

A Glossary of
Common Iberian Fencing

Compiled by
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Note: This covers the terminology of the old style of swordplay in Spain and Portugal from the 15th to the 18th century.

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Abrirse [Being open] (see Llamar)

Acometimiento al rostro [Attack to the face]

A thrust to the face.

Source:

- Contradiction 9 in Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco).

Acometimiento para cuchillada [Attack by cut]

A loud and furious cut.

Source:

- Described in Libro de las Grandezas (Pacheco 100r).

Arcada [Curved] (see Enarcada)

Arrebatarse y tajo [Carry away and cut]

Beat the sword from underneath on the inside, and follow with a *tajo*.

Sources:

- Eighth vulgar *treta* in Carranza, though not described, only named (117v).
- Godinho mentions *arebater* (57v), but does not describe it.
- Described in Libro de las Grandezas (Pacheco 107r).
- Contradiction 3 in Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco).
- Figueiredo mentions *arrebataados* (33v).
- Pacheco says that the *tajo* is sometimes to the legs (Nueva Ciencia 646).
- Vulgar *treta* 19 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 630) and Cruzado (86).
- Listed as vulgar *treta* 9 in Principios, but described as vulgar *treta* 10, where he says that they use it when they are going to be wounded with the right angle (Mendoza 79, 88).

Origin: None given, though Pacheco says that they have a old fondness for it, and it is a long custom (Libro de las Grandezas 109v).

Related: Godinho's description of *romper de tajo* is very similar to *arrebatarse y tajo*, but is used defensively – cf. Romper

Arrojarsela sobre la espada [Throw it on the sword]

Throw the cloak on the sword, from inside or outside.

Sources:

- Pacheco says that Jaime Pons mentions it (Nueva Ciencia 666).
- Described in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 666) and Cruzado (134).

Aspa [Cross or Reel]

(No description.)

Source:

- Manuscrito da Espada (186v-187r, 192r-v, 194v-195v, 197v, 198v, 202r-v).

Atravesando mi espada por mis pechos [My sword crossing my chest] (see Cruzar la espada delante del pecho)

Balanzada

Against the opponent's attack, incline to the left and thrust while moving past the opponent.

Source:

- Godinho describes it (49r) and refers to it extensively.

Related: Pacheco describes the same done offensively - cf. Zambullida

Bolver la mano [Turning the hand] (see Enarcada)

Botonazo [Strike with the button]

(Note: the rebated tip of a practice sword is called the button in Spanish.)

After a *ganancia*, a thrust to the face without separating from the sword. If it is parried, *reves* to the arm.

Sources:

- Contradiction 24 in the Historia version of Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco).
- Vulgar *treta* 3 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 586), Principios (Mendoza 83), and Cruzado (5).

Origin: Pacheco says it is the sister of *cornada* (Nueva Ciencia 586) - cf. Cornada

Related: Although not named in Godinho, he advises to follow a *ganancia* with a thrust to the eyes if the opponent consents. Just as often, he advises it after the opponent will free from the *ganancia* - cf. Ganar

Brazal [Armband]

(Also: *brazalete*, *meter el brazo* [putting in the arm])

Detaining the opponent's sword with the left arm. Pacheco gives three different methods in Libro de las Grandezas:

1. *Tentar*, gather the sword with the arm, and *estocada de puño*
2. In cross on the outside, gather the sword with the arm, and *estocada de puño*
3. *Tentar*, and when the opponent will give a *mandoble*, parry with the arm

Sources:

- Mentioned in Carranza as parrying with the arm (119v).
- Godinho says that *brazal* is not safe and has no place in sword alone (19r). In his book on the cloak, he advises giving the cloak in the manner of *brazal* after a parry (127r).
- Third famous vulgar *treta* in Libro de las Grandezas (Pacheco 122v).
- Contradiction 8 in Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco).
- It is also done with dagger, buckler, shield, and cloak (Pacheco, Modo Facil 46).
- Figueiredo says that it's commonly done with practice swords in Castile (45r).
- Vulgar *treta* 21 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 638) and Cruzado (94).
- Listed as vulgar *treta* 15 in Principios, but described as vulgar *treta* 16 as taking the sword on the outside (Mendoza 80, 91).
- Mentioned by Texedo (19).

Origin: Presumed ancient, exact origin lost to time (Pacheco, Nueva Ciencia 638).

Related: Figueiredo equates it with *manotada* (45r) – cf. Manotada

Brazalete (see Brazal)

Campuzana (see Zambullida)

Canillazo [Blow to the Shin]

(Also: *cuchillada a las piernas* [cut to the legs], *espinillazo* [blow to the shin], *desjarretadera* [hamstringer], *corvazo* [blow to the hamstring])

A cut to the leg. Described three ways by Pacheco in Nueva Ciencia:

1. *Ganancia* and thrust, then step and *tajo* to the leg
2. *Arrebatar* on the inside and *tajo* to the leg
3. *Arrebatar* on the outside and *reves* to the leg.

