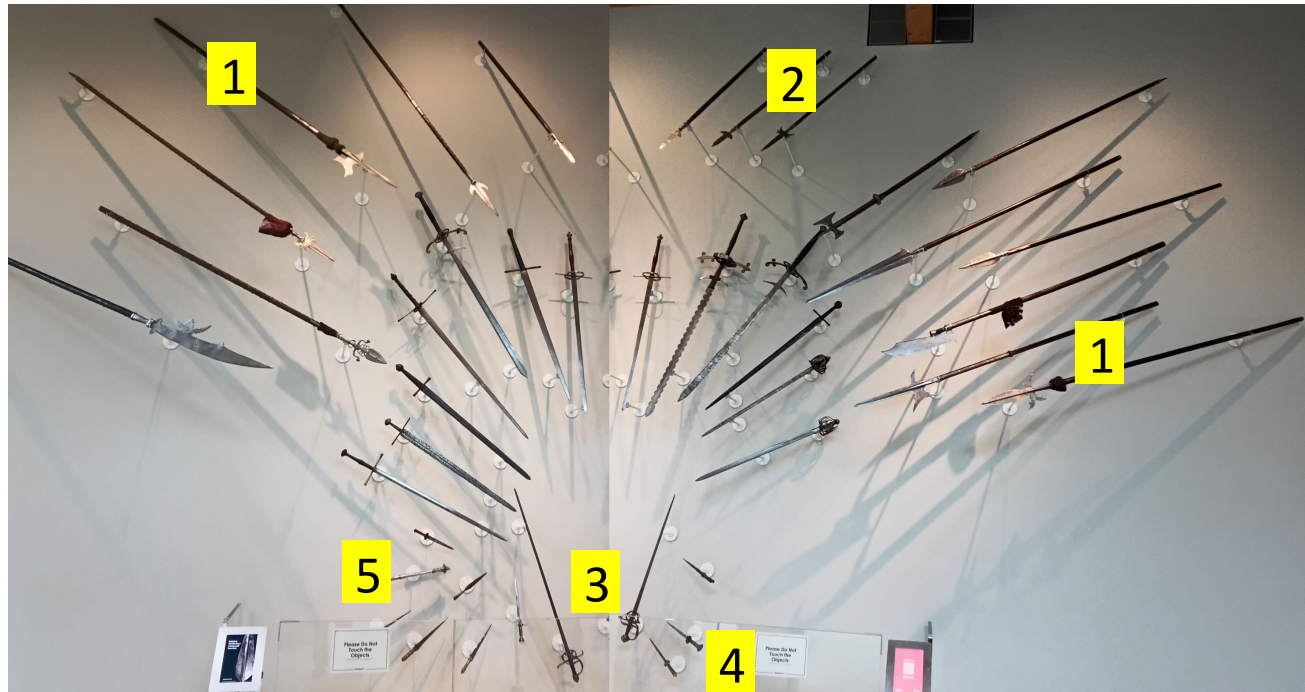


2 Spontoons: Although largely ornamental, they were nonetheless deadly weapons. Numerous accounts mention their use at the Battle of Culloden in 1745. Captain Lord Robert Kerr of Barrell's Regiment (4th Foot) speared a charging highlander with his spontoon before he was cut down and slain moments later. By some accounts, Kerr died because he drove his spontoon so deeply into his enemy's body that he was unable to draw it out before he was attacked again. By the late 1800s, British tradition had it that the spontoon's crosspiece was added as a result of Kerr's death. However, an April 1746 account of the battle in *The Scots' Magazine* explained that a spontoon is "a weapon used of late years by the officers of foot." According to this article, even before the Battle of Culloden the spontoon was already "rendered more fit ... by a cross-stop, which makes it easily recovered, when thrust into the enemy; whereas the half-pike usually run so far, as to be lost or broken in those occasions." [www.warfarehistorynetwork.com]



The general term for all the weapons in the upper outer ring is "Pole Arms" or "Pole Weapons".

1 Halberd: (also called halbard, halbert or Swiss voulge) is a two-handed pole weapon that came to prominent use from the 13th to 16th centuries. The halberd consists of an axe blade topped with a spike mounted on a long shaft. It can have a hook or thorn on the back side of the axe blade for grappling mounted combatants. 5 – 6ft long. Scientific analysis indicates that it is likely that King Richard III's fatal wound in 1485 at the Battle of Bosworth Field was inflicted by a halberd. [Wikipedia]

3 Rapiers: A straight, slender and sharply pointed two-edged long blade sword, wielded in one hand and mainly for thrusting.

4 Bollock dagger: (bollock knife) type of dagger with a distinctively shaped hilt, with two oval swellings at the guard resembling male testes ("bollocks"). The guard is often in one piece with the wooden grip, and reinforced on top with a shaped metal washer. The dagger was popular in Scandinavia, Flanders, Wales, Scotland and England between the 13th and 18th centuries, in particular the Tudor period. Within Britain the bollock dagger was commonly carried, including by Border Reivers, as a backup for the lance and the sword. Many such weapons were found aboard the wreck of the Mary Rose. The bollock dagger is the predecessor to the Scottish dirk. [Wikipedia]

5 Mace: Blunt weapon, a type of club that uses a heavy head on the end of a handle to deliver powerful blows. Often with edges or points to help concentrate the blow and cave in armour.

