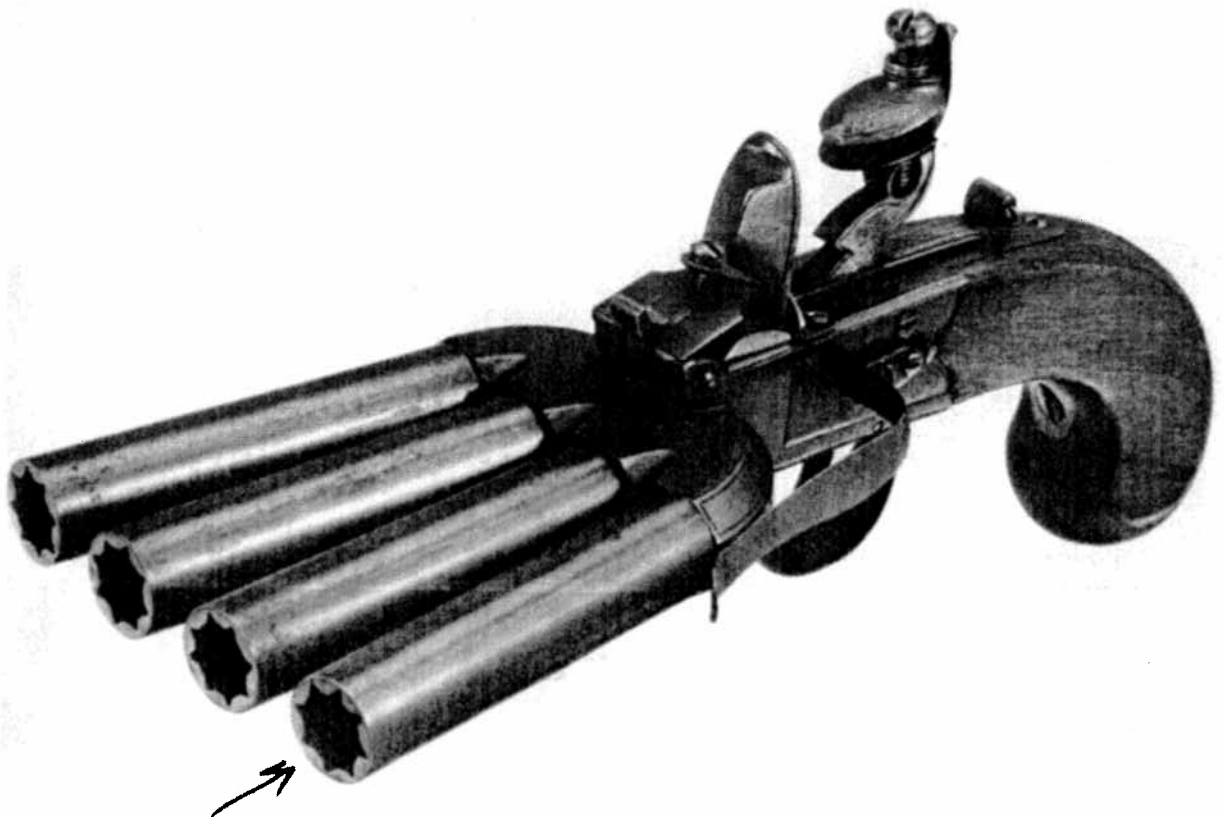


27▲

27. Pistols with brass barrels, resistant to rust, were the favourite arms of travellers in danger on land and sea. In case of misfire, they were often fitted with folding bayonets, which sprang into action at the touch of a button. This pair of brass-barrelled blunderbuss pistols was made by H. W. Mortimer of London about 1780 when the countryside was swarming with footpads and highwaymen. (XII. 1717-8)

28. Flintlock belt-pistol of the early 19th century, marked simply LONDON. Pistols of this kind, with four splayed-out barrels, designed to fire a volley, were nicknamed 'duck's-foot' pistols. They were made in the assumption that four barrels were better than one when trying to stop the onrush of a mob. The turn-off barrels are notched at their muzzles so that a turn-key can be inserted for unscrewing. (XII. 5079)

28▼



ENGLISH PISTOLS

Howard L. Blackmore



THE ARMOURIES
H.M. TOWER OF LONDON

ARMS AND ARMOUR
PRESS

LUZZI Pasquale, Roma/I, erw 1826. Werkstatt: in via del Corso. Q9
LUZZI (LUZI) Pietro, Roma/I, erw 1756-65. Messerschmied - BM. Q9
LYAN Samuel, Dublin/IRL, erw 1785. Q212
LYDICK (LITTIG) Peter, Baltimore, Md./USA, erw 1776-77. BM des Sicherheitsrates. Q132
LYELL John, Aberdeen/Scotland GB, erw 1824-79. 124 Union Str; 1850, gleiche Adresse «Lyell & Co»; 1851-79, 128 Union Str. Q1
LYEVRE Ferdinand, Albertville, Savoie/F, erw 1860. Q0; Q59
LYKES John W., ..., Green Co., N.C./USA, erw 1850. Q20
LYLE William, ..., Rockbridge Co., Va./USA, 1782†. Q42
LYNCH Jonathan, Roscrea/IRL, erw 1824. Q212
LYNDON Joseph, Birmingham/GB, erw 1799-1811. Minerva Tavern, Queen Str. Q1
LYNE William, Belleville, Richland Co., O./USA, erw 1860-66. 1866. Lodge 376. Q5
LYNER H., Wald, Zürich/CH, erw 1880-89. EMD autorisiert zur Vornahme von Reparaturen an Militärwaffen. Q8
LYNER James, Albany River, Hudson's Bay Company/CDN, erw 1698-1722. Q254
LYON H.A. Sioux City, Ia./USA, ca 1870-90. Händler. Q6
LYON Le, Versailles/F, erw 1812-17. Q59
LYON (LELYON) Le, Paris/F, erw 1827-34. 67 rue de Richelieu; 1834, 71 rue de Richelieu. Q59
LYON Le, Sancerre, Cher/F, ca 1855. Q59
LYON Jacques Philippe Le, Versailles/F, *ca 1795-1817. Q02
LYON Warren, Providence, R.I./USA, erw 1824. 284 North Main Str. Q4; Q71
LYON & LYON, Calcutta/IND, ca 1880-90. 16 Chowringher Rd. Vormalig bei James PURDEY & SONS. Signiert eine Jagdflinte: «Lyon & Lyon, 16 Chowringher Road Calcutta. Ja S Lyon Late With Ja S Purdey & Sons London». Q
LYONNET Jean Baptiste?, St-Etienne/F, *1771-1807. LS+LM. Arbeitet 1786-91 in der MANUFACTURE DE ST-ETIENNE. Wird 1791 Meister. 1802 in der MANUFACTURE DE ROANNE als Werkstattchef tätig. 1807 als Revisor erneut in St-Etienne. Q33; Q59

L A, .../I, ca 1680. F

L A, Jönköping/S, c

L A, Kronborg/DK, c
gleiche Marke findet

L A, .../D, erw 1641-
len erscheint die Ma
schlossen werden, c
werden. Ähnliche R
aufgeführt (Band II)

L A, .../D?, 1638. I

L A, .../E oder /I, ca
lich zusammen mit

L B, .../D?, ca 166

L B A, .../..., ca 17

L C, ..., Sachsen?
ke ist auch mit de

L C, .../..., ca 155

L C, ..., Sachsen/

L C, .../PL?, ca 1

L C, Odense?/...
um Besitzerinitial

L A, .../D, ca 1580. Rad- und Luntenschlossmuskete. G3

L A, ..., Sachsen?/D, 1607. Radschlossgewehr. C1. Die gleiche Marke ist auch mit den Initialen C L bekannt (siehe Nr 2'240).