Sources:

- Pacheco cites Jaime Pons as saying that all cuts are thrown to the legs when armed with a buckler (Nueva Ciencia 670).
- In the first form described, Godinho advises giving a *tajo* to the shins after a thrust is gained on the inside, that isn't clear about stepping in or not (136v). The second is mentioned in the book on shield as *romper de tajo* to the legs (69v, 73v), and the third form is advised as *romper de reves* to the legs to counter a thrust (30r).
- Godinho generally advises a cut to the legs while retreating, but in the section against lefties, advises attacking directly with a *tajo* the legs (64v, 66r). He says that with double arms, the cuts are better low (80r), and advises low cuts frequently, some explicitly to the shins (73r, 77v, 105).
- Contradiction 15 in Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco) is the *cuchillada a las piernas*.
- Mentioned in Modo Facil (Pacheco 66).
- Vulgar *treta* 22 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 640) and Cruzado (95). The last two are called *espinillazo* in the sword and dagger section of vulgar *tretas* in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 660) and Cruzado (128). *Espinillazo* is also the name used in the buckler or shield section of the same works (Pacheco 670; Cruzado 137).
- Pacheco says that Spaniards do it (Nueva Ciencia 192).
- Arias de Porres calls a *reves* to the back of the leg *corvazo* (116, 141).
- Done by Viedma with a buckler (53v), or in single sword gives a *reves a las piernas* (47v).
- Listed as vulgar *treta* 16 in Principios, but described as vulgar *treta* 17 (Mendoza 80, 92).
- Mentioned as a *reves* to the leg by Texedo (33).

Cintas [Bands]

Passing the sword from one side to the other.

Sources:

- Contradiction 24 in the Nacional version of Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco) is *culebrear* [snaking], along with *medias cintas* [half bands].
- Mendoza describes *cintas* as passing the sword from one side to the other (Principios 77; Resumen 18v).

Related: Similar in description, possibly alternate name – cf. Citaciones, Culebrear, Librar

Citaciones [Citations]

(Also: *citações* [citations], *sombras* [shadows], *tortuosa* [winding], *linha tortuosa* [winding line])

Passing the point of the sword from one side to the other under the opponent's hilt in continuous motion.

Sources:

- Mentioned in Engaño without description as *tortuosa* (Pacheco 137).
- Described by Viedma as *citaciones* (7v, 16v).
- Manuscrito da Espada uses *citações* along with *sombras* (198v-199r), and says that *sombras* is the same as *linha tortuosa* (199v).

Related: Mentioned along with *puntas Andaluzes* by Viedma (16v, 60v), and similar in description to others – cf. Cintas, Culebrear, Librar, Puntas Andaluzes

Cobertera [Covered] (see Empanada)

Codazo [Blow to the Elbow]

(Also: *tajo y reves al brazo* [cut and reverse cut to the arm], *cortacodo* [cut to the elbow])
A *tajo* or *reves* to the elbow, forearm, or wrist.

Sources:

- Godinho frequently advises countering an attack with a *tajo* or *reves* to the elbow or arm, calling it *codazo* once (42v).
- Pacheco mentions the vulgar fencers giving a blow to the elbow (Libro de las Grandezas 48r).
- Contradiction 14 in Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco) is the *tajo y reves al brazo*.
- Mentioned in Modo Facil (Pacheco 66).
- Vulgar *treta* 20 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 635) and Cruzado (91), which specifies that it is sometimes done with *arrebatar*.
- Mentioned by Viedma with a training apparatus (60v).
- Listed as vulgar *treta* 14 in Principios, but described as vulgar *treta* 15 (Mendoza 80, 90).

Origin: Unknown, according to Pacheco (Nueva Ciencia 635).

Colear [Snaking] (see Culebrear)

Contra infieles [Against infidels] (see Zambullida)

Convidar [Inviting] (see Llamar)

Cornada [Gore]

Ascending thrust by withdrawing the arm, which sometimes sets up a *reves* to the arm.

Sources:

- Contradiction 19 in the Nacional version of Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco).
- Contradiction 25 in the Historia version of Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco).
- Vulgar *treta* 2 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 585) and Cruzado (4).
- Vulgar *treta* 4 in Principios (Mendoza 84).
- Mentioned by Rada with a buckler (498).

Origin: Modern reformation of *estocada de puño* (Pacheco, Nueva Ciencia 585).

Cortacodo [Cut to the elbow] (see Codazo)

Corvazo [Blow to the hamstring] (see Canillazo)

Crespa [Curled] (see Puerta de hierro)

Cruzar la espada delante del pecho [Crossing the sword in front of the chest]

(Also: *atravesando mi espada por mis pechos* [my sword crossing my chest])

Sword in front of the body, the point close to the left arm.

Sources:

- Described in Libro de las Grandezas (Pacheco 93r).
- Mentioned by Viedma (31v).
- Mentioned in Manuscrito da Espada as *atravesando a minha espada por meos peitos* (192v).

Related: Viedma calls it the position after a *tajo* used for *llamar* – cf. Llamar

Cuchillada a las piernas [Cut to the legs] (see Canillazo)

Culebrear [Snaking]

(Also: *colear* [snaking])

(No description.)

Sources:

- Contradiction 24 in the Nacional version of Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco) is *culebrear*, along with *medias cintas* [half bands].
- Figueiredo mentions *colear* along with *librar* (28, 28v, 89v).

Related: Possible alternate name – cf. Cintas, Librar

Curiosa [Curious]

Atajo on the inside, dagger on the inside, blow to the right vertical or collateral.

