



## David Tétard's Longsword #2



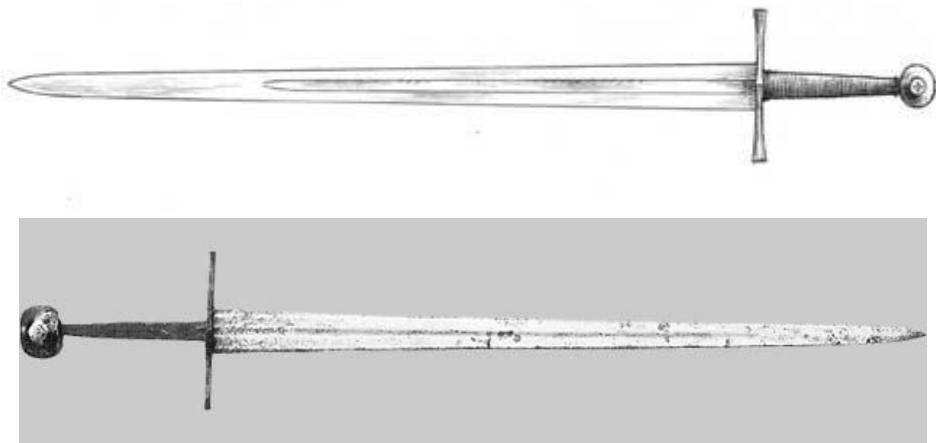
Make: [VB Swords](#) (customised)

Mass:	1.61 kg
Blade length:	80 cm
Overall length:	104 cm
Fuller length:	53 cm (2/3 <sup>rd</sup> of blade length)
Handle:	17 cm
Blade profile:	flat
Blade width (at guard):	4 cm
Blade width (at half point):	3.2 cm
Cross:	20 cm

### Oakeshott Typology:

Blade type:	XIIa or XIIIa
Cross style:	1
Pommel type:	J
Family:	C

### Sub-Type XIIa



Profile: broad, flat and evenly tapering

Cross-section: lenticular

Average Blade Length: 89 cm (35 inches)

Fuller: 2/3's of the length of the blade

Grip: hand-and-half to two-hand length, 15-25 cm

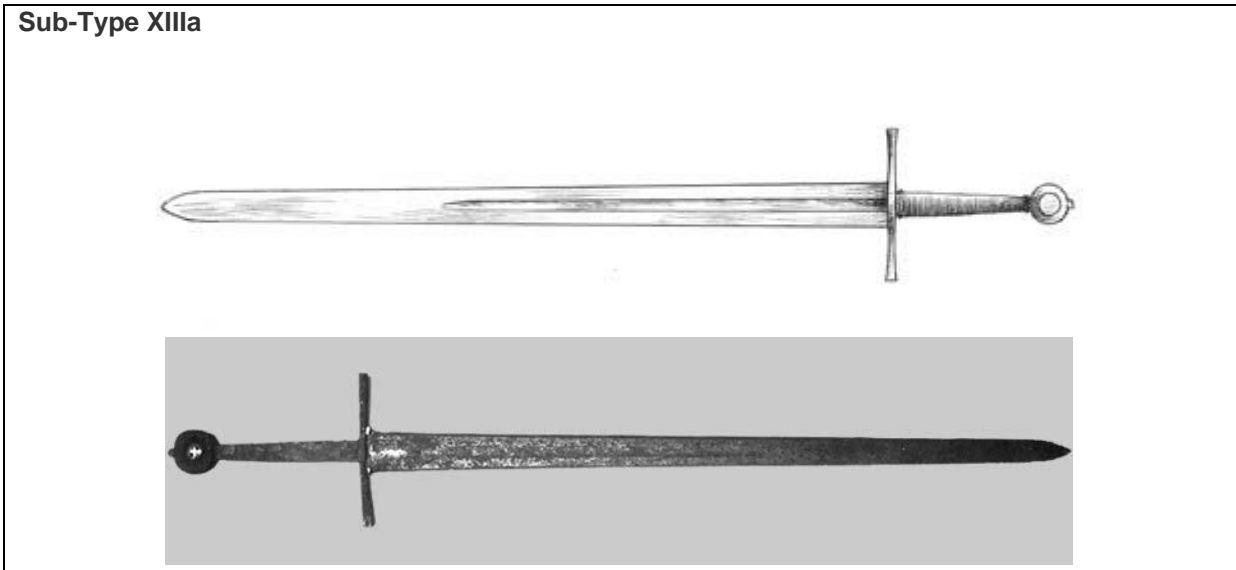
Point: acute

Primary purpose: cutting

Period: in use during much of the High Medieval period, 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century.

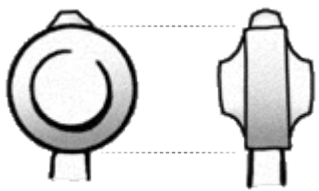


(6-10 inches)  
Average Weight: -



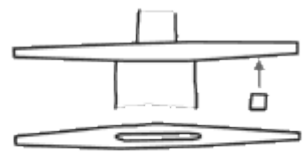
<u>Profile</u> : broad, flat and parallel edges	<u>Point</u> : rounded
<u>Cross-section</u> : lenticular	<u>Primary purpose</u> : cutting
<u>Average Blade Length</u> : 81-102 cm (32-40 inches)	<u>Period</u> : in use from middle of the 13 <sup>th</sup> century to the latter half of the 14 <sup>th</sup> century.
<u>Fuller</u> : 1/2 of the length of the blade, can be multiple	
<u>Grip</u> : hand-and-half to two hand length, 15-25 cm (6-10 inches)	
<u>Average Weight</u> : -	

**Pommel: Type J**



Very similar to Type I, however the chamfers have been hollowed out. Popular from mid 13<sup>th</sup> century to mid 15<sup>th</sup> century.

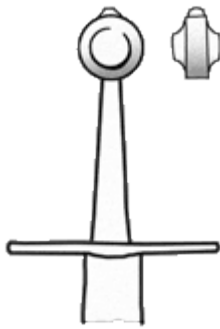
**Cross: Style 1**



One of the simplest forms, this cross is simply a straight bar of metal which is tapered towards the ends. This is the famous "Gaddhjalt" (spike hilt) form which was in constant use from the Viking era through the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Cross-section is usually square but can be circular or even octagonal. Style 1a is a simplified form, being only a straight rod—square, circular, or octagonal—widening at the center to accommodate the tang.



Family: C



This family includes nearly all of the swords of Type XIIIa. This family extends from circa 1100 to 1360, with many examples present in artwork after circa 1250. The hilt is long with a thick wheel pommel and straight cross-guard.

Assessment of sword:

The blade length is closer to that of a type XIIIa but the fuller's length is a perfect match for a Type XIIa. As all other characteristics of these two sword types are identical, it is not possible to decide on a clear classification. In any case, this sword is suitable as a longsword type (inc. blade, pommel and cross) for the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century.