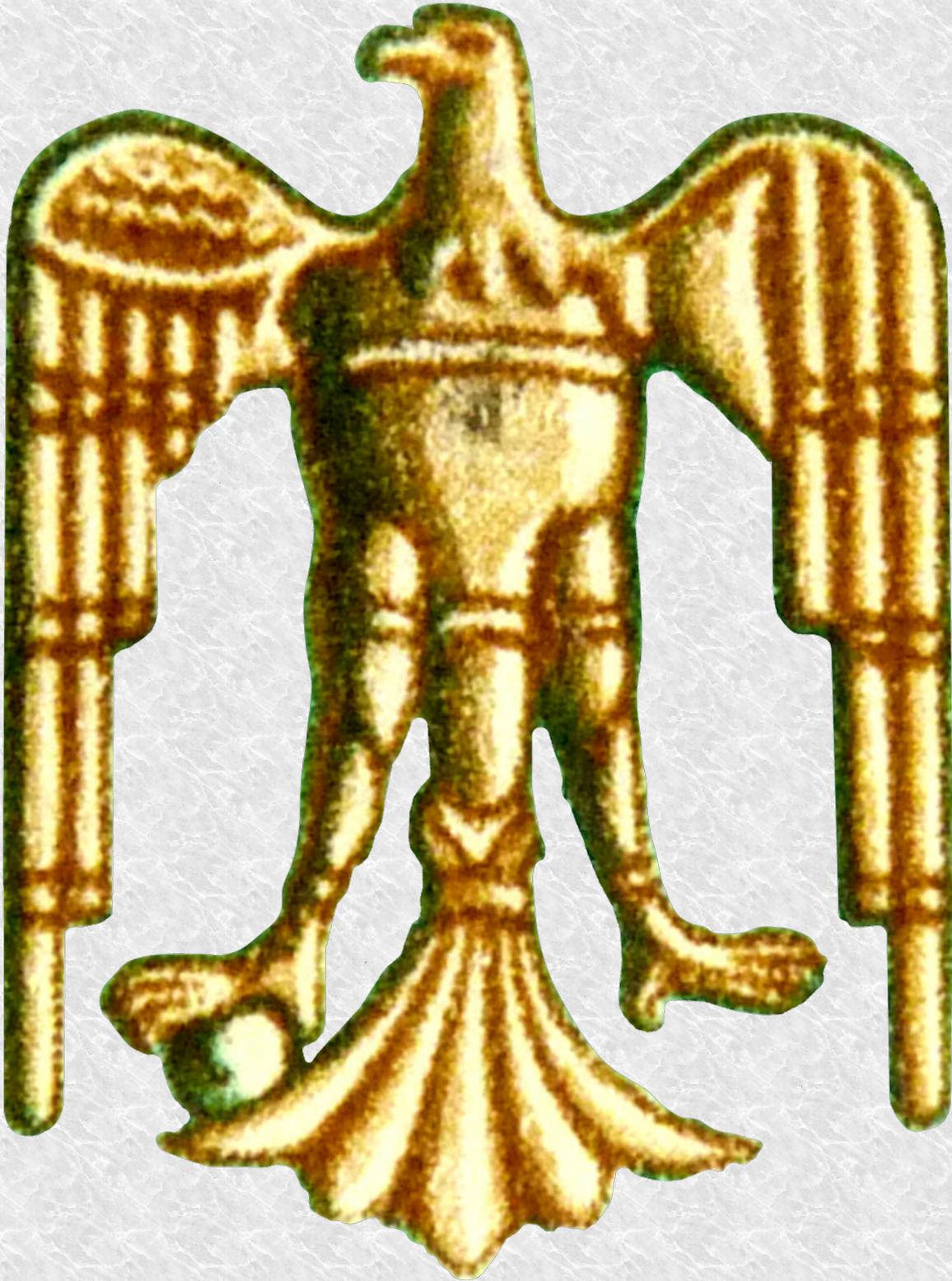


## **Salah ad-Din army permissions:**



The military complex should correspond to historical sources, region, status and format of the event, its features.

Accordingly, the complex on the infantry or rider - Arab or Turk.

Namely:.....

## Head protection:

Cervailers and composite helmets (like the helmet from Tunisia) are welcomed. Any conical or sphere-conical eastern helmets for 10- first half 13th centuries are allowed, "Phrygian" helmets without nasel are also allowed.

We draw your attention to the almost complete absence of nasal helmets of this region and the period.

