PALLAS ARMATA.

Military Essayes

Of the ANCIENT

GRECIAN, ROMAN,

AND

MODERN ART of VVAR.

Written in the Years 1670 and 1671.

By Sir James Turner, Knight.

I do not directly find the time of the Harquebulles invention, but you may The Harque-Suppose (since they were so rare in France a hundred and fifty years ago, as appears by Monluc's relation, they were not known a hundred and lixty years after their mother Gunpowders birth. But long before the death of that fame King Francis the first, mention'd by Monluc, the Harquebuss was become more common in France, and the number of the Harquebussiers was mightily increased; for of those seven French Legions which I told you were instituted by that King, and which confilted of forty and two thousand Combatants, twelve thousand were appointed to be Harquebulliers, and so in process of time the Harquebuss Bankheth encroach'd fo fast on both the Long and Cross-bow, that it chac'd them both Bows. out of all out European Armies.

About that time when the Emperour Charles the Fifth and his Brother Ferdinand Encamped with a numerous Army of Christians neer Vienna in Austria on the banks of the River Danube, expecting the coming of Sultan Soliman, the Christian Infantry confisted of eighty thousand, sixty thousand whereof were Pikemen, or those who carried long Staves, and twenty thousand were Har-

quebuffiers.

Among the heavy armed, the Bohemians were observed to carry Javelins, at the one end of which was tyed fast a Mace of Iron (it was tyed with a short chain of Iron) the Mace was one foot and a half long, wherewith (faith Paolo Giovio) these Bobemians could give to strong blows that they could fell men Bobemian Of-(though in never so strong Armour) stark dead. Our Author was an eye-wit- scaling Arms. ness, but the Turke were wifer at that time than to come within their reach, for

Soliman march'd back. Now room for the Musket, and room it hath largely gotten, for it hath banish'd from the light armed Foot, Darts, Slings, Long bows, Cross-bows, Musker baand the Harquebulles too: Our present Militia acknowledging no other Wea- nishesh the pon for the light armed Infantry, but the Musket and the Sword; and this last | Harquebus; have feen fometimes laid alide for a time, that it might not impede the manageing the Musket by its Embarras. And indeed when Musketeers have spent their Powder, and come to blows, the Butt-end of their Musket may do an enemy more burt than these despicable Swords, which most Musketeers wear at their fides. In such Medleys Knives whose blades are one foot long, made both for cutting and thrusting, (the haft being made to fill the hore of the Musket) will do more execution than either Sword, or Butt of Musket.

Most think that this Hand-gun of a Musket was never used till the Siege of when first Rhegium, in the year 1520, little more than a hundred and fifty years ago, and uled. I doubt much, if it be so old, and affuredly if it be, it hath spent forty years of its age before it learned to speak, for about the year 1560, some Muskets were mixed with Harquebusses, and but a sew of them too, till practice made them so numerous, that no other Guns were used by the Foot. The longer a is length. Musket is (so it be manageable) the better, for she shoots the further, and the stronger, her Chamber being able to contain the more Powder; and experience daily teacheth what advantage a long Musket hath of a short one. Fifty years ago the Calibre of the Musket was ordain'd by most Princes, particularly by the Estates of Holland to receive a Bullet, whereof ten were to be cast of one pound of Lead; that hath not been thought convenient fince, and therefore most allow twelve balls of one pound of Lead for a Musket. In the year 1057, the King of Denmark agreed with five Colonels of us to furnish our Regiments with Muskets of a bore to receive a ball, whereof fourteen should go to one Ics Bore. pound of Lead. I confess this bore was too small for a Musket. A Musket requires the half weight of her ball in fine Powder, and two thirds of common Powder, that is one pound of fine Powder to two pounds of Lead, and two In Charge of pounds of ordinary powder for three pounds of Lead.

Musket-Rests were used a long time, and in some places are yet, to ease the Musket-Rests Musketeers in discharging their Guns, and when they stood Centinel. But in the are worn our. late Expeditions in most places of Christendom, they have been found more troublesome than helpful, a Musketeer in any sudden occasion not being well able to do his duty with Musket, Sword, and Rest, especially if you give him a Swedish Feather to manage with them. Bookler the Engineer speaks of an Instrument that might serve for both Rest and Feather, and such perhaps would be very