1906



1907



HEER DER NEUE STÖCKEL 1



JOURNAL-VERLAG

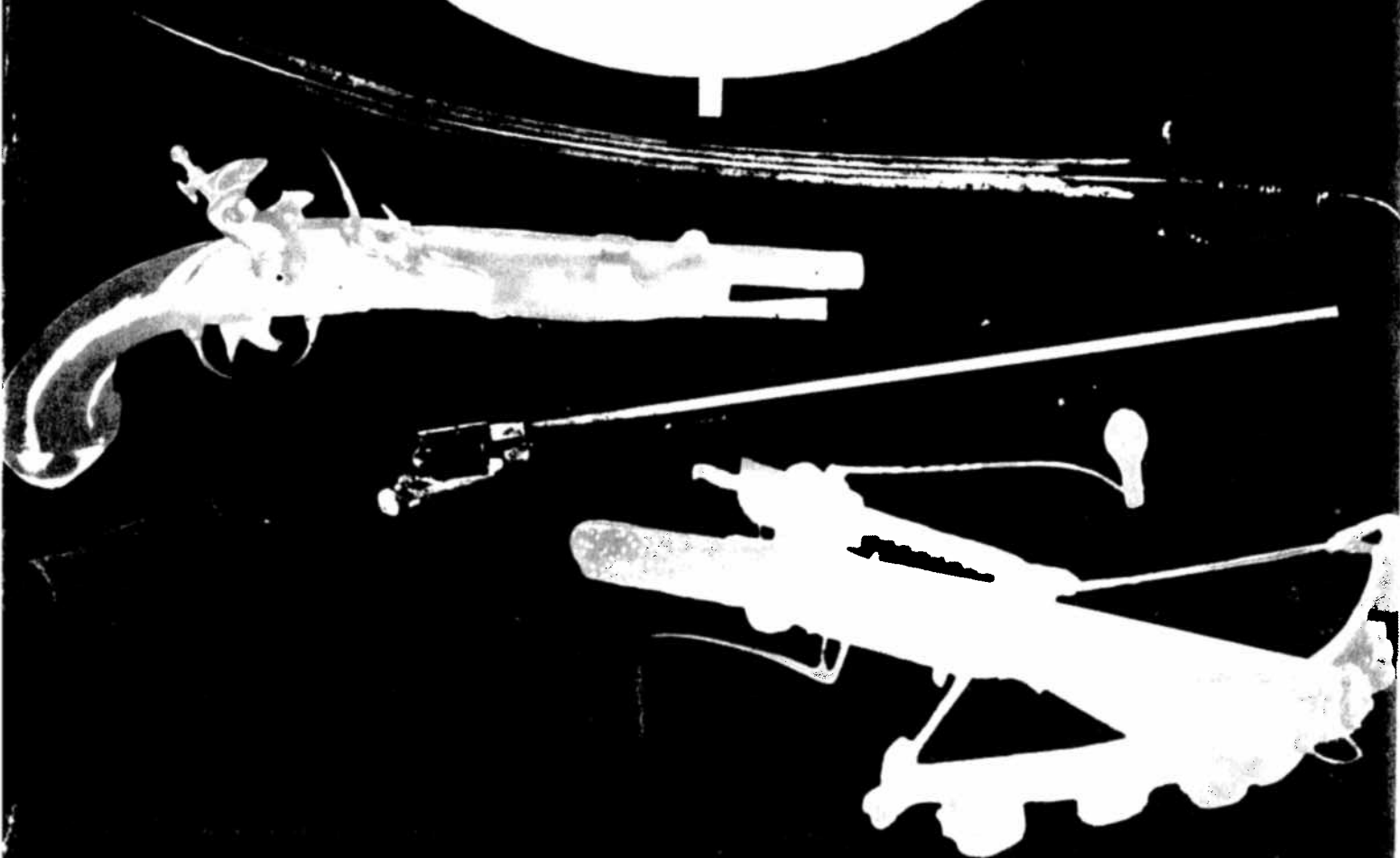


SMALL ARMS MAKERS

Col. ROBERT GARDNER

**A directory of fabricators
of firearms, edged weapons,
crossbows and pole arms**

Over thirteen thousand entries



tive of Tigliole, Italy, he worked at San Damiano d'Asti. Under the auspices of General Casere di Saluzzo he developed a musket that was presented to the Academy of Science at Turin in 1836 (M. 42, Armeria di Torino). He subsequently collaborated with Alessandro Lamarmora in developing a carbine for the Bersaglieri. In April, 1858, he brought out an infantry rifle.

Borio, Marcellino — Gunsmith, native of Turin, Italy, who worked at San Damiano d'Asti where he developed a breechloader in 1858 that was issued to the infantry. He became a consulting engineer to the royal arms manufactory at Turin thereafter.

Boritto, Domenico — Gunsmith of Venice, Italy, who worked in Campo Marzio, Rome, 1670-72.

Borle, John — Birmingham, England, before and after 1770.

Borselli — See *Berselli* or *Borselli, Domenico*.

Borstorffer, Hieronymus — Gunstocker of Munich, Germany. Mentioned in 1596, he worked thereafter for Maximilian the Great, Albrecht V and Albrecht VI of Bavaria, Rudolph II, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. A considerable amount of work was accomplished for Johann George I of Saxony in 1620. He was employed by the Polish Princes and Phillip Wilhelm von Neuburg, Count Palatine in 1624, and by Ferdinand II, Medici, Grand Duke of Florence in 1626 and 1628. In 1612 he was employed by Count Egon von Furstenberg and in 1615 by Friedrich Wilhelm, the last Duke of Tesch in Bohemia. He is listed in the *Kreisarchiv*, Munich, until 1637. A son is mentioned as a gunstocker in 1609, being employed by Albrecht VI of Bavaria. See also *Geisler, Geiseler, or Gesler, George; Müller, Georg; Sadeler, Daniel*.

Bosler, F. — Darmstadt, Hesse, Germany, 1740-87.

Boss & Co., Ltd. — Also Boss, Thomas & Co. 41 Albermarle Street, Piccadilly, London, England. The business was established about 1832 by Thomas Boss and produced guns, cartridges and shotshells to date. Makers of Boss patent "Try Guns" with single or double triggers; and single trigger, selective or nonselective. Operate the Regent Shooting Ground at Barnet-Bypass Road and the gun factory at 6, 8,

10 Lexington Street, London W.1. **Boss, Thomas** — London, England, 1832-59. Located at 73 Saint James Street, Pall Mall in 1851 when he exhibited his wares at The International Exhibition, London, England.

Boss, Thomas & Co. — See *Boss & Co.*

Bossi, Giuliano — Captain of Rome, Italy, accredited inventor of over-under firearm. He visited Antwerp (Antwerp), Belgium, early in life and while there published a number of works pertaining to arms, one of which proposed the over-under firearm. Born in 1606 and died about 1679.

Boswell, Charles — London, England. Established in 1869 and active until 1932.

Bosworth, John — London, England, 1862-66.

Botha, J. S. T. — Gunmaker of Cape Town, South Africa, 1858-67.

Bott, James & Son — London, England, 1888-1900.

