



Academy of European Medieval Martial Arts (AEMMA)

Hans Talhoffer
“Fechtbuch aus dem Jahre 1467”

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Talhoffer's Fechtbuchs: an Introduction

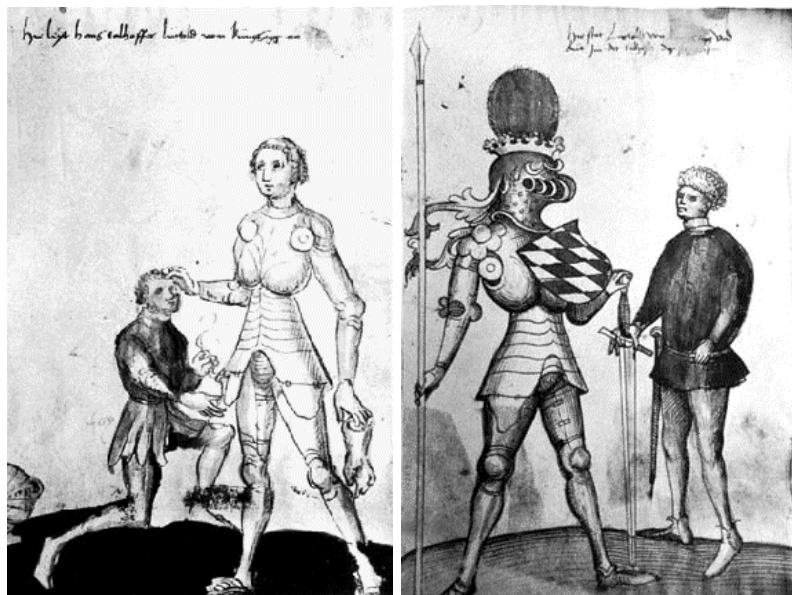
by Michael Lacy, Ph.D (History)

It is a common misconception that the combat in the medieval period was crude and haphazard, relying on brute strength over skill. Victorian authors such as Egerton Castle, one of the premier historians of swordplay of his time, derided the "rough untutored fighting of the Middle Ages" and compared in unfavourably with the elegance and grace of later period rapier play. Modern scholars, however, take a different much different view of the martial skills of medieval warriors. A careful study of surviving combat manuals (fechtbuchs, in German) gives every indication that Western martial arts were every bit as sophisticated as those of the East. Three surviving treatises on late medieval combat written by Hans Talhoffer are perhaps the best known of these rare documents as they were reprinted at the beginning of this century by an officer in the Austria-Hungarian Empire by the name of Gustave Hergsell. Hans Talhoffer was from Swabia, a region of Southern Germany which now lies chiefly within the present states of Baden-Wurtemberg and Bavaria. This region derived its name from the Suevi, a Germanic tribe which settled in the area during the great migrations of the fifth century. Swabia was long famed for its martial traditions, and by the fifteenth century the techniques its master swordsmen, such as Johannes Liechtenauer, had influenced fight manuals both in Germany and Italy. An unfinished fechtbuch of 1389 written by Hango Doebringer, possibly a pupil of Liechtenaur, sets out much of his masters' theory. Matthew Galas, an independent scholar who is preparing a book on early German swordsmanship, writes of this fechtbuch;

"Despite his failure to complete his work, Doebringer manages to convey the theoretical basis for the German art, which is surprisingly modern in tone. Concentrating on the importance of seizing the initiative, on maintaining the offensive, and evading the opponent's attempts to find the blade, Doebringer at times sounds like a modern epee coach. In another section, Doebringer discusses the time advantage of the thrust over the cut – a theoretical concept usually ascribed to the Italian rapier masters. In addition, Doebringer describes how Liechtenauer divided the opponent's body into four target areas - a division still used in modern fencing. Finally, dispelling the misconception that medieval swordsmen relied on strength alone, Doebringer states that a weakling using Liechtenauer's art would be as likely to win as a strong man. In sum, Hango Doebringer's observations make clear that medieval fencing masters - at least in Germany – had developed their art to a much higher degree of sophistication than they have previously been given credit for." (Galas, M., "Setting The Record Straight: The Art of the Sword in Medieval Europe")

The fame of the Swabian fighting arts was not confined to Germany, as the author of a early Italian fight manual, the Flos Duellatorum (Flower of Battle, 1410) claims to have studied under a "Master

Johannes, called the Swabian." Talhoffer's fechtbuchs are thus part of a long tradition of combat manuals deriving, to a great extent from the teachings of the legendary Johannes Liechtenaur. Mr. Galas' book should be released soon, and should shed more light on this swordfighting tradition. Little is actually known about Hans Talhoffer, other than that what can be gleaned from his manuscripts. At some point, he seems to have been a servant to a Swabian squire (Hergsell uses the french word damoiseau) by the name of Leutold Königsegg.* There are several illustrations in the 1459 edition of his fechtbuch which show the author attending Königsegg in duties we would most associate with a squire. In plates 13 to 42, Talhoffer is assisting him in preparation for what appears to be a judicial duel, and is shown helping him into his armour, carrying his weapons into the list field and attending him in different types of tournament armour (below).



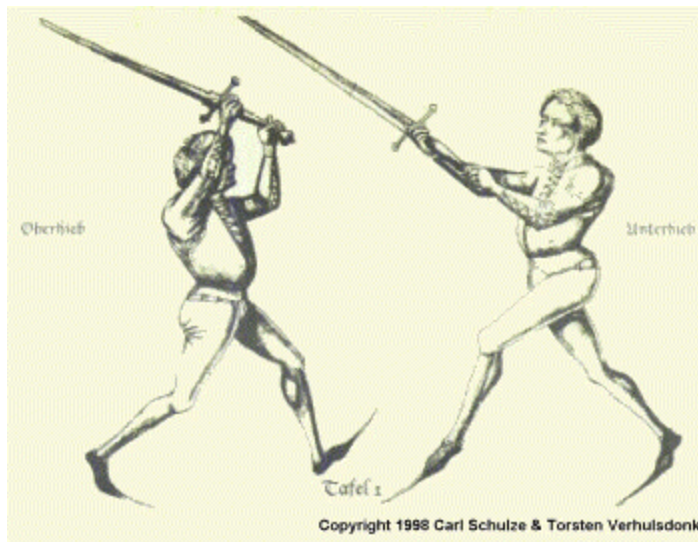
Talhoffer's fechtbuchs survive in at least 3 editions; 1443, 1459 and 1467.** Two are preserved at Gotha (1443 and 1467) and the third, formerly at Schloss Ambras, is now in Vienna. Although there is not sufficient space in this article to examine these works in depth, I have made the following outline of the salient points, along with a few observations on some of the more remarkable aspects of these fascinating documents.

*A town and a castle, both named Königseggwald, can be found north of Friedrichshafen in present day Baden-Wurtemberg. This may well be connected with Leutold's family.

**There would appear to be yet another edition at Copenhagen, mentioned in a 1987 article in *Waffen und Kostümkunde*, vol. 29, by Hans-Peter Hils, but I have yet to track down more information. The illustrations from it which were in the article were of plates that do not appear to be in any of the editions printed by Hergsell, and they are of a quality to suggest that they are akin to the 1467 edition, so it may well be another edition dating from around that time.

(1) Langes Schwert (The Long Sword) - plates 1 – 67

(tafel 1) High Guards



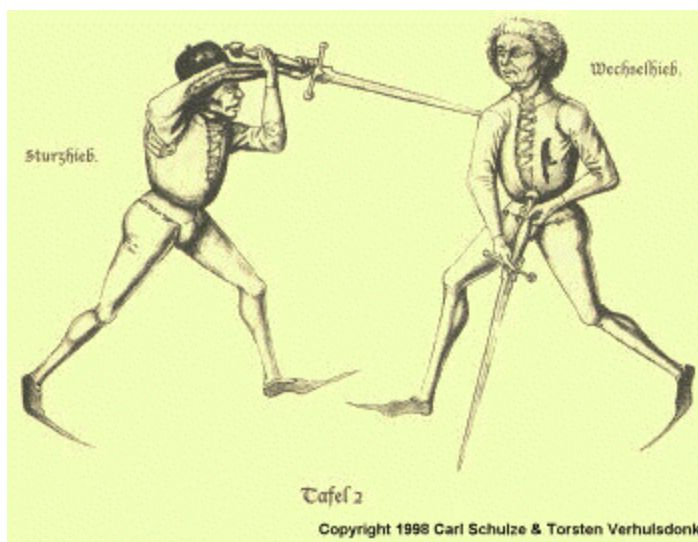
"Oberhieb. - Unterhieb."

"Overhand cut. – Underhand cut."

Offensive: Step forward with the left leg in preparation to deliver a vertical cut from above. Begin with the sword overhead and pointing upwards at approximately 45° to the horizontal, pommel positioned in front of the forehead.

Defensive: From "below", raise the sword to assume a "long guard" position, effective against a stabbing thrust, but not a downward overhead cut.

(tafel 2) Twisted Thrust and Low Guard



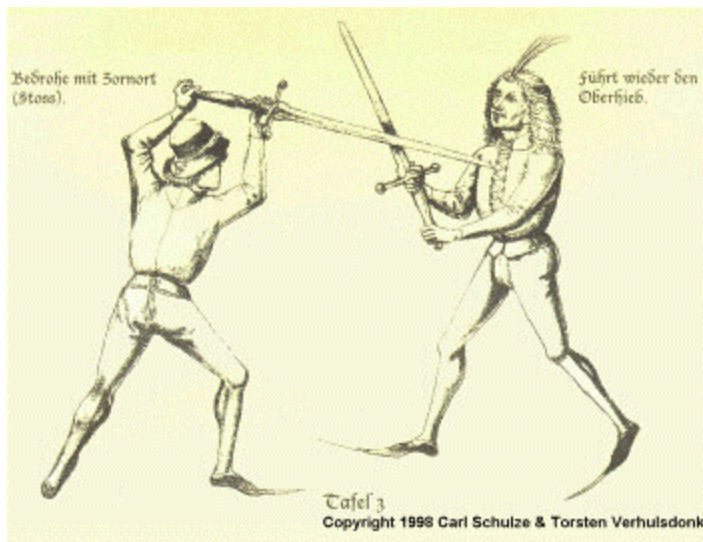
"Sturzhieb. - Wechselhieb."

"Plunging cut. - Changing cut."

Offensive: In order to avoid contact with the long guard from the high guard position, "twist" the sword to deliver the cutting strike from the left targeting the right upper shoulder or upper chest.

Defensive: The low guard position is intended to defend against strikes towards the lower legs and thighs. This position invites the opponent to attack, in which the low guard positioned sword can be raised to deliver an upward rising cut.

(tafel 3) Guard of the Wrath - Middle Guard



"Bedrohe mit Zornort (Stoss). - führt wieder den Oberhieb."

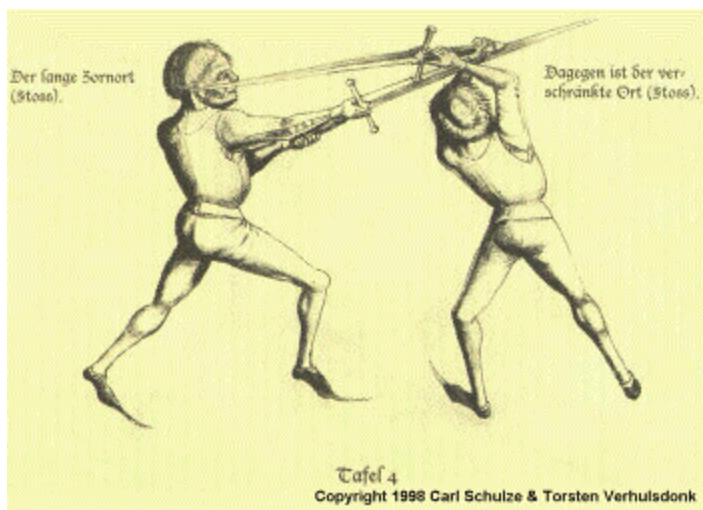
"Menacing him with the guard of Wrath. - Again, an overhand cut."

Offensive: From the "twisted cut position", step forward with the right leg and at the same time, rotate the body towards the left in preparation to deliver a horizontal thrust. Begin with the sword in the "twisted form" and rotate the blade somewhat horizontally (like a barrel roll) using the right hand as the pivot point, arching from left to

the right, the left hand creating a large arch from the right to the left, with the target being the upper right neck/shoulder of the opponent. Near the completion, move the left hand to the pommel to increase the force behind the thrust.

Defensive: From "below", raise the sword high in order to assume the middle guard position, to block the expected thrust cut and take a step backwards, leading with the left leg.

(tafel 4) Extended Guard of Wrath - Crossed Guard



"Der lange Zornort (Stoss). - Dagegen ist der ver schränkte Ort (Stoss)."

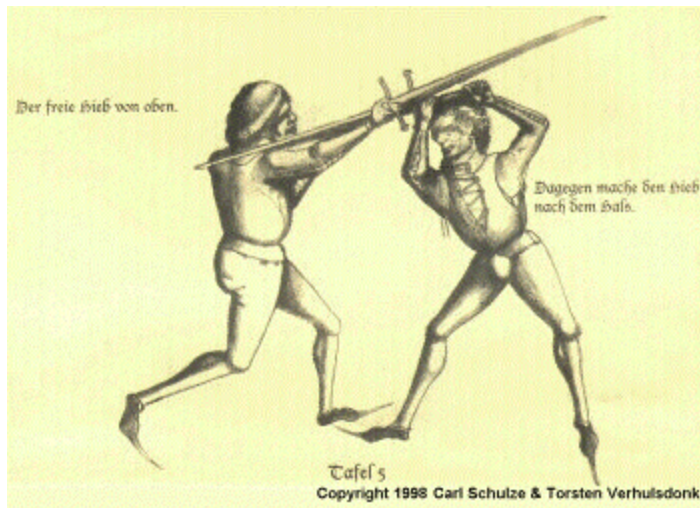
"Extended guard of wrath. - Against it is the crossed guard."

Offensive: From the "guard of the wrath" position, using the right hand as the pivot, rotate the sword counter-clockwise creating an arch at the pommel from the left to the right.

Defensive: Taking a large step behind with the right leg, the left foot "planted", rotate the body clock-wise

out of the way of the oncoming thrusting cut and raise the pommel end of the sword quickly upwards and to the right swing the point to target the opponent's right side of the neck/head.

(tafel 5) Downward Centre Cut - Throat Strike



“Der freie hieb von oben. - Dagegen mache den hieb nach dem hals.”

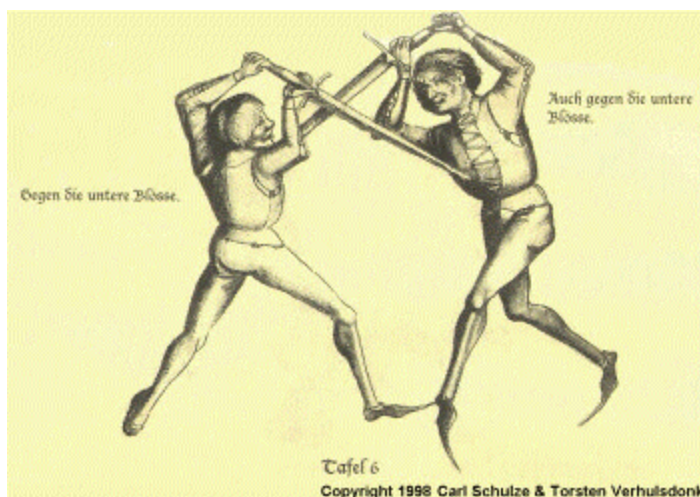
“The open cut from above. - Against it make the cut towards the throat.”

Offensive: From the “Extended guard of wrath” position, “reset” the sword with the “Oberhieb”, left foot moved forward, and deliver a centered downward cutting strike targeting the head.

Defensive: From the “crossed guard”, rotate the body clockwise by taking a

large step backwards and to the right with the left foot, swinging the sword outwards and towards the left and then deliver a horizontal cut to the opponent’s right side of the neck.

(tafel 6) Lower Targets



“Gegen die untere Blöße. - Auch gegen die untere Blöße.”

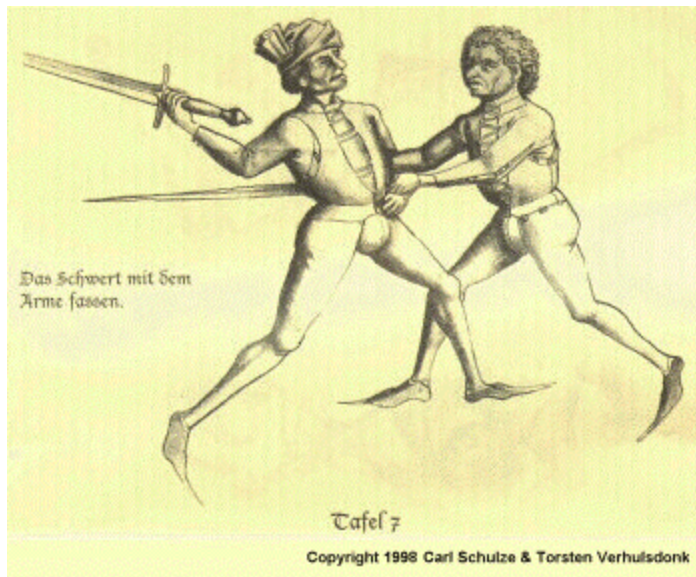
“At the lower target. - Also at the lower target.”

Offensive: From the “open cut from above” position, pull in the sword, dropping the point and at the same time, taking a step forward with the right foot. The conclusion will have the sword pointed downwards against the opponent’s abdomen.

Defensive: From the “throat strike” position, similarly with the offensive

manoeuvre, drop the point of the sword, take a step forward with the left leg. The result will be both in a similar position against each other.

(tafel 7) Sword capture



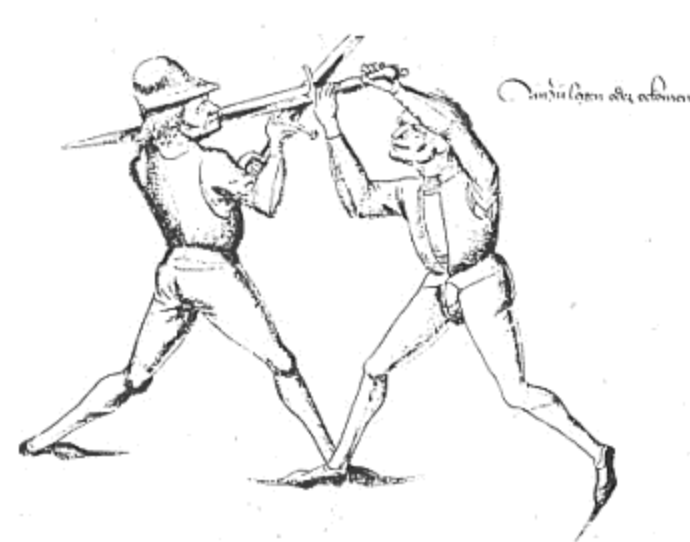
“Das Schwert mit dem Arme fassen.”
“The sword captured with the arm.”

