



7 Chinese Halberds From The Qing Dynasty.



3 500 EUR

Period : 18th century

Condition : Etat d'usage

Material : Wrought iron

Description

7 Chinese halberds from the Qing Dynasty.

Detailsof halberds 1 through 7 No.1 - L = 1.35 m

Forged iron blade with a hook,shaft-mounted on a (truncated) bamboo shaft with a brass ferrule.No.

2 -L = 3.04 m Half-moon-shaped blade, made of wrought iron,mounted with a ferrule on a hardwood shaft fitted with a wrought-ironanchor shoe. No. 3 - L= 3.60 m

Straight forged iron blade, mounted with atang on a bamboo shaft (cracked) with a forged iron anchor shoe.No. 4 -

L= 3.94 m."Carp tongue" blade made ofwrought iron, mounted with a tang and brass-socked onto a bamboo shaft fitted with awrought-iron anchor shoe.No. 5 - L= 3.89 m

Very large four-sided cutting blade made ofwrought iron, mounted on a tang and fitted with a brass ferrule on a bamboo shaft with awrought iron anchor shoe.No. 6 - L=

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3.01 m A hook-tipped carp hook made of wrought iron, mounted on a silk tang, with a brass ferrule on a shortened blackened wooden shaft (the wrought-iron anchor shoe is missing). No. 7 - L = 2.57 m

Large wrought-iron scythe blade mounted on a tang, reinforced with wrought-iron rings, on a bamboo shaft (truncated; the footplate is missing). Several markings to be deciphered on some shafts.

The Chinese halberd (ji): a powerful and elegant weapon for combat and ceremonial use. It was a common infantry weapon for centuries in ancient China, also used by cavalry and chariot drivers. Known as a guandao or yanyue dao, it is a polearm. Powerful, with a long reach and a sharp blade, it was ideal for combat on the battlefield. The halberd was widely used by infantrymen (Bing (?) or Zú (?)), as its long reach allowed them to strike the enemy from a distance. The blade was particularly effective at piercing armor, while the hook at the rear was used to disarm or knock cavalrymen off their horses. The wrought-iron blades, which came in various shapes and were particularly sharp, were mounted with a tang or a sleeve, fitted with a brass ferrule. The shaft, made of bamboo or hardwood, measured from 1.40 m to over 3.50 m. At one end, a wrought-iron ferrule served as an anchor to more effectively halt cavalry. For ceremonial halberds, which were just as functional as those used in combat, the blades were decorated with a profusion of gold motifs, and the shafts were adorned with multicolored fabrics and ribbons.