Bott, Joseph E. — Stockport, England. Granted U.S. patent on "gun breech-mechanism," February 5, 1895 (#533,837).

Bottarelli, Carlo — Locksmith of Brescia, Italy, 1665-67.

Botti, Pietro — Brescia, Italy, 1863-78. Exhibited shotguns at the International Exposition, Philadelphia, 1876.

Boucher, J. — Maker of sporting arms, St. Étienne, France, 1929-39.

Boudin & Gauthey — Modern makers of sporting arms, St. Étienne, France, 1926-39.

Bouillet Frères — St. Étienne and Paris, France. The brothers Jean and Nicholas Bouillet were active 1715-62.

Bouillet, Jean and Nicholas — See preceding entry.

Bourdeveaux, Peter — London, England, 1863-65.

Bourgeois — Maker of dated flintlock pistols, Paris, France, before and after 1657.

Bourne, A. E. — See next entry.

Bourne, Joseph & Son — 100 Bath Street and 89, 90, 91, 92 Lower Loveday Street, Birmingham, England. Established in 1840 by Joseph Bourne, the business has been carried on by successive generations. Prior to the late war, his grandsons William, H. J., and A. E. Bourne conducted the business, which continues to date. During

III FOREIGN GUNMAKER

the 1860's the firm was largely engaged in the manufacture of military arms for the British Government. They normally produce high grade sporting arms.

Bourne, H. J. — See preceding entry.

Bourne, William — See *Bourne, Joseph & Son*.

Bourne, William — Birmingham, England, 1688-93. Contracted with the government of King William for 200 snaphance muskets per month for one year beginning March 26 1693.

Boussalas — Modern makers of sporting arms, Rue d'École, Athens, Greece, 1919-27.

Boutet, Nicolas — Most famous of French harquebusiers, 1761-1833. Son of Noël Boutet, "*arquebusier des cheveu-légers du Roi*." In 1792 a factory was established in the royal palace at Versailles and Boutet was appointed director. Later Napoleon granted him an 18-year lease (1800-1818) on the Manufacture Impériale de Versailles. Nicolas was associated with his father until Noël's death in 1816. The fall of the empire and the ultimate sacking of the works at Versailles by Blücher on July 1, 1815 brought this phase of Boutet's activities to a close. Boutet established as "*arquebusier ordinaire du Roi et des Princes*," 87 Rue de Richelieu, Paris. He had previously inherited the title "*Arquebusier du Roi*" from his father-in-law Desainte. See also *Gosset*, —; *Le Page, Perin; Mariceaux*, —.

Boutet, Noël — See preceding entry.

Bowdler — Salop (Shropshire), England, before and after 1800.

Bowstead, F. — London, England, 1818-25.

Boyle, William — London, England, 1891-94.

Bozard & Co. — London, England, 1888-97.

Bozard, Bedingfields, Phillips & Co. — London, England, 1898/99.

Bozier, F. — Darmstadt, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, before and after 1760.

Bracciolini, Z. — North Italy, before and after 1765.

Braconnier, J. — Maker of sporting arms, Ixelles 113, Brussels, Belgium, 1919-26.

Braddell, Joseph & Son — Gunmakers of Mayfair, Arthur Square, Belfast, Northern Ireland, 1950-57.

Larrosa, — — Seville, Spain, 1791–1841.

Larsen, August — Liège, Belgium. Joint patentee, with L. and C. E. Winterros, of magazine firearms, U.S. patent of January 12, 1886 (#334,244).

Larsen, H. — Dramman, Norway, 1842–51.

Lascurain, Alexandro — Eibar, Spain, 1931–37.

Lasonder, G. — Utrecht, Netherlands, 1746–52.

Latridge, Paul B. — St. Étienne, France. Granted U.S. patent on breech-loading gun, August 6, 1895 (#543,939).

Lauber, Josef — Vienna, Austria-Hungary. Granted U.S. patent on magazine gun, March 12, 1907 (#846,576), and June 4, 1907 (#855,896).

Laumandreu, Lasinto — Maker of ingenious multi-shot arms, Manresa, Barcelona, Spain, 1739.

Laumann, Josef — Vienna, Austria-Hungary. Granted U.S. patent on repeating firearm, July 19, 1892 (#479,284), patent assigned to Ludwig Loewe, Berlin. Patented a magazine gun, February 26, 1895 (#534,894), assigned to Gebruder Schonberger, Vienna.

Laurent, Valet — Paris, France, 1662.

Lawdell, — — Lewes, Sussex, England, 1800–10.

Lawrence, R. S. — London, England. *See Graydon, James W. (Part I).*

Lawrie, J. — Leicester, England, 1832.

Lawton, A. — London, England, 1861–66.

Laycock, S. — Sheffield, England, 1832.

Laz(z)arino, Laz(z)aro — *See Cominazzo, Laz(z)arino III; Azzi, Giovan.*

Lazzaroni, Lazzaro — Noted gunsmith of Venice, Italy, 1640.

L. D. — Barrel maker, probably South Germany, 1571.

Le Baron et Delmas — Caen, France. Exhibited a breech-loading rifle fired by electricity at the Paris Universal Exposition, 1867. The electric apparatus, and the means of applying it, were placed in the stock.

Le Beurnois, — — Dresden, Saxony. Very early pistol, both barrel and lock plate marked "Le Beurnois à Dresde"; all mountings of steel carved in relief.

Lebeda, A. V. — Prague, Bohemia,

1847–52. Exhibited double guns, rifles, and pistols at the International Exhibition, London, 1851.

Le Brun, Giuseppe — Rome, Italy, 1778–89.

Lechi, — — Gunsmith and cutter, Lumezzane, Brescia, Italy, 1870–82.

Le Clerc & Hirth — *See Mondragon, Manuel.*

Le Clerc, Henri — Paris, France, 1764–74. Royal Barrel Maker and uncle to Jean Baptiste and Nicolas Le Clerc.

Le Clerc, Jean — Paris, France, 1722–30.

Le Clerc, Jean Baptiste — Paris, France. Royal Barrel Maker, active in 1768 and probably before. Died in 1781. Brother to Nicolas and nephew to Henri.

Le Clerc, Nicolas — *Cannonier du Roi*, master barrel maker of Paris, France, 1766–88. The only breveted barrel maker in Paris—he was privileged to include a fleur-de-lis in his mark, the initials "L. C." Brother to Jean Baptiste and nephew to Henri.

Le Clerc, Giovanni Battista — Turin, Italy, 1808–24. Gunsmith to Vittorio Emanuele I (abdicated in 1821) and the Prince of Carignano. Possibly related to the French Le Clercs.

Le Conte, — — Paris, France, 1650–62.

Le Conte, — — Paris, France, 1756–63. Harquebusier to Louis XV.

Ledent, Mathieu — Liège, Belgium, 1843–58. Exhibited gunlocks at the International Exhibition, London, England, 1851.

Lee, Thomas — London, England, before and after 1870.

Leeson, W. R. — Gunmaker of 1 & 2 Warwick Street, Regent, London, England, 1928–31.

Lefauchaux, Eugène — Paris, France, 1820–71. Granted U.S. patent on firearms, March 26, 1861 (#805).

Le Faure Fils — Paris, France, 1760–73. Beautifully engraved flint-lock duelling pistols with gold inlay.

Lefer, T. — Valenza del Po, Italy, 1668–80.

Leffler, Hans — Austria, 1708–11.