Offensive: From the “lower target” position, take a step backwards with the right foot, releasing the sword with the left hand and swinging the sword backwards out of the way. Drop the left arm over the opponent’s sword and compress the sword and arm against the side with the arm.

Defensive: From the “lower target” position, take a step backwards with the left foot, while pushing the opponent with the left hand, at the same time,

pulling the sword free from the capture.

(tafel 8) Face Cut



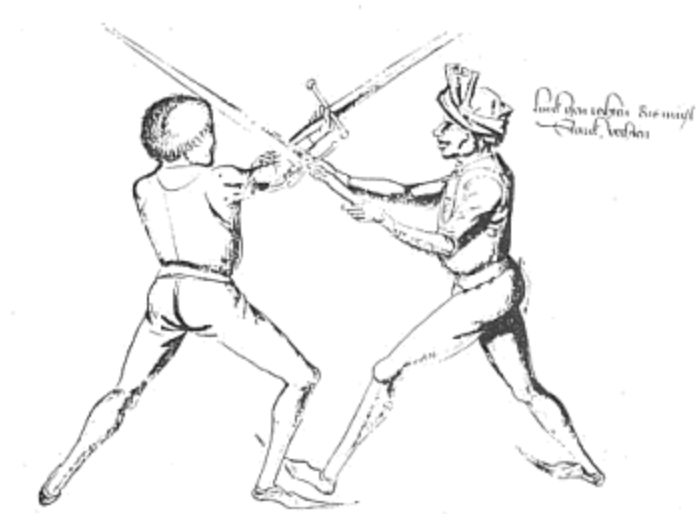
“Ein Anlegen der Klinge, ober zuvorkommen mit dem hieb.”

“A placement (of the blade), or before it (the cut) arrives.”

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

(tafel 9) Middle Guards

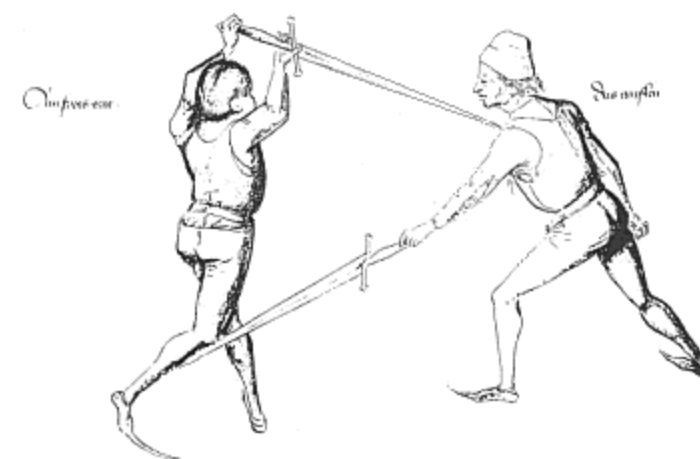


"Links (Linksfechter) gegen rechts (Rechtsfechter) muss stark fechten."
"The left against the right, this one must fence with strength."

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

(tafel 10) Open Guard & Spring



"Ein freier Stoss. - Das schnellen mit der klinge."

"An open guard - The "spring" (with the blade)."

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

(tafel 11) Arm siezure



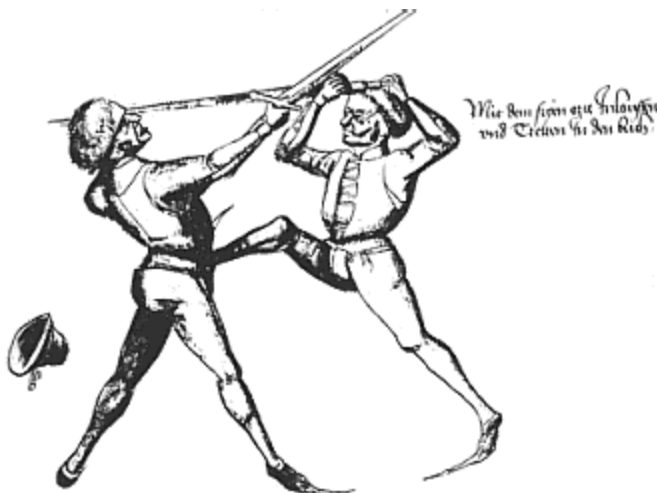
“Aus dem Anbinden (Engagement) hinwegstossen und den Oberarm ergreifen.”

“From the bind, thrust away and seize behind the elbow.”

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

(tafel 12) Open Guard and Offensive leg



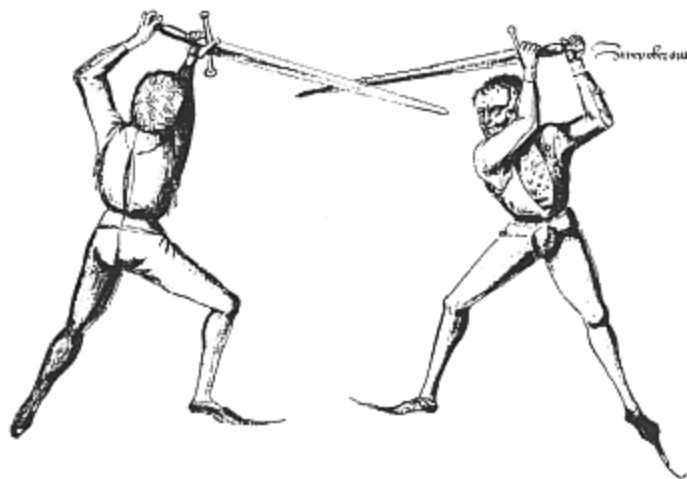
“Mit dem freien Ort (Stoss) vortreten und in den Bauch treten.”

“With the open guard, step forward and stomp in the belly.”

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

(tafel 13) Upper guards



“Zwei obere Ort (Stösse).”

“Two upper guards.”

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

(tafel 14) Lower guards



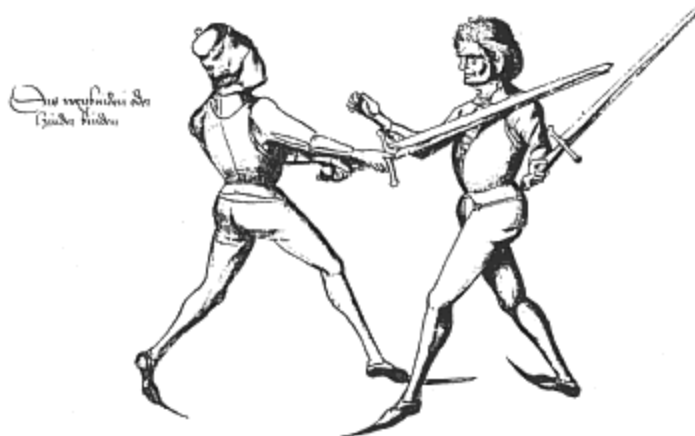
“Die zwei unteren Blössen.”

“The two lower targets.”

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

(tafel 15) Defensive guard



“Das Entziehen der Klinge. (Defensive Garde nehmen).”

“Extracting away from the bind”

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

AEMMA comment: “Der Klinge” translates better as “the clench” than “the bind.” We feel the translation is “Extracting from the clench.” The stance of the fighter on the right seems to agree with this.

(tafel 16) Guard of the Iron Door (Low guard)



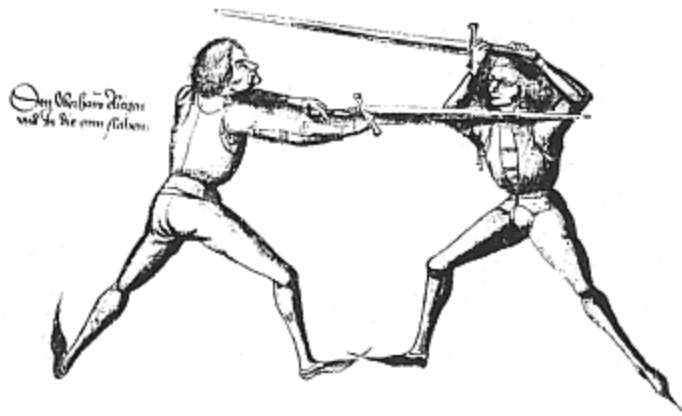
“Das Greifen gegen die Eisenport. - Die Eisenport(hieb).”

“The attack against the ‘Iron Door’. - The ‘Iron Door’.”

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

(tafel 17) False feint



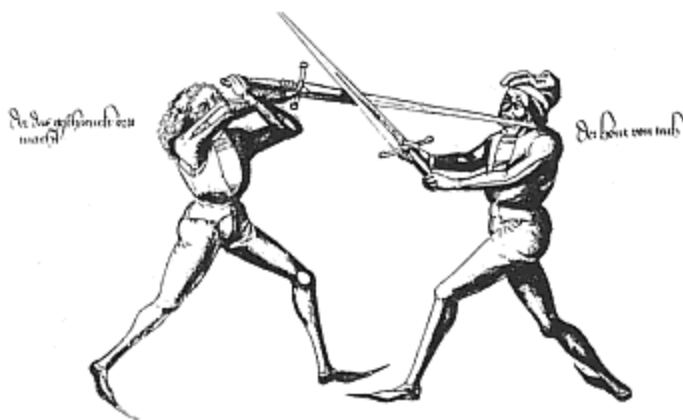
"Den Oberhieb erlügen (fintieren), und nach dem Arm schlagen."

"The overhand false (feint) cut and the slash at his arm."

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

(tafel 18) Downward centre cut and block



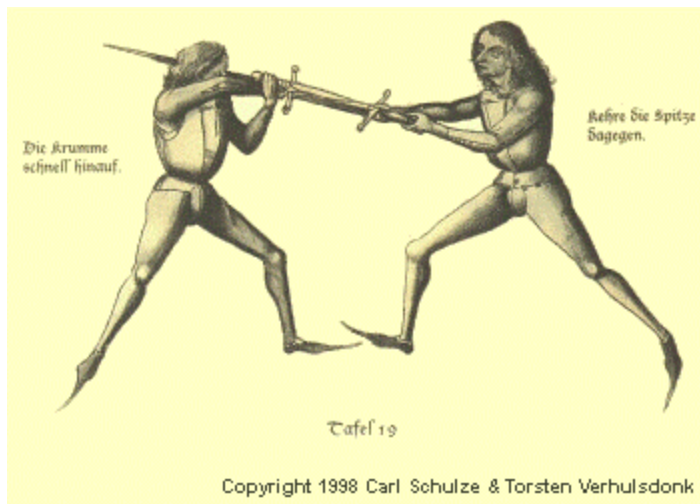
"Der vollführt den verschränkten Ort (Stoss). - Der haut von oben."

"This one makes the crossed guard.— The cut from above (from the roof)."

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

(tafel 19) Nimble Curving Cut



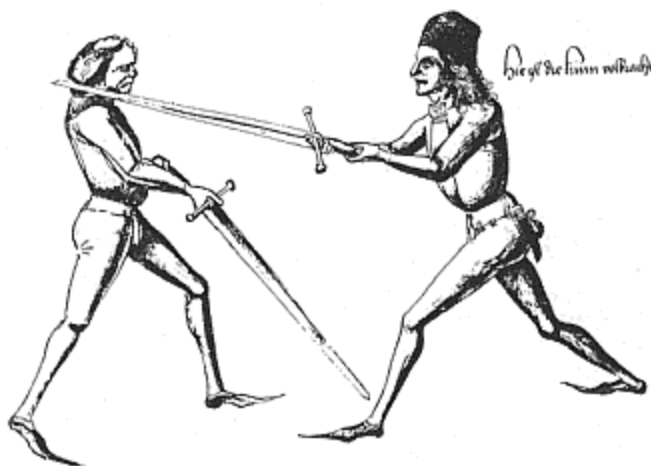
“Die Krumme schnell hinauf. - kehre die spitze dagegen.”

“The quick curving cut. - Turning against the point.”

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

(tafel 20) Curving Cut



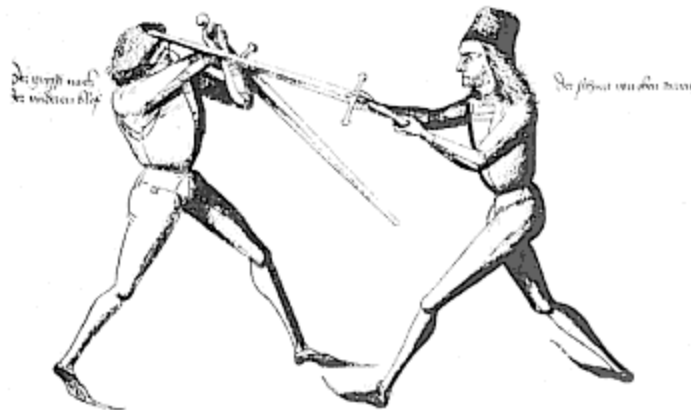
“hier ist der krumm - hieb vollbracht.”

“Here is the ‘curving cut’ accomplished.”

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

(tafel 21) Downward Centre Cut & Block



“Der greift die untere Blösse an. - Der schneidet von oben dagegen.”

“The attack towards the lower target. - The slice from above against it..”

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

(tafel 22) Fight in the War



“Der kampf in der engen (nahen) Mensur.”

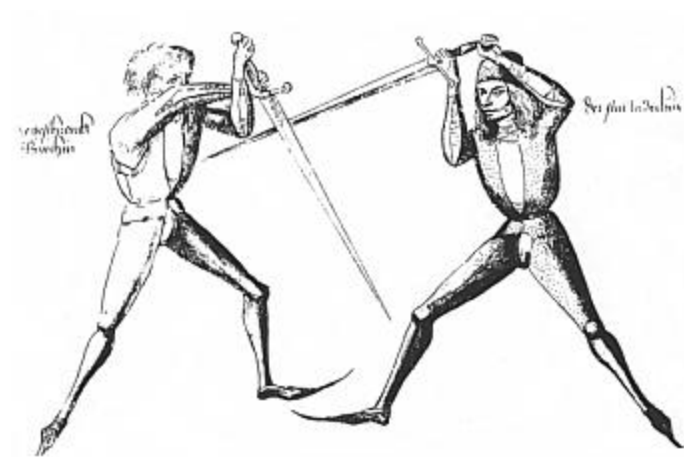
“The fight in the war.”

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

AEMMA comment: We make this out as “The fight in close (closing) quarters.” The word “engen” translates as “close.” “Nahen” means “nearing” or “approaching.” We think the tafel shows combatants closing and fighting for advantage.

(tafel 23) Crossed Guard



"Die ver schrankte Schwache. - Der steht in der hut (Deckung, Garde)."
"The weakened crossed guard. - The stance in the 'Hat.'"

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

AEMMA comment: This is one of those translations where you just can't take it literally. We translate this as "The weak crossed guard. – He stands in the hat. (covering, guard)."

It's just two stances. The one on the left is weak and the other is a good covering guard, (especially if you're wearing a hat). :-)

(tafel 24) Sudden Attack



"Ein Uberfall (schneller, plötzlicher Angriff in der nahen Mensur)."
"A sudden attack."

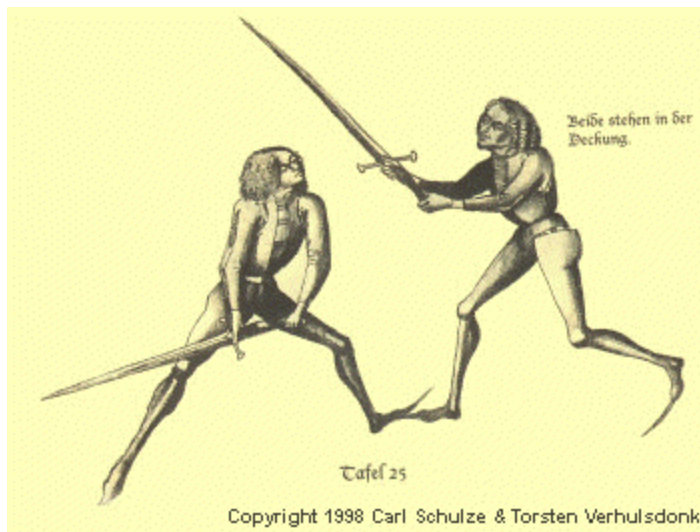
Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

AEMMA comment: Yes, it is a sudden attack, but the parenthesized comment was left untranslated. It says "Quickly jabbed attack in close quarters."

Looking at the illustration, this seems to suggest a quick slicing up-thrust across the opponent's left neck/cheek while closing.

(tafel 25) Hat Guard



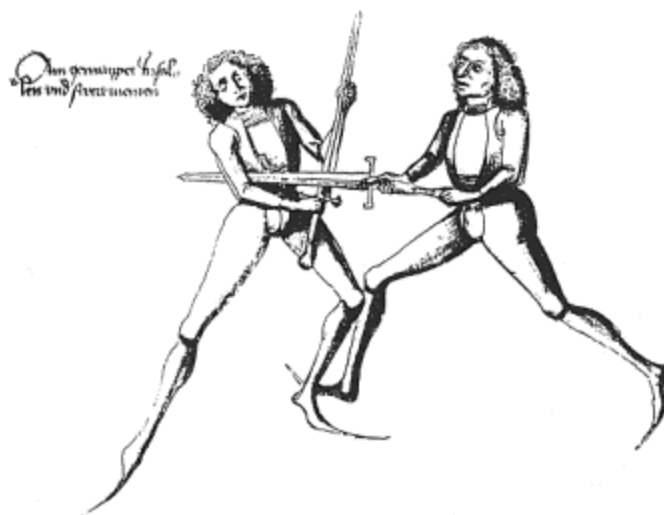
“Beide stehen in der Deckung.”
“Both stand in cover.”

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

AEMMA comment: This can also translate as: “Both are covering.” Looking at the illustration and it appears that “Both are covering each other.” Both fencers are in cautiously offensive stances.

(tafel 26) Sword Trap



“Ein Vortreten mit dem schwerte mit angefasster klinge und fassen des Schwertes.”

“Step forward in the half-sword position and trap the sword.”

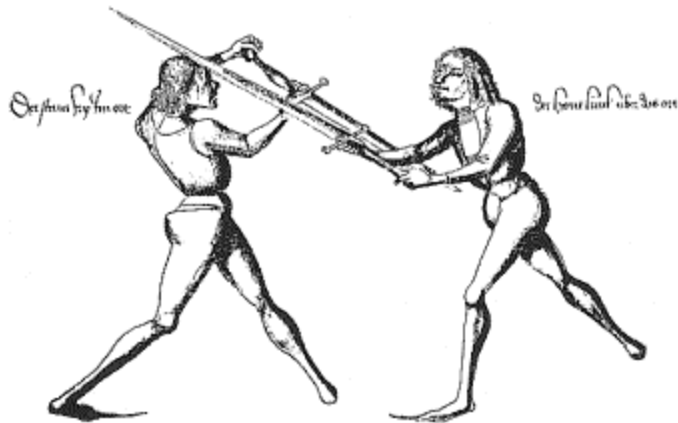
Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

AEMMA comment: This is really a difficult interpretation. It literally means “Step forward with the sword and soundly with a quick clenching trap the sword.”

Viewing the illustration and considering the meaning in German, it seems to say “Step forward and with a quick clench assisted by a solid sword grip, trap your opponent’s sword.”