A turban can be worn over the helmet. If the helmet is not justified by sources for the region and time, the turban is obligatory! Wearing felt or cloth hats over the helmet is very welcome. They are historical and great protect you from overheating.

The rider's turban must be short so as not to interfere with the movement and not be wound on tree branches.

Helmet from Tunisia X-XIIIc..



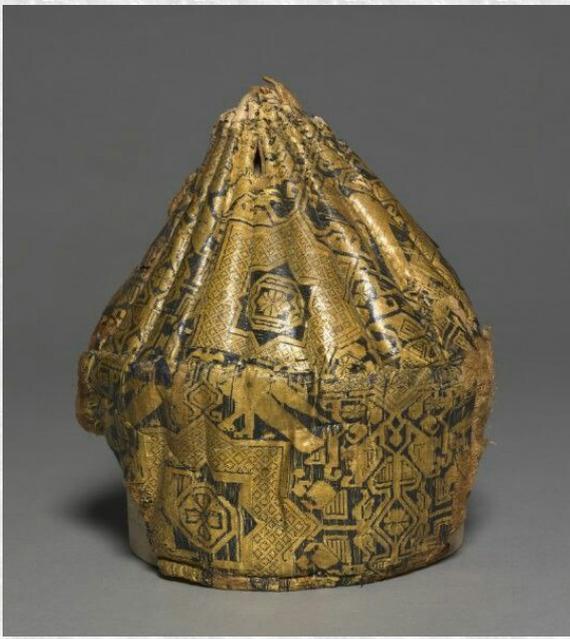
Cervelier from Suria of Egypt XII-XIIIc



Phrygian helmets from Serbia XII-XIII c..



Helmet from Polovtsi grave in Lipovtsi XII-XIII c...



1 Fragment of Qalansuva - quilted hat  
11th to 12 century Syria



An example of sphero-conical helmet



Helmets found in the citadel of Damascus. Presumably the 13th century. Made of leather or composite based on leather and wood



**As face protection are allowed:**

- 1) Separate mail coif with a round cape
- 2) Enclosed mail helmet aventail
- 3) Mail Balaclava - Mighfar

Coif and Balaclava can be worn over the helmet



Mighfar from Bulgaria, XIII-  
XIV с..



Images of the face protection from the Konya manuscript "Romance of Varqa and Gulshah" 1250



An example of the reconstruction of Mighfar. Over it is a helmet with a reduced nasal.



An example of the enclosed mail helmet aventail

## Body armor

### Padded armor

Any top oriental dress, (galabia or robe) can be quilted and used as armor or under armor. Quilted protection can remain the top and last layer of protection ..

**Gambeson thickness - less than 0.5 cm. In compressed form !!!**

It is desirable for carriers of quilted clothes to have tirase on their sleeves.

See the Muslim male civil complex.



Silk Seljuk quilted robe from the Turkish Museum of Konya XII-XIII in.



Fatimid warrior from the relief in the church of San Bernadetto, Brindisi 11th century

Kazaghand/Jazerant - coat of armour consisting of mail between layers of fabric or leather, is extremely welcome.



Remnants of Kazaghand from Damascus XIII c..

"...And I took out the knife, cut the cosaquin across the chest and showed the fringes of two chain mails. In its lower section was a frank chainmail, and one more on top of the first one, reaching the middle section of the cosaquin.

Both were lined with felt and hare fur..."Usama ibn Munquidh, The Book of Contemplation"



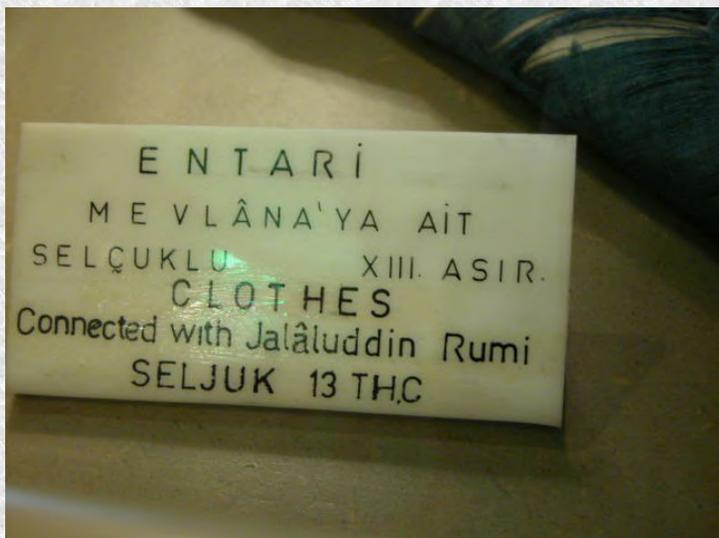
Estimated image of Kazaghand for the 13th century." Romance of Varqa and Gulshah" 1250

## More information about padded robe from Konya.

Presumably Rum Seldjuks XIII c... Quite thin. Approximately 0.5 mm Outer layer of fabric look's like silk. Probably painted in indigo.

