

THE ART OF WAR.

Being the only rare book of Military profession: drawn out of all our late and foreign services, by
William Garrard Gentleman, who served the King of Spain in his wars fourteen years, and died
Anno. Domini. 1587.

([Inverted *])

*Which may be called, the true steppes of war, the perfect path of knowledge,
and the plane plot of warlike exercises: as the Reader hereof shall plainly see
expressed.*

(:)

Corrected and finished by Captain *Hitchcock*. *Anno. 1591.*

AT LONDON, Printed for Roger Warde, dwelling at the signe of the Purse in the Olde-balie.
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To the right Honorable Robert Deuorax, Earl of Essex, &c. Knight of the noble order of the Garter, & Master of her Majesties horse. Health, honor, and happiness, both in this world, and the world to come, heartily wished for.

Having been requested (right Honorable) by a dying Soldier, to publish in his behalf, the 14 years fruits of his mercenary travel, in the wars of the Low Countries: I have thought fit for that the travail of well deserving pains, shall not die together with the dead man, to publish his industry, so worthy both of knowledge and practice, to the worlds view, for the present and future benefit of our Nation (as his biggest care was) that they might with ease, reach into the knowledge of that, the knowing whereof, had cost him time, toile, blood, and study. The work is commended by Captain *Robert Hitchcock* and others, such as experience had made able to judge in this honorable profession: so that for me to bestow more praises, upon a thing so praised, were but to lessen what I wish increased, and to seem to commend that which does best commends itself. Only this aid I count, to add for his greatest grace, that it would please your Lordship, under the protection of your honorable acceptance, to deign the patronage of his painful endeavors, and then the work may be assured of defense: as when a well deserving servant, is supported by an able defending Master. Therefore only by your Lordship I wish this work may be perfected, whose humors and honors of mind, so well suited with the honorable matter it treated on, that as there cannot be (of worldly things) a more worthy subject then this to write on, so can there not be found a more worthy Patron, for a discourse of such worth, whose rise assured him a Soldier whilst the flower was in the bud: and whose timely years since, have witnessed that of his velour, which neither time nor years can deface. I pray GOD raise up many such minds, to make our Country of all Nations the most happy: and also that this work may stir up the hearts of all Noble men, Gentlemen, and all other her Majesties subjects that mind to profess Arms, that by the exercise of the same they may be the better instructed with greater skill, and so with their manly and valiant minds, to the defense of our most gracious sovereign Lady, Queen *Elizabeth*, and their native Country. And thus in all humility I cease, wishing your Lordship such fortunes and happiness, as doe ever attend so honorable and virtuous desserts.

Your Lordships devoted poor friend: Thomas Garrard.

Captain Robert Hitchcock, his commendations of this Book: who wished to the worthy Reader, great grace, good fortune, and everlasting felicity.

This Book (courteous Reader) treated of all kinds of trainings of Soldiers, marching, encamping, orders & discipline of war, with all the Offices belonging to a Camp Royall, and leaves four points of Martial exercises untouched in the highest degree of knowledge, and plainest discourse, wherein a number of rare and probable matters are set down, with great study, diligence, and experience: as well of foreign and familiar examples & proofs, drawn out from fatherly counsel and their grave admonition, as also enlarged by new policies and practices of the greatest Soldiers in Christendom, in these our present days, and compounded with the long experience, toiling after the Cannon-wheel, and sharp services, penury, hunger, cold lying on the ground, and a hundred sorrows, hazards, dangers, and hard adventures, the which he himself had sustained being the Author hereof. This Book shall shew and teach the order of the Field, the duty of Officers, the charge of Generals, the art of VVar, & the whole discipline belonging to the exercises of Arms, and marshalling of a Camp and Army, how great so ever: and to make manifest the orders, directions, dignities, and princely powers that foreign Kings this day had devised, ordained and set down, for the governing of their Camps, and leading of their people.

This Book also, is so necessary for this time, and so excellent a Piece of work, as cannot be spared, nor red too often, nor too much praised, and shall be such a mirror to look in, that every unlearned Soldier, beholding the same with eyes of judgment, shall at the first sight behold his own ignorance, and become a leader of the ignorant multitude, the which before did it perhaps but with brave words, and bare speeches, that never brings forth any good knowledge.

This Book shall not with senseless imitation lead men amuse, but with sweet persuasions, and probable matter, shall confute the errors of willfulness, and confirm the ancient and old rules for the substantial order and government of a Camp, and with deep advisement to discuss & decide all opinions of wars.

This Book does likewise plainly express the misery & hid cunning of fortification, and declare in ample and fine drawn plots. Goodly platforms, needful inventions, and noble works of great surety and majesty, worth the noting, and meet for men of VVar to have in everlasting memory.

And now, to tell you how this Book came to my hands, it is to be understood, that a Gentleman called *William Garrard*, serving the King of Spain fourteen years in his wars, drew and made this same Book, with great judgment & good leisure, and coming into England, in short time after sickened, and before his death, sent the said Book to Sir *Thomas Garrard* Knight, unto whom he was a very near kinsman. Sir *Thomas* having regard to the service of her Majesty and his Country, and seeing the time required the publishing of the same, conferred with me about the same: praying me, to correct the faults of the Book, the which I have done with good consideration. Confessing, though somewhat I have seen and red, beside my experience in the wars, that never to this day came such a Book into mine hands: for goodness, for plainness, for perfectness, & true demonstrations, hoping that no man of judgment, but will yield due commendations to the dead deviser of this large and worthy volume, and that the reading of the same shall so please, & content, all that shall behold it, that they shall give their common consent, that the Book is worthy the embracing to be red, to be known, and the directions therein to be followed. The work itself is sufficient to win favor, and persuade more good matter, then any Book that ever I saw touching the art of War, to the reach of mine understanding, as known Almighty GOD: who send you all happiness. 1590.

Always yours in most humble manner, Robert Hitchcock.

THE FIRST BOOK OF MILITARIE DIRECTIONS, in which is set out
how a good Soldier, Disinter, and Corporal, ought to behave themselves in wars:
Together with the Martial Laws of the field, and other necessaire Notes and
Offices,

And first what is to be required, and necessary to be observed by a private Soldier.

The platform of a Fortress, by how much more it is planted upon a sure foundation, by so much more it is participant of a firm and forcible perfection: which reason duly considered it ought to lead every man so to rule himself in all his affairs, as he may be both apt to receive, and able to perform all virtuous & valorous actions. Therefore he that desires to become a Soldier of assured good quality, to the intent he may be able to persevere in each enterprise, bear out every brunt stoutly, and serve sufficiently, he ought to have a strong body, sound, free from sickness, & of a good complexion: So shall he be able to resist the continual to*...le and travel, which of necessity he must daily take, as continual and extreme cold in the winter, immoderate heat in the Summer, in marching in the day, keeping sentinel in the night, and in his cold Cabin, in secret ambushes, and in Trenches, where per chance he shall stand a number of hours in the water and mere up to the knees: and besides upon Bulwarks, breaches in espials, in Sentinels, per dues, and such like, when occasion requires and necessity constrains: of all which exploits and discommodities he must perforce be partaker.

Wherefore that man which is not of such sufficiency in body (to the end h*...e spend not his time in vain) it is very requisite he resolute himself to exercise some other profession, for although some do hold that few men be strong by nature, but many by exercise and industry: yet that notwithstanding strength of body is first to be required, in respect that a Soldier must be as well acquainted, and as able to bear continual travel, as a Bird can endure to fly, yea and to put on a resolute mind to bear all the miseries and hardness of warlike affaires. A Soldier is generally to be chosen between 18 and 46 years.

Moreover I suppose it most necessary, that every man according to the nature of his body, and the inclined motion of his mind, make election of his Arms and weapons, as of pike, halberd, or piece: nevertheless respect ought to be had to the proportion of his person, and to take such Arms as does best agree with the same: to a tall man a Pike, to a stature a halberd, and to a little nimble person a Piece. But if he preferred his proper disposition before the quality of his person, it is very necessary he exercise that weapon he makes choice of, to the intent he may attain unto a most perfect practice of the same, for as no man at the first time when he takes any tool or instrument in his hand, grows immediately at that instant to be a perfect artificer: even so it is with a Soldier, $\langle \diamond \rangle$ experience had instructed him: touching which I mean to say somewhat.

He who seeks to attain and attribute to himself the honorable name of a Soldier, must first employ his time in practice of those Arms wherewith he means to serve, and so apply his time, that when any enterprise shall cast him forth to make proof thereof, he may be able to handle his Piece with due dexterity, and his pike with an assured $\langle \diamond \rangle$: since these be she weapons wherewith now *Mars* does most cō*... arm his warlike troupe, and tries each doubtful fight of bloody $\langle \diamond \rangle$ for in this our age experience & practice makes apparent that Archers amongst foreign Nations be never used, and the Halberd but either amongst few or few in number. The Archer serve to small purpose, but when he is

shadowed with some Trench or Bulwark free from Harquebuses or Musket shot: Or that lying a band of Harquebusiers, he does second them in any 〈◇〉 onset, and then a whole flight of 〈◇〉, so that they be light and able to fly above twelve score, will meru*...ilously gale any main battle of footmen or Squadron of Horsemen, The Halberd likewise does only serve in the sake of a Town, in a b*...rach, in a Sallie or Can*...isado, to enter a house, or in the throng of a stroked battle to execute slaughter. Wherefore touching these two weapons, unless necessity constraime, and that Harquebusiers be wanting, Archers may well be spared: and these great numbers of Halberdiers and Bill men, which are and have been in times past used in England, may well be left off, save a sew to guard emery Ensign, and to attend upon the Colonel, or 〈◇〉, which man Army will amount*...d a 〈◇〉 number to depress 〈◇〉 overcome and flying enemy.

Therefore a Soldier must either 〈◇〉 himself to bear a Piece or a Pyke: if he bear a Piece, then must he first learn to hold the same, to 〈◇〉 h*...s 〈◇◇〉 his two foremost fingers and his thumb, and to plant the great 〈◇〉 on his breast with a gallant Soldier like grace: and being ignorant, to the intent he may be more encouraged, let him 〈◇◇〉 first with the firing of 〈◇〉 in his pa*..., and so by degrees both to 〈◇〉 off, to bow and bear v*... his body, and so consequently to attain to the level and practice of an assured and serviceable shot, readily charge and with a 〈◇〉 couch discharge, making choose at the same instant of his mark with a quick and vigilant eye.

His Flask and Tutch box must keep his Powder, his purse and mouth his bullets: in skirmish his left hand must hold his match and Piece, and the right hand use the office of charging and discharging.