(tafel 27) Open Guard



“Der steht im freien Stoss. - Der haut links über die Spitze.”

“This one stands in a free guard - This one hews left over the point.”

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

AEMMA comment: “freien stoss” or “free guard” may imply an uncrossed hanging guard. The illustration seems to be showing how to go left and over the point to get past a “free guard.”

(tafel 28) Overhand Cut into 1/2 Position



“Aus dem Oberhieb vorfallen (ausfallen) in das gewappnete Ort.”

“From the high guard drop forward into half sword position.”

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

AEMMA comment: “vorfallen” is almost literally “forward fall”. What this seems to mean in the context of the illustration is a move forward from the high guard into a rather tricky looking capture and half-sword thrust.

(tafel 29) Grapple and Throw



"Aus dem Anbinden (Engagement) über die klinge greifen und werfen (Kingkampf)."

"From the bind, grapple and throw."

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

(tafel 30) More Grappling



"Aus dem Anbinden (Engagement) wieder ein fangen mit Gewalt (Kingkampf). Rechts das Wappen mit der Jahreszahl 1467."

"From the bind, again a grasp with force (wrestling)."

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

AEMMA comment: The translation provided is literal. To us it means "From the bind, move again and trap with force (clench fight)."

This seems to be an instruction to go straight from a bind to pinning (fangen) the opponent's arms and wrenching with force (mit gewalt).

(tafel 31) From the Bind, Cross-Guard



**“Aus dem Anbinden vorfallen
(ausfallen) zum unteren Stoss.”**

**“From the bind, fall into the lower
position.”**

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

AEMMA comment: We read this as
“From the bind, fall forward (fall outward)
into a downward stab.”

Looking at the illustration, it seems as if we
have a fighter stepping out (ausfallen) of a
bind while stabbing downward (unteren

stoss) in an open or hanging ward position. This seems like a tricky move involving stepping out of a bind with the left foot while thrusting the arms and upper body forward and down into a downward stab.

(tafel 32) From the Bind, to the Elbow



**“Aus dem Anbinden hinwegstossen mit
dem Ellbogen.”**

**“From the bind, thrust-away to the
Elbow.”**

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

AEMMA comments: This is actually
"From the Bind, thrust away with the
elbows." It seems to use that the tafel
shows how to extract away from a bind by
thrusting the sword "with the elbows." This
seems to mean a quick forearm thrust
designed to extract yourself away from a
bind to re-establish range.

(tafel 33) Murder-stroke



“Der Mordschlag (Schlag mit dem Schwertgriff)”

“The “Murder-stroke.”

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis

(tafel 34) Throw from the Murder-stroke



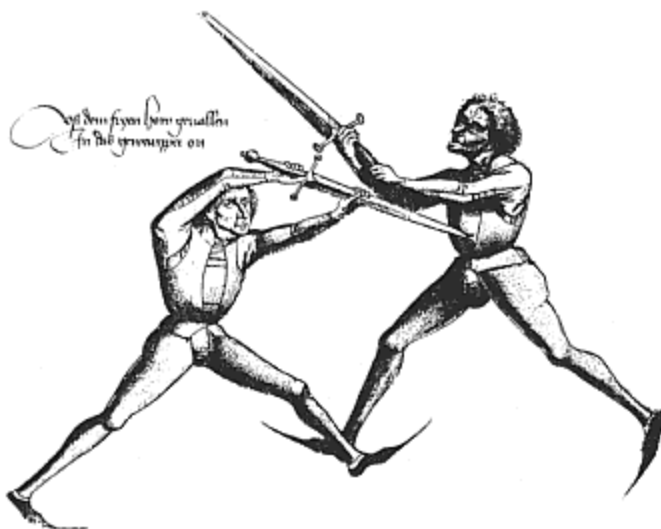
“Der Wurf aus dem Ortschlag.”

“The throw from the “Murder-stroke.”

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

(tafel 35) Open Cut to $\frac{1}{2}$ sword Position



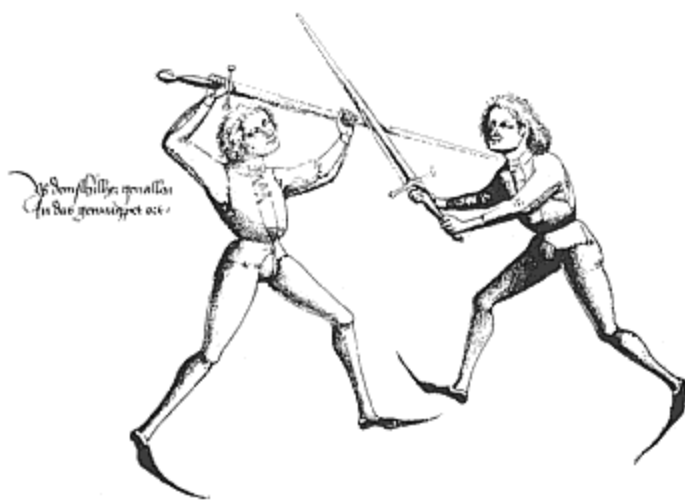
**“Aus dem freien hieb vorfallen
(ausfallen) in das gewappnete Ort.”**
***“From the free ward drop forward into
the half-sword position.”***

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

AEMMA comment: “Aus dem freien hieb vorfallen” is, judging from other references to “freien” and “vorfallen” an instruction to drop forward from an uncrossed hanging guard into a half-sword thrust. The illustration seems to suggest the same.

(tafel 36) Squinter to $\frac{1}{2}$ sword Position



**“Aus dem Schielhieb vorfallen in das
gewappnete Ort.”**

***“From the ‘Squinter’ (position), fall
into the half-sword position.”***

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

(tafel 37) Thunderclap



"Aus dem Donnerschlag werfen. - Aus dem Donnerschlag reissen (mit der Parierstange)."

"From the 'Thunderclap', a throw. - From the 'Thunderclap', a wrench."

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

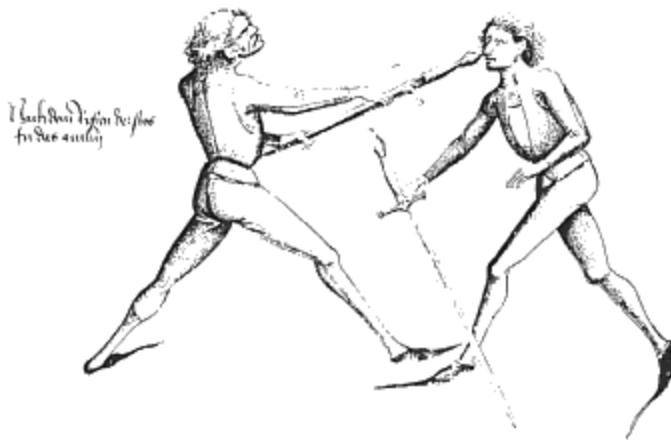
Defensive: Currently under analysis.

AEMMA comments: We think there was a basic error here. This should not read "From the..." but "Against the..." So now we get "Against the thunderclap, a throw."

Against the thunderclap, a wrench (with the quillons)."

It seems as if the thunderclap is an overhead half sword attack and we are presented here with two counters.

(tafel 38) From the Wrench to the Face



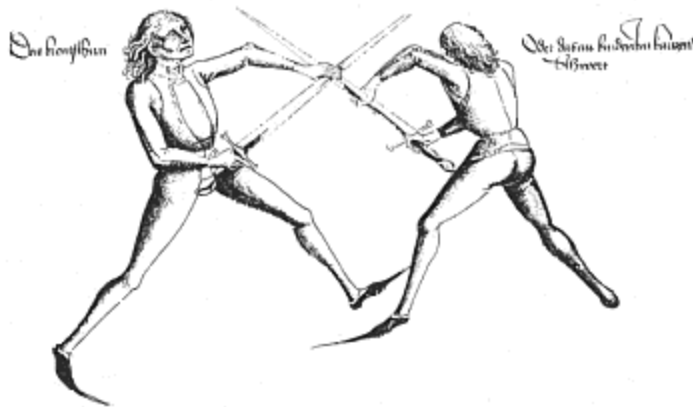
"Nach dem Reissen der Stoss in das Gesicht."

"After the wrench, the thrust into the face."

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

(tafel 39) Fire Poker Guard



"Das Binden ober Engagieren der klingen mit Gewalt (Dression). - Ober das Anbinden (Engagieren) mit kurzem Schwert."

"The 'Fire Poker' (guard). - Or the bind with the shortened sword."

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

AEMMA comment: We read this as
"The bind to engage a clench with force. -
Into the bind (engagement) with shortened

sword."

This seems to illustrate two half sword closing moves. The one on the left keeps his hand forward in order to move quickly to a grab or clench. His opponent is using a shortened half sword grip/stance.

(tafel 40) Bind with Shortened Sword



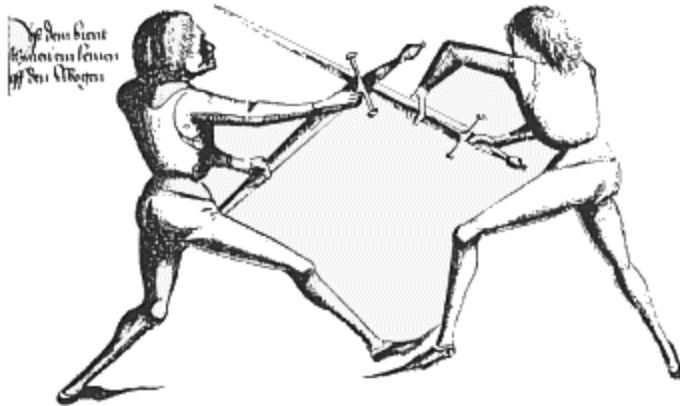
"Aus dem Anbinden im kurzen Schwert..."

"From the bind with the shortened sword..."

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

(tafel 41) Fire Poker and Lean with Elbow



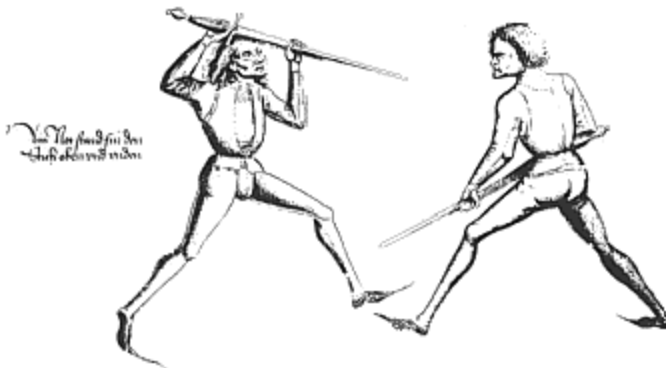
“Aus dem Brentschiren ein Anlehnen an den Ellbogen.”

“From the ‘Fire Poker’, a lean with the elbow.”

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

(tafel 42) Stab from Above



“Eine Stellung. Garde (Nothgarde) gegen den oberen und unteren Stoss.”

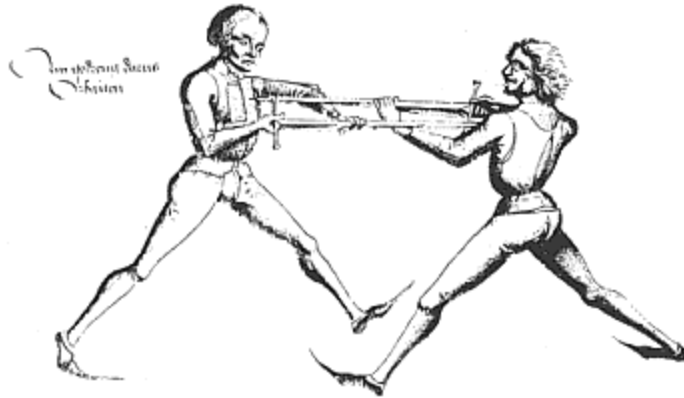
“A position. Guard against blows from above and below.”

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

AEMMA comment: The translation is very literal and when applied to the illustration, seems to show two half sword guards, one high and one low.

(tafel 43) Crowding into the Fight



“Ein Gedrange, danach Nahkampf.”
“An impasse, thereafter close combat.”

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

(tafel 44) Wrist Stab



“Ein Stoss nach der hand.”
“A stab to the wrist.”

Offensive : Currently under analysis.

Defensive : Currently under analysis.

(tafel 45) Foot Stab

Vm Dessen Vm fte.



"Ein festheften (Stoss) des fusses."
"A stab to the foot."

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

(tafel 46) Attack to the Knee

Demut an der Kniekehle
Mit der Darterstange



"Aus dem Anbinden ein Reissen (mit der Darterstange) an der kniekehle."
"From the bind, a wrench to the hollow of the knee."

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

AEMMA comment: With the paranthesized comment, this is "Out of the bind a wrench (with the quillons) to the hollow of the knee." The first translation is basically correct, adding the comment just adds a nuance. We interpret this tafel to mean *"Drop out of a half-sword bind and wrench your opponent's knee with your quillons."*

(tafel 47) Feint and 'Murder-stroke'



"Den Mordstreich (Schlag mit dem Griff) erlügen (anzeigen, fintieren) und nach dem Schenkel schlagen."

"The false (feint) 'Murder-stroke' and the cut to the thigh."

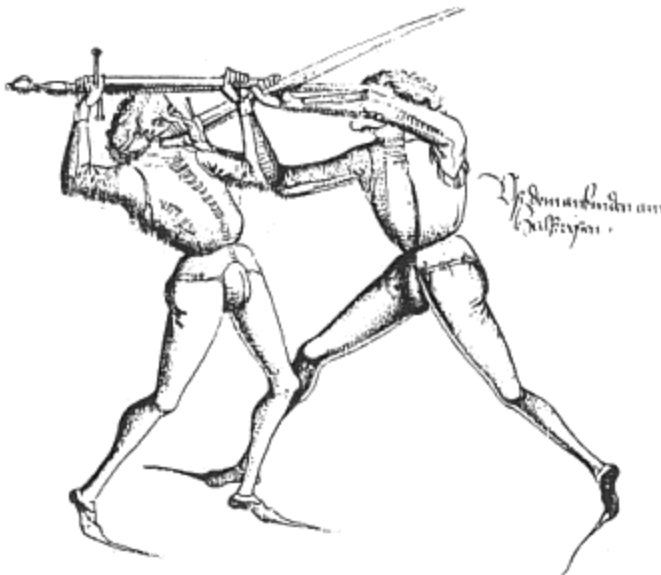
Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

AEMMA Comment: This is another one of those "don't translate too literally" tafels. We read this as *"Fake (false attack, feint) a murderstrike (attack with the grip)*

and forcefully strike to the thigh." This is made more fun by the nuance between "streich" and "schlag." "Streich" means strike, but "schlag" we take here as "strike with force" instead of the usual "slash" meaning. This is an instruction to fake an overhead murderstrike and then forcefully strike your opponent's leg.

(tafel 48) Bind to Wrench the Throat



"Nach dem Anbinden am halse reißen."
"From the bind, a wrench to the throat."

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

(tafel 49) Grasping the Swords

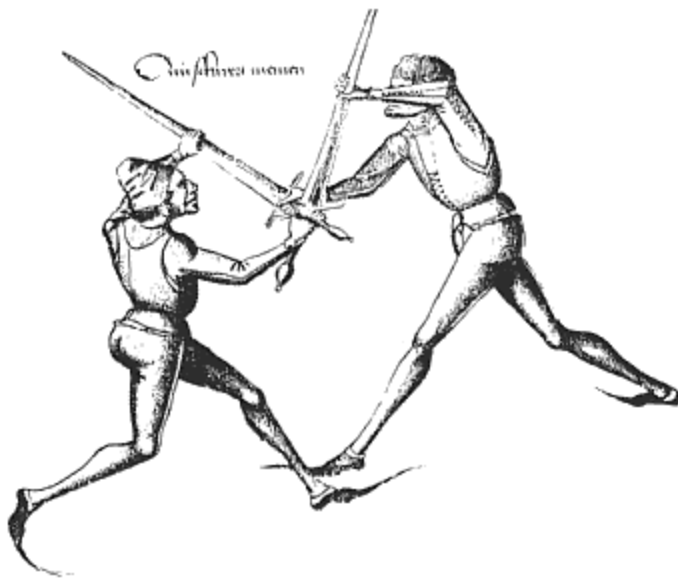


"hier haben sie gegenseitig die Schwerter ergriffen (an der Spitze)."
"Here they have mutually siezed each other's swords."

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

(tafel 50) Sword Seizure



"festhaften des feindlichen Schwertes."
"A sword seizure."

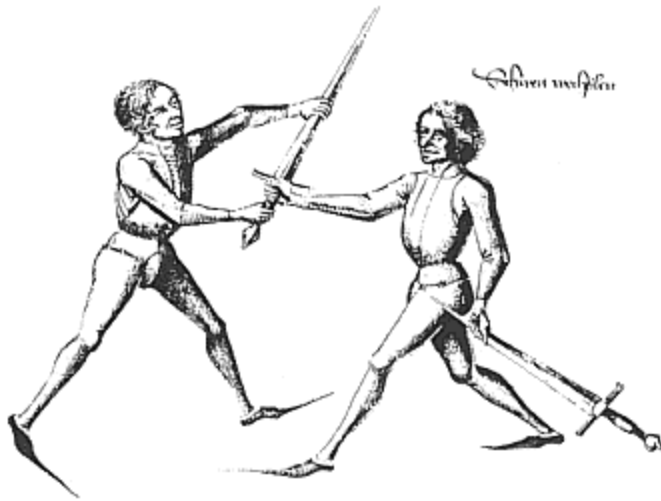
Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

AEMMA Comment: Literally this says "fasthafting the enemy sword." So what is "fasthafting?" We think it means to hold the haft fast, where "fast" means trapped and haft indicates the grip. Then this becomes "Grip trapping the enemy sword."

Looking at the illustration, we see the left combatant has his blade inserted between his opponent's wrist and sword grip, trapping the hand. A wrench with the left hand will lever the trap against his own quillons and force his oppenent to drop his sword. This is accomplished even though his opponent is also executing a sword grab.

(tafel 51) Exchanging the Sword



"Das Schwert weshselin. (Sich des feindlichen Schwertes bemachtigen)."
"Exchanging the sword."

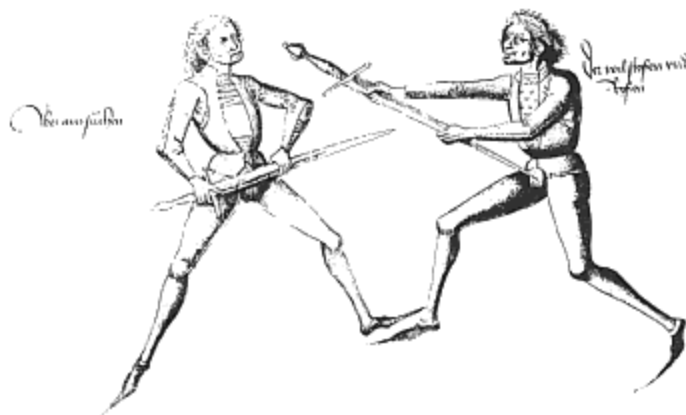
Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

AEMMA Comment: This really should be "The sword exchange. (Once the opponent's sword is taken.)" This seems like a follow up to 1.50. The one on the left has had his grip broken and his sword taken. He has transferred his grip hand to his opponent's grip. His opponent, now having only one hand on his sword, can

back away and switch to the captured sword in his left hand.