Source:

- Mentioned as an *Añasquino* technique with sword and dagger by Tamariz (190).

Related: Possible alternate name – cf. Encomendada

Dar la ocasion [Giving occasion] (see Llamar)

Defendida [Defended]

Thrust to the face on the inside, withdraw the arm, enter, and thrust again.

Sources:

- Contradiction 23 in the Nacional version of Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco).
- Vulgar *treta* 30 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 652) and Cruzado (109).

Related: Equated with *zambullida* by Pacheco in the Nacional version of Cien Conclusiones – cf. *Zambullida*

Derribarse [Falling] (see Quiebro)

Desfallecer la espada [Weakening the sword] (see Remeson)

Desjarretadera [Hamstringer] (see Canillazo)

Desplante [Uproot] (see Quiebro)

Diciplina [Discipline]

(Also: *reducida* [reduced])

Getting close and giving *reveses* and *tajos* with the wrist.

Sources:

- Contradiction 29 in the Historia version of Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco).
- Mentioned in Manuscrito da Espada (188r).

Embeber [Drawing in]

(Also: *embebida*)

Taking the sword in both hands, with the right arm bent, and thrusting.

Sources:

- Figueiredo mentions *embeber* (23r).
- Cruzado describes a technique called *embebida* (34, 85, 107).

Related: Godinho describes a thrust with both hands on the sword (29v), Manuscrito da Espada describes a thrust with both hands on the sword as a vulgar way to wound (201v), and Cruzado mentions it in the context of *torneada* (34) – cf.

Encrucijada, Torneada

Empanada [Enclosed]

(Also: *cobertera* [covered])

Thrust nails-down on the inside, with the dagger, cloak, buckler, or shield pressing on the outside. Can also be done against a deflection, or against a *ganancia*.

Sources:

- Vulgar *treta* 2 with sword and dagger in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 658) and Cruzado (124).
- Rada mentions it (484, 486).

Related: Cruzado says that this is the same as *encadenada* (114) – cf. Encadenada

Enarcada [Curved]

(Also: *bolver la mano* [turning the hand], *arcada* [curved])

Turning the hand to nails-down and curving the arm to thrust, in order to get past a deflection on the inside, *ganancia*, or *atajo*.

Sources:

- Described extensively by Godinho as *bolver la mano*.
- Contradiction 22 in the Nacional version of Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco).
- Contradiction 20 in the Historia version of Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco) is the sword-and-dagger version, while contradiction 21 is the sword-alone version.
- Vulgar *treta* 8 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 594), Principios (Mendoza 79), and Cruzado (23), although described in Principios as vulgar *treta* 9 (Mendoza 87).
- Done by Viedma, capturing the quillions with the hand, dagger, or buckler (51r, 54v).
- Mentioned as an *Añasquino* technique with sword and dagger by Tamariz, placing the dagger between the two swords (187).
- Described in Manuscrito da Espada (187r) as the same as *arcada* and as a counter to an *atajo* not formed with all three requisites (190r).

Origin: Very ancient, according to Pacheco (Nueva Ciencia 594).

Encadenada [Enchained]

Nails-up thrust on the outside, dagger on the inside. Cruzado describes a second version with the thrust on the inside after a *ganancia*, with the dagger low and outside; he also describes a third version called *encadenada superior* that is on the outside, with the dagger low and inside. When done with single sword, the thrust is on the outside, using the upper crossguard in place of the dagger. It can also be done over the top of the opponent's sword, using the lower crossguard.

Sources:

- Godinho uses the first version extensively.
- Contradiction 20 in the Nacional version of Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco) mentions that it is always done with the sword and dagger.
- The sword-alone version is vulgar *treta* 7 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 593), Principios (Mendoza 86), and Cruzado (15).
- Vulgar sword-and-dagger *treta* 1 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 656) and Cruzado (112).
- Mentioned as an *Añasquino* technique with sword and dagger by Tamariz, calling the first version *encadenada inferior* (186), and Cruzado's third version *encadenada superior* (189).

Origin: None given for the sword-and-dagger version, modern origin for the single sword version (Pacheco, Nueva Ciencia 593).

Related: Cruzado equates this with *empanada* (114), and Mendoza equates the sword-alone version with *engavilanada* (Principios 86) – cf. Empanada, Engavilanada

Encapar al enemigo [Encloak the enemy]

Throw the cloak to the eyes, and wound before he is untangled.

Sources:

- Pacheco says that Jaime Pons mentions it (Nueva Ciencia 666).
- Described in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 666) and Cruzado (134).

Encaracolada [Spiraled]

(No description.)

Source:

- Contradiction 21 in the Nacional version of Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco).

Encomendada [Entrusted]

Detaining the opposing sword with the dagger, cloak, buckler, or shield on the inside after a *ganancia* or parry, to wound with the sword.

Sources:

- Godinho does this movement, but never refers to it as *encomendada*.
- Figueiredo mentions it (22v).
- Vulgar sword-and-dagger *treta* 5 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 663) and Cruzado (131).
- Mentioned as an *Añasquino* technique with sword and dagger by Tamariz (188).

Origin: New name to an old technique (Pacheco, Nueva Ciencia 663).

Encrucijada [Crossed]

Taking the sword in both hands on the outside to wound with a thrust in the chest over the opponent's sword.