Being against the Enemy, why left with an 〈◇〉 course he*... does traverse his plain ground, or else takes advantage of his place and i*...luasion, as under the safeguard of a Trench, the back of a Ditch, old wall, tree, or such like: let him ever first load his Piece with Powder out of his Flask, then with his Bullet, & last with amuring, and tutch Powder, 〈◇〉 ever that the 〈◇〉 be el*...ane, the cover 〈◇〉, and the Tutch hole wide, or else wei 〈◇〉: so that still observing modest order t*... h*...s traverse, neither overflow, nor over speedy, to the 〈◇〉 he become not each man's mark through his stuggish*...es, nor run himself out of breath through his own 〈◇〉, for the most part 〈◇〉 his side towards his enemy: let him discharge going, but ever standing: so shall he the better 〈◇〉 the enemy's shot and choose his assured advantage.

A Soldier ought to be careful that his furniture be good, substantial, and 〈◇〉 from rain, the charge of his Flask just for his Piece, and the spring quick and sharp: The Pipe of his Tutch box somewhat wide, that the Powder may have free passage, which otherwise would choke up.

In time of marching and traveling by the way let him keep a paper in the pan and tutch hole, and in wet weather have a case for his Piece somewhat portable, or else of necessity he must keep the same from wet under his Arm-hole or Cassock, or by some other intention free from damage of the weather, and his match in his pocket, only that except which he burns: and that likewise so close in the hollow of his hand, or some artificial pipe of Pewter hanging at his girdle, as the coal by wet or water goes not out.

It is moreover requisite, that a Soldier keep his Cock with oil free in falling, and his Piece bright without rusting, neither must he want his necessary tools, as a Scourer, Tyrebale & worm, having each one a vice to turn into the end of the scouring stick, so that if through wet weather or any other Accident, his piece will not be discharged, the careful Soldier may with his Tyreball pull out his bullet, with the worm, the Paper and wet Powder, and with his Scourer make his Piece clean within: His Scourer must be trimmed on the end with a Linen cloth of a sufficient substance, therewith to make clean the cannon of his Piece within. The one end of his Scouring stick ought to have a round end of bone of just bigness with the mouth of his Piece, therewithal at his pleasure to ram in Powder & Paper, or instead of paper, such soft hair as they stuff Saddles withal, the danger whereof is not like: but this the Soldier must use when time permits. During the time of his service let him ever have diligent care to keep his Piece clean and bright within, and once a fortnight, or at the least once a month take out the Breech and thoroughly view and wash the Barrel within, to see whether it had any flaws, brakes, chambers, fretting, or ruptures, which would endanger the breaking thereof, especially if beforehand the end of his bare Scourer have given him any cause to suspect such faults, to the intent he may change the same for a new for fear of spoiling himself▪

He that loves the safety of his own person, and delights in the goodness and beauty of a Piece, let him always make choose of one that is double breeched, and if it be possible a Milan Piece, for they be of a cough and perfected temper, light, square, bigger of Breech, and very strong where the Powder does lay, and where the violent force of the fire do consist, and notwithstanding thin at the end.

Our English Pieces approach very near unto them in goodness and beauty (their heaviness only excepted) so that they be made of purpose, and not one of these common sale Pieces with round Barrels, whereunto a beaten Soldier will have great respect, and choose rather to pay double money for a good Piece, then to spare his Purse and endanger himself.

But returning to my matter, let a Soldier have hanging over at the strings of his Tutch box, or some other ready part of his garment, a couple of pruning primes at the least, that if by fortune the tutch hole of his Piece be stopped or furred up, he may therewith both make his pan clean, and yield a ready passage that the fire may have its course, by incorporating both the tutch Powder without, and the corn Powder within together. But a ready Soldier will always foresee that the tutch-hole be so wide, as the Powder without in the Pan may have free concourse to that within the Piece, thereby to hasten more speedy discharge, considering a Soldier cannot have leisure and commodity to prone his Piece at all times, but must of necessity use a great dexterity.

But since I am fallen into the speech of a quick charge, and nimble discharge, I will by the way declare the opinion of certain Nations therein.

Experience of late dais had taught us, that those Nations which follow the wars, intent every way how they may damage the enemy in all their enterprises, but especially in Skirmish, which for the most part consists in shot, and by such as can with the eye of his mind make an assured level, and with a nimble discharge, both choose out and kill his enemy.

And therefore those Soldiers which in our time have been for the most part levied in the low Countries, especially those of *Artoyes* and *Henault*, called by the general name of Walloons, have used to hang about their necks, upon a Baldrick or boarder, or at their girdles certain Pipes which they call Charges, of Copper and Tin made with covers, which they think in skirmish to be the most readiest way. But the Spaniard disposing that order, does altogether use his flask.

The French man, both charge and flask. But some of our English nation, their pocket, which in respect of the danger of the sparks of their Match, the uncertain charge, the expense and spoil of Powder, the discommodity of wet, I account more apt for the show of a triumph and wanton skirmish before Ladies and Gentlewomen, then fit for the field, in a day of service in the face of the Enemy: and in like sort the charge which either does shed and loose his Powder whilst a Soldier does traverse his ground, or else is so clattered and rammed together, that he shall be forced sometimes to fail of half his charge. Therefore I conclude with the Spaniard, that a good Flask is that which is most warlike and ready in service without the curious help of any extraordinary $\langle \diamond \rangle$.

One of the greatest helps consists in Powder & match: For a Soldier must ever buy his Powder sharp in *...ast, well incorporate with saltpeter, and not full of Coal dust. Let him accustom to dry his Powder if he can in the Sun, first sprinkled ever with *Agua vitae*, or strong *...aret Wine &c. Let him make his Tutch Powder, being finely $\langle \diamond \rangle$ and $\langle \diamond \rangle$, with quick pay, which is to be bought at the Powder makers or $\langle \diamond \rangle$, $\langle \diamond \rangle$: and let his match be so boiled in Ashes, Lye, and Powder, that it will both burn well, carry a long Coal, and that will not break off with the hard touch of your finger. The preparations wvyst at the first tutch give fire and procure a violent, speedy, and thundering discharge. Some use Brimstone (Sulphur) finely powdered in their tutch Powder, but that obtures and stops up your breech and tutch hole.

The Bullet of a Soldiers Piece must be of a just bigness with the mouth of the same, so that falling in smoothly, it may drive down, and close up the mouth of the Powder. Some contrary to the laws of the field use Chain shot, and quarter shot, which is good in the defense of a breach, to keep a Fortress, or upon up board: but being daily used, it will ga*...e a Piece within, and put it in hazard to break, especially in a long skirmish when the Barrel is hot.

Note that after his Piece is very heat, let the Soldier if he can, give somewhat a less charge for fear of bursting his Piece, unless he have good trial thereof. If the stock of his Piece be crooked, he ought to place the end just before above his left Pappe: if long and straight, as the Spaniards use them, then upon the point of his right shoulder, using a stately upright pace in discharge.

It is not in vain to advertise him, that in skirmish he must hold his Piece between his Thumb and the ends of his Fingers, which I account assure mean, between griping of the Barrel, and laying the same only upon his foremost Finger and Thumb, for the one is over dangerous, and the other altogether unsteady.

I judge it likewise most convenient for him, to take hold of his Piece with his left hand in that part of the wood (wherein the Barrel lies) there as the Piece is of most equal balance. Although some accustom themselves to hold it just under the Cock, by reason whereof he shall be enforced to change his hand if

he charge out of a Flask, into the mid of the Piece, to bring down the mouth to his Flask, which is a great delay and hindrance in skirmish. So to conclude, he that means to be accompted a forward and perfect good *...hat, by continual exercise must be so ready, that in all particular points touching his Piece, Powder, Match, Bullets, and the use of them, that he neither be to seek, nor grow amazed in the furious rage of *Bellmas* fiery skirmishes, her sudden surprises, and bloody slaughter of dangerous assaults of cruel battles.

The Musket is to be used in all respects like unto the Harquebuses, saw that in respect he carries a double Bullet, & is much weightier. He used a staff breast high, in the one end a Pyke to pitch in the ground, and in the other an Iron fork to rest his Piece upon, and a hole a little beneath the same in the staff: whereunto he does add a string, which tied & wrapped about his wrist, yields him commodity to trail his Fork or Staff after him whilst he in skirmish does charge his Musket a fresh with Powder and Bullet.

Now to speak somewhat of a Pike men charge, a few words shall suffice, because I will not be over t*...dyous. Let him learn to toss his Pyke, *...ouch and cross the same, to receive the violent charge of Horsemen, to front the su*...us shock of Footmen, and be able to furnish out his right both a far off and near hand: which notes with the like will be sufficient, by reason that he is for the most part put to stand in a main and square battle. Both the Harquebusier and $\langle \diamond \rangle$ must wear a short Rapier and a small Poniard: For if in the midst of Encounters and Skirmishes, they be driven to use them, their length is an occasion they cannot be drawn, unless he abandon his Piece or Pike, whereby he shall either loose his Pike, or want his Rapier, which at the Se*...a and Close is very necessary both for Defense and Offence: contrary to the careless custom of some, whom I have seen come into the Field without Rapier or Dagger, which was an assured argument, that their heels should be their Target, and their shameful st*...ght their safety, when their Powder was spent.

Now as these careless persons far miss the mark with over great security, so some bring in a custom of too much curiosity in arming Harquebusiers, for besides a Piece, flask, Tutch box, Rapier and Dagger: they load them with a heavy Shirt of Mail, and a Burgonet: so that by that time they have marched in the heat of the Sommer or deep of the Winter ten or twelve English miles (16-20 km), they are more apt to rest, than ready to fight, whereby it comes to pass that either the enterprise they go about, which requires celerity, shall become frustrate by reason of the stay they make in refreshing themselves, or else they are in danger to be repulsed for want of lustiness, breath, and agility.

Wherefore in mine opinion it is not necessary, that this extraordinary arming of Shot should be used, but in surprises of Towns, Escalades, and assaults of breaches, to defend the Soldiers heads from stones, and such stuff as they besieged have prepared to drive them from their enterprise: Or else in some special set battle against the cut and thrust of Weapons, which exploits, for that they be not so ordinary as is the Skirmish, so are these arms nothing so necessary, but rather a burthen more beautiful than beneficial, and of greater charge then accommodative, specially a shirt of Male, which is very dangerous for shot, if a number of those small Pieces should be driven into a man's body by a bullet.

The furniture due to a pikeman besides his pike, rapier and dagger, consisting of a common Corselet, having a Collar, Cuirass, Tasses, back part, Poldrowes, Wambrases, and Burgonets for the head, for

that they be sufficiently known, because I will not be over prolix upon every particular point, I will only say thus much more touching the pikeman, that he ought to have his Pike at the point and midst trimmed with handsome tassels, and a handle, not so much for ornament as to defend the Soldiers body from water, which in rain does run down along the wood.

Every Soldier ought to carry his Harquebus, Pike or Halberd, upon that Shoulder and side, which is outward in rank, for that side which is discovered inward is more defended by the general order that is kept, then any of the other. Which order of carrying Arms, is not only ready and commodious to use at all occasions, but also does make a gallant shew, and a general form of good proportion, and true prospect: a thing most necessary for a man of valor to use in all his doings.