Legaristi y Cia — Placencia, Spain, 1934–37. *See also next entry.*

Legaristi, Leocadio — Placencia, Spain, 1919–25. Possibly connected with the above.

Leger, Hieronimus — Maker of

III FOREIGN GUNMAKERS

dated wheel-lock guns. Location unknown. Active 1632–64.

Leguizamo, — — Seville and Madrid, Spain. Active before and after 1596. Marked with his name and two stags.

Lehmann, Herman — Magdeburg-Buchau, Germany. He was granted the following U.S. patents:

Means for cooling gun barrels, September 12, 1905 (#799,476).

Gun-firing mechanism, March 13, 1906 (#814,854).

Cartridge extractor and ejector for guns, September 11, 1906 (#830,510).

Automatic guns, September 11, 1906 (#830,511).

Feed mechanism for automatic magazine guns, June 18, 1907 (#857,244).

Self-loading recoil gun, September 14, 1908 (#934,325). All patents were assigned to Friedrich Krupp.

Le Hollandois — Paris, France, 1716–20. *See Reynier, Adriaen.*

Lehr, Christian — Berlin, Germany, before and after 1678.

Leidner & Co. — Wilhelmstrasse 147, Berlin, Germany, 1922–30.

Leigeber, Gottfried — Born at Breystaat, Lower Silesia, in 1630. Moved to Nuremberg in 1645 and thence to Berlin in 1662. He became designer at the mint of the Great Elector. An artist-armorer, his work is of museum quality. Died in Berlin, 1682/83.

Leigh, James — London, England, 1812–32.

Leigh, John — London, England, 1850–64.

Leitch, James — 68 Margaret Street, London, England, 1855–64. Exhibited breech-loading arms and cartridges at the International Exhibition, London, 1862.

Leitner, Wolfgang — Ischl, Upper Austria, 1656–63.

Leiz, — — Vienna, Austria, 1620.

Le Lorrain, — — Valence, Drôme, France, 1654–61.

Le Lyon, — — Versailles, France, 1812–17.

Lemani, — — Paris, France, 1736–40.

Le Miegam, C. — Paris, France, 1780.

Lemieux, Z. — Quebec, Canada, 1921–28.

Lemman, — — Battle, Sussex, England, before and after 1815.

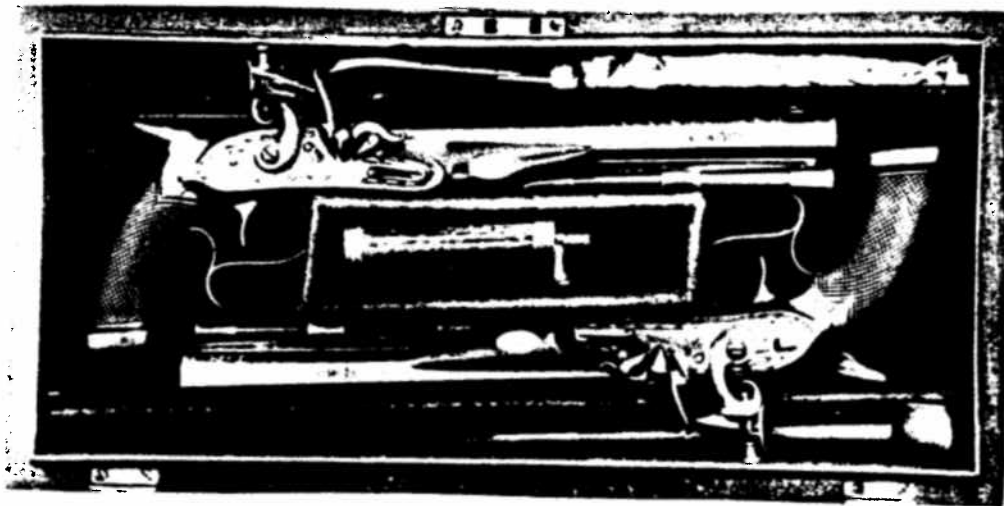
Le Normand, — — Paris, France, 1806–15. Began the manufacture of

view and underside of a pair of French flintlock "dueling" pistols made in about 1805-10 at the Versailles manufactory under the supervision of Director-Designer Nicolas Noël Boutet. Although their shape is representative of French dueling pistols of the period (i.e., rounded handles finally descending at 90° angles, flat butt ends, full forestocks), weapons such as these, the pistols in Fig. 337 and the fowling piece in Fig. 307 were made as presentation pieces to be bestowed as tokens of imperial favor and were probably never fired. Opulent adornments of gold and silver, certain to catch the sunlight and cast glare into shooter's aim, rendered them dangerous if not useless for dueling. (Courtesy of Mr. Robert Abels, New York)

tively carved—were never intended for the duely any shiny ornament which might catch the cause a momentary glare could prove fatal; an rative carving on the butt (other than checkering might in the least way impair the shooter's hold cidal. Thousands of magnificently decorated "c pistols were made in France which were never in to be used for anything but show and present: princes and retiring generals (Figs. 335, 337 an Rifled pistols were never used for dueling in Brit the United States because their accuracy was m great at the traditional twenty yards or "pa France, however, they were the rule. Sets o pistols of unsurpassable quality were made fo practice, and with these an expert marksman had ficulty in hitting a common bottle cork ten out times at the traditional distance. A measure of curacy of such guns may be learned from an ac ment by one Baron de Berenger, who opera "Academy for Defence of Life and Property," in t 16, 1823, issue of THE ANNALS OF SPORTING (it original):

Fig. 336—Cased set of saw-handled flintlock dueling pistols by F. Innes of Edinburgh, circa 1800. Saw handles and balance leave no doubt that these are true dueling, not "traveling" pistols.

The distances for pistol practice are marked fifteen, twenty-five [and] fifty yards; although occ I practice with *rifle pistols* at 100 yards. . . . Me contrivances, with occasionally whimsical addition to imitate in shooting flying, as well as at other m local objects. Persons desirous of possessing proof ticular feats of skill may obtain attested targets. .

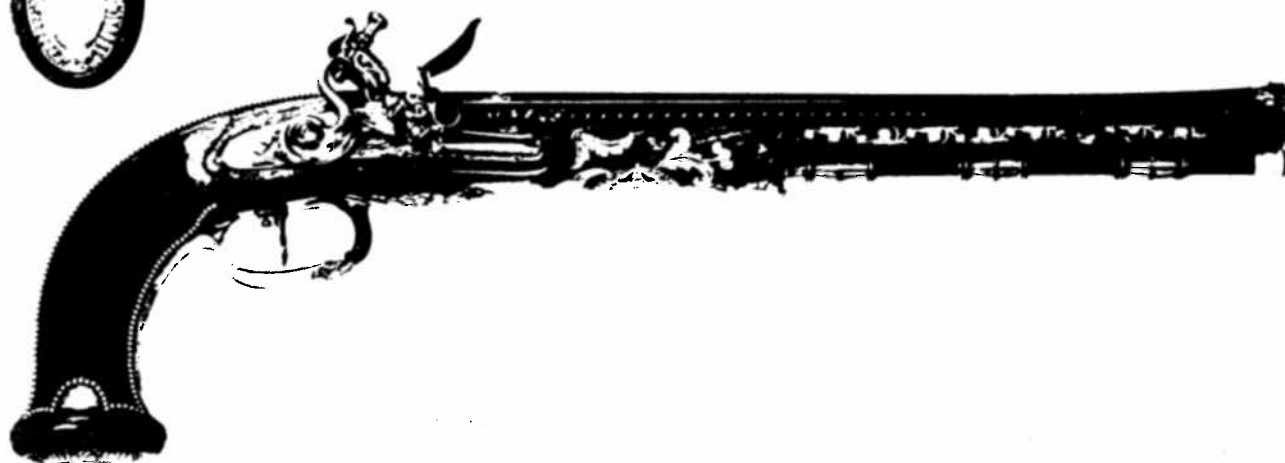
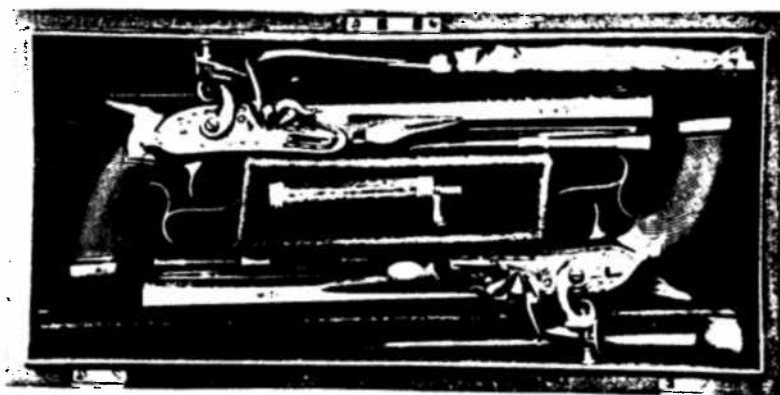