Inner layer of fabric is differs from outer, have different texture and unpainted.

Presumably made from linen of cotton.. Filler – cotton or wool.



## Mail armor

The mail can be weared as on the top of the clothing as under it.

**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)!

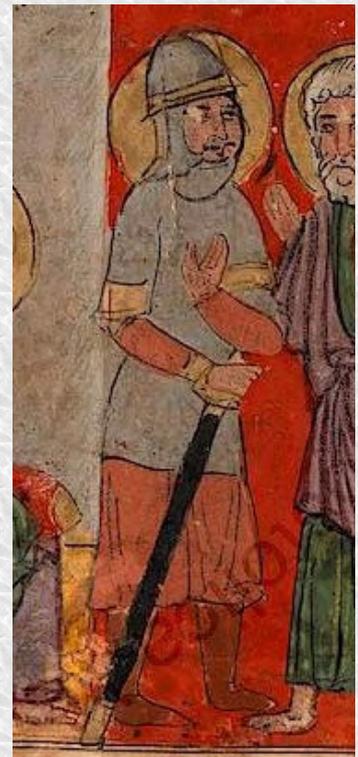
Mail of any length is allowed, but short ones with sleeves to the elbow and long to groin preferred.

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

In connection with the repeated elimination due to hypothermia of the "heroes" walking in the armor over the thick padding, wearing of quilted robes with chain mail during the big thursday hike is **FORBIDDEN!** In the case of a light mail and thin robe, individual coordination with the orgs is required. Padding can only be worn by particularly strong participants on the day of the final battle before leaving the camp or immediately before the battle itself. Usage on the march – only for infantry with no mail.



Fatimid Manuscript Fragment from Fustat, 12th Century



Syrian Gospel 1220



Warrior relief. Hegira 6th century / AD 12th c. Anatolian Seljuq  
Museum of Turkish and Islamic Arts: Sultanahmet, Turkey



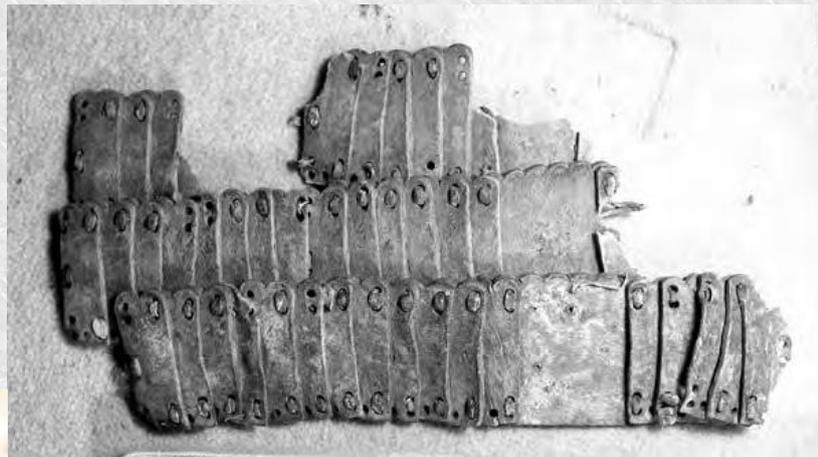
Horn (Oliphant) with Case Date: horn,  
11th–12th century South Italian

## Lamellar armor

Lamellar armor (Jawshan) can be as metal (Aynah), as from leather.(Sir)  
The plates can be attached to each other by cords(Alaqah), be sewed to leather straps or stright to the leather robe.

Can be worn over the mail.