(tafel 52) The Intent to Thrust



"Eine defensive Garde nehmen in offensiver Absicht. - Der will stossen und reissen."

"Taking a defensive guard in offensive intent - He will thrust and wrench."

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

(tafel 53) Murder-stroke Displaced



"hier ist der Mordstreich pariert, und er reisst am halse."

"Here is the 'Murder-stroke' displaced and he wrenches him about the throat."

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

(tafel 54) Termination of the 'Fire Poker'



"Nach dem Brentschiren ein Einschliessen mit dem Arme."

"From the 'Fire Poker', a termination."

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

(tafel 55) Grappling the Leg with Hand



"Nach dem Ergreifen des Schwertes wirf sie beide von dir und vollende."

"From the sword grab thus throw both (sword and opponent) away from you and finish him off."

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

(tafel 56) Turning away from the 'Murder Stroke'



"Gegen den Mordstreich (Schlag) das Umkehren."

"Against the murder strike, the reversal."

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

(tafel 57) Defense against Turning away



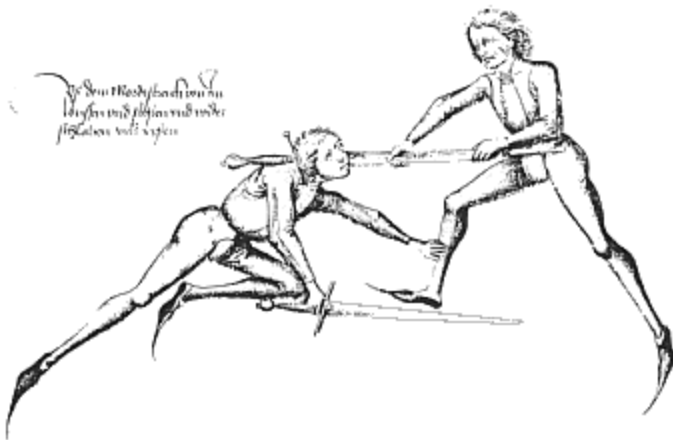
"Die Abwehr (Bruch' man bricht, vereitelt des Gegners Angriff) gegen das Umkehren."

"The break (defense) against the turn-away."

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

(tafel 58) From the 'Murder Stroke' into Cut and Wrench



"Nach dem Mordstreich weglaufen, stossen dann wieber schlagen und reissen (mit der Parierstange)."

"After the murderstroke completion, stand then strike again and wrench."

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

(tafel 59) Sword Seizure to Sliding the Blade

"Nach dem Ergreifen der klinge durchschlupfen."



"From the sword seizure, slide (the blade) across."

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

(tafel 60) Fire Poker to the Throw



**"Nach dem Brentschiren ein
Einschliessen und Werfen."
"From the 'Fire Poker', lock-up and
throw."**

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

(tafel 61) Defense against Stab and Strike



**"Der steht gedeckt gegen Stich und hieb.
- Der steht in verkehrter Deckung gegen
Stich und hieb."**

**"The stance against the stab and strike. -
The reverse stance against the stab and
the strike."**

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

(tafel 62) Sword Seizure

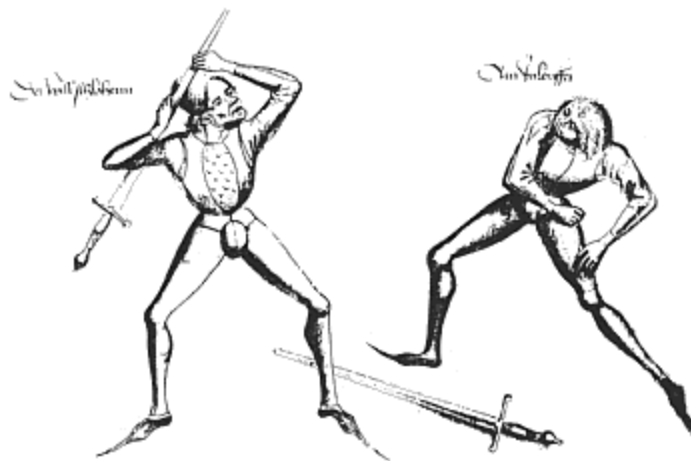


**"Wieder ein Ergreifen des Schwertes."
"Again, a sword seizure.."**

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

(tafel 63) Strike and Charge



"Der will Schlagen. - Ein Dorlaufen."
"This one means to strike. - Charging-in."

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

(tafel 64) Charge & Throw



"Nach dem Dorlaufen der Wurf (Ringen)."
"From the charge-in, the throw."

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

(tafel 65) The Throw



**"Der Wurf ist ausgeführt."
"The throw is achieved."**

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

(tafel 66) Stab & Wrench of the Arm



**"Stellung gegen den Stich und reissen
am Arm."**

**"Against the stab and wrench into the
arm."**

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

(tafel 67) Thrust to the Face



**"Vortreten und Stossen in das Antlitz."
"Step forward and thrust into the face."**

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

Defensive: Currently under analysis.

(2) Kämpfe in den Schranken mit Spiess und Schwert in voller Rüstung (Fight in the Lists with Spear and Sword in Full Armor) - plates 68 – 73

(3) Langes Schwert (The Long Sword – Half-sword Techniques)

(tafel 74) Over the Thigh



Vortreten und über den Schenkel werfen (Ringen).

"Vortreten und ber den Schenkel werfen (Ringen)."

"Step forward and throw over the thigh."

(tafel 75) Grapple & Trap



Eine Abwehr gegen einen freien Schlag, pariere mit angefasster Klinge, ufergreife den Mann und falle auf den dritten fuß (auf die linke hand).

"Eine Abwehr gegen einen freien Schlag, pariere mit angefasster Klinge, ufergreife den Mann und falle auf den dritten fuß (auf die linke hand)."

"A break against an open cut, displace with the half-sword and grapple him and trap the third foot."

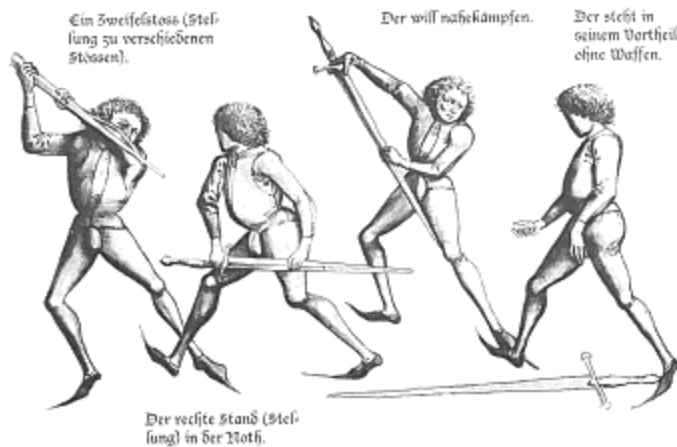
(tafel 76) Attack & Defense (piece and break)



"Angriff und Abwehr."

"Attack & Defense (piece and break),"

(tafel 77) Doubtful Stab; Intention to Fight



"Ein Zweifelstoss (Stellung zu verschiedenen Stößen); Der rechte Stand (Stefflung) in der North. - Der will nahekämpfen; Der steht in seinem Vortheil ohne Waffen."

"The doubtful stab. The correct stance in this emergency. - This one means to fight. An advantageous stance for the unarmed man."

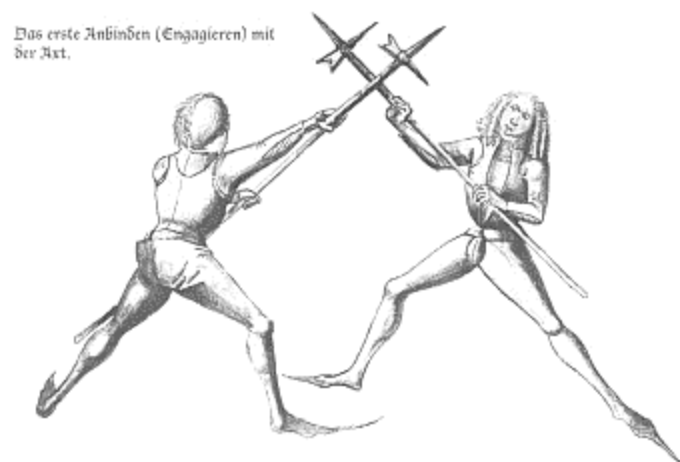
(tafel 78) Wrestles to the Sword; Displaced Strike



"hier ringen sie um das Schwert. - hier hat der eine geschlagen, der andere hat pariert und macht ein Ende."
"He wrestles himself onto the sword. - Here this one strikes and displaces the other and finishes him off."

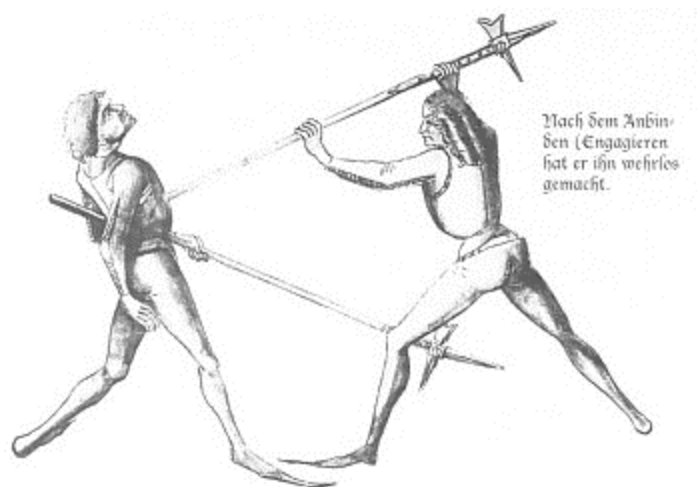
(4) Streitaxt (Pole-axe) - plates 79 - 103

(tafel 79) Binds with the axe.



"Das erste Anbinden (Engagieren) mit der Axt."
"This one first binds with the axe."

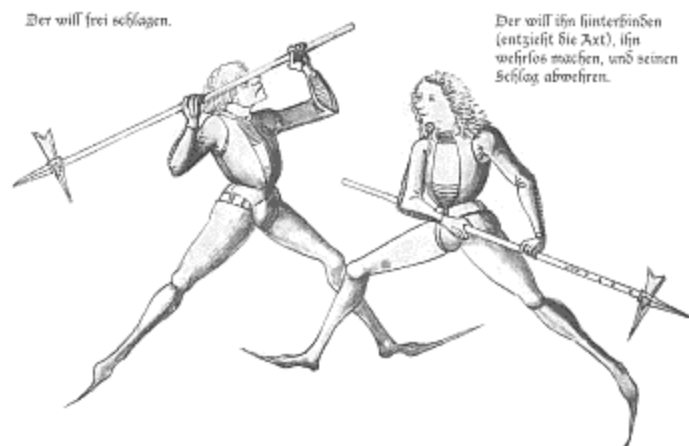
(tafel 80) Reposte with the axe.



"Nach dem Anbinden (Engagieren) hat er ihn wehrlos gemacht."

"From the bind, he turns the axe around."

(tafel 81) Strike from open guard and re-direct.



"Der will frei schlagen. - Der will ihn hinterbinden (entzieht die Axt), ihn wehrlos machen, und seinen Schlag abwehren."

"This one means to strike from the open guard. - This one means to bind him behind and make him turn and help away his blow.."

(tafel 82) Re-direction completed.

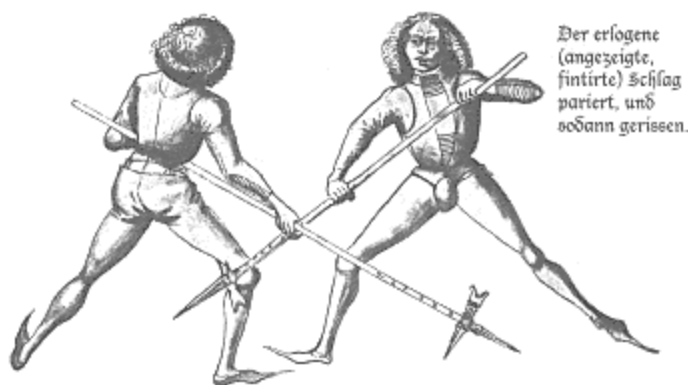


"hier hat er den Schlag abgewehrt und das Stuck ist vollbracht (beendet)."

"Here he helps away the blow, and the piece is completed."

Offensive: Currently under analysis.

(tafel 83) Displacement of false stroke.

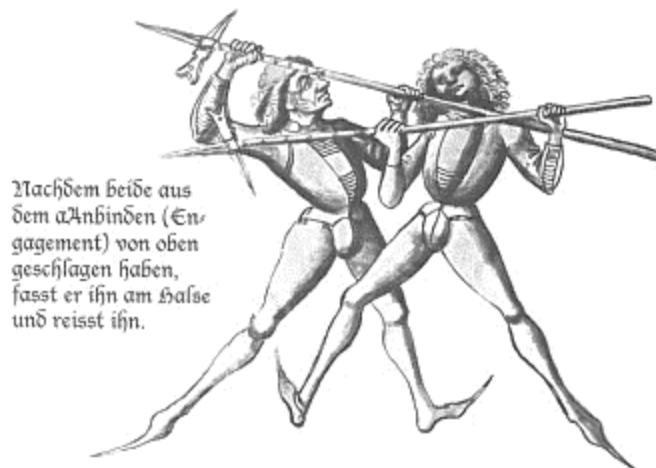


Der erlogene (angezeigte, fintirte) Schlag pariert, und sodann gerissen.

"Der erlogene (angezeigte, fintirte) Schlag pariert, und sodann gerissen."

"The false stroke is displaced and wrenched from out of it."

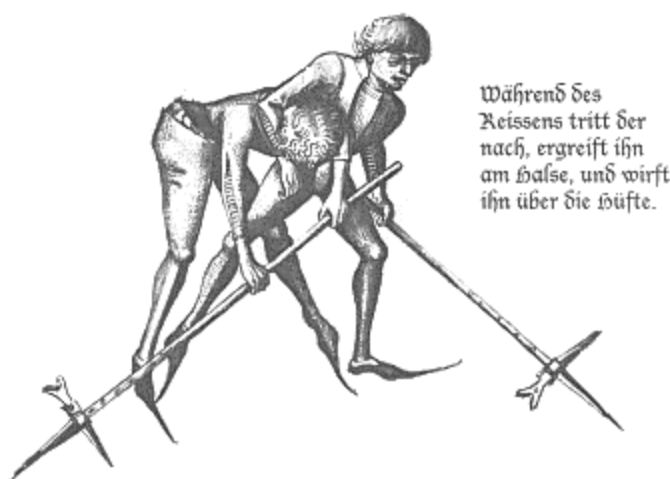
(tafel 84) Strike from above followed by throat trap.



Nachdem beide aus dem aAnbinden (Engagement) von oben geschlagen haben, fasst er ihn am halse und reisst ihn.

"Nachdem beide aus dem aAnbinden (Engagement) von oben geschlagen haben, fasst er ihn am halse und reisst ihn."
"As they both strike from above, out of the bind thus he traps him about the throat and wrenches him."

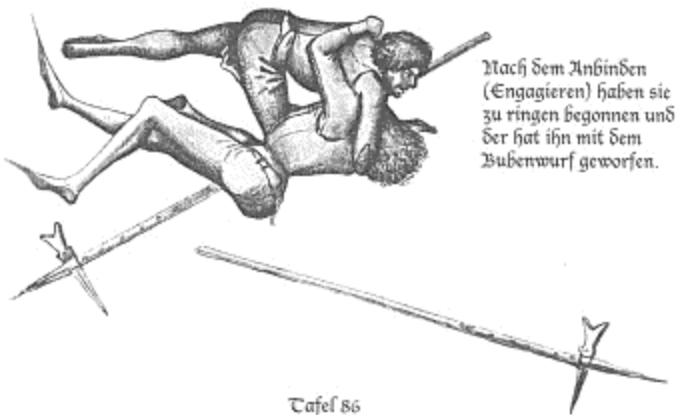
(tafel 85) Grapple the neck and throw.



Während des Reissens tritt der nach, ergreift ihn am halse, und wirft ihn über die hüfte.

"Während des Reissens tritt der nach, ergreift ihn am halse, und wirft ihn über die hüfte."
"In the wrench, he steps forward and seizes him about the neck and throws him over the hip."

(tafel 86) Wrestle with the "knave-throw".



"Nach dem Anbinden (Engagieren) haben sie zu ringen begonnen und der hat ihn mit dem Bubenwurf geworfen."

"From the bind they fall to wrestling, and he throws him with the "Knave-throw."

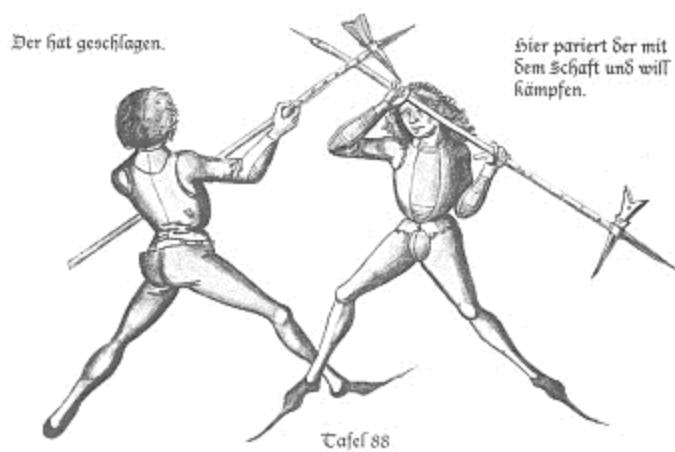
(tafel 87) Open stroke and throw intent.



"Nach dem freien Schlag und dem Anbinden hat er ihn übergriffen und will ihn werfen."

"From the open stroke and bind he grapples him, and means to throw him."

(tafel 88) Strike and block.



"Der hat geschlagen. - hier pariert der mit dem Schaft und will kämpfen."

"This one strikes. - Here he has displaced that one with the shaft and means to fight."

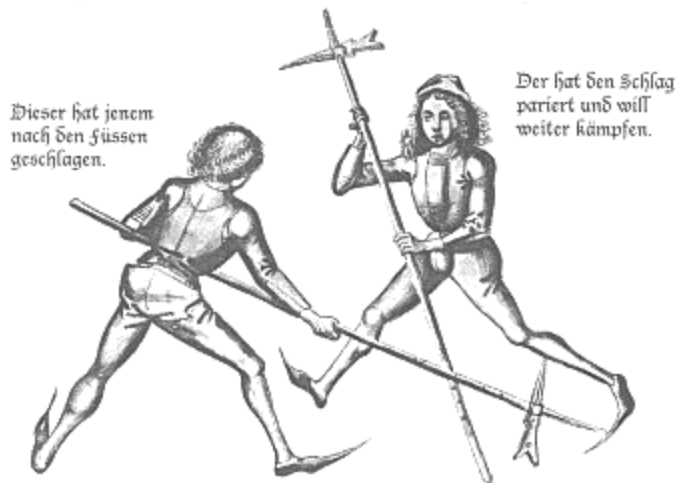
(tafel 89) Step forward to complete the strike.