He ought likewise ever to have good regard to wear his weapon of like length the other Soldiers use, which in marching does make the ranks to be of one just line, and in shew of a seemly and straight proportion, causing the whole band to carry a brave and singular grace.

A Soldier ought ever to retain and keep his Arms in safety and forth coming, for he is more to be detested then a Coward, that will lose or play away any part thereof, or refuse it for his ease, or to avoid pains: wherefore such a one is to be dismissed with punishment, or made some abject Pioneer. Therefore during his service and after his return home, let him still be wedded to his weapons and armor, that when he is called upon again to serve his Prince, he be not enforced to furnish himself again with new Arms, sometimes old, of little value, and less goodness: as some Soldiers nowadays to their great discommendation do use. A custom altogether different from the true exercise of Arms, and varying from the rule of other warlike Nations, which make true profession of Arms: amongst the which the Spaniards and Swiss at this day are to be commended, the one for observing an apt, sumptuous, and warlike choice therein, and the other for that they bear all sorts of Arms with great advantage, both in length & strength, the which unto them becomes very familiar through the ability of body they possess.

Those Soldiers which cannot endure the toile and travel to bear Arms of defense, namely the Pikeman and Halberdier are made subject to receive both blows and death by the hands of their Enemies, or through their disadvantage to take a shameful flight, or at the first encounter to remain their prisoners. Therefore it is very necessary for a Soldier to take pains in daily practice, and to acquaint himself thoroughly in the exercise and carriage of Arms, whereof he ought to use practice, specially of those that be offensive, and in those which ordinarily we are accustomed to carry, as the Rapier, and Dagger, Pyke, and Halberd, with such like, without making open and apparent profession of the practice thereof, but secret and several from the wide sight of the world, that afterwards he may put the same in practice to his greater advantage and commendation.

Finally the Halberdier, who is armed either with Brigandine or Corselet, ought of duty to attend with his Halberd when his turn comes about his ensign, in marching, & set Squares, in the Captains Lodging and Tent for his guard, and at the entrance of a house &c. to be the foremost person to force the passage.

But in a day of battle the old Romaine Shield and a short sharp pointed sword, to execute in a throng of men, exceeds the Halberd and brown Bill.

Besides the pikeman which is armed all over with a Corselet, and is to perform his duty in a main Square, stand o*... Battle, to receive the shock of horse men, or charge of the enemy's infantry.

There be yet another sort of light armed Pikes, which only have the forepart of a Corselet and a Headpiece, as is the Aleman (German) Rivet, or a good light Jack, or plate Coat: these sometimes may be seen amongst the forlorn hoop of Harquebusiers, to defend them from the invasions of Horsemen.

But touching shot, I would wish our Nation, being men of strong constitution of body, to bear a Piece between the boar of a Caliver and a Musket, the which with small use they would be able to wield very well at the arms end, which would carry a great advantage in skirmish: the which like unto the Harquebus, they might (as I said before) exercise, and with a gallant and assured raising up the crooked end of the stock to his breast, having beforehand fitted the Coal of his match to give quick & just fire, whereof ever he must take y^e certain measure, must then discharge amidst his modest traverse, to his greatest advantage, and to damage his enemies: which done, he must first fold up again the *...lne match in a ready and convenient sort between his fingers, having both the ends of his match light at once, that whilst the one is spent, and in kindling again, the other may serve his turn.

Besides these foresaid weapons I would not think it inconvenient, to have in a band certain Targets of proof to march in your front, which were very necessary to defend a rank of men in a straight lane, passage, breach, or other place from the enemys shot, they all closely and in a low order marching under the favor and shade of them: as in skirmish I saw put in practice, when *Cassimire* did march with the States Army under Lojuaine* 1578.

The Captain is to set down by the Generals appointment, the sum of all their pays, and the difference therein, according to every man's weapon and quality. But to speak of other directions, and Military observations.

A Footman that is a Soldier, ought above all things to be obedient to his Captain, and Officers, and never abandon his Ensign, nor be absent from his company without leave or special let. In his march he ought to be modest, ready in his rank, observe a long distance in his *Lavmbande*, and keep an equal stay in his *Alta*.

If words of advertisement do pass over from rank to rank along the marching band, let him deliver those words plainly and with diligence, which the Captain gives over to be pronounced from mouth to mouth, as to *Passe Parole* appertains.

If the enemy cause sudden Arm, let his *Bale en *...ovche*, and his match in the Cock shew his ready good will either to receive repulse, or give charge.

If either for pleasure in a Muster, or in any other shew in sport or earnest, his company be commanded to discharge certain volleys of shot, or a *Salva*, he must either hold his Piece sidelong the ranks, whilst he does prepare the same, or with the end higher than their heads, and discharge over the tops of the foremost ranks, for fear of hurting his companions: which rule they ought to observe, and thereunto be constrained, upon pain of severe punishment.

Organisation at nighttime, patrols

If any enterprise be made in the night, let him not only keep his match close from open shew, or falling sparks, but be vigilant and keep silence, to the intent that through his negligence and noise their actions be not discovered.

If he keep *Sentinel*, and have the watch word, let him give *...are diligently to all rumors, noises, and view warily all suspected places, to the intent if he hear any trampling, neighing of Horses, or approaching enemy (which he may the more easily hear by making a hole in the ground, and laying his care to the same) or that he does see the twinkling light of matches or perceive any other presumption of the enemy, he may either by discharging his Piece, and crying *S. George, Army, Army*, give warning to the next Corps of guard, that the enemy does approach, or else if his sudden invasion require not present advertisement, he may defer the report thereof until the coming of the next Round, unto whom he must from point to point declare what he had seen and heard.

During the time of his *Sentinel*, he ought to keep himself very close, wakeful, secrete, and without noise or rumor, his match close and sure from seeing, and his Piece ready charged, laden with her Bullet, and proind with tutch Powder.

If the Round or any other Officer come to search the watch & *Sentinals*, when he does first hear or see them approach, let him so soon as he does perceive them, demand with a lowd voice, *Qui vasa?* Who goes there? to which their answer is made, Friends, and that they draw nearer, then let him call to them and command that all the whole troupe, but only one with the watchword, to make present stay, until the word be given. And if at the same instant another Round should come another way, let him cause the one of them to paws and abide still, until he have received the word of the other, that thereby he may avoyd the inuironing snares of forrayne or priuie enemys, which might by that means surprise him.

Therefore in this respect let him take great care, especially before a Town besieged, or about the circuit of a Camp, and that he always remember to receive him that gives the word at the end of his Piece or Pike, and out of danger, having his match ready in his Cock, ready to give fire, thereby to reward him with a Bullet as an enemy, if he give a wrong word, or entertain him as a friend if he give the right: for under color of giving the word, many *Sentinals* have lost their lives, and sudden surprises and *Canvisados* have been given.

If in the night Army be given in the Camp, he must make repair immediatly with his Piece and Furniture so his Ensign, where he shall be employed as occasion does offer.

That he may be the more ready at any sudden Army, lying in a Town in Garrison, and being furrierd and lodged in a house, he ought to have all the night burning in his Chamber by him a Candle or Lampe, or at the least his fire so well raked up as he may light a Candle at the Coals with a match of Brimstone, or otherwise: that thereby he may the more speedily not only find his Arms (which of purpose he ought to lay readily in an ordinary place) but also be better able to prepare himself, and kindle his match with all speede.

Note that a Soldier in garrison being furred in a house, is allowed the best bed and chamber sue one, faire sheets, board clothes, plates, napkins, towels, dressing of his mate, service at the Table, oil, vinegar, salt, mustard, candle light, fire, &c.

Stay in camp

Whilst a Soldier is in the Camp, he ought never to lye out of his clothes, his Piece ready charged must lay by his side, his furniture at his girdle, which is his Flask, Match & Tutch box, his Rapier very ready, and his Poniard likewise at his Girdle, which if they should be so monstrous Daggers, or such a Cutlers shop as our English Fusers are accustomed to wear, they would be both cumbrous in carriage, and troublesome to his companions, and to himself, especially when they lie in their Cabins.

A Soldier in Camp must make choice of two, or three, or more *Camerades*, such as for experience, fidelity, and conditions, do best agree with his nature, that be tried Soldiers and trusty friends, to the intent that like loving brethren, they may support one another in all adverse fortune, & supply each other's wants. As for example, having marched all day, and coming at night to the place where they must encamp, one of them chooses out the driest and warmest plot of ground he can get in the quarter, which is appointed to his band for lodging place, does keep all their Cloaks, Arms and Baggage, whilst another makes provision with one of their boys, in some adjoining Village (if time and safety from the Enemy does permit) for long straw, both to cover their Cabin, and make their bed of: during the time that another with a little Hatchet, which with a Lather Bottle for drink, a little Kettle to set meat in, and a bag of Salt, which are to be borne of the Boys amongst other Baggage, and are most necessary things for encamping, does cut down forked Bowes and long Poles to frame and rear up their Cabin withal, and provide timber or firewood, if it be in Winter, or when need requires, whilst another does visit *Vivandiers* and Uictualers (if any follow the Camp) for bread, drink, and other eats, if otherwise they be not provided by forage or Picoree, and makes a hole in the earth, wherein having made a fire, stroked two forked stakes at either side, and hanged his Kettle to seat upon a cudgel of wood upon the same or that for roast meat he makes a spit, wooden Gawberds, &c. And whilst thus everyone is occupied about their necessary occasions at one instant, they may in due time make provision for all their wants, and by means of this league of amity amongst them, enjoy a sufficient time to rest their wearied bodies, which otherwise would be hard to be done.

Therefore I judge it very requisite, that the whole number under the charge of a Designer or chief of a chamber, should link themselves together in perfect friendship, and as well in skirmish and fight aide one another, as in all other actions, by which invincible knot they should receive wonderful commodity.

It importees much that a Soldier should be tractable, for a man cannot imagine a thing either more ingenuous or better, then due and convenient civility. Therefore let him accustom himself rather to be of a Saturnine and severe condition then a common scoffer, and an ordinary make sport, that he may continue in friendship with his companions, and continually remain in their amity.

Moreover, he is much to be commended, which aptly with facility and great dexterity can be conversant with every one: wherein if a man do not with great judgment very circumspectly govern himself, he

shall for the most part incur the evil will of those in whose company he remains. The which dealing is of great importance, as well for the interest of his life, and proper honor and credit, by which means the one and the other does hang in Balance, as also for that he cannot, being drawn away with debates, apply himself diligently to follow the wars and service of his Captain: the which ought to be his chiefest object and end. For discord amongst men of this Honorable profession, does hasten, and occasion very much the destruction of their well doing, and altogether hinder whatsoever they take in hand, by reason of the suspicions, discords, despite, and other respects, which of necessity are commonly accustomed to grow and ensue.