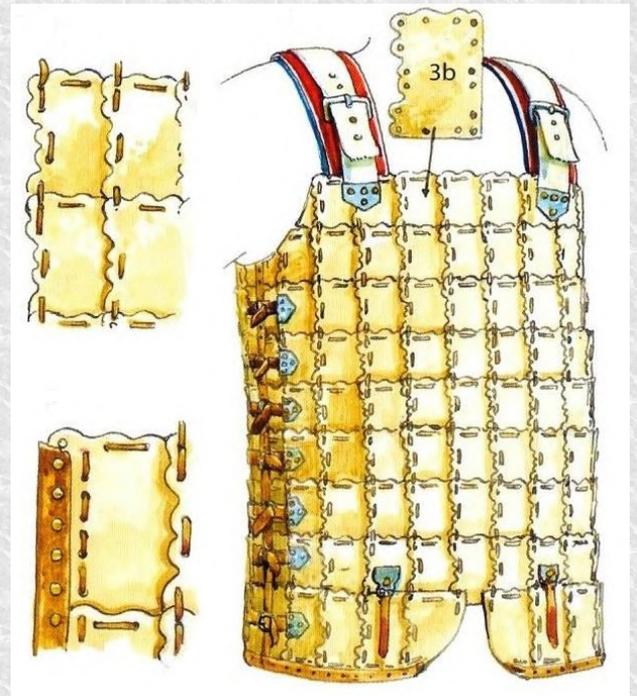
**Attention** Lamellar skirts are not allowed. Only body and shoulders.

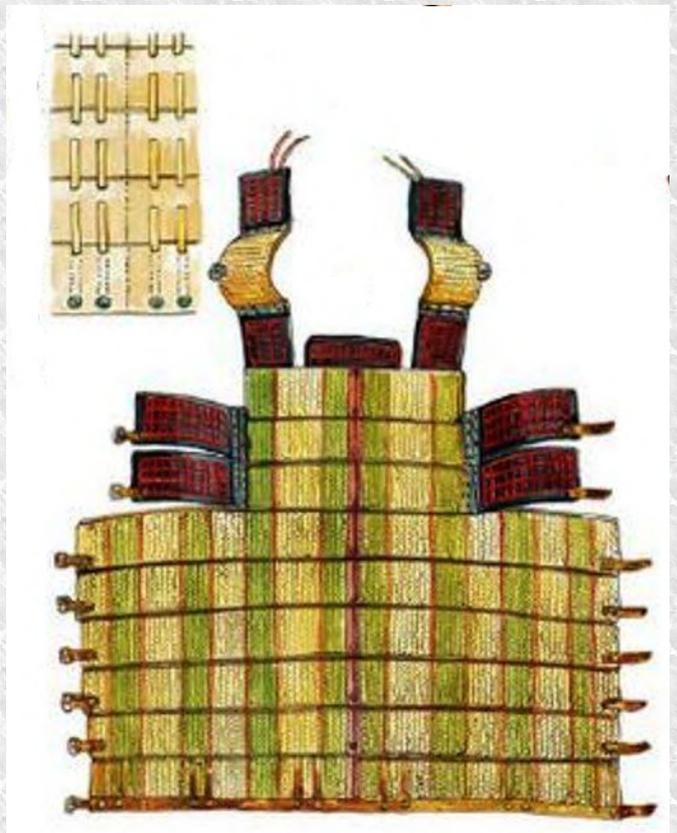
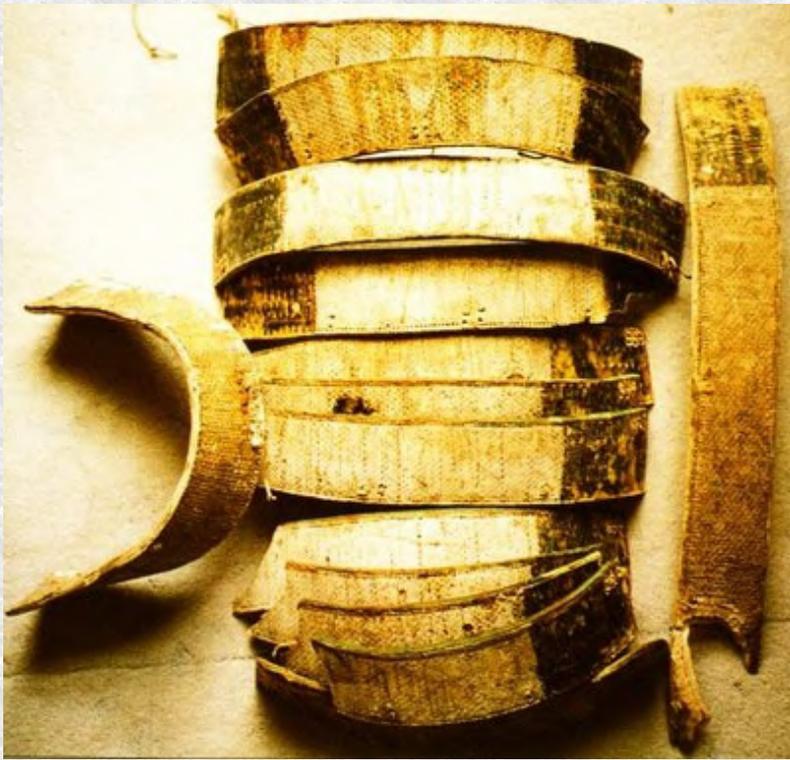