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Borselli — See *Berselli* or *Borselli, Domenico*.

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Bouillet Frères — St. Étienne and Paris, France. The brothers Jean and Nicholas Bouillet were active 1715-62.

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Bourne, A. E. — See *next entry*.

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Boutet, Noël — See *preceding entry*.

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Bozard & Co. — London, England, 1888-97.

Bozard, Bedingfields, Phillips & Co. — London, England, 1898/99.

Bozier, F. — Darmstadt, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, before and after 1760.

Bracciolini, Z. — North Italy, before and after 1765.

Braconnier, J. — Maker of sporting arms, Ixelles 113, Brussels, Belgium, 1919-26.

Braddell, Joseph & Son — Gunmakers of Mayfair, Arthur Square, Belfast, Northern Ireland, 1950-57.

... (1612-89), English poet. His dramatic monologues (a genre in which he was unrivaled) are penetrating studies of personality as well as vigorous poetry. In his lyrics and occasionally elsewhere (e.g. 'Andrea del Sarto') he reveals great tenderness and compassion. 'The Ring and the Book' (1868-9) explores the human mind by telling the same story 12 times, each time from the point of view of a different character

Brown-ist (bráuníst) (*Eng. hist.*) a member of a Puritan sect of Congregationalist views founded by Robert Browne (c. 1550-c. 1633), English clergyman (*PILGRIM)

brown lung (*med.*) popular name for byssinosis, a chronic, disabling lung disease caused by long-term inhalation of cotton dust; prevalent among textile workers. Cf BLACK LUNG

brown-out (bráunút) *n.* loss of electric power that causes dimming of an area's lighting

brown paper coarse paper used for parcels

Brown Power policy designed to provide greater influence for Mexican-Americans and other hispanics in U.S.

brown rice hulled, unpolished rice that largely retains the bran layers and germs

brown-stone (bráunstoun) *n.* a reddish-brown sandstone used in building, esp. for front elevations, and formerly esp. associated with smart residential districts of New York City || a house with a facade of this stone

brown study a reverie in which one is unaware of surrounding persons and things

brown sugar unrefined or half-refined sugar, with a film of dark syrup covering its crystals

Brown University a university which was originally Rhode Island College (1764) at Warren, R.I. It was moved (1770) to Providence, R.I., and renamed (1804)

'Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas' a decision (1954) of the U.S. Supreme Court, which held that officially segregated schools were inherently unequal (contrary to an older Supreme Court decision upholding the separate but equal doctrine) and therefore unconstitutional

brown-ware (bráunwæər) *n.* 1. primitive brown or reddish pottery. 2. kitchen pottery with a brown glaze

browse (brauz) 1. *n.* the act of browsing 2. *v. pres. part.* **brows-ing past and past part.**

browsed v.t. to nibble or feed on (leaves, bushes etc.) || *v.i.* to nibble, feed, on leaves, bushes etc. || to dip into a book, read without concentration || to explore a library or bookshop unsystematically, or in a leisurely, desultory fashion [perh. early F. *broust*, sprout]

browser (bráuzər) *n.* (*biol.*) an animal that feeds on leaves, twigs, etc.; e.g., a deer

Bruce (bru:s), James (1730-94), Scottish explorer. He reached the source of the Blue Nile in Abyssinia (1770), and traced it to its confluence with the White Nile (1771)

Bruce, Robert the *ROBERT I

bru-cel-lo-sis (bru:səlóusis) *n.* undulant fever [after Sir David Bruce (1855-1931), Scottish physician]

Bruce of Melbourne, Stanley Melbourne Bruce, 1st Viscount (1883-1967), Australian statesman. He became prime minister of Australia (1923-9). He was president of the council of the League of Nations (1936), Australian high commissioner in London (1933-45), and chairman of the World Food Council (1947-51)

Brücke, die (brýkə) (the Bridge) a German expressionist art movement active 1905-12

... landscapes are ideal and yet have an intense feeling of reality, and of space and majesty. The peasant scenes are sometimes cruelly satirical. He also painted biblical scenes in terms of contemporary life, e.g. 'Massacre of the Innocents'

Bruegel, Pieter, the Younger (c. 1564- c. 1638), Flemish painter, elder son of Bruegel the Elder. His diabolical scenes of the lower regions earned him the nickname 'Hell' Bruegel

Bruges (bru:ʒ, bryʒ) (*Flem.* Brugge) a town (pop. 119,400) in Flanders, Belgium. Products: lace and textiles. A leading medieval port, important for its woolen manufactures, it was ruined in the 16th c. by the silting up of the Zwin, the arm of the North Sea on which it lay. Its prosperity was revived by the building of a canal to the sea at Zeebrugge. Its museum contains works esp. of its 15th-c. school of painting (the van Eycks, Memling, Van der Goes)

bruise (bru:z) 1. *n.* a surface injury to the body, caused by a fall or a blow. Small broken blood vessels discolor the skin, which is not broken || a similar injury to fruit or plants 2. *v. pres. part.* **bruising past and past part.** **bruised v.t.** to inflict a bruise on, a **bruised arm**, **bruised feelings** || to pound and crush into small particles, as in a mortar || to make a dent in (e.g. wood or metal) || *v.i.* to be susceptible to, show the effect of, bruises, **ripe fruit bruises easily** **bruise-r n.** (*pop., old-fash.*) a professional boxer || (*pop.*) a heavy aggressive man [O.E. *brýsan*, to crush]

bruit (bru:t) *v.t. (rhet.)* (with 'about') to cause (something) to spread among the public as hearsay or rumor, *it was being bruited about that he had been fired* [F.=noise]

Bru-maire (brymer) (*F. hist.*) the 2nd month of the French Revolutionary calendar || the coup d'état of 18 Brumaire (Nov. 9, 1799) in which the Directory was replaced by the Consulate under Napoleon

Brum-mell (bráməl), George Bryan (1778-1840), English dandy known as 'Beau Brummell', a friend of George IV and a leader of fashion, who had a lasting influence on the taste of polite society in England