Besides, he must be so moderate in spending his wages, that *...e be not constrained before the midst of his pay, either to follow the spoil, or borrow of others: whereof springe a naughty reputation and a great discredit: yet notwithstanding he must not suffer himself to be noted for a covetous person, or as some say, the enemy of himself: that is, by sparing niggardly, to find a great want & extremity in necessary things appertaining to his apparel and victuals, whose expenses ought chiefly to be in gallant Armor and Furniture.

Note that the pay and wages which he receives of his Captain and Treasurer, must not be taken or thought to serve or supply for any other use, but to sustain life with victuals, keep him appareled, and maintain his Arms. Therefore ought it to be governed discreetly and orderly at all times, in what place so ever he shall remain, either in the Camp, civil Citys, or in his proper house, as well to keep himself in health, as chiefly to make apparent to his Captain the noble motion of his mind: So that pricked forward by this spur of honor, and not for any other extraordinary and base occasion, a good Soldier is continually constrained to win credit, despising all other dealing which arises for hope of commodity and greedy gain, the way to make a man esteemed to carry a base mind, and almost not disagreeing from brute beasts without reason. For these private Soldiers which seek by such means as be extraordinary, to advance themselves above their proper pay, without doubt give an evil presage of themselves, and so evil, that it should be better for them to apply their time in some other sort, as about merchandise and other occupations, rather than follow the honorable exercise of Arms, which is altogether grounded upon a noble mind, valiant courage, and extreme travel of body.

He must dispose himself to be very diligent in what exercise or enterprise so ever he shall be put unto, as to make *Sentinel*: wherein it is convenient, as I have touched before, that he be very vigilant when it is his lot to be commanded thereunto, that in doing the contrary, there succeed not a most rigorous chastisement by leaving his body dead behind him, as it may very well fall out, and to whom it may be said, I left him as I found him, since sleep is the image of death.

A good Soldier ought continually to accompany the Ensign, and have special regard, that the same fall not in danger of surprising by the enemy, and that he endeavor himself by all means without any respect of danger to preserve and recover the same: for the loose thereof is a perpetual shame to the whole band. And therefore he ought at no time to abandon the same for any occasion, but lodge himself so near it as he can, to the intent that amongst y^e rest, if it be possible, he may be one of the first at all rumors of Arms, and sudden alarms, as well by day as night. And being armed with the weapon he carries, having conducted his ensign to the place appointed, by the head officers, he may in the sight of his captain

(shewing a moderate forwardness and desire) breed an opinion of his courage and valor: so that when occasion does offer, his captain amongst the rest may make special choice of him.

He must for no occasion absent himself, or go to any far distant place about any enterprise or booty of picoree, without the express license of his captain: for he that is once become a soldier is now no more his own man, but his under whose government he is paid: who desiring to serve his turn when occasions be ministered in time of wars, not having his valiant and best soldiers present and ready about him, shall not only be made frustrate of that he would perform, but sometimes also suffer and sustain damage, and only in respect of those which be absent abroad at their own pleasure, contrary to the consent and knowledge of the captain.

He ought sufficiently to eat, rest, and sleep, whilst time does permit, to the end he be not called for unprovided, and that he may the more readily perform all enterprises needful, without any discommodity or want of ability, which commonly do fall out unlooked for, and upon the sudden, for in ordinary and accustomed enterprises, it is an easy thing to find every soldier provided, but in sudden surprises not. Besides, I think it appertains and is proper to a good soldier, to follow the wars so long as he possibly can, for the increase of his experience. But being constrained to return into his country, or into any city, fortress or other place of defense, by reason of some truce, seconded by peace, or through any other accident, which does constrain him to abandon the wars: then it is necessary he fall to exercise that art, wherein he chiefly had been brought up, either in merchandise, handicraft, or husbandry, or else whatsoever, thereby to supply his necessities, to exercise his body and to live honestly: and by that means flee idleness, a thing most incident to youth: who being altogether ignorant in treading the steppes of a stayed life (through the small experience he had of the world, which by tract of time is obtained, and by long practice, especially in the exercise of Arms) persuades himself he shall win credit and commodity through the means of insolent actions, which altogether ought to be abhorred: through rash and prodigal bravery, which oftentimes torments innocent families and poor parents: and through gallant garments and sumptuous attire, whereby they grow bankrupt: so that they are brought in time (being entangled in those sweet traps sauest with sharp showers) to run headlong into a thousand & most miserable ruins. Therefore good soldiers ought specially to endeavor themselves by some commendable industry, to gain the good grace of valorous and valiant Captains, and mighty Princes, the true possessors and fathers of War, through whose authority and commendation they may be preferred: for the faith and assured credit of all warlike and worthy Soldiers does depend upon men of valor, and not of the weak authority, small valor, and great abuse of the ignorant & common people, called the beast with many heads. Therefore let them ever observe the honor of the good and virtuous: for since that in time of wars every Soldier of good conditions does sharpen his wit, & willingly adventure his life, not respecting toils or travel, expenses or danger, but does employ his industry to prefer his princes profit, by great reason in time of peace he ought to be advanced and maintained by them: and much the more for himself, is to use all his endeavor to compass his own commodity, and thereby make manifest his proper virtue, the which does not consist in outward appearance of valor and discretion: but in the true action thereof, agreeable to his honorable profession.

Soldier's dress

A Soldier must apparel himself in the wars with cloth of fresh color, profitable and commodious: amongst the rest, red, red-purple, tan, and scarlet makes a gallant shew in the field, which he must wear to honor the Military profession, and for his most fit and apt wearing, and not to hinder the disposition of his members, as does our great bum basted and bolstered hose, which not many years since had been used: but in steed of them a strait Brabantio and gaskin is to be we*...ne, together with a close Cassock, which may shield both his 〈◇〉, tutch box, his match and Piece from rain if need be, whereby he may be ready to execute any enterprise he is commanded to perform, and that of necessity he ought to do: and so arm himself in other respects, that he may readily do any service he is assigned unto.

He must be willing to put in proof all things commanded, without making reply, or denying any one thing, or deferring *... matter from one time to another, either for fear of spoiling or spotting his apparel in foul way, or foul weather, or y^{et} he shall not be able to annoy commodious lodging, store of victuals, & such other respects, not to be esteemed of, but worthy great reprehension. Therefore it is requisite he practice himself first of all to be a perfect private Soldier, before he be drawn to the desire of bearing office, which were to set the cart before the horses, and work by contraries: For first we must learn to guide, and then is it lawful to govern. But it is no new thing, nor to be marveled at, that some men are accustomed to obtain charges by unlawful and indirect means, will I not say, that they use them accordingly. Therefore to merit a charge, it is always far more excellent and more convenient to win them by dessert, then to enter there into by intrusion: for those that do not beg them do feel in themselves their proper sufficiency: where contrariwise they are a heavy burthen to those that know them not, although with great instance they have procured & sought for them. Which want and unwary dealing in this our age, peradventure proceeds of the small need the world seems to have of good Soldiers at this day, and of the little experience most men in our time have of the art of VVar, or at least wise our superiors are blinded with the sweet baits of covetousness, chief cause of such elections. Yet this notwithstanding we ought to retain with al reverence, the honor & credit due to an expert and good Soldier, who with diligence being sought for & selected, as near as is possible, ought to have the most chose charges, and expeditions given to their government. To the end those affaires may fall out happily, to the honor of their nation & profit of their Prince, whilst he does follow the wars, or is in Camp: let him carry as little baggage with him as is possible, that he may be the more nimble and light of body, speedy in his journey or marching, and the more apt for all enterprises.

During the wars (or else not) he ought to wear in some convenient place of his garments, that is most apparent to the view of y^e band, a token, red cross, or scarf, whereby in skirmishes and other attempts he is to be known of what part he is. The Imperials use a red scarf, Englishmen saint *Georges* cross, the French the white cross, 〈◇〉. or such a sign as the General of the field shall make choice of, which he ought to do willingly, thereby to remove suspicion out of the mind of his Captains and Chieftains, that they need not to stand in doubt of him: and for divers other worthy respects, since that by these and like manifest means, the Soldier shows inward faith & loyalty to the officers and Captains which govern. But if otherwise they carry the said token and mark loose at their neck, breast, Arms, or any other place, it gives matter and occasion of doubt touching their sodalities: specially being but newly

entertained, since that not being made fast, they may easily cast away or hide the same in time of peril or doubtful fight: which suspicion ought diligently to be removed by him which carried an entire desire and full intent to deal truly & loyally.

How Soldier shall behave

He ought likewise to beware, under pain of great punishment, for running from one Camp to another, for whatsoever occasion shall urge him to it, but is bound to serve that party with which he does first place himself, even until the end of the wars.

I have seen it likewise not lawful, that a captain should receive into his service a Soldier that is departed from another captain of the same faction, and this was observed, to the end that Soldiers should be kept obedient and steadfast under their Ensign, where first they have placed themselves. Provided always, that their Captains treat them honestly and well, which is to be decided by the Marshall of the field. Nevertheless, so often as a Soldier is forced of necessity to leave the wars, he ought not to depart out of his service, but by the special license of his captain, accompanyd with an authentic passport of his good service, so shall he shun many confusions which are great occasions of scandals & infinite troubles, by means whereof he may freely make relation of the good service he had done, and boldly shew himself before any man's face.

He ought to take special care, that he be not the beginner and occasion of any discords and mutinies, neither consent thereunto, whatsoever reason should lead him thereunto, since that such perverse proceeding does not agree with the worthy, noble, and famous art of war, which is a dangerous discredit to such malefactors, and for the most part without any recovery does procure the general ruin of many valiant Captains & mighty Armies. And therefore ruffians and common hackers that live idle in the streets at home, and follow the wars only for spoil, are most unfit to make Soldiers, for experience makes manifest, that they are the only cause of mutinies, so that one such is able to corrupt and disorder a whole band. Wherefore a good Soldier ought rather to apply himself to suffer things impossible, then commit so great an error, for by the one great honor and praise shall redound unto him, and by the other vile act, he shall gain manifest blame and assured death: for such notable errors, without any remission, or any pity (as in part I have before touched, and her Easter in the marshal Lawes shall set down) are severely to be chastised.

When the company does disband, and every Soldier is to go to his lodging or cabin, it is very requisite he stay until such time as he see the Ensign laps up and lodged, to the intent, if he be of the guard about the same, that night he may attend to do his duty, otherwise he may lawfully depart, & thereby shun the shameful name of a stubborn, licentious & disobedient person.