"hier ist er vborgetreten und das Stuck ist vollbracht (beendet)."

"Here he steps forward and completes the piece."

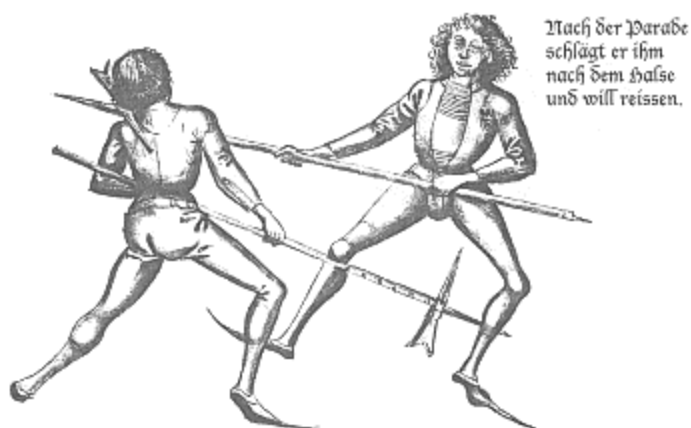
(tafel 90) Strike to the feet and block.



"Dieser hat henem nach den fussen geschlagen. - Der hat den Schlag pariert und will weiter kämpfen."

"This one strikes towards the feet. - This one displaces the strike and means to fight further."

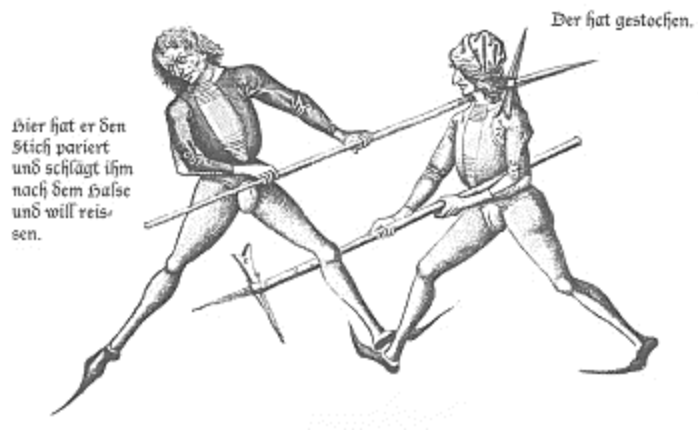
(tafel 91) From the displacement, a strike to the neck.



"Nach der Parade schlägt er ihm nach dem halse und will reissen."

"From the displacement, he strikes him in the neck and means to wrench him."

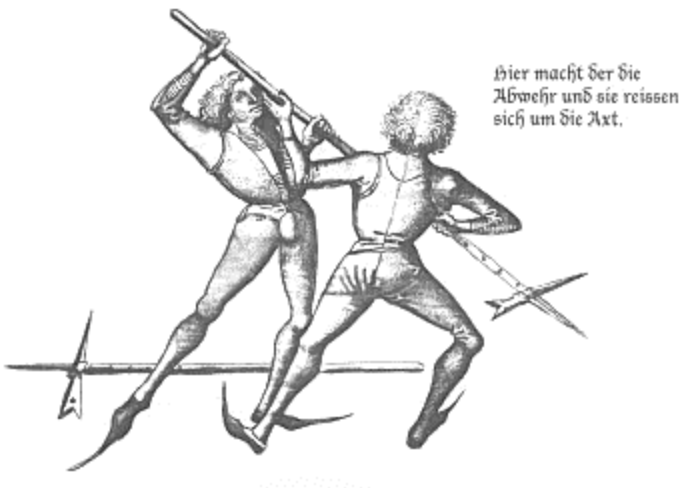
(tafel 92) Thrust and strike.



"hier hat er den Stich pariert und schlägt ihm nach dem halse und will reissen. - Der hat gestochen."

"Here this one displaces the thrust and strikes him about the neck and means to wrench him. - This one thrusts."

(tafel 93) Break and wrench.



"hier macht der die Abwehr und sie reissen sich um die Axt."

"Here this one breaks and they wrench themselves about the axe."

(tafel 94) Finished the move and throw.

"hier ist das Stück vollbracht und der eine wirft den anderen über den Schenkel."



hier ist das Stück voll-
bracht und der eine wirft
den anderen über den
Schenkel.

*"This is the finished piece and he throws him
over the thigh."*

(tafel 95) Bind to a trap with the axe.



Nach dem Anbinden
fällt er ihm mit der Axt
hinter den Ellbogen
und schiebt ihn hinweg.

*"Nach dem Anbinden fällt er ihm mit der Axt
hinter den Ellbogen und schiebt ihn hinweg."
"From the bind, he traps him behind the
elbow with the axe and shoves him away.."*

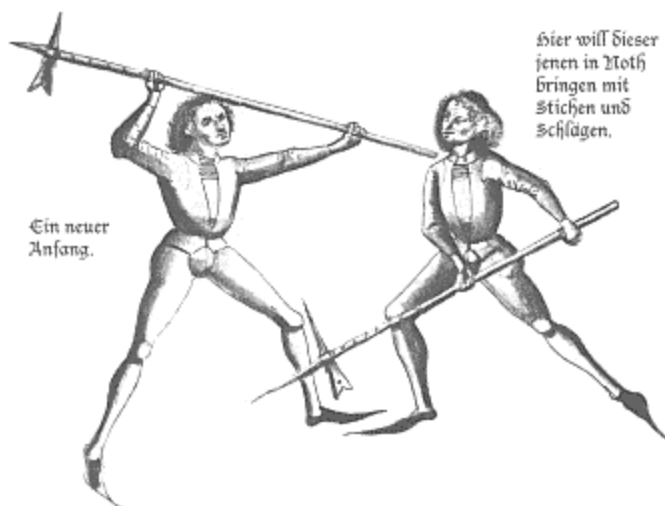
(tafel 96) Overturn and break.



"hier lasst er sich ganz umkehren, und macht damit den Bruch gegen das vorgenannte Stück."

"This one overturns him completely and then breaks against the forementioned piece."

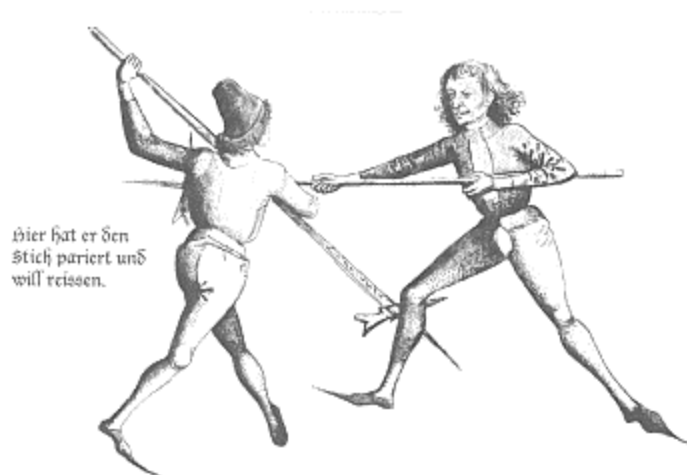
(tafel 97) Threats with thrust and cut.



"Ein neuer Anfang. - hier will dieser jenen in Noth bringen mit Stichen und Schlägen."

"A new beginning. - Here, this one threatens with thrust and cut."

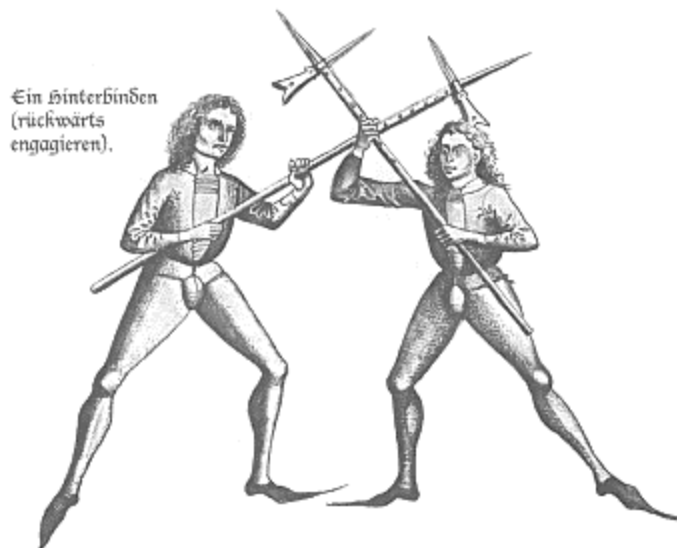
(tafel 98) Re-direct stab followed by intent to wrench.



"hier hat er den Stich pariert und will reissen."

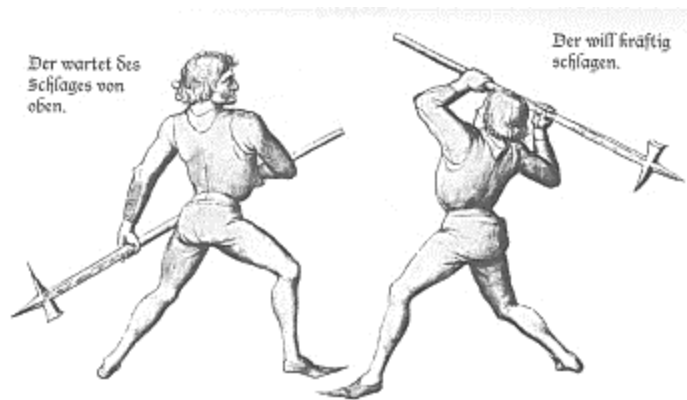
"Here this one displaces the stab and means to wrench him."

(tafel 99) A bind-behind.



"Ein hinterbinden (rückwärts engagieren)."
"A bind-behind."

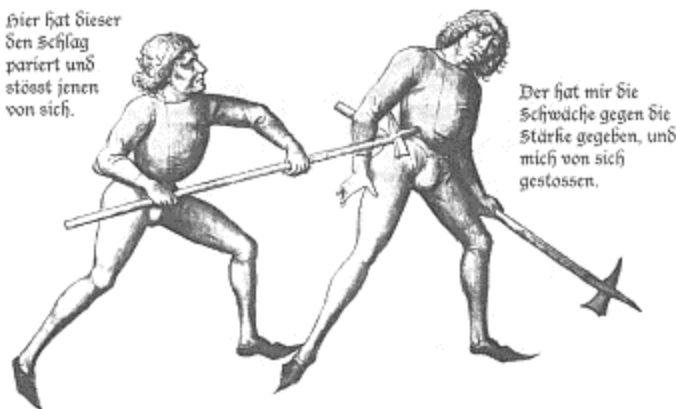
(tafel 100) Anticipate of stroke from above and strike.



"Der wartet des Schlages von oben. - Der will kräftig schlagen."

"This one awaits the strokes from above. - This one means to strike with might."

(tafel 101) Stroke displacement followed by strong to weak.



"hier hat diser den Schlag pariert und stösst genen von sich. - Der hat mir die Schwache gegen die Starke gegeben, und mich von sich gestossen."

"Here this one displaces the stroke and thrusts him away from himself. - This one gives his strong to my weak and thrusts me away from him."

(tafel 102) Strike to the neck and pull down.



"hier bin ich aus meinem Vorheil gekommen.
- Nachdem er ihn gestossen hat schlägt er ihm die Axt an den Hals und wirft ihn auf den Rücken."

"Here I am at a disadvantage. As he thrusts at him, thus he strikes the axe at his neck and then throws him on his back."

(tafel 103) Conclusion with stab.

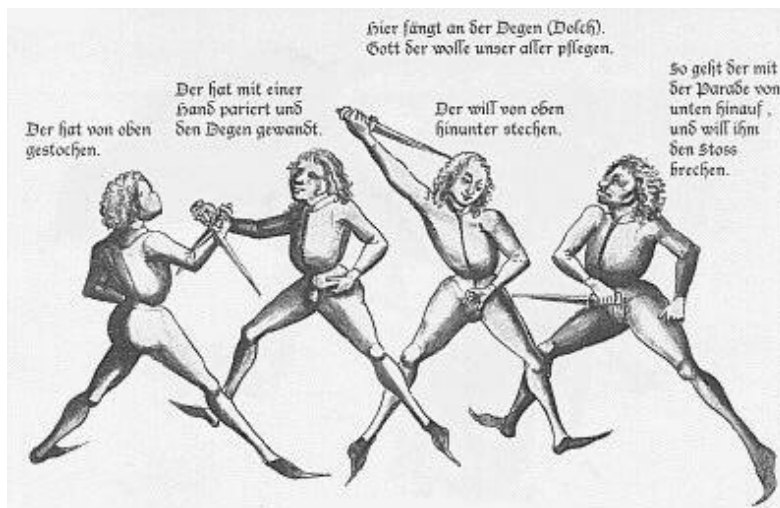


"hier macht er ein Endstück mit ihm (beendet den Kampf) und sticht ihn todt."

"Here he makes an end to the piece with him and stabs him to death."

(9) Degen (Dolch) (Dagger) - plates 170 – 190

(tafel 170) Stab from above, displacement and break.

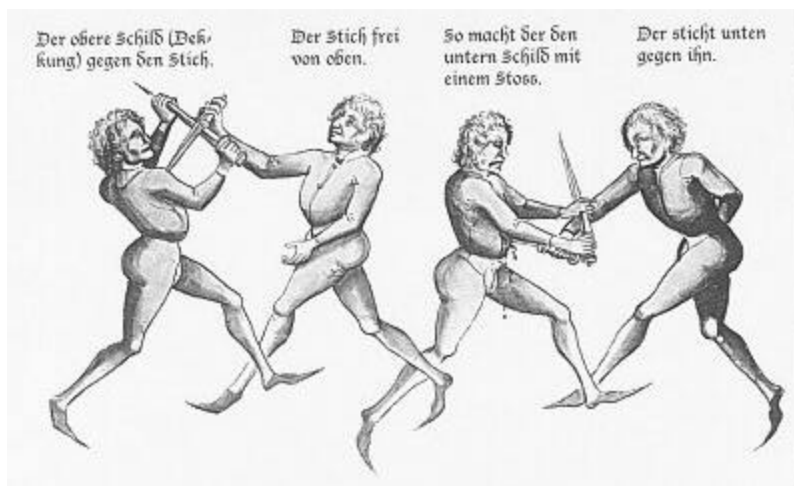


"hier fängt an der Degen (Dolch).
Gott der wolle unser aller pflegen.
Der hat von oben gestochen.
Der hat mit einer hand pariert und
den Degen gewandt.
Der will von oben hinunter stechen.
So geht der mit der Parade von
unten hinauf, und will ihm den
Stoss brechen."

*"This one stabs from above.
This one displaces with one hand
and turns the dagger away from
him.
This one means to stike downwards
from above.
Thus he goes from beneath with the*

displacement and means to break to him."

(tafel 171) Upper & lower shields.



"Der obere Schild (Dekkung) gegen
den Stich.
Der Stich frei von oben.
So macht der den untern Schild mit
einem Stoss.
Der sticht unten gegen ihn."

*"The "upper shield" against the stab.
This one stabs openly from above.
Thus, this one makes the "lower
shield" with the thrust.
This one stabs at him from below."*

(tafel 172) Stab from above and arm siezure.



"Gegen den obern Stich wirf den linken Arm hinauf und fange seinen Stich auf den linken Arm und du kannst mit dem Degen stechen oder schlagen.

Da ich gestochen habe, ist es mir gebrochen.

Wiedergegen den obern Stich wirf den linken Arm vor und mit dem Degen um seinen Arm und wirf ihn von dir.

Der hat seinen Stich vollendet und an den Bruch nicht gedacht."

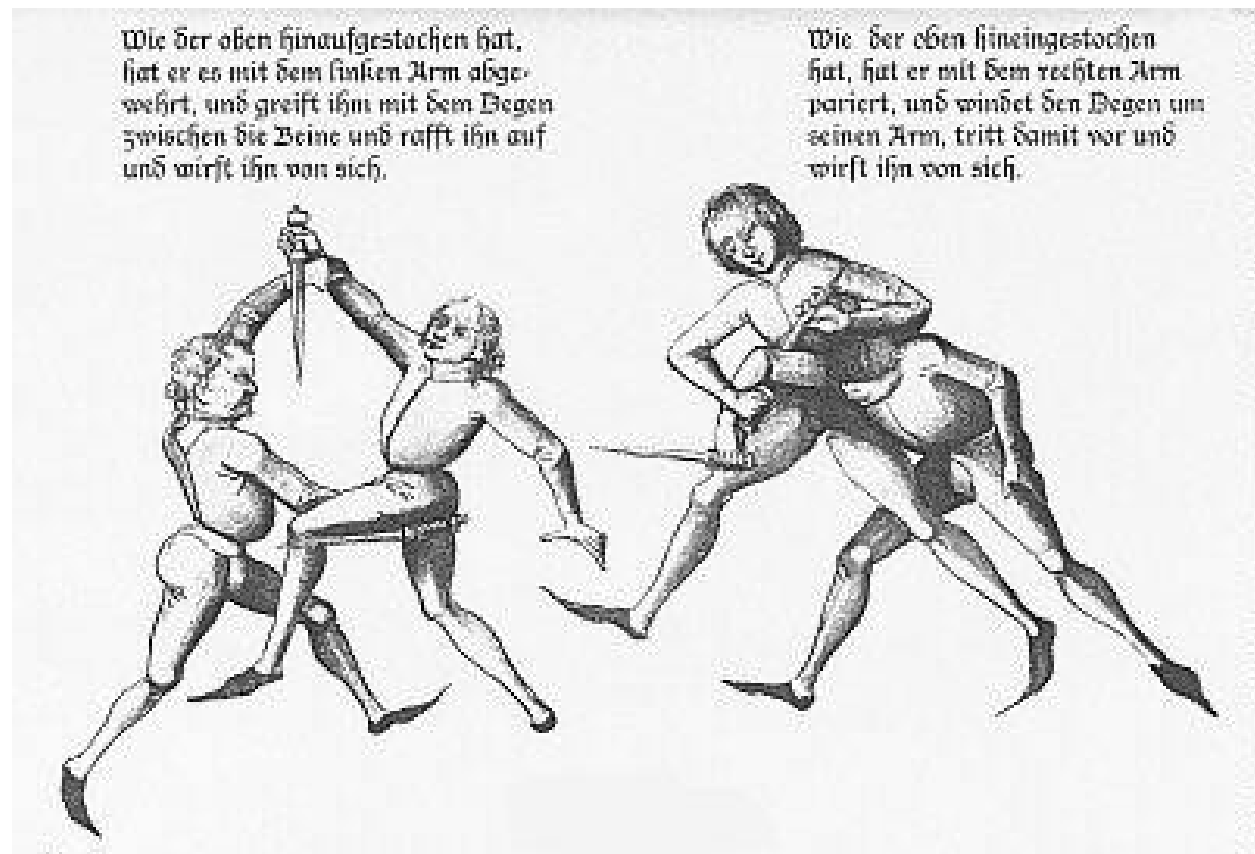
"Against the stab from above, throw the left arm behind and sieze his stab from the left arm and strike or slash with the dagger.

