



dvelling weapon in Spanish America. It is a pointed sword without any sharp edges and in use is one of the most delicate and demanding of weapons. The duellist needs absolute control of every faculty and must guard himself instantaneously because the "target" is the entire body. A "touch" may be made on a finger, in the arm or even or the sole of the foot. The fencing master trains the duellist for the rapier with a feecing sword called the épée which is a lighter version of the ranier

The rapier was undoubtedly the most popular

When lunging, the chief difficulty is not to fall down. Besides this, the left shoulder must

be kept back out of the reach of the apponent. At all times, a duellist or a fences must show only one side of the body to his opponent, never the front of his chest.

The perfect parry deflects the apparent's sword just enough so that there is no "touch" yet leaves the sword in line so that a quick reply is possible.

ficult fencer's positions, the student must learn a perfect lunge-something that is practised day ofter day. In the lunge, the sword is aimed first, the arm is straightened in a thrust and only then is the right foot mound forward. The rest of the body follows naturally until the fencer finishes his lunge with the point of his sword extended as for as is notsible without overhalancing forward so that it is difficult to recover. The fencing master has parried his student's lunge perfectly and will now thrust or lance as the student re-





































