He must learn to understand the assured sound of the drum, thereby to know always whereunto he is appointed, and what thing is to be done and obeyed, which of duty is accustomed to be done, since that with this instrument Soldiers are given to understand, during the wars, what things be necessary to be executed. One thing besides is most necessary for a Soldier, which is, that he learn perfectly to swim, both for that waters cannot always be passed with wading, neither at all times boats & bridges can be conveyed with the Camp, by reason of naughty passages, as also in divers enterprises a man is both more

safe and more bold, knowing what he can do: whereof young *Shelley* made a most famous proof, who at y^e victualing of *Middleborow*, when their nanny was assaulted by the Flushingers, having all his company slain, swam ashore with his Arms, being the last man left alive a shipboard: and as the Spaniards at the passage of the arm of the sea, when they went to besiege Siricke seas. Besides the notable attempt made at the great river of *Alba* in *Saxony*, the year 1547. Where the Imperialists had so famous and glorious a victory.

Now therefore let no man persuade himself, that the several and particular experience which belongs to a perfect good Soldier, can be perfectly and duelly obtained by any other way, but by a continual delight, exercise, and observation: for no man does bring any work to perfection, whereof he had not the art: every art does spring of experience and knowledge, and knowledge does arise by means of study and continual practice. Military profession being then more perfect and above all other arts, consequently it is necessary we use in the same greater study, and more continual exercise then is to be used in any other art: for so much as it is a most ancient and prudent sentence: All arts do consist in exercise: and therefore continually at idle times it is very fit and necessary for a Soldier, to practice and exercise himself amongst his companions in the Camp, in running, leaping, throwing the barre, or such like, to make him active, and to avoid such idle pastimes as Soldiers commonly nowadays use, contrary to all good order.

Besides which, as I have partly touched before, every private Soldier ought not only to be well able to use the weapon he served withal, but also suddenly to understand all commandments of his governors, whether it be by voice or sound of drum or otherwise, and to know how to maintain himself in order without breaking array, not only marching, but also turning in a troupe or retiring. For that Soldier which knows his duty how to behave himself in the Camp, in watch, scout, &c. and likewise in marching, turning, retiring, and fighting or skirmishing to observe the order prescribed by his captain, may be called a trained and old Soldier: whereof if he be ignorant, although he have been twenty years in the wars, he is not to be esteemed a Soldier. But in these exercises the sergeants and officers are daily & duly to instruct generally and privately each Soldier, which officers ought of necessity to have knowledge in reading, that both what is written before, and shall be written after in this Book, specially touching the marshal laws of the field, they may ever read as a lecture to their Soldiers, being in *corps de gard*, or at other *...it and convenient times. For these be things so necessary to be known and observed, that it does both import very much that each Soldier should have them by heart, & 〈◇〉 were possible, sowed upon their garments to be a perpetual glass to look into, whereby they might guide all their actions, that thereby they might see what they ought to shun for fear of punishment, and what to embrace to increase credit.

To knit up this our first discourse, he that finds himself sufficient and well inclined to exercise this most excellent profession, ought with all modest humility, & good intention, frame himself to a perfect obedience, as well to observe order, a thing so convent and necessary in this exercise, as also to execute that which shall be commanded him by his captain.

Before a Soldier bind himself to serve in a band, he ought advisedly to consider, and expressly to persuade himself, y^{et} under an expert, valorous, and worthy captain, seldom or never our travel in well

doing is forgotten or lost: when as the contrary does chance under those that be vain, vicious, and of small experience, who through want of perfection and practice, dee not know the merit of the valiant and valorous acts of a good soldier: so that consequently they neglect all toile & travel done in any honorable enterprise. Therefore it behaves a Soldier to make a good choose at the first, for after whatsoever he be, he must still obey him: and likewise always have respect, and carry a reverence to the justice of martial law, and the ministers of the same, though they be of base condition, since both by the law of nature and nations, they ought to be obeyed and observed, and particularly known, and had in memory of every private Soldier: for thereby both horsemen and footmen are kept in perfect order.

But above all things a Soldier ought not to forget his duty and devotion toward the goodness of our Lord God, and towards the holy catholic Church and our sacred Christian religion, by which the true gift of virtue, valor and fortitude, and all good things besides, we most certainly receive, and are assured to attain whilst our determinations be lawful and honest. And for that a Soldier being subject to a thousand daily dangers, it behooves him continually to live as he dare die, and often times to reconcile himself to God by confession, penance and satisfaction, and receive the benefit of the other heavenly and most blessed sacrament.

I have been somewhat more copious in this first discourse touching a Soldier, then perchance I mean to be in any of the rest, by reason this is the first step and degree a man ought to set his feet upon, before he mount the throne of perfect government in martial affaires: for if a Soldier can obtain tried experience in this first point, he may with more ease ascend the other, since this is only the ground-work of all the rest.

The office which appertains to a corporal, *cape de squadron*, *disnier*, or chief of chamber.

It is not to be doubted, but that al notable errors depend only of idleness, and that all worthy and commendable acts spring of vigilant wariness: Therefore a corporal, *cape de squadre*, *disnier*, or *chiefe of chamber*, or how you list to term them, ought to be no less prudent and careful over the government of his people, then a father in ruling of his family, and as every parent does pass in age his children, even so a corporal should be such, that he may exceed any Soldier, is not by experience and years, at leastwise with diligence and sharpness of wit. Through which endeavor and exercise, joined with a fervent desire and delight, to attain to the perfect tip of this honorable profession, he shall every day become more capable, and of greater experience: wherefore I would as near as is possible, not only have him expressly acquainted with the advertisements and martial laws following, but also ind*...ed with the best of these conditions which I have set out in my former discourse of a private Soldier, since yet so mount up to this second degree, it is very necessary & requisite, that he have made long abode in the practice and experience in y^e first step of service appertaining to a private Soldier. The captain must select & choose sure of the most skillful Soldiers, which be honest, loyal, and perfect catholic Christians, out of every hundred in his hand; whereof two are to have charge of the shot, the other two of the pikes, every one guiding 24. a Piece, the which ought all of them to be lodged together, and the corporal himself in the midst of his charge, whereby when any secret service is to be done, they may call and assemble by the appointment of the superior officers, their whole squadron, or what less number else, without the sound of any drum.

Now then a corporal with his squadron of 25, or more, according to the discretion of the captain, lodging together with his company, must provide generally for all their reasonable wants of wages, match, powder, and other munition, and must instruct them how to handle their weapons. He must likewise

remember perfectly how everyone is armed and furnished when he received them in charge, and to see that no part thereof be spoiled but preserved neat and trimmed: and above all things to look well to the behavior of his company, not suffering them to use unlawful and prohibited gaming, neither to give themselves to drinking and surfeiting, but to spare of their pay to furnish themselves bravely and surely against the enemy, wherein he ought to use his chief endeavor. And if it happen that any fault is committed, his part is not violently to punish the Soldier himself, as hereafter is touched: but to make it known to his captain, who must not neither, as some rashly do, revenge himself, but communicate the same with the Marshall or his provost, who only have under the general authority to punish: and this due course of justice shall be more terrible to the Soldier, and breed less cull will in them to y^e captain and officers: generally in these respects, the corporal must touching the foresaid causes or such like, or if any Soldier be sick, hurt or absent, by way of imprisonment or death, immediately make report thereof, finding anything worthy relation, and spare no man, but deliver over the truth to the sergeant, the sergeant from him, or together with the corporal to the lieutenant, & he or they all jointly to the captain, who is to take order in the cause. Thus shall dignity of officers be maintained, and officers and faults redressed, to the great example of the evil, and comfort of the good. But somewhat more amply to set down the foresaid respects together with certain other advertisements. A corporal must always foresee and examine, that the Soldiers of his squadron keep their Arms in order, clean and entire: and the Harquebusiers stored with match, bullets, and powder, and such like necessaries: a thing worthy to be noted and observed in this profession: the which makes show that the same is of a good Soldier not only used in time of war, but in all other times and places, being a known difference between the legitimate, and lewd professors of Arms. He ought of necessity still to instruct & exhort them, y^e they live together friendly, without discord: that they be modest and sparing in their victuals, profitable in their apparel, and yet generally they do shun swearing, and blaspheming upon grievous punishment, by which act of blaspheming and swearing by the holy name of the sacred Trinity, they commit greater villainy & offence before God, then if before the world they did commit most wicked acts, or infinite errors. Likewise let him prohibit al unlawful games, for the performance whereof he ought to proceed with as great dexterity and curtesy as he can, that always in matters of importance, he may have that due obedience which is required, & not through cruelty gain the hate and evil will of those persons, which in many other things beside are to obey him: for to chastise them, lies neither in his power, neither in the arbitration of other officers, although they be of degrees higher then he, but does justly appertain to y^e office of the Master of the Camp, and marshal of y^e field. The which point is to be noted and observed, to y^e discredit of some captains, which at this day delight to imbrue their murdering hands in the blood of Soldiers, and men perchance of honest behavior, being moved thereunto through some hatred, toy, or beastly passion.

Therefore he must always be mindful to observe this honorable rule of diverse good and discreet officers, who sometimes do oversee and wink at light faults, and proceed with a certain modesty and lenity, although in matters of greater insolence, with severity.

Notwithstanding these & such like authorities, the corporal ought to be no less obedient to every least point of the marshal laws: and in rank and array, or in other places where those of greater government

be, he must perform & observe the part and duty of a private Soldier, and retain like order and obedience: for where our betters be, the less g*...e place.

But when alone with his squadron he is conducted to y^e place where he is to make watch and ward: then must he take upon him his office, and make provision of wood or coals, that he may always have fire burning in his *corps* of *Gard*, as well in the day as in the night, and as well in the summer as in the winter: without which he ought never to keep watch, because it is a most necessary munition for the Harquebusiers, to light their match withal, *... for other needful respects. Likewise he must provide for oil, for candles for the night time, for lanterns and such like at the sergeant mayors hands, or of some others, who have charge to provide for those things, & are accustomed to distribute the same. If he keep his *corps de Gard* in an open and plain place or otherwise: he must conform the company of his squadron, according to the order appointed by his betters: and with the most speedy & artificial manner that he can, must arm and fortify with ditches, trenches, and *Sentinel*s, the place where he must make his abode with this his small band and troop of Soldiers, the better to resist y^e enemies fury, or any surprise he might assault him withal, considering that sometimes, yea and that very often, being set upon, the *Sentinel*s and *corps de garde* be repulsed and have their throats cut, to the great disturbance & universal damage of the whole Camp. He must ordain his watch in such a place, that in the same at all times he may remain wary and vigilant, placing himself in the most high and eminent seat of all the *corps de Gard*, to the intent that he may know and discern in due time every particular accident that shall happen or succeed: and thereof immediately advertise his captain of all, that he may provide remedy with speed, according as the case requires. Warily and secretly, ever at the closing of the night, until the bright spring of the *Diana*, and fayre day light, he must ordain and place *Sentinel*s, and often search and visit them, with the aid of two of the captains gentlemen of his company, called of the Italians *Lansse Spezzate*, or might be termed more aptly, extraordinary Lieutenants, that he may always remain vigilant and assured, to the intent he be not assailed provided, to his great damage, and before he can give warning of the enemy to the Camp, which does rest and lie in safety in that quarter where he is, under his charge, care and diligence. In such cases he ought therefore to employ the best men he have, that he never rest deceived in a matter of so great importance, since that of those which be but mean Soldiers, or as I may well term them, negligent persons, nothing else is to be looked for at their hands, but error, loss, and danger.