Source:

- Contradiction 28 in the Historia version of Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco).

Related: Godinho describes a thrust with both hands on the sword (29v), and Manuscrito da Espada describes a thrust with both hands on the sword as a vulgar way to wound (201v) – cf. Embeber, Torneada

Engañar [Deceiving] (see Llamar)

Engavilada [Crossguarded]

From nails-up, put the quillons above the point of the opponent's sword, and turn nails-down to use the inferior crossguard to move the opponent's point to the outside, then thrust.

Sources:

- Contradiction 23 in the Historia version of Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco).
- Vulgar *treta* 9 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 596) and Cruzado (29).
- Listed as vulgar *treta* 23 in Principios, but described as part of vulgar *treta* 7 (Mendoza 81, 86).

Origin: Modern origin, although it is claimed otherwise; not found among any author (Pacheco, Nueva Ciencia 596).

Related: Mendoza equates it with *encadenada* done with the sword alone (Principios 86) – cf. Encadenada

Escampavita [Escaping]

(Also: *pie de roda* [wheeling step], *librar el cuerpo* [freeing the body], *escapar el cuerpo* [escaping the body], *passo de roda* [wheeling step])

Step the left foot behind the right and to the right, turning to the left, often with a thrust.

Sources:

- Godinho calls it *pie de roda* (37v, 42r).
- Mentioned in *Modo Facil* (Pacheco 66).
- Figueiredo mentions *passo de roda* (20v-1v, 81v).
- Pacheco says that Italians and French love them (*Advertencias* 88).
- Vulgar *treta* 28 in *Nueva Ciencia* (Pacheco 648) and *Cruzado* (101).
- Vulgar *treta* 21 in *Principios* (Mendoza 96).

Origin: Native to Italy (Pacheco, *Nueva Ciencia* 648).

Escapar el cuerpo [Escape the body] (see *Escampavita*)

Espinillazo [Blow to the shin] (see *Canillazo*)

Espiral [Spiral]

(No description.)

Source:

- Mentioned in *Engaño* (Pacheco 136v).

Estocada a la mano [Thrust to the hand]

Thrust to the sword hand.

Sources:

- Pacheco says that among the authors, only Pedro de la Torre made mention of it and approved of it (Nueva Ciencia 592).
- Godinho mentions it both as a counter to *tajo* and *reves* (22r, 46r), and against an established opponent (32v).
- Mentioned in Modo Facil (Pacheco 66).
- Figueiredo says that against it, you can wound without parrying (64v).
- Pacheco says it can easily be done in the *medio de proporcion* and is an established technique in common fencing (Nueva Ciencia 246).
- Vulgar *treta* 6 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 591), Principios (Mendoza 85), and Cruzado (14).
- Mendoza says that the *diestro* is safe in the *medio de proporcion*, because the points come to the pommels, and so a backward motion must be made first (Principios 86).

Origin: Pacheco says that this is an immemorial tradition (Nueva Ciencia 592).

Related: Pacheco says that this is a type of *estocada de puño* (Nueva Ciencia 591) – cf. Estocada de puño

Estocada de puño [Punching thrust]

(Also: *punta de punho* [punching thrust], *punta de aremeso* [throwing thrust])

Thrusting by straightening the arm, with or without withdrawing the arm first.

Sources:

- Pacheco says that Pedro de la Torre said that movement isn't made toward the rear because time is lost (Nueva Ciencia 583).
- Mentioned by Carranza as the sixth vulgar lesson in conjunction with the shield, fingernails-down (81v).
- Mentioned by Carranza as the seventh vulgar sect in conjunction with the dagger (86r).
- Carranza describes the fourth vulgar *treta* as *tentar* and a blow given *del puño* (116v), which Pacheco cites as *estocada de puño* (Libro de las Grandezas 105v).
- Godino mentions it with a cloak (126v), and calls it *punta de punho* with two swords, where he equates it with *punta de aremeso* (83v), which is a term he uses once in the book on sword alone (47v).
- Pacheco says it is done in all thrusts in the ordinary *destreza* (Libro de las Grandezas 105r).
- Contradiction 13 in Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco).
- Figueiredo says its always the intent of people with longer swords (35r), and that they are advantageous in succession with the buckler (45r).
- First vulgar *treta* in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 583) and Cruzado (1).
- Vulgar *treta* 2 in Principios, which says it is done with the nails down (Mendoza 82-3).
- Done many times in Manuscrito da Espada (186r-v, 190r, 192r-v, 193v, 194v-195v, 198v, 203r, 204r-v), once as *estocada de punho de repiacabello* (192r).
- Mentioned by Rada with a buckler (496, 498).

Final [Final]

Counter-clockwise circling around the opponent's sword to thrust on the inside, under the opponent's sword.

Sources:

- Contradiction 27 in the Historia version of Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco).
- Vulgar *treta* 15 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 614) and Cruzado (47).

Ganar [Gaining]

(Also: *ganancia* [gaining], *reganancia* [regaining])

Placing the sword above the opponent's on the inside. Pacheco and Cruzado differentiate between *ganancia* with no blade contact and *reganancia* with contact, but other authors always describe gaining as having contact.