As I thrust, thus he is breaking to me.

Again, against the stab from above, throw the left arm forth with the dagger near his arm and throw him away from you.

The breaks did not protect him and this one's stab has succeeded."

(tafel 173) Thrust and break.



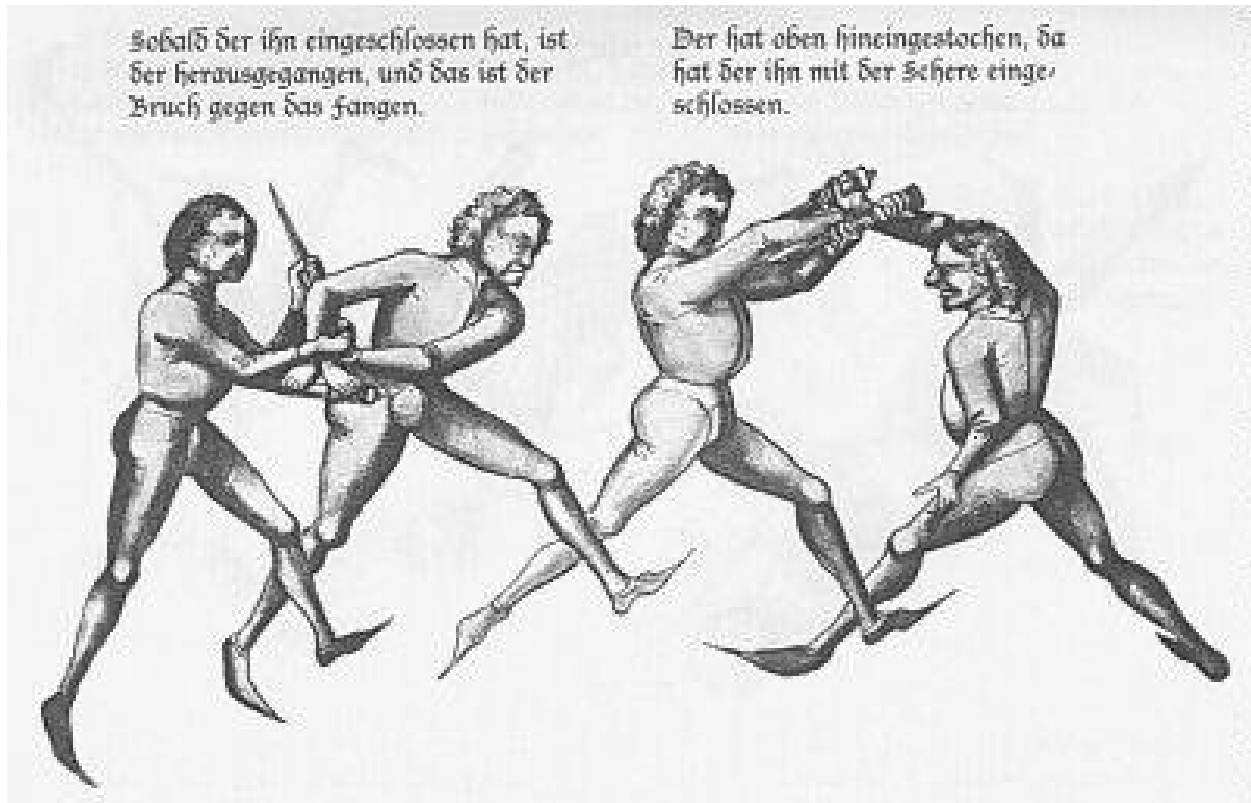
Wie der oben hinaufgestochen hat, hat er es mit dem linken Arm abgewehrt, und greift ihm mit dem Degen zwischen die Beine und rafft ihn auf und wirft ihn von sich.

Wie der oben hineingestochen hat, hat er it dem rechten Arm pariert, und windet den Degen um seinen Arm, tritt damit vor und wirft ihn von sich."

"As this one thrusts over towards him, thus this one breaks with the left arm and seizes him with the dagger between the legs and draws him in and throws him away from himself.

As the over-hand blow is thrust, thus he displaces it with the right arm and wrings the dagger up his arm and there with steps forth and throws him away from himself."

(tafel 174) Surround and break the seizure.



"Sobald der ihn eingeschlossen hat, ist der herausgegangen, und das ist der Bruch gegen das fangen.

Der hat oben hineingestochen, da hat der ihn mit der Schere eingeschlossen."

"This is the surround and the break against the seizure, as this one thrusts at him.

Thus this one thrusts in with the "Shear." This one thrusts inwards from above."

(tafel 175) Stab from above and throw.



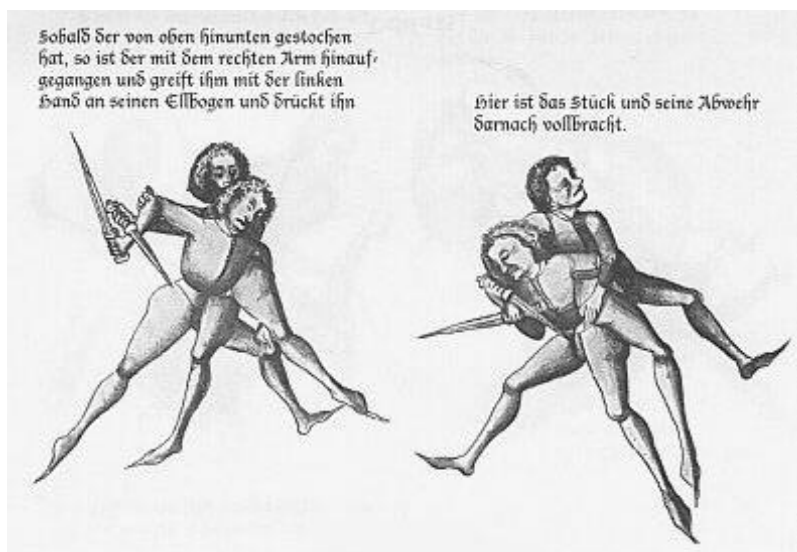
"Ein grosser Wurf gegen den obern Stich: geh mit dem rechten Arm hinauf und falle mit dem linken Arm über seinen rechten Arm und wirf ihn von dir.

Da ist das Stück und der Wurf vollendet."

"Against the stab from above, make a big throw with the right arm and trap with the left arm over his right arm and throw him away from you.

This is the piece and throw accomplished."

(tafel 176) Thrust from below and elbow grab.



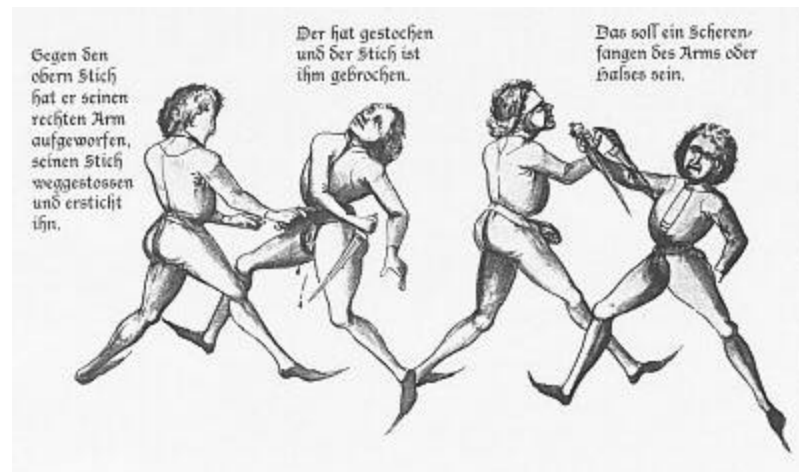
"Sobald der von oben hinunter gestochen hat, so ist der mit dem rechten Arm hinaufgegangen und greift ihm mit der linken hand an seinen Ellbogen und drückt ihn.

hier ist das Stück un seine Abwehr darnach vollbracht."

"As this one thrusts from above to below, thus he goes with the right arm and grasps him with the left hand upon his elbow and presses him away from him, thus he turns him over and throws him over the back.

Afterwards, here is the piece and break accomplished."

(tafel 177) Stab-over and block.



"Gegen den obren Stich hat er seinen rechten Arm aufgeworfen, seinen Stich weggestossen und ersticht ihn.

Der hat gestochen und der Stich ist ihm gebrochen.

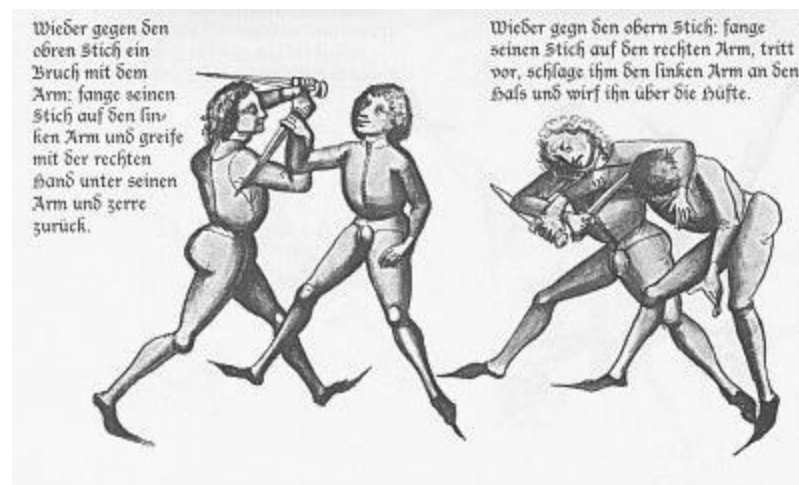
Das soll ein Scherenfangen des Arms oder Halses sein."

"Against the stab-over, he throws out his right arm and blocks away his stab and thrusts into him

This one thrusts and breaks the stab to him.

In this he shall seize the arm or the throat out of the 'Shear'."

(tafel 178) Arm block against stab-over and throw.



"Wieder gegen den obren Stich ein Bruch mit dem Arm: fange seinen Stich auf den linken Arm und greife mit der rechten hand unter seinen Arm und zerze zurück.

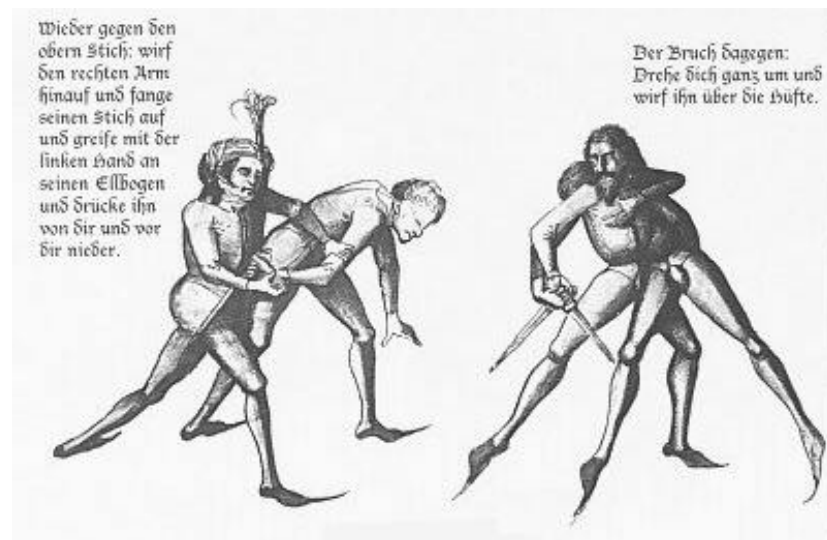
Wieder gegen den obren Stich: fange seinen Stich auf den rechten Arm, tritt vor, schlage ihm den linken Arm an den Hals und wirf ihn über die hüfte."

"Again, an arm break against the stab-above and trap his stab with the left arm and grasp with the right

hand under his arm and draw him to you.

Again, against the thrust-over, trap his thrust with the right arm and step forth and at his throat with the left arm and thow him over the hip."

(tafel 179) Thrust-over and trap.



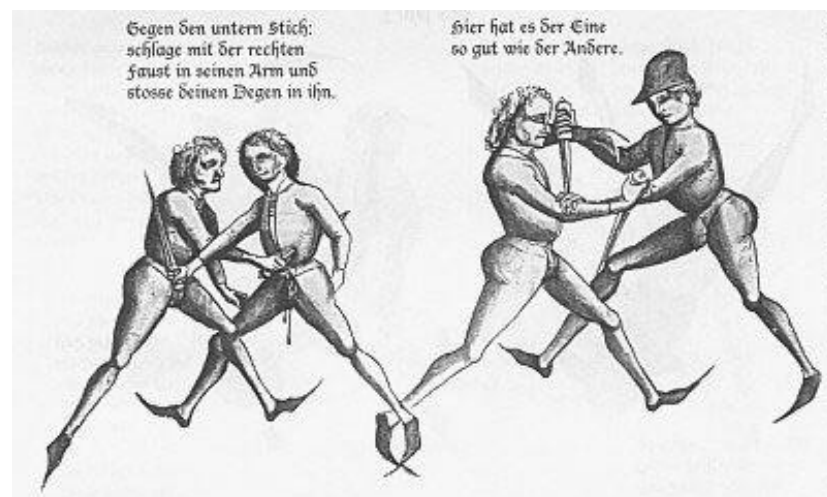
"Wieder gegen den obern Stich: wirf den rechten Arm hinauf und fange seinen Stich auf und greife mit der linken hand an seinen Ellbogen und drücke ihn von dir und vor dir nieder.

Der Bruch dagegen: Drehe dich ganz um und wirf ihn über die hufte."

"Again, against the thrust-over, throw the right arm upwards and trap his thrust away from it and grasp with the left hand at his elbow and press him away from you and down in front of you.

In the break, turn completely around and throw him over the hip."

(tafel 180) Abdominal thrust.



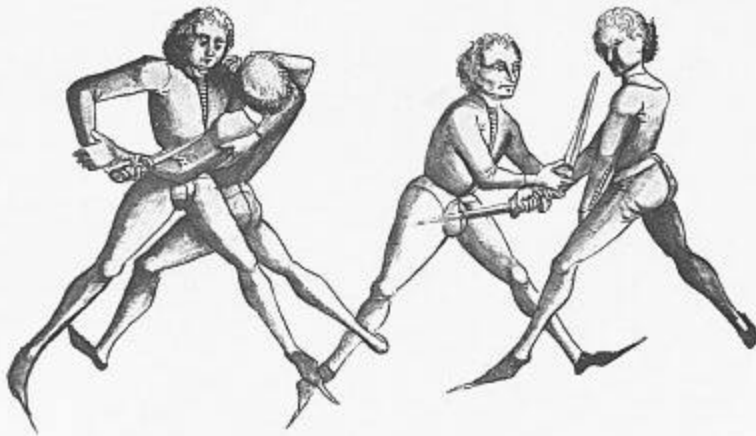
"Gegen den untern Stich: schlage mit der rechten faust in seinen Arm und stosse deinen Degen in ihn. hier hat es der eine so gut wie der Andere."

"Against the low stab thus this one strikes with the right fist at his arm and thrust your dagger into him. Here is one just as good as the other."

(tafel 181) Stab, trap and shoulder break.

Wieder gegen den untern Stich: schlage mit deiner rechten hand seinen Stich weg und schlage ihn mit der linken hand in den Hals, tritt zugleich vor und wirf ihn von dir.

Gegen den untern Stich: fange seinen Stich mit deinen Händen und drücke seinen Arm auf die linke Achsel und brich ihn ab.



"Wieder gegen den untern Stich: schlage mit deiner rechten hand seinen Stich weg und schlage ihn mit der linken hand in den Hals, tritt zugleich vor und wirf ihn von dir.

Gegen den untern Stich: fange seinen Stich mit deinen Händen und drücke seinen Arm auf die linke Achsel und brich ihn ab."

"Again, against the stab-below, strike his stab away with your right hand and slash around his throat with the left hand and stride forth and throw him away from you.

Against the stab-below, trap his stab with both hands and throw his arm over your left shoulder and break it."

(tafel 182) Arm break and shield manœuvre.

hier ist der Armbruch, wie zuvor beschrieben steht.

Wieder ein freier Stand mit dem Schild gegen den obern oder gegen den untern Stich.



"hier ist der Armbruch, wie zuvor beschrieben steht.

Wieder ein freier Stand mit dem Schild gegen den obern oder gegen den untern Stich."

"Here is the arm break, just as it was described before.

Again, an open stance with the "shield" against the stab from above or below."

(tafel 183) More shield techniques.



"Wie der den Schild gemacht hat.

hat er den obern Stich umgedreht und stösst den Degen mit dem heft über den Schild zwischen seinen Arm und wirft ihn von sich.

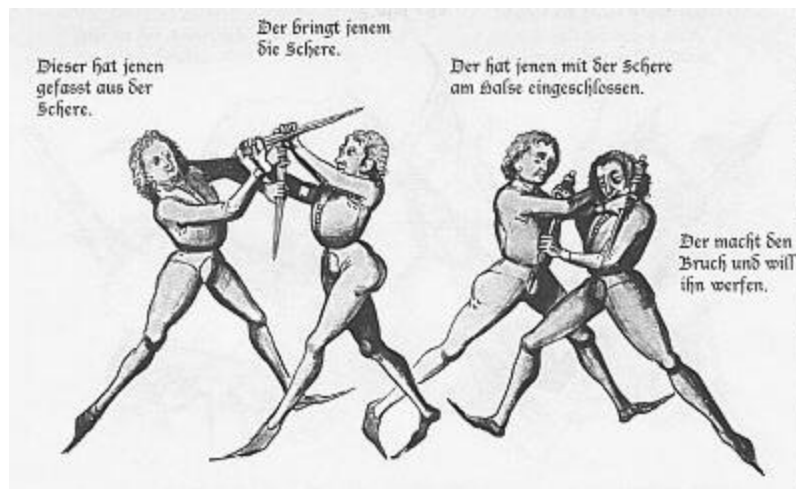
Da vollbringt er dasselbe."

"As this one has made the "shield."

Thus this one then twists the stab-over and thrusts the dagger with the handle between his arms against the "shield" and throws him away from himself.

He accomplishes the same piece."

(tafel 184) "Shear" techniques.



"Dieser hat jenen gefasst aus der Schere.

Der bringt jenem die Schere.

Der hat jenen mit der Schere am halse eingeschlossen.

Der macht den Bruch und will ihn werfen."

"This one then traps out of the "Shear."

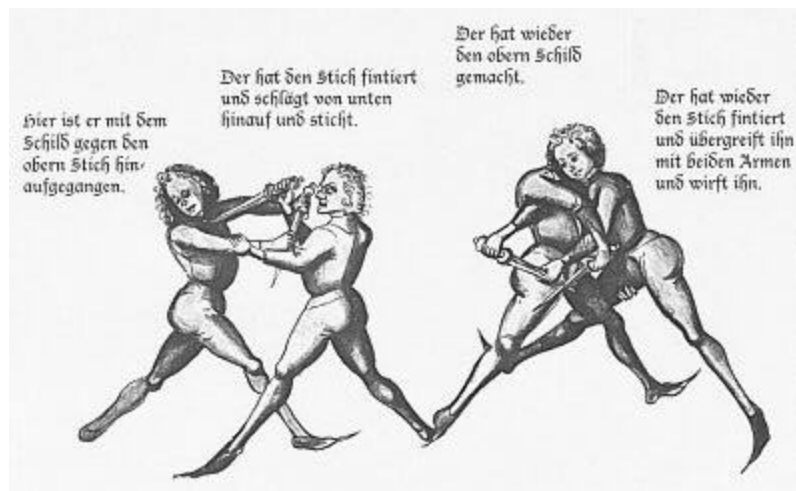
This one brings the "Shear."