Moreover, he must at the least cause the third part of his squadron to remain & stand continually armed at all points, both night and day, consisting of greater or less quantity of people, according as the suspicion does argue the need of them to be small or great: the Harquebusiers having their flasks and furniture tied to their girdles, and their Pieces ready charged, that upon a sudden they may contend by skirmish, according to needful occasion, and readily resist the enemy without slacking or any remission of time, until all the squadron be put in order.

He must be very circumspect, that the rest of the Soldiers weapons, and principally his own, be laid up and placed in such order, one kind being divided from another, that in one instant they may be speedily and readily armed: the which he must daily put in practice, and inure them withal, by feigned alarms, by special commandment and of set purpose, which be most necessary to be practiced beforehand for divers honorable and important respects, worthy to be had in good consideration.

Therefore let him have and carry a continual care, that their Arms never remain in any confused order, the which if he should suffer, he should find no doubt to be a great want: but the same may be prevented, and made easy, by accommodating the Harquebusiers in rank one by one, upon a board or

bank: y^e pikes and corselets, in order reared and hanged upon some wall or other apt place in the *corps de Gard*, and upon each particular weapon and Piece, every Soldier should have a proper and special mark beforehand made whereby to know the same. He ought daily to instruct his squadron every one apart, how to handle the weapon wherewith they serve: the Harquebusier to charge & discharge nimbly, y^e pikeman to toss his pike with great dexterity.

*Sentinel*s ought with great reason to be placed about the *corps of Gard*, to the intent the same may be defended and kept with more safety and security. He himself at the closing of the night, must place the first *Sentinel*, and so consequently the rest, instructing them orderly what manner they have to observe, and how they ought to govern themselves in such accidents as might ensue: who are to remain in *Sentinel* in winter and cold weather, but one hour, or two at the most: but in summer, two or three hours before they be changed: for which respect, that every one may be fed with equity, let him first make a just division of his number according to the number of the hours in the night, and following that proportion, let him see the same performed, without favoring or omitting any, the which he may the more certainly perform, if the names of his Soldiers be written in a roll, and when y^e hourglasses had run their time (which is necessary for him to have in his *corps de Gard* then to prick their names, and place new in their rooms, so shall each Soldier be partaker of the travel, and rest marvelously well satisfied. But for that in wars, Canuisados, Surprises, Sallies, such like casualties & advertisements be infinite, I will leave the rest to his own vigilant discretion, & suppose it needless to advertise him of every particular point, more then that I have and will touch in this my first Book of *Military directions*, as cases most proper for private Soldiers. I therefore at this present think it sufficient for a corporal to know, yet it is necessary he should so dispose the matter through his provident provision, that all his people may be reduced into order, and already have taken their weapons in their hands, before the enemy give charge upon them. And therefore in time and place of suspicion and danger, he must place lost *Sentinel*s without the watchword, a good distance off, from the *Corps de garde*, in places most suspect. But in other places not needful so much to be suspected, and that be nearer him, he ought to set *Sentinel*s with the watchword, so far one from another, as it shall seem unto him reasonable or requisite, & that they may inuiron the ground one within eye sight of another, or so yet the enemy cannot enter, or spy any issue without their knowledge. If great occasion so demand, let him place together one harquebusier, & one armed pike, to the intent yet the one may keep the enemy far off, and in a certain sort sustain his fury at the point of his pike, whilst the Harquebusier with the discharge of his Piece, gives arm to the *corps de garde* and camp: which exploit may be the better performed, if a corporal ship off pikemen be joined together with another of shot. Sometimes without making any noise or rumor, Arm is given to the Camp, for one of the two *Sentinel*s may retire, and make relation to the corporal what had appeared, been seen, heard or happened, whereby he may speedily with great silence give Arm to the guard, without leaving the place of the *Sentinel* disarmed, which they ought never to abandon, but at such times as the enemy is manifestly discovered. The occasion of the *Alarm* being certain, at which time being retired, they must unite themselves together with the Soldiers of the guard, that they may all whole in one company execute that which shall fall out best for their purpose, which is, to retire fighting or skirmishing to the Camp, according to ordinary custom, notwithstanding by the order and appointment of those which have authority to command them, as their *Captain, Sergeant Mayor, &c.* but never otherwise.

He ought moreover to be circumspect, that in the body of the watch a solemn secrete silence be kept, without singing, brawling, or any rumor or noise, and especially in the night, both in respect of the enemy, to hear when the Alarm is given, and to the intent that those which rest & sleep, and are not yet in *Sentinel*, may be the more apt to resist & apply themselves to these factions & exercises, which are required of them with vigilant watchfulness, since a man cannot without great difficulty remain without sleep or rest, any much longer time

then our nature is accustomed by ordinary course to bear, and therefore at the entrance of the *corps de guard*, he ought likewise to keep a proper *Sentinel* appertaining to the guard, that neither friend nor enemy coming out of the Camp or elsewhere, shall be able to enter without yielding the watchword: and in this sort must the Corporal proceed, even until the *Diana* be sounded through all the Camp. For other respects, I finally refer him to my following discourse, which together with that written before, it is requisite he have in perfect memory as well as the private Soldier.

Six special points appertaining to Soldiers of all sorts.

It is written in the History of *Pietro Bizari*, touching the incredible and marvelous obedience of the Turkish Soldiers, that a certain Gentleman at his return from *Constantinople* did declare unto the Earle of *Safma*, that he had seen four miracles in the Turkish dominions: which was, first an infinite Army almost without number, consisting of more than four hundred thousand men. Secondly, that amongst so many men, he saw not one woman. Thirdly, also there was no mention made of wine. And last, at night when they had cried with a hue voice *Allah*, which is God: there continued so great a silence through the whole Camp, that even in the Pavilions they did not speak but with a low soft voice, a thing worthy to be admired, to the great shame of the confusion of Christians: therefore if the infidels observe such strict discipline, why should not we that be Christians endeavor ourselves to surpass them therein? And begin with the Spaniard, the *Salve* and *Avemaria*, which they use thrice throughout their whole Camp, recommending themselves and their affaires to God, with great reverence and silence, which I would wish to be continued until the *Diana*, when together with the sound of the drums, the same might be with a cheerful cry renewed. But together with silence to set down certain other virtues, take them here as I find them written.

Silence.

In all places of service such silence must be used, that soldiers may hear friends, and not be heard of enemies, as well in watch, ward, ambush, canuisado, or any other exploit: in which point consisted oftentimes the safety or perdition of the whole Camp.

Obedience.

Such obedience must be used, that none regard the persons but the office to them appointed, diligently observing the same: any offending to the contrary, ran into the danger of the law, for longer than obedience is used and maintained, there is no hope of good success.

Secretness.

Soldiers must be secrete, and have regard that they disclose nothing, though sometimes they understand the presence of the heir powers. The disclosers of such, merit most cruel punishment.

Sobriety.

In Sobriety consisted great praise to the Soldiers, who using the same are ever in state of preserve, such regard their duties, and reprove the rash busybodies. Drunkards, &c. are ever in danger of punishment.

Hardiness.

The Captains and Soldiers that be hardy of courage, be much available in service, especially such as will ponder what may be the end of their enterprise. Some in times past have hardly given the onset, and after repented the same: but the praise of the advised cannot be expressed.

Truth and Loyalty.

The virtue of loyalty and truth is far exceeding my capacity to write, the practices of the contrary, are not worthy of life, but to be soon adjudged. Subtle enemies approve to corrupt Soldiers with gifts, and the deal to entrap them with the sweetie incising baits of lewd liberty. But since the reward of truth is everlasting life, & the untrue and dissembler loosed the same in continual darkness, I trust none of our countrymen will learn the one for the other, will be false to his sovereign, or flee from the assured pillar of the Catholic faith: from which God keep all good Soldiers.

How a Soldier may maintain obedience, and keep himself in the favor and good grace of his Captain and General.

A Good Soldier ought to have consideration, that since due orders and laws are the assured foundation & stay of every state: and contrariwise, discord and disobedience the ruin of all Realms: so that above all things a well governed General, and a careful Captain, ought prudently to foresee that their Camp and Soldiers be paid and punished with equal execution of justice, not respecting person: yielding to the offenders punishment, and reward to the virtuous: depressing vice, and exalting virtue: using commendation to the good, and correction to the evil, joined with admonishments of magnanimity, the which if they prevail not, to chastise them: and as the good husband does pluck y^e weeds out of the good corn, to the intent that they by their wicked & pernicious example, do not infect the rest, & consequently does provide yet no fault pass unpunished, nor no valorous act unrewarded: by which means he becomes scared, favored, obeyed, and beloved of all the Army: even so on the other side, the good natured Soldier must ever have respect to keep the bonds of modesty towards his superior, and yield many thanks to God, that he had given him so just and virtuous a Captain and General, towards whom he must always yield like obedience, that the son does to the father, being bound so to do by the divine law, without shewing himself opposite to the order of general justice, nor ungrateful for his received benefits, but continually by his good guiding in the one and the other, give his Captain just cause to love and like well of him.

Soldiers be ever bound to obey the justice and commandments of their superiors: and the superiors likewise to embrace the obedience of their Soldiers, whilst he does see himself honored and obeyed of them, either in deeds or words, in earnest or dissembling.

Although the general or captain were a right *Sardanapalus*, so that his laws be obeyed all things fall out well: wherefore a Soldier ought with all his endeavor to be obedient to the law, with his whole heart love his Captain, and fear him with all his force.

Cyrus being cruel, covetous, miserable, and a crafter of taxes, through justice was beloved and obeyed.

Cambyzes, Marcus Cato, and Marcus Antonius, the two first being severe and cruel, yet amongst the Soldiers were marvelously favored: and the third, although he was drowned in the deep and gaping gulf of Lechery, Gluttony, and riotous gaming, yet was he so beloved of his Army, that his Soldiers would have suffered themselves to be crucified, to have done anything grateful unto him, and that chiefly through his justice: and therefore it behooves a Soldier to keep inviolate the martial laws of the field. But to touch the primary means whereby a Soldier maybe drawn to obey, to scare, and love the Captain, and altogether gain his good liking and favor, carry in mind what insets.

First, a Soldier must presume and persuade himself, that whatsoever he does in secrete, that it shall come to the knowledge of the Captain, whether it be good or evil: which fear, if he be wise, will restrain him from doing anything pernicious, or against his marshal law, or to the disliking of his Captain, and so ought to rest in continual doubt, lest his evil deeds come to light, and to the cares of the superior officers, that with the sword of justice, the rod of revenge, and the scepter of rule, may and will chastise him. If he remember this, no doubt he will live modestly, in observing those laws which are commanded by the Captain and General: for it behooves a Soldier still to live in suspect, that spiels and intelligencers be ever present at his elbow, which no doubt will accuse him for his evil behavior: of which sort a Captain and General have great store to keep the Camp and Soldiers in continual suspicion and fear.