Above - fragments of a leather lamellar. Jazeera,

Below - Lamellar from Damascus. XII-XIII century..

and his reconstruction





Fragments of leather laminar. Jazeera, and its reconstruction XII-XIII ce ..



Syrian Gospel 1220



: Obverse of a coin of Husām al-Dīn, the Artuqid ruler of Mārdīn [580-599 AH (1184-1203 AD)]

Romance of Varqa and Gulshah" 1250





Lamellar reconstruction attached to leather strips ( Igor Fominykh)

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

In connection with the repeated elimination due to hypothermia of the "heroes" walking in the armor over the thick padding, wearing of quilted robes with chain mail during the big thursday hike is **FORBIDDEN!** In the case of a light mail and thin robe, individual coordination with the orgs is required. Padding can only be worn by particularly strong participants on the day of the final battle before leaving the camp or immediately before the battle itself. Usage on the march – only for infantry with no mail.

### **Wrist protection**

Wrist protection is obligatory for all participants of combat interactions with bladed and pole arms (see the project features). Separate quilted mittens are allowed. Mittens with hidden protection, such as plates hidden inside, are allowed, the main thing is that from the side of the mitten it should look like normal.

**Attention** plate and thick leather gloves are not allowed

### **Hand protection**

Dedicated hand protection from the elbow and to the brush for this region and period does not exist. **Attention** - bracers of any kind are not allowed. The only option is hidden protection.

### **Leg protection**

Leg protection for this region and period does not exist, **Attention** - Leggings of any kind are not allowed. The only option is hidden protection. (under shalwars).

## Weapon

### Blade weapon:

Saracen straight swords (Saif) are welcome. Turkic sabers, which at that time were in the region of the Great Steppe, are allowed.



Egyptian or Syric sword XII-XIV c..

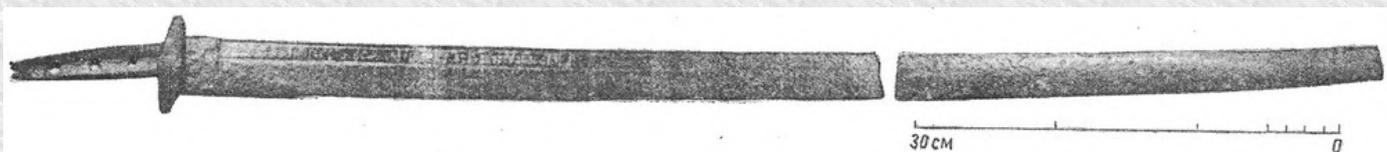
And his reconstruction



Saber from Caucasian Alania. 2nd half XI - 1st half XII



Armenian saber 12th c.. and shes reconstruction



## Копья

Riders and foot spearmen who hire horses 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 foot spearmen 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 work with a spear, both hands are required to protection



**Foreigners - take spear tips with you. Inform the organizers in advance how many spear shafts you need and for which spears, foot or rider. Foot spearshaft 2 meters +, Rider one 3 meters +**

**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.



Romance of Varqa and Gulshah" 1250 r

## Javelins

**Required with factory production soft tips !!**

**Foreigners - take tips with you. Report to the organizers in advance how many javelin shafts you need.**

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



Example of allowable tips



11th-12th centuries.\_ Fatimid. Sicily or southern Italy.

