<page>019r</page>

<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f43.image</image>

<div>

<cont/>

<id>p017r\_1</id>

<ab>

The <fr>faulconneau</fr> is loaded with a <tl>linstock</tl>, and one commonly gives it only one <tl><ms>linstock</ms></tl>. There are also other <fr>faulconneaux</fr> weighing three <ms>quintals</ms>, and which are nine <ms><fr>pans</fr></ms> long. Their ball weighs half a <ms>lb</ms>. Their charge is a quarter of <m>powder</m>. It is loaded either with a <tl>linstock</tl>, but more commonly with a charge. At the breech, 3 <ms>balls</ms>, &amp; 2 in front. To the small pieces which are under 3 <ms>quintals</ms> one gives them at least 3 <ms>balls</ms> &amp; a twelfth <ms>part of a ball</ms> at the breech, &amp; sometimes takes away from the front to make this addition to the breech, according to the length one gives them.</ab>

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The strength of the piece is at the level of the trunnion, which is the point of departure of the lit <m>powder</m>.</ab>

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The strength of the <fr>berche</fr> is at the <fr>maslée</fr><comment>c\_019r\_01</comment>, &amp;at the back of the breech.

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<ab>

A double musket weighs 2 <ms>quintal</ms>s, is seven <fr><ms>pan</ms>s</fr> long, carries a ball of a quarter of a <ms>lb</ms> or a little less. At the breech 3 <ms>balls</ms>, two in front. One loads it with as much <m>powder</m> as ball, up to the top of the <fr>escusson</fr>, which in these small pieces can amount to <add>3 or</add> 4 <ms>balls</ms> of <m>arquebus powder</m>. For if one uses <m>cannon powder</m>, one can load it to a thickness of <del>f</del> five <ms>balls</ms>.</ab>

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One needs to understand all of this as <m>iron</m> balls. When one shoots a <m>metal</m> ball is, one over-charges by a quarter <tl><ms>linstock</ms></tl> because if a cannon ball weighs 40 <ms>lb</ms>, the <m>metal</m> one weighs lx <ms>lb</ms>. One also takes the gun-sight higher when shooting a <m>metal</m> ball. For if one shoots an <m>iron</m> ball point-blank, one takes six <ms>lines</ms> higher shooting <m>metal</m> balls. A <m>metal</m> ball <del>makes</del> alloyed with <m>copper</m>, in order that it not be frangible, is more effective hitting at close range than that of <m>iron</m>. But the <m>iron</m> one hits more fiercely from afar. </ab>

<ab>

A simple musket weighs one <ms>quintal</ms>, is six <fr><ms>pan</ms>s</fr> long. <del>carries a ball weighing <ill/> <fr>qu</fr></del> One has no consideration for those which are under two <ms>quintal</ms>s, which readily carry <m>lead</m> balls <del><fr>un</fr></del> of the weight of the ball, but of the caliber. However, those which can receive balls of <m>metal</m> or <m>iron</m> do better because they will penetrate more than six <m>lead</m> ones. Its charge is up to the <fr>escusson</fr>, namely the thickness of 4 <ms>balls</ms>. </ab>

<ab>

Arquebus à croc weighs lx <ms>lb</ms>, that is to say the large one is five <fr><ms>pan</ms>s</fr> long, its charge is up to the <fr>escusson</fr>, namely <add>the length of</add> 4 <ms>balls</ms>, it carries <m>lead</m> balls, and is for the defence of houses. Of these arquebus à croc, both the large &amp; the small ones, one makes orgues which are <del>or</del> appropriate for an assault, both outside &amp; inside the place. They are founded separately as if to serve for uses other than orgues. See the marked 4th leaf following.

<figure>

<id>fig\_p019r\_1</id>

<link><https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B9-oNrvWdlO5WWY3VjdlVktqZVk></link>

<!--Philip Cherian: Continues into p022v-->

</figure>

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