Thus this one also finishes off with

the "Shear" around the throat.

Thus this one makes a break and throws him."

(tafel 185) More shield techniques and grappling.



"hier ist er mit dem Schild gegen den obren Stich hinaufgegangen.

Der hat den Stich fintiert und schlägt von unten hinauf und sticht.

Der hat wieder den obren Schild gemacht.

Der hat wieder den Stich fintiert und übergreift ihn mit beiden Armen und wirft ihn."

"Here he goes out with the "shield" against the stab-over.

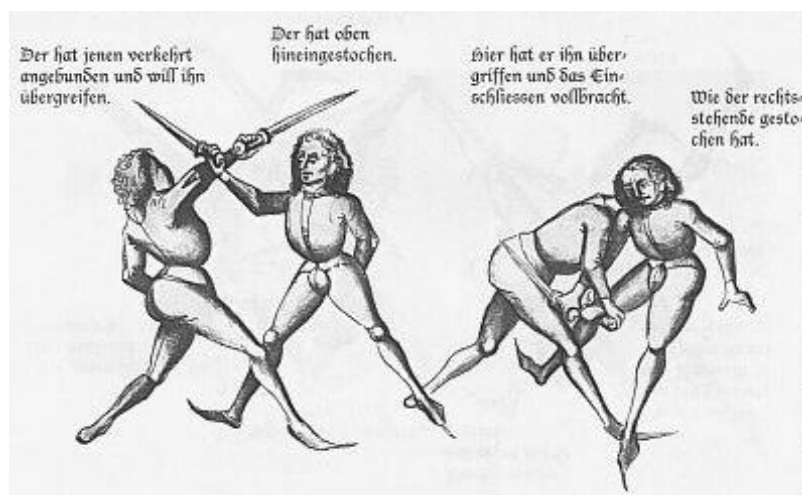
Thus this one falses (feints) the

stab and strikes from below and stabs.

However, this one makes an "over the shield."

Thus this one, however, then falses the stab and grapples him with both arms and puts him in a throw."

(tafel 186) Inverted bind and grappling.



"Der hat jenen verkehrt angebunden und will ihn übergreifen.

Der hat oben hineingestochen.

hier hat er ihn übergriffen und das Einschliessen vollbracht.

Wie der rechtsstehende gestochen hat."

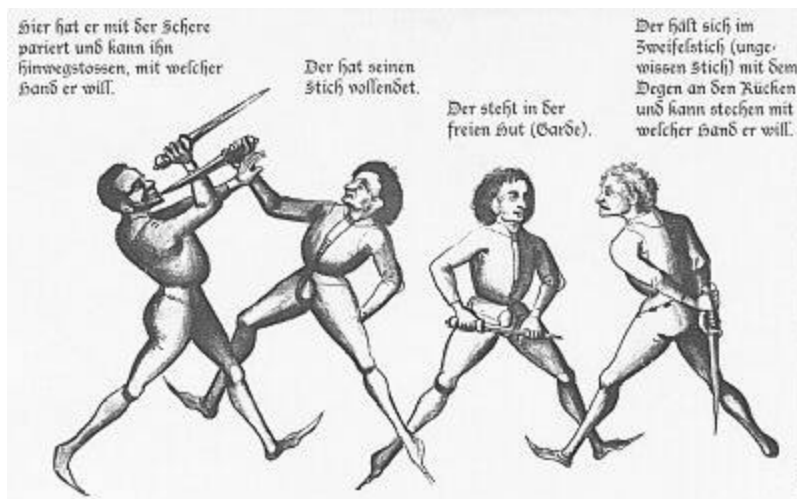
"This one makes an inverted bind and means to grapple him.

This one thrusts over therein.

Here he grapples him and then completes the hold.

As this one thrusts."

(tafel 187) Displacing the "Shear" and "Doubtful thrust".



"hier hat er mit der Schere pariert und kann ihn hinwegstossen, mit welcher hand er will.

Der hat seinen Stich vollendet.

Der steht in der freien hut (Garde).

Der halt sich im zweifelstich (ungewissen Stich) mit dem Degen an den Rücken und kann stechen mit welcher hand er will."

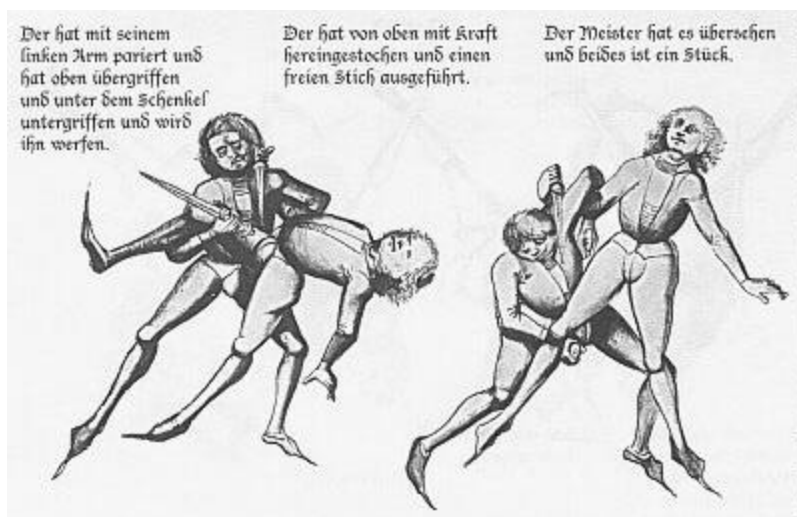
"Here he displaces with the "Shear" and may thrust him away with whichever hand he wants.

This one completes his stab.

This one stands in the open "Hat."

Thus, this one holds himself in the "Doubtful Thrust" and has the dagger behind his back and may stab with whichever hand he wants."

(tafel 188) Displacing the left arm and grappling from above.



"Der hat mit seinem linken Arm pariert und hat oben übergriffen und unter dem Schenkel untergriffen und wird ihn werfen.

Der hat von oben mit kraft hereingestochen und einen freien Stich ausgeführt.

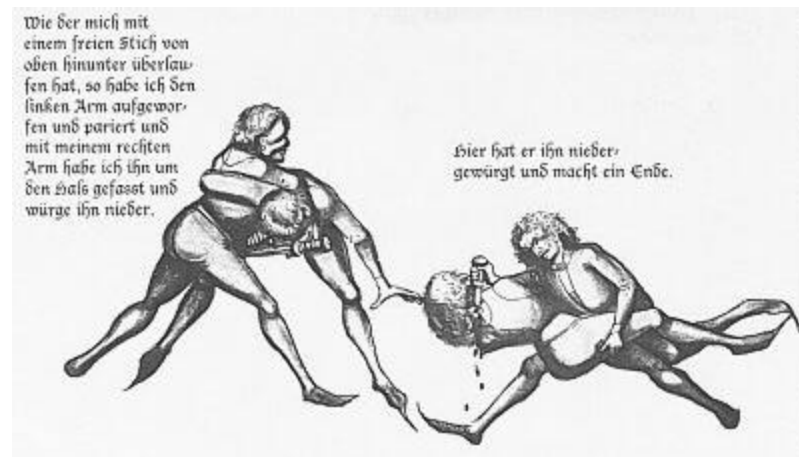
Der Meister hat es übersehen und beides ist ein Stück."

"Thus this one displaces with his left arm and grapples from above and grasps under him below his thigh and throws him.

This one thrusts over therein with strength and executes an open stab.

The master has himself overseen these and both of them are of a piece."

(tafel 189) Strangle hold and neck stab.



Wie der mich mit einem freien Stich von oben hinunter überlaufen hat, so habe ich den linken Arm aufgeworfen und pariert und mit meinem rechten Arm habe ich ihn um den Hals gefasst und würgte ihn nieder.

Hier hat er ihn nieder gewürgt und macht ein Ende.

"Wie der mich mit einem freien Stich von oben hinunter überlaufen hat, so habe ich den linken Arm aufgeworfen und pariert und mit meinem rechten Arm habe ich ihn um den Hals gefasst und wurge ihn nieder.

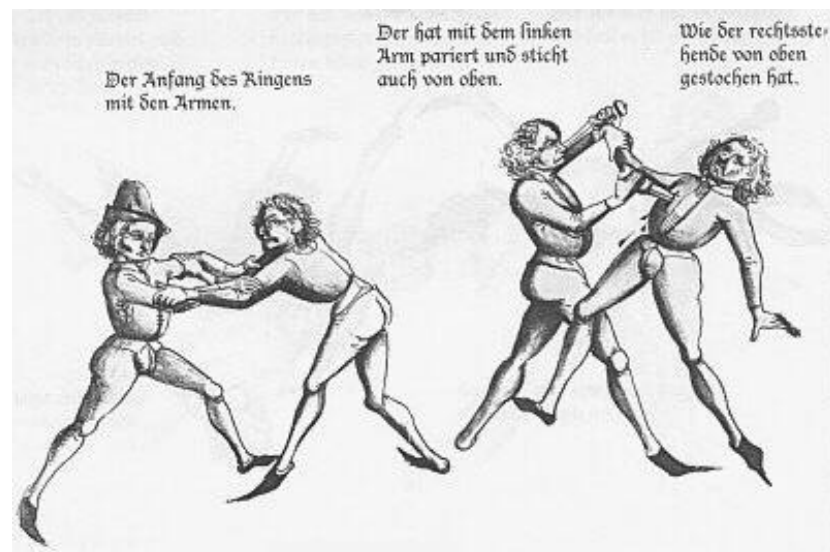
hier hat er ihn niedergequert und macht ein Ende"

"Like this I charge-over with a downward open stab from above. Thus I throw up the left arm and displace and with my right arm I have him in a hold around his throat

and strangle him to the ground.

Here he strangles him down and finishes him off."

(tafel 190) Displacing the left arm and stabs from above.



Der Anfang des Ringens mit den Armen.

Der hat mit dem linken Arm pariert und sticht auch von oben.

Wie der rechtsstehende von oben gestochen hat.

"Der Anfang des Ringens mit den Armen.

Der hat mit dem linken Arm pariert und sticht auch von oben.

Wie der rechtsstehende von oben gestochen hat."

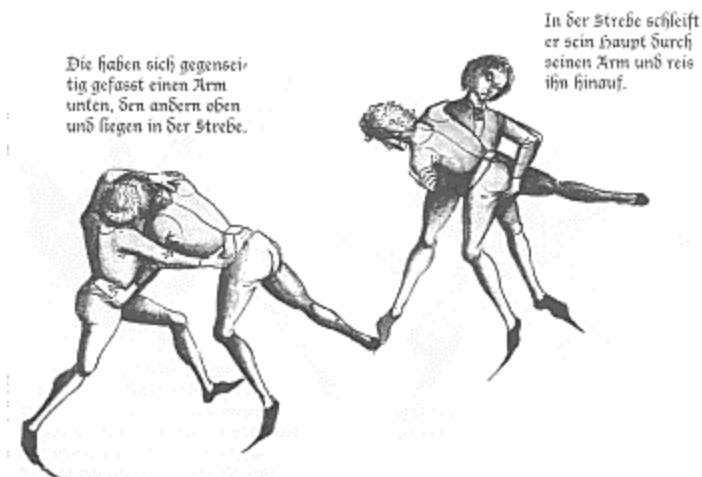
"They fall to wrestling.

Thus this one displaces with the left arm and also stabs from above.

As this one thrusts from above."

(10) Ringen (Wrestling) - plates 191 - 221

(tafel 191) The arm and the brace...



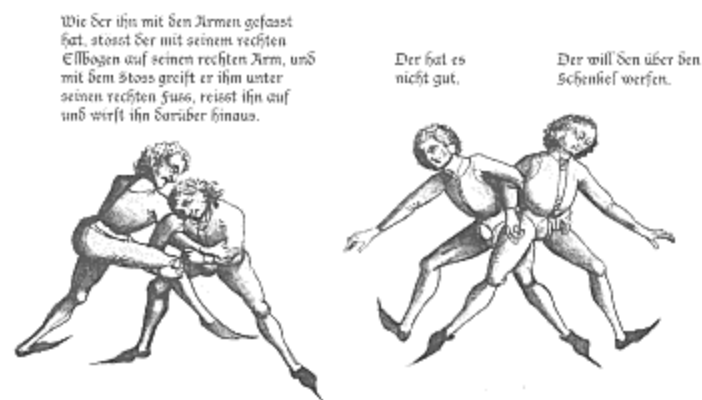
"Die haben sich gegenseitig gefasst einen Arm unten, den andern oben und liegen in der Strebe.

In der Strebe schleift er sein haupt durch seinen Arm und reis ihn hinauf."

"This one has them mutually holding an arm beneath and on top of the other and lying in the brace.

In the brace thus he drags his head across his arm and draws him upward."

(tafel 192) Grasp and throw...



" Wie der ihn mit den Armen gefasst hat, stoset der mit seinem rechten Ellbogen auf seinen rechten Arm, und mit dem Stoss greift er ihm unter seinen rechten fuss, reisst ihn auf und wirft ihn daruber hinaus.

Der hat es nicht gut.

Der will den über den Schenkel werfen."

"As this one grasps around his arms. Thus this one thrusts his right arm over the other's right elbow and with that thrust, thus he grasps

him under his right foot and draws him in and throws him over.

This one doesn't have him in a good hold.

This one then means to throw him over the thigh."

(tafel 193) Trap and break...

Hier will der jenen in den Trappen bringen, ob er ihm dann den Arm brechen könnte.



Hier hat er ihm den Arm auf die Achsel gebracht und wollte ihm ihn abbrechen.



"hier will der jenen in den Trappen bringen, ob er ihm dann den Arm brechen könnte.

hier hat er ihm den Arm auf die Achsel gebracht und wollte ihm ihn abbrechen."

"Here this one means to trap him if he wants to break his arm.

Here this one breaks his arm over his shoulder and means to take him down."

(tafel 194) Hold and throw...

Nach dem fassen wirft er ihn über den Schenkel.



Hier hat er ihn hintertreten und stößt ihn über den Schenkel.



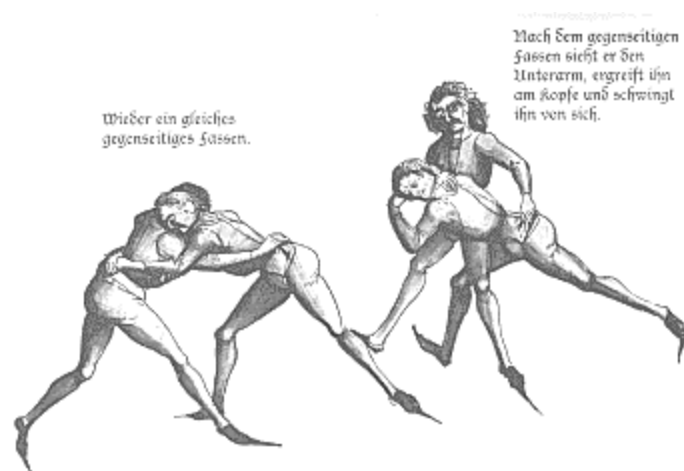
"Nach dem fassen wirft er ihn über den Schenkel.

hier hat er ihn hintertreten und stößt ihn über den Schenkel."

"From the hold, thus he throws him over the thigh.

Here he steps behind him and thrusts him over the thigh."

(tafel 195) From the mutual hold to the grasp...



"Wieder ein gleiches gegenseitiges fassen.

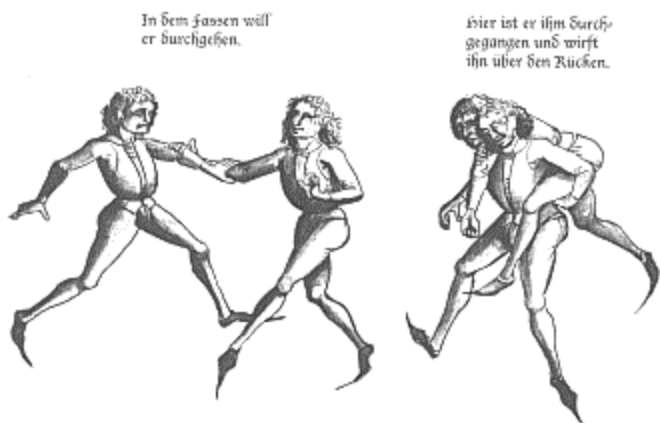
Nach dem gegenseitigen fassen sieht er den Unterarm, ergreift ihn am kopfe und schwingt ihn von sich."

"Again, the same mutual hold.

From the mutual hold, thus he draws beneath his arm and grasps him by the head and swings him away from himself."

(tafel 196) Pass through then throw...

"In dem fassen will er durchgehen.



hier ist er ihm durchgegangen und wirft ihn über den Rücken."

"In this hold, thus this one means to pass through.

Here he passes through him and throws him over his back."

(tafel 197) Pass through and the choke...

Im Durchgehen ist dieses
der Bruch, dann wurgt er
ihn am Halse.



Wieder ein Bruch gegen das Durch-
gehen: ziehe den fuss zurück und
ergreife ihn am Halse.



"Im Durchgehen ist dieses der Bruch, dann
wurgt er ihn am halse.

Wieder ein Bruch gegen das Durchgehen:
ziehe den fuss zurück und ergreife ihn am
halse."

*"In this pass-through, thus this one breaks
and chokes him about the throat.*

*Again, a break against the pass-through. In
this pass through, thus draw the foot behind
him and grip him about the throat.."*

(tafel 198) Hecklin hold...

Das Hacklein nach vorne.



Das Hacklein, der Bruch
mit dem Schläge.



"Das Hacklein nach vorne.

Das hacklein, der Bruch mit dem Schläge."

"The "Hecklin" against oneself.

This one breaks the "Hecklin" with a strike."

(tafel 199) Backwards hold...

Wenn einer einen hinterwärts ergreift, so trachte seinen Schenkel zu ergreifen und ziehe ihn dach und richtre dich auf.



Wiederum, wenn einer hinterwärts fasst, tritt mit deinem fuss zurück zwischen seine Beine und greife ihm nach dem Schenkel.



"Wenn einer einen hinterwärts ergreift, so trachte seinen Schenkel zu ergreifen und ziefe ihn dach und richtre dick auf.

Wiederum, wenn einer hinterwärts fasst, tritt mit deinem fuss zuruck zwischen seine Beine und greife ihm nach dem Schenkel."

"When somebody gets you in a backwards-lying hold, strive thus if you want to get his thigh and draw and direct him across.

Again, when somebody gets you in a backwards hold, step thus with your foot behind yourself between his leg and grasp his thigh. ."

(tafel 200) Backwards hoist and lockup...

Das ist ein heben von hinten. Der Bruch dagegen: fasse ihn am haar und zieh ihn über die Achsel.