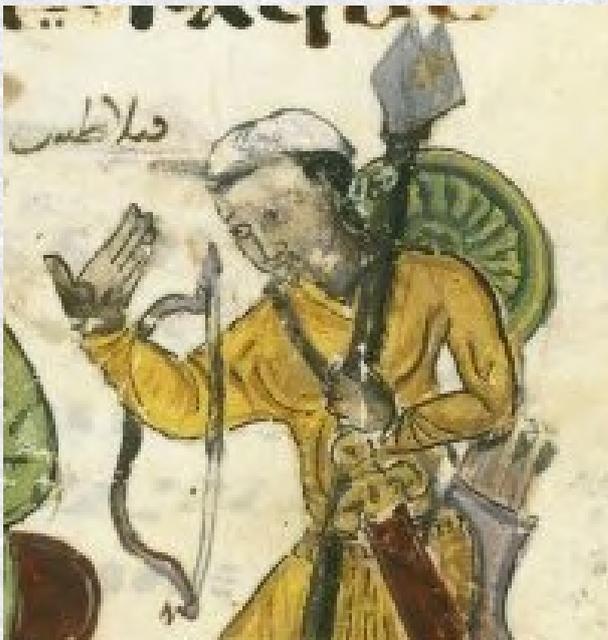
## Bows / Crossbows / Slings

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

\* See rules for archers



Coptic  
Gospel.  
1179-80



Romance of Varqa and Gulshah" 1250 r

## **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 are welcomed



Egyptian plate XIIce



Romance of Varqa and Gulshah" 1250



plate from Raqqa, Syria, XII-  
XIII

## Januwiyah -

Kire shields with a truncated tip are particularly welcome for infantry, especially for the “ shield wall ”.



On the left is a plate from Persia, XII century, on the right is a miniature from the Copt gospel 1179-1180.

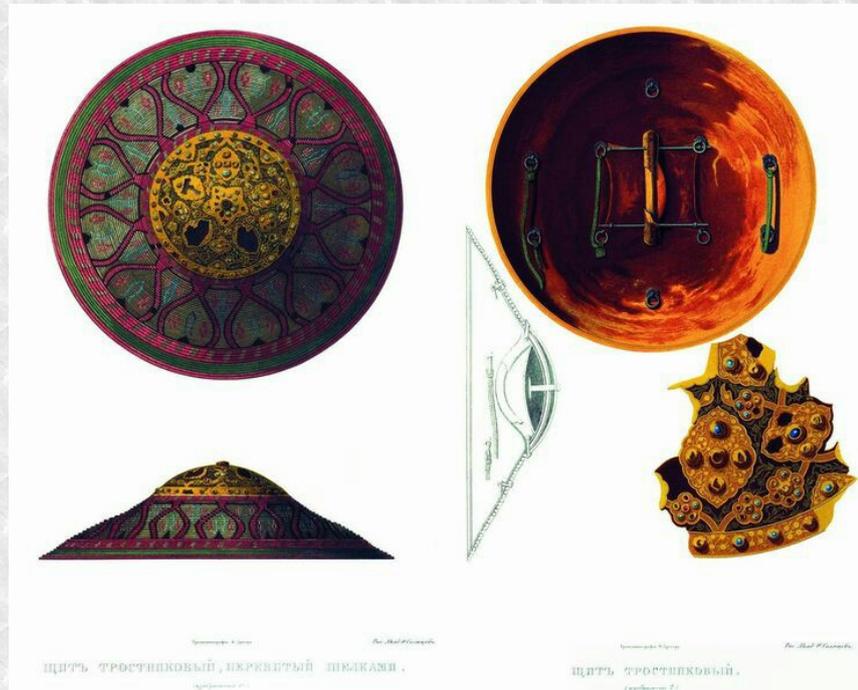


Example of Januwiyah reenactment



Cairo Citadel 12th Century

**Kalkans** are welcome. Especially for riders



Fragments of Kalkan from Damascus. XII-XIII century. + Reenactment

**Turs** flat and **Daraqah** curved round shields are permitted. For riders or "dismounted". Large **Daraqah kamilah** for infantry. Material - wooden, reinforced with leather or metal, and also wicker of rods



Cairo Citadel 12th Century



"Romance of Varqa and Gulshah" 1250 года

Shields coloring must match! Shields with non-Islamic symbols are not allowed..

# **IMPORTANT!!!!**

**NECESSARILY** All participants of the contact battle to use historic corps 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 last halt before the fight)

**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, braces

**PROHIBITED** using in battle daggers or battle knives.

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

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

The Zangid bridge of Ġazīrat ibn ‘Umar (‘Ayn Dīwār/Cizre):  
[A New Look at the carved panel of an armoured horseman \(eng\)](#)  
David Nicolle, Nottingham University

[Arms and Armors Illustrated in the Art of Latin East](#)  
David Nicolle, Nottingham University

[Levantia.](#)

Aspects of everyday life and material culture in the Levant and beyond brought to life through research, reconstruction and interpretation by Timothy Dawson phd.

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