Sources:

- Godinho advises it frequently, defining *ganar* as taking control of the middle of the opponent's sword (18r).
- Mentioned in Libro de las Grandezas that the Turks don't use *ganancia* (Pacheco 233r).
- Contradiction 2 in Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco) is *ganancia* and *reganancia*.
- Figueiredo equates gaining with *atajo*, or at least that gaining is a component of *atajo* (18v, 32v, 83v).
- Vulgar *treta* 17 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 621) and Cruzado (55) is *ganancia* and *reganancia*.
- *Ganancia* is listed as vulgar *treta* 13 in Principios, but described as vulgar *treta* 14 (Mendoza 80, 90).

Origin: Known and done by everyone, for so long it's almost natural (Pacheco, Nueva Ciencia 621).

Garatusa [Scrawl]

Circling blade action – done inside, it is a counter-clockwise circling around the opponent's sword to press it right, then leaving it to thrust high. Done outside, it is clockwise to press it left.

Sources:

- Mentioned by Carranza as a part of the most esteemed vulgar sect (101v).
- Godinho calls the inside version *garatuja* (17v, 33r).
- Contradiction 6 in Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco).
- Vulgar *treta* 16 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 616) and Cruzado (49).
- Listed as vulgar *treta* 12 in Principios, but described as vulgar *treta* 13 (Mendoza 80, 89).

Origin: Pacheco says it originated in 'our regions,' though its invention is claimed by many (Nueva Ciencia 616).

Related: Godinho says that it is also known by the name *parafusando* (33r). Mendoza describes it as done like *remeson*, except that the goal is to move the point to one side (Principios 89) – cf. Parafusada, Remeson

Golpe a la espada [Blow to the sword]

Technique of hitting the sword with a *tajo* or *reves* to knock it out of the opponent's hand.

Sources:

- Pachecho says that Jaime Pons was the first (Nueva Ciencia 599).
- Carranza describes part of the third vulgar *treta* as giving a blow to knock the sword down (115v).
- Described in Libro de las Grandezas (Pacheco 112r).
- Contradiction 5 in Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco).
- Vulgar *treta* 12 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 599) and Cruzado (34).

Related: Pachecho says that *remeson* is a modern version (Nueva Ciencia 599) – cf.

Remeson

Herir en el pie derecho [Wound in the right foot]

A blow to the foot.

Sources:

- Godinho mentions a *tajo* to the foot (50r).
- First famous vulgar *treta* in Libro de las Grandezas (Pacheco 121r).

Imaginada [Imagined] (see Puerta de hierro)

Incitar [Inciting] (see Llamar)

Invitar [Inviting] (see Llamar)

Infernal [Infernal] (see Zambullida)

Irremediable [Unstoppable]

Pacheco describes a *ganancia*, then thrust to the face, leaving the opponent's sword free in Nueva Ciencia. Mendoza describes attacking the face to draw the parry, then grabbing the middle of your own sword with the left hand to wound in Principios.

Sources:

- Mentioned in Modo Facil (Pacheco 66).
- Vulgar *treta* 29 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 650) and Cruzado (102).
- Listed as vulgar *treta* 22 in Principios, but described as vulgar *treta* 23 (Mendoza 81, 99).

Librar [Freeing]

Escaping the opponent's weapon when he attempts to *ganar* or undo your blow.

Sources:

- Godinho advises it frequently, defining it multiple times (17v, 36).
- Figueiredo mentions it (28, 28v, 89v).
- Mentioned in Manuscrito da Espada (197r).

Related: Figueiredo always mentions *colear* with it – cf. Culebrear

Librar el cuerpo [Freeing the body] (see Escampavita)

Llamar [Inviting]

(Also: *incitar* [inciting], *dar la ocasion* [giving occasion], *provocar* [provoking], *engañar* [deceiving], *abrirse* [being open], *convidar* [inviting], *invitar* [inviting])

Presenting an opening to the opponent, or throwing a *tajo* or *reves* with the intent to present an opening rather than to wound.

Sources:

- Pacheco says that Francisco Román called it *incitar* or *llamar*, but Jaime Pons was the first to write about it (Nueva Ciencia 605).
- Godinho describes throwing false or lost *tajos* (50v, 65v). He also frequently describes positions in which the sword is held that leaves you open for a thrust, giving the counters.
- Described in Libro de las Grandezas, described only from a *tajo* (Pacheco 97r).
- Contradiction 4 in Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco).
- Vulgar *treta* 13 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 605) and Cruzado (39).
- Mentioned by Viedma as a *tajo* that ends with the sword across the chest (31v).
- Listed as vulgar *treta* 11 in Principios, but described as vulgar *treta* 12 (Mendoza 80, 89).
- Mendoza describes it as putting the sword low in one of the two extremes (Principios 89).
- Mentioned in Manuscrito da Espada as *invitar* or *convidar* (186r, 187r, 192v).
- Rada mentions it as the strategy of the tenth sword and dagger position (493).

Related: Mendoza pairs *llamar* with *quiebro* (Principios 89). Godinho also speaks of *tretas* as presenting an opening (53v) – cf. Quiebro, Treta

Manoplado [Slap] (see Manotada)

Manotada [Slap]

(Also: *manoplado* [slap], *manotear* [slapping])

Deflection of the sword with the hand.