Brunan-burh, Battle of (brún:nənbərg) the battle (937) in which Athelstan, king of the West Saxons and Mercians, defeated an army of Scots, Danes, and Welsh, and became king of most of what is now England. The poem 'Brunanburh', contained in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, recounts the battle

brunch (brantʃ) *n.* a light meal that does duty as both a late breakfast and an early lunch [BR/EAKFAST+(L)UNCH]

Brunei (brú:nai) Islamic sultanate (area 2,226 sq. miles, pop. 252,000) on the northwest coast of the island of Borneo. It is in two parts, both surrounded by Sarawak, and has a coastline of about 100 miles. Capital: Bandar Seri Begawan (pop. 49,902) on Brunei River, 9 miles from its mouth. Religions: Moslem, Buddhist, Christian, Animist. Languages: Malay (official), Chinese, English, Iban and other local languages. The land rises to the south from a narrow coastal plain and is heavily forested. Crops include rice, sugarcane and fruit. Rubber, lumber, natural gas, cutch and sago are exported. There is a large oil field and refinery and offshore oil production is developing. The sultan of Brunei ceded Sarawak to James Brooke (1841). Brunei was placed under British protection (1888). It was occupied by the Japanese (1941-5). It decided (1963) not to join Malaysia as had been proposed. It is ruled by the sultan, a privy council, and executive and legislative councils. Brunei became a fully independent nation on Jan. 1, 1984

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NAPOLEON



By
EMIL LUDWIG

Translated by
EDEN and CEDAR PAUL

NEW YORK
BONI & LIVERIGHT
1926

since she was



engraved
mark on box
lock, front
of trigger guard



"Bootet"

Master / MANAGER / DIRECTOR

Versailles

1800-1815

MASTER ARMS WORK
TO NAPOLEON
BONAPARTE



①

Dear Mr. Locket,

May 31, 94

In response to your letter of May 6, 94,
I too have experienced our great postal system -
I guess they need another raise!

In any case, I hope you receive this
correspondence. I am seeking further information
on the following:

I have a large box lock french flint lock multi-
barrel, pistol with octagon barrels. Signed by
Leylon. Leylon was a master gunmaker at
Versailles during the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte.
He was at Versailles from 1812-1817 and during
that period Leylon would have worked under
the most famous of all french gunmakers
Bontex master and personal arms maker to
Napoleon.

The arm is decorated with gold inlaid stars on the flats of the barrels. There are a total of 346 stars - note the enclosed copy of a cased set of guns made by Bontet for Napoleon. The barrel flats total 291 gold inlaid stars. The stars look exactly like the ones on my piece. What is the significance of the stars - if any? The Selyon pistol, also has a fancy script letter B measuring $\frac{3}{8}$ " wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ " high (sketch attached). The letter is located on the brass boxlock frame underside, just forward of the triggerguard.

Could this letter "B" stand for "Bonaparte"? Wasn't usual for personal arms of Napoleon to be engraved with the letter "N" surrounded by a wreath? If this is the case, then was the arm made for one of Napoleon's relatives in high office, using the B for Bonaparte to distinguish from Napoleon? or wasn't given to Bontet by ~~Lafayette~~ Selyon? The presence of the stars

(over)

(3)

and the idea that Lelyon was at Versailles under Napoleon makes me believe it was made for Napoleon or Royal relatives. I have written to various museums and Versailles and received only confirmations that Lelyon was truly a master maker at Versailles 1892-17, other than that & they have no further info.

Can you, your associates or your readers help me? Thank you.

Lelyon/Boutet

4 BARRELS / EACH OCTAGON WITH
CANNON TURNED / STAR MUZZLES

EACH BARREL NUMBERED ON TOP
OF BREECH AND FRAME - MATCHING
1 thru 4

EACH BARREL HAS SIX SIDES
WITH 15 GOLD INLAID STARS ON
EACH SIDE - THUS A TOTAL OF 360
STARS - NOTE THAT THE DEVELERS
ON PAGE 96 OF 100 GREAT GUNS BOOK
EACH HAS 291 STARS. (TOTAL 582 FOR 2 GUNS)

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STARS ARE NOT NOTED,
HOWEVER THE GUNS WERE MADE FOR NAPOLEON BY
BOUTET. IT IS MY FEELING THAT THE "LELYON"
GUN WAS MADE TO BE PRESENTED TO ONE OF NAPOLEON'S
RELATIVES THAT HE HAD PLACED IN POWER OF
VARIOUS CONQUERED AREAS. HE MADE THEM PRINCES,
ETC. OR THE GUN WAS GIVEN FOR IMPERIAL
REFERENCE (A)

Lelyon/Boutet

4 BARRELS / EACH OCTAGON WITH
CANNON TURNED / STAR MUZZLES, BRASS BOX LOCK
FRAME - STEEL BARRELS, SILVER NAMEPLATE,
WALNUT GRIPS
COND. EXC ++
EACH BARREL NUMBERED ON TOP
OF BREECH AND FRAME - MATCHING
1 thru 4

EACH BARREL HAS SIX SIDES
WITH 15 GOLD INLAID STARS ON
EACH SIDE - THUS A TOTAL OF 360
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VARIOUS CONQUERED AREAS. HE MADE THEM PRINCES,
ETC. OR THE GUN WAS GIVEN FOR IMPERIAL
SEE REFERENCE (A)

LUZZI Pasquale, Roma/I, erw 1826. Werkstatt: in via del Corso. Q9
LUZZI (LUZI) Pietro, Roma/I, erw 1756-65. Messerschmied - BM. Q9
LYAN Samuel, Dublin/IRL, erw 1785. Q212
LYDICK (LITTIG) Peter, Baltimore, Md./USA, erw 1776-77. BM des Sicherheitsrates. Q132
LYELL John, Aberdeen/Scotland GB, erw 1824-79. 124 Union Str; 1850, gleiche Adresse «Lyell & Co»; 1851-79, 128 Union Str. Q1
LYEVRE Ferdinand, Albertville, Savoie/F, erw 1860. Q0; Q59
LYKES John W., ..., Green Co., N.C./USA, erw 1850. Q20
LYLE William, ..., Rockbridge Co., Va./USA, 1782†. Q42
LYNCH Jonathan, Roscrea/IRL, erw 1824. Q212
LYNDON Joseph, Birmingham/GB, erw 1799-1811. Minerva Tavern, Queen Str. Q1
LYNE William, Belleville, Richland Co., O./USA, erw 1860-66. 1866, Lodge 376. Q5
LYNER H., Wald, Zürich/CH, erw 1880-89. EMD autorisiert zur Vornahme von Reparaturen an Militärwaffen. Q8
LYNER James, Albany River, Hudson's Bay Company/CDN, erw 1698-1722. Q254
LYON H.A. Sioux City, Ia./USA, ca 1870-90. Händler. Q6
→ **LYON Le, Versailles/F**, erw 1812-17. Q59
LYON (LELYON) Le, Paris/F, erw 1827-34. 67 rue de Richelieu; 1834, 71 rue de Richelieu. Q59
LYON Le, Sancerre, Cher/F, ca 1855. Q59
→ **LYON** Jacques Philippe **Le, Versailles/F**, *ca 1795-1817. Q02
LYON Warren, Providence, R.I./USA, erw 1824. 284 North Main Str. Q4; Q71
LYON & LYON, Calcutta/IND, ca 1880-90. 16 Chowringher Rd. Vormalig bei James PURDEY & SONS. Signiert eine Jagdflinte: «Lyon & Lyon, 16 Chowringher Road Calcutta. Ja s Lyon Late With Ja s Purdey & Sons London». Q
LYONNET Jean Baptiste?, St-Etienne/F, *1771-1807. LS+LM. Arbeitet 1786-91 in der MANUFACTURE DE ST-ETIENNE. Wird 1791 Meister. 1802 in der MANUFACTURE DE ROANNE als Werkstattchef tätig. 1807 als Revisor erneut in St-Etienne. Q33; Q59

L A, .../I, ca 1680

L A, Jönköping/S,

L A, Kronborg/DK, gleiche Marke find

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 schlossen werden
 werden. Ähnliche
 aufgeführt (Band I

L A, .../D?, 1638.