A Soldier must ever show himself grateful to his Captain in words and deeds, by remaining patient in his actions, and not to use complaints in his speeches, suffering with quiet contestation the penury of victuals, if the Camp should want, either through fault of the General, bareness of the country, or otherwise by his negligence, or through the malignity of fortune, that neither by water nor land corn and victuals can be brought to them in safety: wherefore he must wear out this wants patiently, & not with a melancholic countenance, make appearance of a wrathful and furious person, by charging of the chieftain openly with those wants: for which proceeding, let him assure himself that he shall be esteemed of every man an insolent, seditious, and impatient Soldier.

Murmur not against their Captain with their tongue, but rather lament in their heart for their evil fortune, resting content with that portion of victuals his sergeant shall give thee for that day. Seem joyful whilst thy Captain is merry, and sorrowful when he is grieved, yielding comfort and consolation, together with faithful counsel, as the cause required.

Not shew themselves full of wrath and malcontent, for want of thy wonted pay, although thou manifestly perceive the same to proceed of the covetousness of their Captain: but dissemble and shew he so grateful a countenance that he thereby may be moved to pay the band, if not all, at the least part. If these delays proceed not by his fault, and that therefore he laments their lingering want: make free offer unto him to suffer all lack and discommodity to pleasure him withal, whereby he shall be marvelously moue, and much more bound to love a courteous Soldier.

Do not molest him with demanding more succor and presto money, then thou hast need of, yea and that when needy force constrains.

Do not report anything but that which is profitable and beneficial for the public state: for otherwise thou shalt be accounted a malicious detractor, insolent, and insupportable, making rehearsal of every

little trifle, whereby hatred is gained in exchange of gaining favor. Fail never in the diligent execution of their duty, and make shew of your forwardness, even purposely with the first, even in those things that appertained not to your charge.

Do not disobey the Captains or Generals precepts, nor withstand the martial laws: neither affirm that anything is evil wrought which is done, for it appertains not to a Soldier to reprehend: but to a counselor to admonish.

Do not importune your Captain to reward your travel and service, but attend his liberality: for if you become importunate, he will likewise become *Marcus Crassus*, who at the first using great liberality, being continually and overmuch craved, became at the last extreme covetous.

Present him never with anything, especially with anything of valor: for your Captain which had no need of that which is thine, and perceiving thee to present him that which is not correspondent to the merit of his worthiness, will esteem the same to be done in manner of merchandise, as proceeding of craft: but if your Captain demands anything under shew of praising and commending the same, or the beauty thereof, it is then requisite that the same be liberally bestowed upon him, it being a courteous demands, which he commonly will magnificently recompense, as did *Artaxerxes*.

Never accept anything of your enemy Soldier, neither receive any letter, yea if it should be from your father, without license of your Captain General, as a thing which only appertains to counselors and chieftains: for your Captain would become jealous over your fidelity, suspecting that you were corrupted. There is another note, specially to advertise all soldiers of, that they do not rashly, neither of purpose disdain to be governed and commanded of a Captain, which is perchance of no ancient house, as an infinite number of fond and presumptuous fellows do now a days: who being rude and rustically clowns, disdain to be guided by captains, whose valor and virtue, and not whose ancient stock, had given them that degree, being ascended to so high honor by the stepes of virtue: for I have seen some that but lately have left their needles▪ their hammers, and their spades, having scarce seen a small skirmish, but that they presume themselves to be expert soldiers, and will say, what is my captains valor more than mine? Is not he of base degree as well as I? Not considering that we be all sprung out of one stock, but that our valor and virtue had made us noble, as had been verified in divers Princes, kings and Emperors, as *Caius Marius*, *Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus*, *Attilius Collatinus*, *Valentinianus*, *Maximianus*, *Francisco Carmognuolo*, *Iulian Romero*, and *Mondragon*, besides divers others more, which at this day doe live, being exalted by the degrees and way of virtue, to the tip of such praise as is most convenient to worthy Captains: and therefore no Soldier ought to disdain to be governed by such, whose virtue had made noble their minds.

And moreover, if any such a one that is become Captain, either by means of favor or virtue, be blotted with some vice or defect, yet we ought not to disobey him: for *Caesar* was ambitious, great *Alexander* a drunkard, *Hannibal* unfaithful, cruel, and without Religion, *Fabius Maximus* by lingering esteemed a coward, *Marcellus* rash and unadvised. And therefore although thy Captain be accounted most vicious, yet if he know how to govern and guide his charge, a soldier must obey him, and neither calumniously reprehend him, nor corruptly imitate and observe his vices, but

duly and directly fulfill his precepts: so that no Soldier or Gentleman, of whatsoever great house, ought to disdain to be commanded of such as have risen by virtue, to the height of honor, neither any man, how great of lineage so ever he has to disdain to accept less degrees then a Captain: for these be the steppes by the which he must ascend unto higher dignity, as many ancient and noble personages have done, who from inferior degrees by little and little have come to superior, whereof the great Emperor *Caius Iulius Caesar* may be example: who being borne of a noble house amongst the Romans, was first chosen *Pretor in Spain* (a base office in respect of his worthy parentage) as being reputed unworthy of any greater office, he did bear the same with a joyful mind, accepting it as a mean and beginning to make him ascend to the highest of Fortunes while, unto the which the valor of his worthy mind did aspire. These things considered, let no more disdain, how great & illustrious so ever he be, his lowest degrees of service, for by these steps he must ascend to the throne of stately government. In sum, because I will not grow tedious, I conclude, that if any Soldier would be beloved of his Captain, let him still obey and reverence him, perform his duty and office willingly, and never imagine to do anything that is not grateful to him, but fear & obey the law of Arms, which he must imprint perfectly in his heart, and have continually in memory, as here in order do presently ensue.

Martial and Military laws, whereunto Soldiers of all degrees must be sworn, to keep and maintain unviolated at all times and in all places, whether they serve Emperor, King, or Prince.

To not sin against church

1. First, he yet contrary to the word of God (whom in all our actions we must first have respect unto) does maintain, persuade, & favor any infidelity, heresy, schism, strange or new religion whatsoever, and does not cleave to the Christian faith, shall insure the law appertaining.
2. Item that those which without the fear of God despise and deride his holy word, be punished accordingly.
3. Item that no man speak against the Christian catholic faith, neither write against the same.
4. Item that no Soldier of whatsoever degree or office he be, do break, spoil, abuse, or profane any church.
5. Item that no Soldier emit or absent himself from divine service, if his Princes urgent affaires will admit him to be present.
6. Item that all Soldiers observe and keep the precepts of the church.
7. Item that contrariwise, no man be so hardy to outrage any zealous man, either in word, deed, or any other sinister means, but in live thereof, carry a reverent respect to all and every of them.
8. Item that in like sort no man go about to deflower, commit adultery or fornication, with virgins, wives or widows, neither by force, neither by other accident (unless the parties were consenting, and the matter secrete, which nevertheless is not lawful before the face of God) upon pain of death without mercy.
9. Item that no man shall destroy, ruin, damage, or set on fire any sacred place, without license of his Captain or General.
10. Item together with these foresaid religious cases, or any either, whosoever shall blaspheme, reveal, & horribly swear by the almighty name of God, by his divine word and sacraments, let such a perverse, impious, and blaspheming person be punished openly, and to the terror of the rest let it be executed: for no doubt the plague of the highest will not depart from the tents of blasphemers and despisers of religion: for how should we use justice indifferently unto men, when we are content with silence to suffer such injurie to be committed against God? Therefore first the offences done against God must be straightly punished, and he then will give their wisdom to decide the rest, and triumphant victory.

To observe seniority

11. Item all Soldiers in general, having taken their oath to serve God and advance his word, they shall then next be sworn to be true, just, and dutiful to their Lord & sovereign, and his grand General, or chief captain of the field, to be tractable & obedient unto every officer placed & appointed to rule over him, and to be ready both day & night to serve, whether it be by land or by water, as occasion of service shall fall out and require: and whosoever does repine or showed disobedience herein, of whatsoever degree or condition he be, he must be duly punished by the judgment of the superiors, appointed for that purpose.
12. Item that when so ever any Chieftain or Captain of any band, shall upon urgent causes appoint in his absence any other whom he shall think good, to supply and execute his room of captainship, every man ought to follow and obey the said deputy with no less care & diligence,

then they would the captain himself, upon pain of such punishment as the General or his assigns shall appoint.

13. Item that al Soldiers must content themselves with their places appointed, being joined together in bands, or several without resistance, whether it be in marching, watching, encamping, or besieging, being also commanded thereunto by the Captain or other officers, upon such pain as shall be thought good by the Captain.
14. Item that every Soldier shall for his honor sake, gladly favor, & mercifully forbear unto the uttermost of his power, all women lying in childbed, or being with child, or lately delivered from child, to defend and secure them from the rage of the cruel and rude Soldiers, or others which follow the Camp for spoil. Also it behooved, as I said before, that all Soldiers defend all priests of godly calling, and all spiritual persons: but nowadays they be his first to whom abuse is offered, of whatsoever opinion or religion they be: but God no doubt will justly plague all such before they be aware, and when they least suspect it.

To serve properly

15. Item that every Soldier shall serve, and is by the law of Arms bound by long custom to serve thirty days for every month, and after that rate he shall receive his month's wages.
16. Item, if that any Soldier have received his months wages forehand, or any part thereof, and departed without leave or passport from his Captain, and had not served for it, he or they apprehended, shall for the said offence be judged to die.
17. Item, if there be any Soldier or Soldiers in marching, break his or their array without just occasion enforcing them, then the provost marshal, Lieutenant of the band, or sergeant, shall compel him or them with violence to keep his or their ranks in order: and if so be that he or they so disordered, doe chance in this case to be slain, there shall no man be blamed by his or their deaths, by the law of the field, for by such disordered people the whole Army may be in danger of ruining by the enemy.
18. Item, if that by the appointment of the chief rulers of the Army there be a battle fought, and that by the mighty power of God, the victory be obtained on your side, the law of Arms is such, that if any Soldier had received his month's wages forehand, he shall be discharged of the same, neither shall he serve any longer for the said wages, after the day of victory, neither shall owe any thing for it, but he shall be set free from the month's service.
19. Item, if it chance that in time of skirmish, or in any other conflict with the enemy, someone do adventure to lie and run away from his fellows, if in the flying his Captain or any other Soldier by shooting at him, or by striking at him do chance to kill him, they shall incurred no danger for so doing: and if such a flier chance to escape at that time, and afterwards be taken, let him according to the law of Arms suffer death for the same: for one such a recreant may be the overthrow of a great multitude.
20. Item, it stands with the law of Arms, that each common Soldier shall be sworn, that they will not have amongst themselves any private counsels, assemblies or conventicles, upon pain of the loss of their lives.
21. Item, there shall no Soldier, neither in time of marching, nor during the time of their encamping, hold or keep any whispering or talk, or secretly convey any letters unto their adversaries, without license from the chief Captain, upon pain of the loss of his life.