Sources:

- Vulgar *treta* 12 in Carranza (119).
- Godinho calls it *manoplado*, giving it as a defense against a thrust (54r).
- Second famous vulgar *treta* in Libro de las Grandezas (Pacheco 121v).
- Contradiction 17 in Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco) speaks of four methods: up, down, and either side.
- Pacheco gives two methods: *rodeo* [encircling] done inside to outside, and *bofetón* [slap] done outside to inside. He also cites Carranza fol. 119, saying that he doesn't distinguish between the two types (Nueva Ciencia 590).
- Vulgar *treta* 5 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 590) and Cruzado (12).
- Given as *manotear* when done with sword and dagger, as vulgar *treta* 4 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 662) and Cruzado (131).

Origin: Pacheco says that it is one of the first products of vulgar ignorance (Nueva Ciencia 590).

Related: Figueiredo equates it with *brazal* (45r) – cf. Brazal

Manotear [Slapping] (see Manotada)

Margullida (see Zambullida)

Medias cintas [Half bands] (see Cintas)

Meter el brazo [Putting in the arm] (see Brazal)

Parafusada [Drilled or Augered]

(No description.)

Sources:

- Godinho calls it the same as *garatuja* (33r).
- Mentioned in Manuscrito da Espada along with *torcida* (187r, 202r), and that these are new names (202r).

Related: cf. Garatusa, Torcida

Pasada [Passed]

(Also: *passar* [passing])

(No description.)

Sources:

- Mentioned in Advertencias that the Italians and French love it (Pacheco 88).
- *Passar* mentioned by Figueiredo (23r).

Passo de roda [Wheeling step] (see Escampavita)

Pie de roda [Wheeling step] (see Escampavita)

Por los filos [By the edges]

(Also: *por los mismos ilos* [by the same edges], *estocada pello mesmo fio* [thrust by the same edge], *ferir por os mesmos fios* [wounding by the same edges], *ferir pellos propios fios* [wound by the same edges])

Countering a thrust with the same thrust.

Sources:

- Godinho makes extensive use of countering *por los mismos ilos*.
- Mentioned as a vulgar lesson in Libro de las Grandezas (Pacheco 211).
- Figueiredo calls it *estocada pello mesmo fio* and *ferir por os mesmos fios* (16v, 32v).
- Mentioned in Manuscrito da Espada as *ferir pellos propios fios* (192r, 198v-199r, 201v, 203v-204r), *pellos mesmos fios* (193r, 200r), and *pellos fios* (197r).

Postura alta y baxa [High and low posture] (see Puerta de hierro)

Presa [Hold]

(Also: *presa de pie* [bar with the foot])

A grapple, trip, or throw.

Sources:

- Pacheco cites Jaime Pons as dealing with them, having one called *ala de perdiz* [quail's wing] (Nueva Ciencia 387).
- Pacheco cites Pedro de la Torre as having many of them, especially against knife (Nueva Ciencia 388).
- Pacheco cites Francisco Román as using *presa de pie*, similar to trips and throws in Achille Marozzo's Opera Nova (Nueva Ciencia 388).
- Pacheco calls it a vulgar emulation of the movement of conclusion (Nueva Ciencia 387).

Provocar [Provoking] (see Llamar)**Puerta de hierro [Iron gate]**

(Also: *crespa* [curl], *reservada* [reserved], *ultimada* [finalized])

Common posture of vulgar fencers, quillons close to the right thigh, point high, feet apart, weight on the left.

Sources:

- Described in Libro de las Grandezas (Pacheco 89r).
- Contradiction 11 in Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco) is *postura alta y baxa* [high and low posture].
- Pacheco says that Italians call the position *puerta de hierro* (Nueva Ciencia 338).
- Called *crespa* by Figueiredo (18v, 24v).
- Viedma calls the point-high posture *puerta de hierro* and the point-low posture *imaginada* [imagined] (8r, 55r).
- Tixedo describes it with the sword and dagger (33).
- Rada calls it *puerta de yerro*, *crespa*, or *ultimada* with the sword and dagger (480).

Punta de Arremesso [Throwing Thrust] (see Estocada de puño)**Punta de Puño [Punching Thrust]** (see Estocada de puño)

Puntas Andaluzes [Andalusian thrusts]

Nails-up thrusts with the arm straight, to one side and the other, point passing below the opponent's hilt.

Source:

- Viedma describes them (7r-v, 16r, 21r, 60v).

Related: Mentioned along with *citaciones* by Viedma (16v, 60v) – cf. Citaciones

Quebrarse [Bending] (see Quiebro)

Quiebro [Bend]

(Also: *requebrarse* [leaning], *derribarse* [falling], *quebrarse* [bending], *displante* [uproot])
Putting the weight back over the left leg, sword low.

Sources:

- Pacheco says that Jaime Pons was the first, saying that the sword sometimes has to be placed across the legs, point at the left foot, in a low guard (Nueva Ciencia 612).
- Carranza describes the seventh vulgar *treta* as having the weight over the left leg, and wounding below the arm with a thrust (117v), which Pacheco cites as *quiebro* (Nueva Ciencia 612).
- Godinho describes lowering the sword and loading the weight on the left (49r-v, 136v). He also calls it *requebrandote* (51r).
- Contradiction 16 in Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco) says it is a type of *llamar*, and that the sword can be low or high, left or right.
- Vulgar *treta* 14 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 611) and Cruzado (42).
- Pacheco says that foreign authors are fond of it (Nueva Ciencia 612).
- Listed as vulgar *treta* 11 in Principios, but described as vulgar *treta* 12 and equated with *llamar*, described with the sword low and in one of the two extremes (Mendoza 80, 89).
- Mentioned as *desplante* in Manuscrito da Espada (202v).
- Cruzado says that it is commonly called *desplante*, and there are nine of them (43).
- Rada mentions it with sword and dagger, in a general rule to deal with it (487).

