double-edged billhooks, or "broom hooks", also have a straight secondary edge on the back

**Falchion** - one-handed, single-edged sword of European origin. Falchions are found in different forms from around the 13th century up to and including the 16th century. In some versions, the falchion looks rather like the seax and later the sabre, and in other versions more like a machete with a crossguard.

**Backsword** is a type of sword characterised by having a single-edged blade and a hilt with a single-handed grip.[1] It is so called because the triangular cross section gives a flat back edge opposite the cutting edge.[2] Later examples often have a "false edge" on the back near the tip, which was in many cases sharpened to make an actual edge and facilitate thrusting attacks.

**Claymore**: either the Scottish variant of the late medieval two-handed sword or the Scottish variant of the basket-hilted sword.

**Elizabethan fowling piece** - Often double barrels, double mechanisms, double the weight and a calibre to take shot or single ball.

**Maul** - weaponised hammer.

**Arquebus** - Although the term arquebus, (derived from the Dutch word Haakbus ("hook gun")), was applied to many different forms of firearms from the 15th to 17th centuries, it originally referred to "a hand-gun with a hook-like projection or lug on its under surface, useful for steadying it against battlements or other objects when firing

**Caliver** - A standardised arquebus, the Caliver, was introduced in the latter half of the 16th century. The name "Caliver" is an English derivation from the French calibre – a reference to the gun's standardised bore. The Caliver allowed troops to load bullets faster since they fit their guns more easily, whereas before soldiers often had to modify their bullets into suitable fits, or were even forced to make their own prior to battle

**Petronel** (horse pistol) - A Petronel is a 16th century black powder muzzle-loading firearm, defined by Robert Barret (*Theorique and Practike of Modern Warres*, 1598) as a horsemans peece. It was the muzzle-loading firearm which developed on the one hand into the pistol and on the other into the

carbine. 0.6 calibre was not uncommon. The name (French Petrinel or Poitrinal) was given to the weapon either because it was fired with the butt resting against the chest (French poitrine, Latin pectus) or it was carried slung from a belt across the chest. Petronels are found with either matchlock or wheellock mechanisms.

**Swivel gun** - Swivel guns are among the smallest types of cannon, typically measuring less than 3ft in length and with a bore diameter of up to 1.5in. They can fire a variety of ammunition but were generally used to fire grapeshot and small caliber round shot. They were aimed through the use of a wooden handle, somewhat similar in shape to a baseball bat, attached to the breech of the weapon

**Falconet** - Its barrel was approximately 4 feet (1.2 m) long, had a calibre of 2 inches (5 cm) and weighed 180 to 440 pounds (80 to 200 kg). The falconet used 0.5 pounds (225 g) of black powder to fire a 1 pound (450 g) round shot at a maximum range of approximately 5,000 feet (1,500 m). They could also be used to fire grapeshot. The falconet resembled an oversized matchlock musket with two wheels attached to improve mobility.

**Heavy musket** - the heavy arquebus known as the musket appeared in Europe by 1521. In response to firearms, thicker armour was produced, from 15 kg (33 lb 1 oz) in the 15th century to 25 kg (55 lb 2 oz) in the late 16th century. Armour that was 2 mm (0.079 in) thick required nearly three times as much energy to penetrate as did armour that was only 1 mm (0.039 in) thick. During the siege of Parma in 1521, many Spanish soldiers reportedly used an "arquebus with rest", a weapon much larger and more powerful than the regular arquebus.

**Demi culverin** - The demi-culverin was a medium cannon similar to but slightly larger than a Saker and smaller than a regular Culverin developed in the late 16th century. Barrels of demi-culverins were typically about 11 feet (3.4 m) long, had a calibre of 4 inches (10 cm) and could weigh up to 3,400 pounds (1,500 kg). It required 6 pounds (2.7 kg) of black powder to fire an 8-pound (3.6 kg) round shot (though there were heavier variants firing 9-pound (4.1 kg) or 10-pound (4.5 kg) round shot). The demi-culverin had an effective range of 1,800 feet (550 m). Demi-culverins were valued by generals for their range, accuracy and effectiveness. They were often used in sieges for wall and building demolition.