L A, .../E oder /I, c
 lich zusammen m

L B, .../D?, ca 16

L B A, .../..., ca 1

L C, ..., Sachsen?
 ke ist auch mit de

L C, .../..., ca 15

L C, ..., Sachsen.

L C, .../PL?, ca

L C, Odense?/...
 um Besitzerinitial

L A, .../D, ca 1580. Rad- und Luntenschlossmuskete. G3

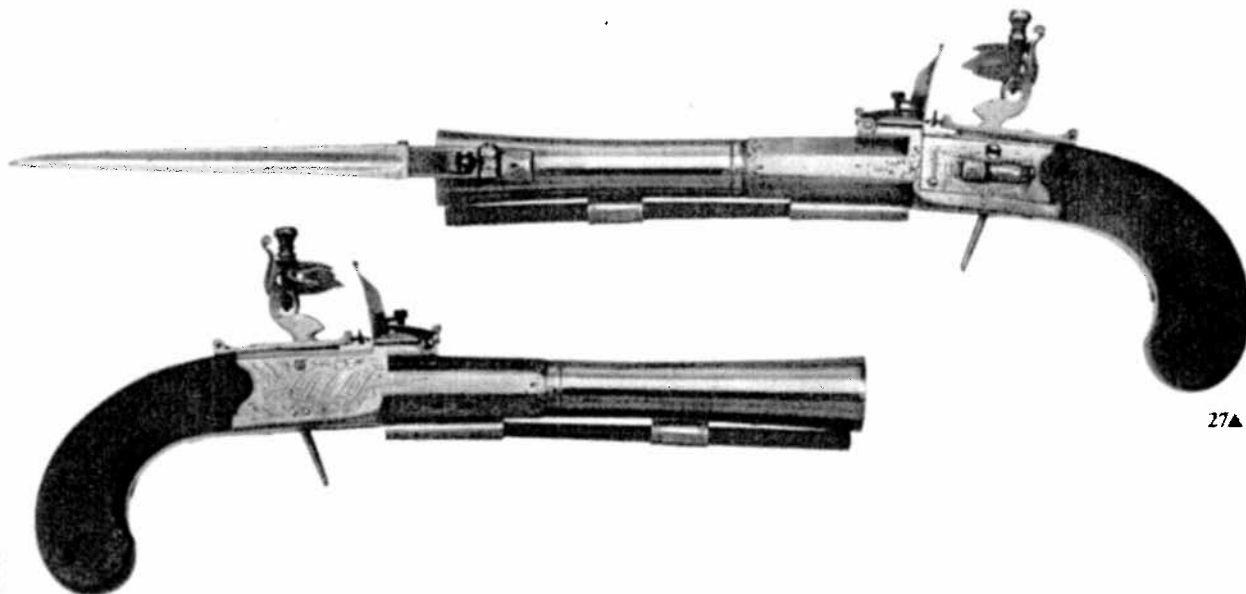
L A, ..., Sachsen?/D, 1607. Radschlossgewehr. C1. Die gleiche Marke ist auch mit den Initialen C L bekannt (siehe Nr 2'240).