Origin: Pacheco gives it a non-Castilian origin, because it is not in the Castilian books (Nueva Ciencia 612).

Related: Called a type of *llamar* – cf. Llamar

Rasgar [Ripping] (see Romper)

Recalcada [Stressed]

(Also: *sopetona* [sudden blow])

Lift the sword on the outside, then give a thrust.

Sources:

- Contradiction 26 in the Historia version of Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco).

Reducida [Reduced] (see Diciplina)

Refregon [Rub] (see Remeson)

Reganancia [Regaining] (see Ganar)

Remissão [Remission] (see Remeson)

Remesarla [Remitting it] (see Remeson)

Remeson [Diminishing]

(Also: *refregon* [rub], *desfallecer la espada* [weakening the sword], *remesarla* [diminishing it], *remissão* [remission])

A beat with less force than a *tajo* or *reves*, often following with a thrust.

Sources:

- Contradiction 19 in the Historia version of Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco).
- Vulgar *treta* 11 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 599) and Cruzado (34).
- Listed as vulgar *treta* 10 in Principios, but described as vulgar *treta* 11 (Mendoza 79, 88).
- Mentioned many times in Manuscrito da Espada (187r, 190r, 193v, 197v, 200v-201r, 202v).

Related: Pacheco says that *remeson* is a type of *garatusa* (Nueva Ciencia 217) and that it is a modern version of *golpe a la espada* (Nueva Ciencia 599) – cf. *Garatusa*, *Golpe a la espada*

Reparo redondo [Rounded parry]

Parry with the sword rising above the head.

Sources:

- Described in Libro de las Grandezas (Pacheco 92v).
- Mentioned in Modo Facil (Pacheco 92).
- Described in Arias de Porres (140).

Requebrarse [Leaning] (see Quiebro)**Reservada [Reserved] (see Puerta de hierro)****Reves a las piernas [Reverse cut to the legs] (see Canillazo)****Romper [Breaking]**

(Also: *rasgar* [ripping])

Lifting the sword to meet the opponent's sword, usually to defend a thrust and followed with a *tajo*.

Sources:

- Godinho equates *romper* with *rasgar* (15r), and advises *romper de tajo*, *romper de reves*, *tajo rasgado*, and *reves rasgado* frequently.
- Figueiredo says that *romper* is an upward motion against the right angle or a thrust done with the false edge, sometimes followed by a *tajo* (20r, 27r, 63v, 84r).
- Figueiredo gives the term *rasgos* for the blows in *destreza* (75r).
- *Rompiendo de tajo*, *romper un tajo*, and *tajo rompido* are mentioned by Viedma (21r, 26v, 31v, 33r, 54v, 58v).

Related: Pacheco's description of *arrebatar y tajo* is very similar to *romper de tajo*, but is used offensively – cf. *Arrebatar y tajo*, *Tajo y reves rompido*

Sambulhida (see Zambullida)**Sopetona [Sudden blow] (see Recalcada)****Tajo y reves al brazo [Cut and reverse cut to the arm] (see Codazo)****Tajo y reves ascendientes [Ascending cut and reverse cut]**

Tajo or *reves* that goes from low to high.

Sources:

- Godinho twice mentions a *tajo* that cuts from knee to head (55v, 62v).

- Mentioned in Modo Facil (Pacheco 66).
- Advertencias says that Italians and French love them (Pacheco 88).
- Nueva Ciencia says that Italians love them (Pacheco 132).
- Vulgar *tretas* 26 and 27 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 647) and Cruzado (100).

Tajo y reves orizontal [Horizontal cut and reverse cut]

A *tajo* or *reves* at belt-level, leaning forward.

Sources:

- Godinho gives a *tajo* to the waist once with a shield, without advising leaning forward (79r).
- Vulgar *tretas* 24 and 25 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 645) and Cruzado (99).
- Pacheco says that it's taught in Spain with sword and shield and buckler (Nueva Ciencia 193).
- Pacheco says that the *tajo* is sometimes to the legs (Nueva Ciencia 646).
- Vulgar *treta* 19 in Principios (Mendoza 94).

Origin: Ancient origins (Pacheco, Nueva Ciencia 645).

Related: Pacheco equates them with *tajo y reves rompido* (Engaño 23; Modo Facil 66; Nueva Ciencia 162, 228) – cf. Tajo y reves rompido

Tajo y reves rompido [Ripped cut and reverse cut]

A downward cut to the foot, bending forward, then a *reves* that returns to the original position.

Sources:

- Described in Libro de las Grandezas (Pacheco 116).
- Contradiction 12 in Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco).

Related: Pacheco equates them with *tajo y reves orizontal* (Engaño 23; Modo Facil 66; Nueva Ciencia 162, 228) – cf. Romper, Tajo y reves orizontal

Tajo y reves vertical [Vertical cut and reverse cut]

A cut from high to low, straight down.