Das heisst ein Einschliessen: will er sich daraus befreien, so brich ihm die finger oder bucke dich uund wirf ihn über den Rücken.



"Das ist ein heben von hinten. Der Bruch dagegen: gasse ihn am haar und zief ihn uber die Achsef.

Das heisst ein Einschliessen: will er sich daraus befreien, so brich ihm die finger oder bucke dich uund wirf ihn über den Rücken."

"This one breaks over this backwards hoist, grasp him by the hair and draw him over your shoulder.

This is called a lock-up, he then means to be free from it, thus break to his finger or he crouches and throw him over your back."

(tafel 201) Face grasp and throw...

Wenn einer einen ergreift und beide Arme unten hat, und dich empor reissen will, so greife ihm mit beiden Händen in das Gesicht, so lässt er dich.



Der lässt sich absichtlich fassen, und jener kann ihn doch nicht werfen; vielmehr wirft er ihn.



"Wenn einer einen ergreift und beide Arme unten hat, und dich empor reissen will, so greife ihm mit beiden Händen in das Gesicht, so lässt er dich.

Der lässt sich absichtlich fassen, und jener kann ihn doch nicht werfen; vielmehr wirft er ihn."

"When in a hold and both of his arms are under yours and he draws you in, grasp his face with both hands and thus he lets you shove him away from you.

This one lets himself be grasped and throws him instead."

(tafel 202) Half-hecklin...

Der wirft den mit dem halben hacklein und dem halben hüftenringen.



hier hat er ihn nach demselben kampf geworfen.



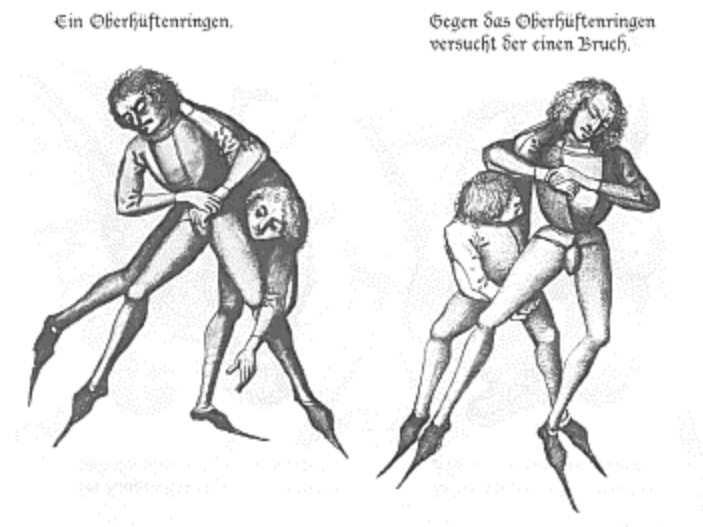
"Der wirft den mit dem halben hacklein und dem halben hüftenringen.

hier hat er ihn nach demselben kampf geworfen."

"The throw with the "half-Hecklin" and from out of the half-hip wrestle.

Here he throws them both down to fight."

(tafel 203) Wrestle over the hip...



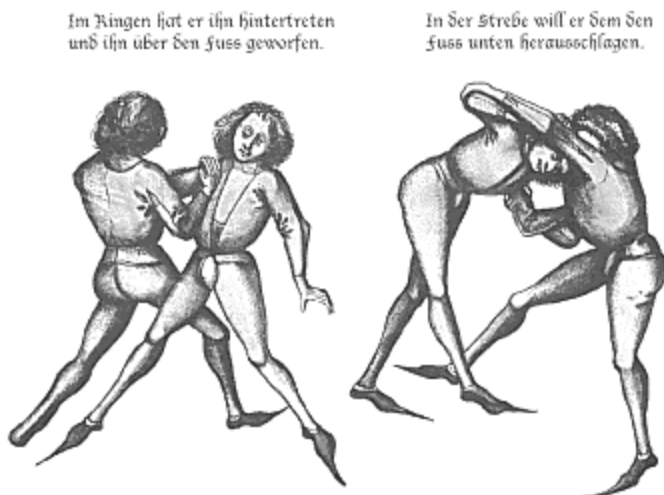
"Ein Oberhüftenringen.

Gegen das Oberhüftenringen versucht der einen Bruch."

"A wrestle over the hip.

Against the wrestle over the hip, thus he tries a break."

(tafel 204) Step behind over the foot...



"Im Ringen hat er ihn hintertreten und ihn über den fuss geworfen.

In der Strebe will er dem den fuss unten herausschlagen."

"In the wrestling, thus he steps behind him over the foot.

In this brace, thus this one means to strike from beneath the foot."

(tafel 205) Spin and grasp throat...

Im Ringen hat er ihn emporgerissen und läuft mit ihm um, das heisst ein Schwindelringen.

Der hat jenen mit beiden Händen gefasst am halse und schüttelt ihn, dann stösst der ihn von sich.



"Im Ringen hat er ihn emporgerissen und läuft mit ihm um, das heisst ein Schwindelringen.

Der hat jenen mit beiden handen gefasst am halse und schüttelt ihn, dann stösst der ihn von sich."

"In this wrestle he draws him up and spins him around.

This one grasps him by the throat with both hands and shakes him, thus this one thrusts him away from himself.."

(tafel 206) Arm wrestle...

Ein verkehrtes Ringen, ist aber schwer zu heben.

Ein Ringen nach dem Degenfechten, mit dem Armdrucken kehren wir uns von ihm.



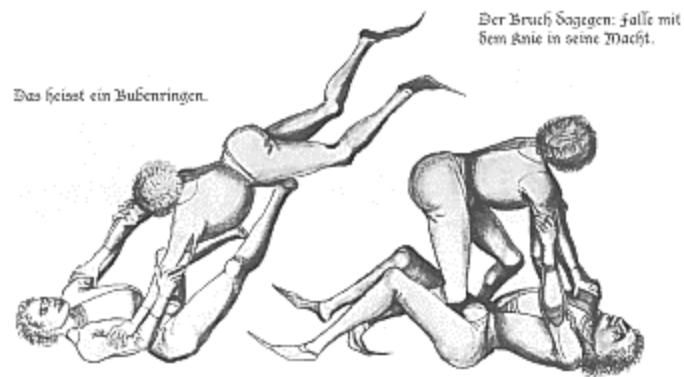
"Ein verkehrtes Ringen, ist aber schwer zu heben.

Ein Ringen nach dem Degenfechten, mit dem Armdrucken kehren wir uns von ihm."

"However, an inverted wrestler is tough to hoist.

An arm wrestle, as with the dagger, both of us turning away from it."

(tafel 207) Knave wrestle...



"Das heisst ein Bubenringen.

Der Bruch dagegen: falle mit dem Knie in seine Macht."

"This is called a "Knave wrestle".

This one breaks over it, trapping him with his knee in his groin."

(tafel 208) Trap then throw...



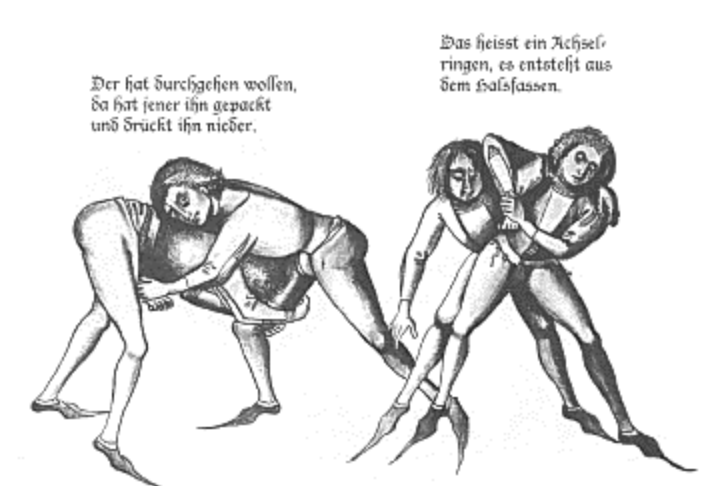
"Der hat jenen gefasst und fuhr ihn am Arm.

Der lässt sich führen und geht willig und im Gehen reisst er ihn empor und wirft ihn hinter sich auf den Rücken."

"This one traps and leads him by the arm.

Here he allows himself to be led and goes willingly and then draws him in and throws him behind himself onto his back."

(tafel 209) Shoulder wrestle from the throat hold...



"Der hat durchgehen wollen, da hat hener ihn gepackt und drückt ihn nieder.

Das heisst ein Achselringen, es entsteht aus dem Halsfassen."

"This one meant to pass through. Thus he draws him in and grasps him and presses him down.

This is known as a shoulder wrestle and comes from the throat hold."

(tafel 210) Thigh kick and lockup...



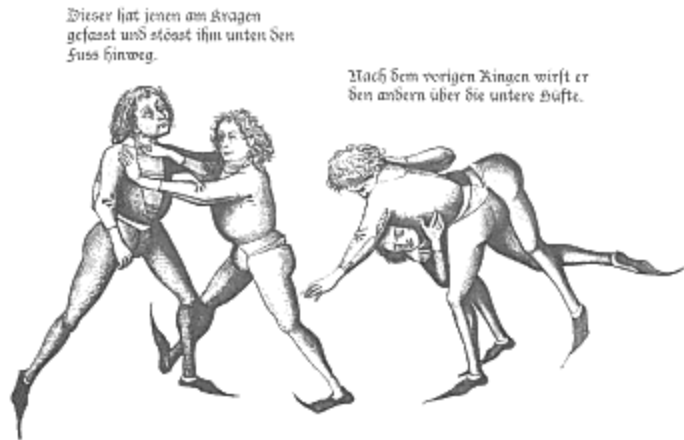
"Nach dem Erfassen tritt dieser jenem den Schenkel ab.

Wenn dich einer im Ringem zwingen will und stark hebt, so hebe mit, und im heben gib dich in die Schwache und hänge ihm nach, so kannst du ihn einschliessen."

"From this hold, thus this one kicks him in the thigh.

When you mean to wrestle somebody in an emergency, hold him thus and hoist him between the legs and hang him towards you, thus you have him in a lock-up."

(tafel 211) Sieze the collar and strike...



"Dieser hat jenen am kragen gefasst und stösst ihm unten den fuss hinweg.

Nach dem vorigen Ringen wirft er den andern über die untere hufte."

"This one seizes him by the collar and strikes him under the foot."

From the preceeding fight, thus he throws him over beneath the hip."

(tafel 212) Arm hoist...



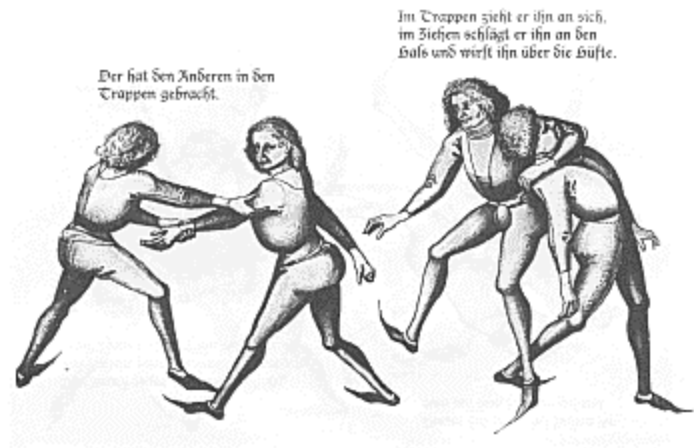
"Ein Armdrehen um den andern zwischen die Beine zu bringen.

hier hat er das zuvor beschriebene Stück ausgeführt."

"An arm hoist if he wants to bring him between the legs."

Here he has completed the before-described piece."

(tafel 213) Trap followed by throat strike...



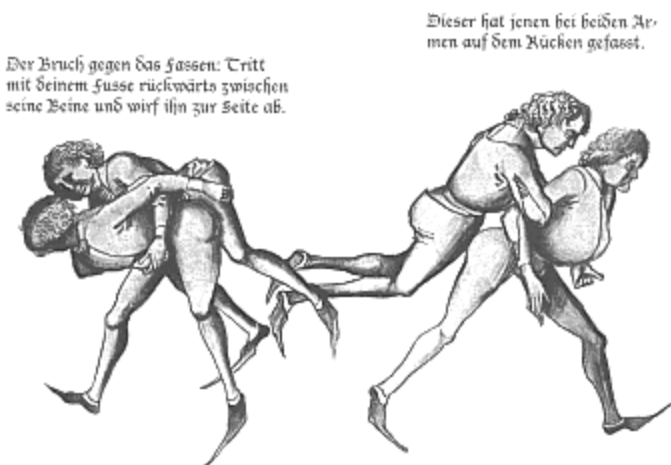
"Der hat den Anderen in den Trappen gebracht.

Im Trappen zieht er ihn an sich, im Ziehen schlägt er ihn an den Hals und wirft ihn über die Hüfte."

"This one brings him into a trap.

In the trap, he draws him into himself and strikes around his throat and throws him over the hip."

(tafel 214) Hold break and flank throw...



"Der Bruch gegen das fassen: Tritt mit deinem fusse ruckwärts zwischen seine Beine und wirf ihn zur Seite ab.

Dieser hat jenen bei beiden Armen auf dem Rücken gefasst."

"This one breaks against the hold. Thus step with your foot behind yourself between his legs and throw him over the flank.

This one holds both arms behind the back."

(tafel 215) Elbow grab and thrust...

Wieder ein fassen am halse. Der greift ihn an den Ellbogen und tritt vor und stösst ihn über den Schenkel.



Ein Zurucktreten: fasse mit dem linken Arm an seinen hals und stosse ihn über den Schenkel.



"Wieder ein fassen am halse. Der greift ihn an den Ellbogen und tritt vor und stösst ihn über den Schenkel.

Ein Zurucktreten: fasse mit dem linken Arm an seinen hals und stosse ihn über den Schenkel."

"Again, a hold about the throat. Thus he grasps him upon the elbow and steps against him and thrusts him over the thigh.

A step behind with the left arm upon his throat and then a thrust over the thigh."

(tafel 216) Breaking the hecklin hold...

Da hat er ihn in der Schuhspitze gefangen.



Abwehr gegen die Spitze: im Griff, während er die Spitze wirft, ergreife das Oberhüftenringen, und die Spitze ist abgewehrt.



"Da hat er ihn in der Schuhspitze gefangen.

Abwehr gegen die Spitze: im Griff, während er die Spitze wirft, ergreife das Oberhüftenringen, und die Spitze ist abgewehrt."

"This has him in the "Hecklin" manner.

This one breaks against the "Hecklin." Grasp him when he's in the "Hecklin," and thus wrestle him over the hip, thus is the "Hecklin" broken."

(tafel 217) Special break on the hecklin hold...

hier ist eine besondere Abwehr
gegen die Spitze und gegen das
Oberhüftenringen.



Das ist ebenfalls eine Abwehr
gegen die Spitze oder Hüfte.



"hier ist eine besondere Abwehr gegen die Spitze und gegen das Oberhüftenringen.

Das ist ebenfalls eine Abwehr gegen die Spitze oder hüfte."

"This is a special break against the "Hecklin" and against the over the hip wrestle.

This is also a break against the "Hecklin" or the hip."

(tafel 218) Another hecklin hold break...

hier ist die Abwehr gegen
die Spitze vollbracht.



Der hat zum Spitzen oder Hüften-
ringen laufen wollen, da dreht sich
jener und macht die Abwehr.



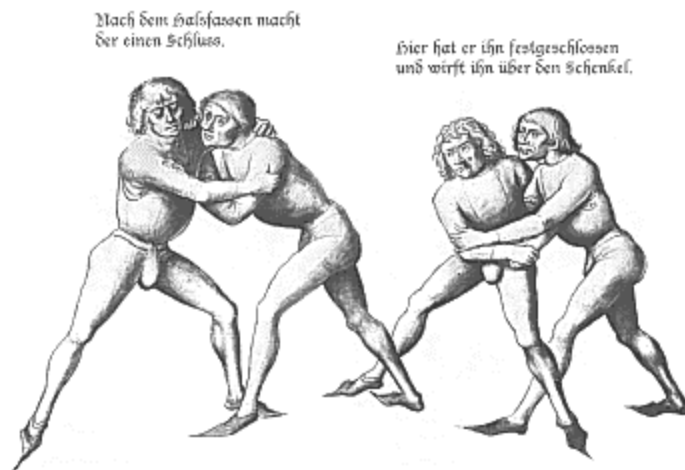
"hier ist die Abwehr gegen die Spitze vollbracht.

Der hat zum Spitzen oder hüftenringen laufen wollen, da dreht sich jener und macht die Abwehr."

"This one completes the break against the "Hecklin."

This one seizes upon the "Hecklin" or the over-the-hip, turns himself thus and makes the break."

(tafel 219) From the throat grip to a throw...



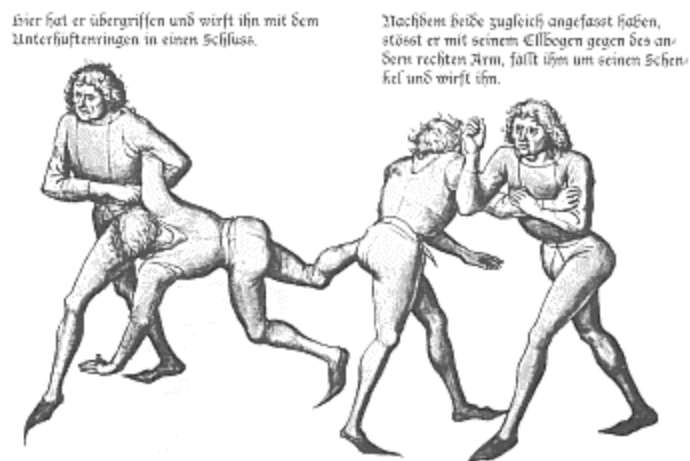
"Nach dem halsfassen macht der einen Schluss.

hier hat er ihn festgeschlosssen und wirft ihn über den Schenkel."

"From the throat-grip, thus finish this one off.

Here he finishes him off and throws him over the thigh. "

(tafel 220) Grapple and throw...



"hier hat er übergriffen und wirft ihn mit dem Unterhuftenringen in einen Schluss.

Nachdem beide zugleich angefasst haben, stösst er mit seinem Ellbogen gegen des andern rechten Arm, fällt ihm um seinen Schenkel und wirft ihn."

"Here he grapples him and throws him over the lower hip and wrestles to a finish.

As you come to grips at the same time, thus he thrusts over the other's right arm with his elbow and traps him around his thigh and throws him."

(tafel 221) Break the hecklin hold and then apply it...

hier ist der Wurf vollbracht, wie
im folgenden geschrieben steht.



Wieder eine Abwehr
gegen die Spitze:
wenn er dir die
Spitze schlägt, so
falle ihm in die
Kniekehle mit dem
Knie

"hier ist der Wurf vollbracht, wie im folgenden
geschrieben steht.

Wieder eine Abwehr gegen die Spitze: wenn
er dir die Spitze schlägt, so falle ihm in die
kniekehle mit dem knie."

*"Here is the throw completed just as it was
described before.*

*Again, a break against the "Hecklin"; when
he strikes the "Hecklin" at you, thus trap him
by the hollow of the knee with your knee
(without an illustration)."*