1806



1807

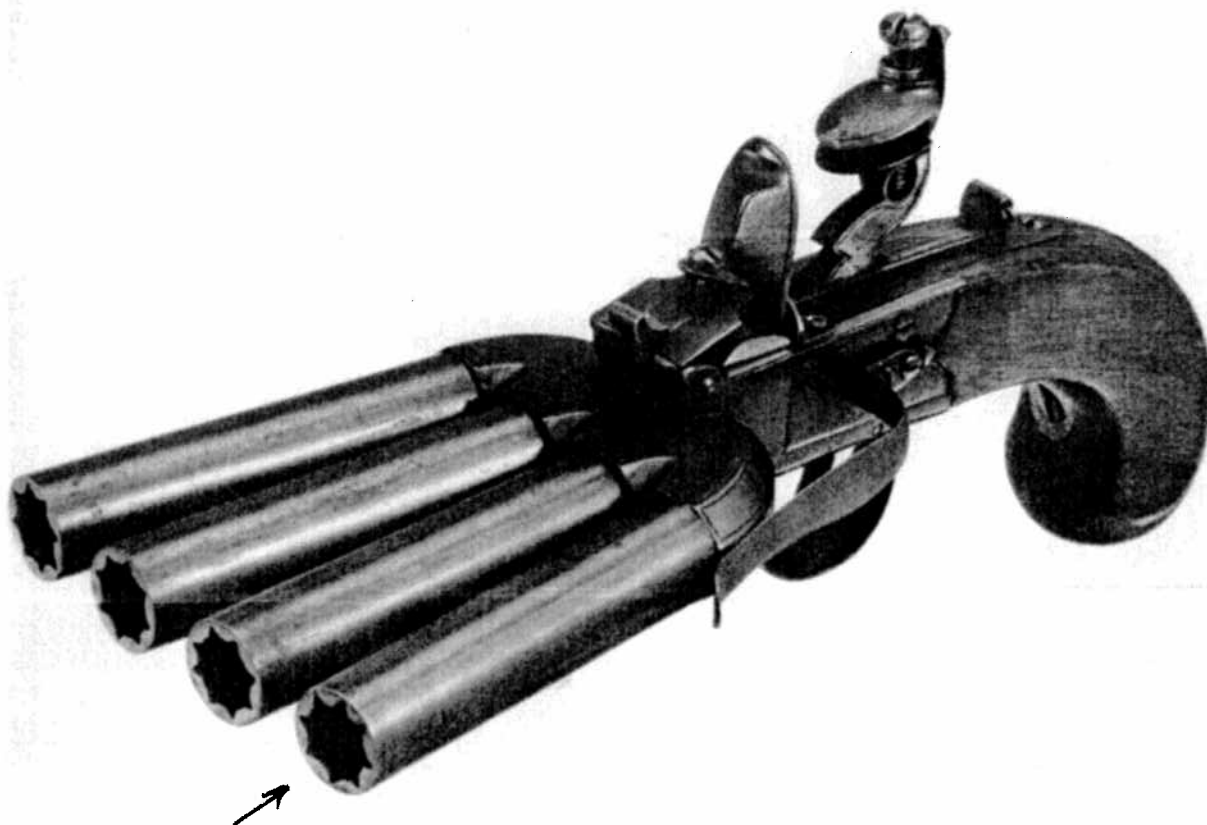


27▲

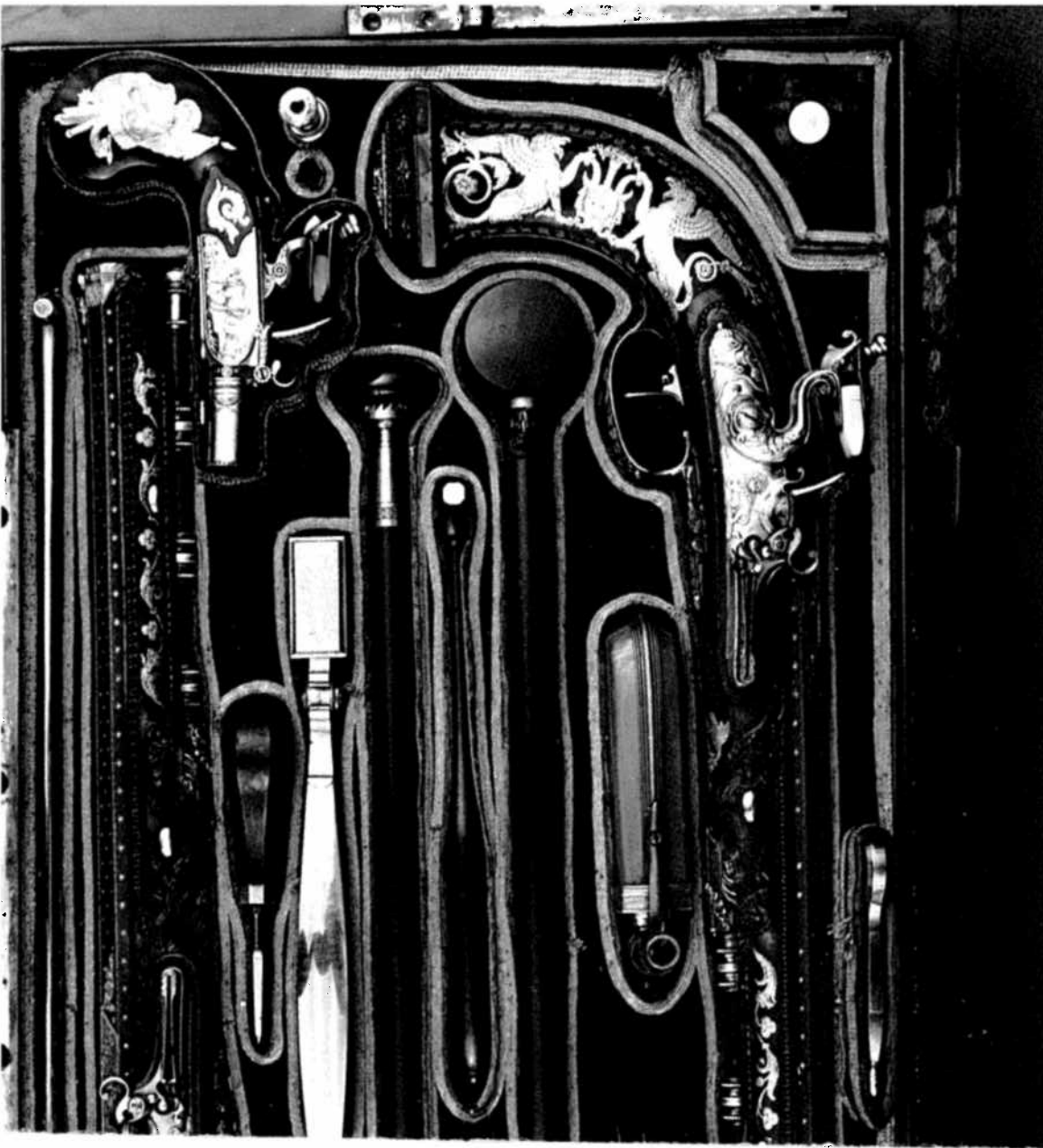
27. Pistols with brass barrels, resistant to rust, were the favourite arms of travellers in danger on land and sea. In case of misfire, they were often fitted with folding bayonets, which sprang into action at the touch of a button. This pair of brass-barrelled blunderbuss pistols was made by H. W. Mortimer of London about 1780 when the countryside was swarming with footpads and highwaymen. (XII.1717-8)

28. Flintlock belt-pistol of the early 19th century, marked simply LONDON. Pistols of this kind, with four splayed-out barrels, designed to fire a volley, were nicknamed 'duck's-foot' pistols. They were made in the assumption that four barrels were better than one when trying to stop the onrush of a mob. The turn-off barrels are notched at their muzzles so that a turn-key can be inserted for unscrewing. (XII.5079)

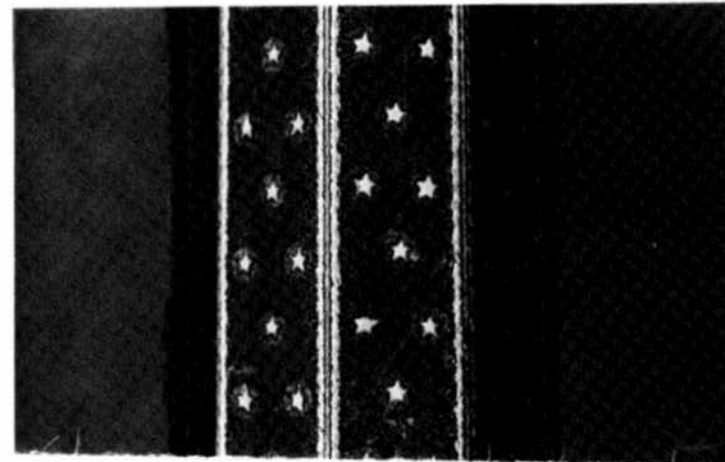
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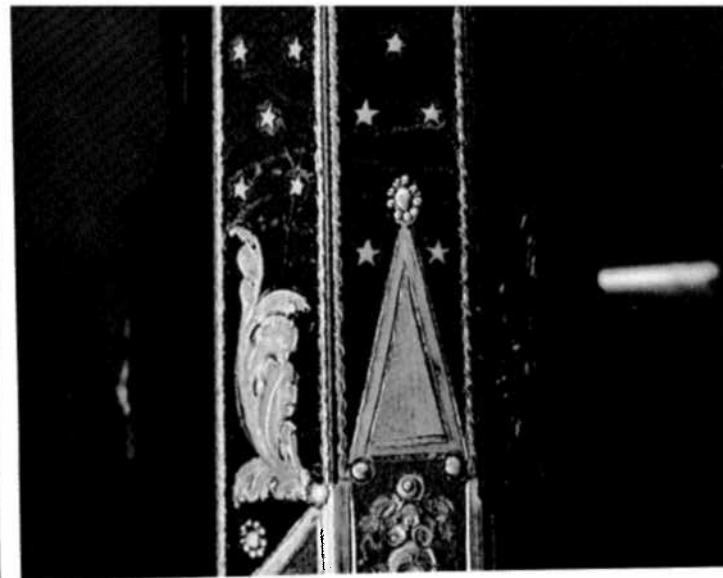


17



THE FLINTLOCK





Boutet's finest boxed pistols. Made for Napoleon to celebrate the Egyptian campaign (1798-99), the designs include sphinxes, Libyan lions, pyramids, and Cleopatra's asp. On the little pocket pistol at the right, there is a tired French cavalry-man in a pose reminiscent of Remington's cowboys. The engraving may have been done by Montigny. Pocket pistols, 5½" long with 1" barrels. The duellers are 18⅜" long with multi-groove rifling cal. .60". Each gun barrel of the duellers has 291 gold stars inlaid in the blued field. The effect of the guns is a silvery lightness despite their excessive ornamentation. No.# N. 05876, Musée de l'Armée, Paris.