Sources:

- Vulgar *treta* 20 in Principios (Mendoza 95).

Temeraria [Reckless] (see Zambullida)

Temida [Feared] (see Zambullida)

Tentar [Testing]

(Also: *tentada* [tested])

Using the weak of the sword to put pressure on the opponent's sword, often followed with a thrust.

Sources:

- Carranza refers to *tentar* many times, including the first vulgar *treta* (115r), which Pacheco cites in *Libro de las Grandezas* (103r).
- Godinho advises it frequently throughout his work. He defines it as the point of the sword reaching the point of the opponent's sword (18r).
- Described in *Libro de las Grandezas* as bringing the point to the middle (Pacheco 101r).
- Contradiction 1 in *Cien Conclusiones* (Pacheco).
- Figueiredo says that it's one of the two purposes of the weak of the sword (39r, 84r), and says that it's the fourth mode of using the dagger (41v), but also that it's not convenient (28r).
- Vulgar *treta* 18 in *Nueva Ciencia* (Pacheco 624) and *Cruzado* (78), as a *ganancia* with contact, then leaving with a thrust when the opponent resists it.
- Described by Viedma as a posture with the points of the swords touching (29r).
- Vulgar *treta* 1 in *Principios*, also vulgar *treta* 22 in the descriptions, done in the manner of *atajo*, but moving away from the sword and with lesser degrees of strength on greater (Mendoza 81, 98).

Origin: Spanish, little received elsewhere (Pacheco, *Nueva Ciencia* 624).

Tomar la espada por defuera [Take the sword on the outside]

(No description.)

Source:

- Contradiction 7 in *Cien Conclusiones* (Pacheco).

Torcida [Twisted]

(No description.)

Source:

- Manuscrito da Espada (187r, 189r, 195r, 202r).

Related: Mentioned in Manuscrito da Espada along with *torcida*, and that these are new names – cf. Parafusada

Torneada [Turned]

Make a *ganancia* on the inside, spin around and thrust with both hands on the sword.

Sources:

- Mentioned in Modo Facil (Pacheco 66).
- Vulgar *treta* 10 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 597) and Cruzado (32).
- Listed as vulgar *treta* 8 in Principios, but described as vulgar *treta* 9 (Mendoza 79, 87).

Origin: Flemish-Spanish (Pacheco, Nueva Ciencia 597).

Related: Manuscrito da Espada describes a thrust with both hands on the sword as a vulgar way to wound (201v) – cf. Embeber, Encrucijada

Tortuosa [Winding] (see Citaciones)

Treta

Although authors of the *verdadera destreza* use the term for a technique or planned action, and use the term vulgar *tretas* for the actions of common fencing, Godinho defines it as committing a blow falsely or opening yourself to the opponent.

Source:

- Godinho defines it and gives examples (53v).

Related: Pacheco says that Francisco Román called the strategy *incitar* or *llamar* (Nueva Ciencia 605) – cf. Llamar

Treta doble [Double technique]

A technique with two blows.

Sources:

- Carranza declares it as a *treta* with two blows (decl. 3r).
- Pacheco describes it in Libro de las Grandezas as a *tajo* to the sword and one to the head (306v).
- Vulgar *treta* 23 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 643) and Cruzado (96) describe it as a *tajo* to the legs, followed by another to the head.
- It is also done with the buckler or shield (Pacheco, Nueva Ciencia 670).
- Vulgar *treta* 18 in Principios describes it as a *reves* to the legs and a *tajo* to the head (Mendoza 93).

Treta fuerte [Strong technique]

Atajo on the inside, dagger under the sword, when the opposing sword leaves and returns, give the inferior *encadenada*.

Source:

- Mentioned as an *Añasquino* technique with sword and dagger by Tamariz (191).

Related: Contains the *encadenada* – cf. Encadenada

Ultimada [Finalized] (see Puerta de hierro)

Valentona [Braggart]

(No description.)

Source:

- Mentioned in Manuscrito da Espada (202v, 215r).

Origin: Modern (Manuscrito da Espada 202v)

Zambullida [Dive]

(Also: *margullida*, *contra infieles* [against infidels], *campuzana*, *infernal* [infernal], *temeraria* [reckless], *temida* [feared], *sambullhida* [dive])

Beat the sword on the outside, incline forward and run past the opponent to thrust in the chest.

Sources:

- Contradiction 23 in the Nacional version of Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco), equated with the *defendida*.
- Contradiction 22 in the Historia version of Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco).
- Contradiction 30 in the Historia version of Cien Conclusiones (Pacheco) is the *temida*, or *temeraria*. Later in Nueva Ciencia, Pacheco equates the *temeraria* to the *zambullida* (587).
- Vulgar *treta* 4 in Nueva Ciencia (Pacheco 587) and Cruzado (8).
- Done by Viedma, capturing the quillons with the hand or dagger (29v, 55r).
- Vulgar *treta* 5 in Principios (Mendoza 84).
- Mendoza says in Resumen that it can't be found in old writings or practice (65v).
- Texedo mentions it (33).
- Mentioned in Manuscrito da Espada with a movement of conclusion as *sambullhida* (196r).

Related: Godinho describes the same done defensively – cf. Balanzada, Defendida

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