22. Item, if there be anyone, or a more number, that shall go about any treason, or any other conspiracy to be committed against the Camp or garrison, such a traitor or conspirer shall be accused unto the knight marshal, and he that betrayed and accused such an offender, shall have for his reward a month's wages or more, as the fact is heinous: so the reward is to be increased unto the party that revealed the same, and the offender to receive the reward of a false *...|tour.

To not attack fellow soldier

23. Item that no Soldier shall be suffered to be of a ruffian like behavior, either to provoke or to give any blow or thrust, or otherwise willfully strike with his dagger, to injure any his fellow Soldiers with any weapon, whereby <00> times ensue, upon pain of the loss of his life.
24. Item, if any one bear hatred or malice, or any evil will for any occasion done unto him, and so strikes him, he loses his hand, if otherwise he seek revenge, then by law he loses his life.
25. Item if any Soldier be warned to watch and ward, and he do not come, he shall be punished at the discretion of the captain: but if any Soldier be summoned to watch, and he appear, and after the watchword given, & the watch set, he departed and leaved the watch, such a one shall without mercy be punished with the loss of his life: neither shall any man set another to watch in his place without the leave of the Captain, upon pain of his life.
26. Item yet no Soldier or Soldiers draw his or their swords, or use any other kind of weapon, with violence to do hurt within or without the Camp, during the time of the wars, upon pain of death. It had lately been used with more favor of life, as such an offender to lose his hand: but it is the discretion of the Lord Chief General, in whose hands lays both the life and death of the offenders after their arraignment and just condemnation.
27. Item, the like law is against the officer & officers of any band in the Camp, if he strike any Soldier without such occasion, as is permitted him in the articles to do, otherwise he may defend himself.
28. Item that no person or persons presume to be mustered, or to take wages before he be sworn to be faithful, and truly to serve his Prince in those wars present, upon pain of death.
29. Item that his Harold at Arms shall proclaim & publish al that the General shall give him in charge, in the place & places where he is commanded, and not to add or diminish any part or parcel thereof upon pain of death.
30. Item, there shall no Soldiers or other men, procure or stir up any quarrel with any stranger, that is of any other nation and such as serve under one head and Lord with them, neither in their gaming or otherwise, upon pain of the loss of his life.
31. Item, there shall no Soldier or other person, being in Camp or March, take away anything from any man being their friend, by violence or deceit, as their victuals or other necessaries, upon pain of the loss of his life.

To behave in camp properly

32. Item when that there are any victuals carried or brought unto the Camp, no man shall run out to take any part of them before they be brought to the appointed place for the purpose: no though they offer for them more then they be worth, upon pain of the loss of his life.

33. Item if that the provost martial have at any time taken an offender, and according to his office, he carried him to be punished: and if that one or more Soldiers seek to rescue the said malefactor, and in this stir the offender escape, he or they that are the occasion of this escape, shall be punished with the like punishment as the malefactor should have been, whether it be by life or otherwise, according as the weight of the crime required.
34. Item if there be any sound that had entered his name under two captains, and had taken wages, armor and weapons beforehand: such a person shall be taken for a perjured man, and by the law of Arms, shall for the same lose his life.
35. Item if any man that had a place appointed him by the harbinger or officers for his tent or lodging, he must hold himself content withal: neither shall he molest any man lodging within his tent or cabin, or other lodging at any time, for any occasion upon pain of the chief captains displeasure, and such punishment as he shall think most fit for the offence.
36. Item that no man shall sound and make any alarm, except it be need, or upon commandment from the higher officers, upon pain of the loss of his life.
37. Item when of necessity the alarm is made, each man must be stir him to be ready for battle, upon pain of the loss of his life.
38. Item at the first warning of the drum or secretly, all soldiers must be in a readiness, and resort to the place appointed, which commonly is the market place (being first of all united with his Ensign) and from thence in order of array to the enemies, as they be commanded, upon the pain of the loss of his life.
39. Item all Soldiers, being horsemen or footmen, must diligently in order of array by sound of drum or trumpet, accompany the ensign to watch, ward, or relief of the same, being there silently in a readiness to withstand or discover the enemies: & as occasion shall serve to brute the alarm, with the usual word, arm, arm, or bows, bows, if *...n $\langle \diamond \rangle$ or any bands be in pay, upon pain of loss of their life.
40. Item all Soldiers must keep their armor and weapons faire, clean and serviceable to a readiness at every sudden, none intermeddling but with his own, everyone to help other to arm, and diligently to resort to the place of service, at scrip, and larum upon pain.
41. Item all Soldiers must honestly entreated, and truly pay victuals and artificers, allowed for the relief, being friends or enemies, and with courteous words encourage such to victual, and relieve the companies or Camp upon pain.
42. Item all Soldiers, in watch, ward, march, or otherwise, shall have special regard, that if there be man or woman desirous to speak with the superiors, or being thy enemies for fear doe forsake his own power, and resort to the: let such secretly be conveyed to the Lord chief general, regarding that they view no secrets, at least they be double spies upon pain of the loss of their lives.
43. Item captains and officers, must oft frequent and resort unto the Soldiers lodgings to see in what state their armor and munitions be, and to give great charge that their furniture be always in a readiness, their corselets with all Pieces belonging to the same, and their calivers to be made clean and oiled, to have match & powder dry, bullets fit for their Pieces, strings whipped for their bows, their bills and halberds to be kept sharpen. And often to view every particular, upon pain.

To serve at field properly

44. Item he that shall depart out of the place where he shall be put, by his head or any officer whatsoever, for a lost Sentinel, spy, watchman, scout, or warder, as well by day as by night, as it often happened, to discover some dealings of the enemy, without attending and staying for him, that placed him there, to take him away, except he should remove in hast to advertise his head of the success of the enemy's assaulting or doing any outrage, shall be punished with death.
45. Item whosoever should rashly offend or hurt, either in word or deeds, any man belonging to the deputies or head officers of justice or captain, there being in pay for sergeants. And they being appointed to carry no other weapon, with sides or stakes, but bills or halberds, they may be known for men of justice, and not for Soldiers.
46. Item whosoever stranded within or without the Camp or Barres, to watch or scout, and does his duty so evil that throw his negligence, the enemy set upon the Camp at unawares, he shall die.
47. Item he that under color of doing the duty of a scout or spy, perceiving the enemies have assaulted the Camp, and he with such fainting laid still, shall die for it.
48. Item he that shall forsake the defense, in general or particular, of the battery of the trench of the passage of a bridge, or other like to him committed, but lightly, not forced went away, shall be for so offending, punished with death.
49. Item whosoever entering into a City taken by force, followed not his Ensign whatsoever it shall go, until the General make proclamation, that every man shall take booties: And if the general cause no such proclamation, to be made, & that Soldiers make spoil, he shall incurred the pain of death, and if proclamation be made that they shall cease from taking praise and booties, and after license given if they give not over, they shall fall into the same punishment.
50. Item whosoever seeing the Ensign, under the which he Ward in fraises or fight, by chance be fallen in the hands of the enemy, if he be there present, and do not his endeavor to recover it, and when it is cowardly lost, to punish the Soldiers which have suffered it to be cowardly lost, with death.
51. Item, he that shall flee from the battle, being in the face and front of the enemy, or shall go slowly and slackly to join, and a front with them, in case it be to fight a field battle, or in any skirmish whatsoever, shall be punished with death.
52. Item he that shall feint himself sick, to avoid the fighting of the enemy, or because he would not go to any other enterprise to use his hands, but (I mean) there for to rob, for to such affaires they will be ready enough, shall be cruelly punished.
53. Item whosoever seeing his general, or his captain, or other colonel, and officer of the Camp, in the hand of the enemies, and secured him not with all his power, and may do it, not respecting any danger, shall suffer death.
54. Item he that shall rob or spoil the people of the country or subjects or vassals of the prince $\langle \diamond \rangle$ s...rueth, shall die.
55. Item he that by theft should steal or rob the armor, weapons, or horses, or other thing from any other, serving against the enemy, shall die.
56. Item he that should ransom or tax, or otherwise misuse the people of the country, except they should be enemies or rebels to the prince, shall be greatly punished.

57. Item he that shall play at any game for his armor, weapons or horses, which are written upon the roll, or through his negligence shall lose them, or lend, give away, or lay them to pawn, let him die.
58. Item he that went further than two hundredth steppes or paces from his quarter, without license of his captain, especially when the Camp looks or stayed to be assaulted by the enemies, except he should be sent for by his heads, shall be punished with death.
59. Item he that shall go longer then the hour appointed in the night abroad, in the Camp wandering, except he should be sent by his superiors for a matter of weight, from head captain to head captain, by a counter-token, shall be cruelly punished.
60. Item he that shall lodge strangers, whether he be of the Camp or not, without license of the general or of his captain, either in his lodging or under a tent, except he be of his chamber or squadron, or by the captain appointed for service forth of the Camp, shall be punished. But every one ought to be in the night with their *Camerads* and chamber-fellows, and not to be divided from their lodgings, that occasion serving, they may be ready with their weapons in their hands: neither ought they to lodge watch, or scouts, or of the search: for that the spies having no lodging, any excuse being found out, may the better be apprehended. Also if the scout-watch be taken from their quarter, fainting to be a Soldier of the Camp when they are to spy in the night: they for so offending shall be cruelly punished with death.
61. Item whosoever shall make any words, deeds, or questions in the ward, or in an ambush, or in other place, where respect and silence is needful, shall be punished.
62. Item he that should be revenged of any injury received, either newly or before-time done, by an indirect way: that is, traitorously and not by way of reason, or by way of combat, body to body, by the license of his General, shall suffer death.
63. Item he that should dare be so bold as to play with false cards and dice, or should use in play any privy falsehood, theft or deceit in any wise, shall be punished.
64. Item he that of presumption should pass out of his place into another, either before the battle or in marching, should out of order make hast to go before, to be the first that should come to the lodging of the Camp, or in marching should go out of his rank from one battle to another, or he that does not observe the order of marching, shall die.
65. Item he that shall task or ransom upon his host or lodger, or upon any other that is not his lawful prisoner by good order of VVar, and that he is lawfully taken, the ransom excel not the articles of agreement, that there be a just ransom set, upon pain of punishment.
66. Item he that shall enter in, or go forth by any other gate, street or way, then that which shall be accustomed, into the City, pales, or list or fort, where the Camp is lodged, that is going over the walls, or under some breach, and not by the ordinary gate, let him fall into the pain of death.
67. Item whosoever does not immediately retire, when he shall hear the trumpet or drum, sound the retreat, either of a set battle, or of a skirmish or battery, or of any other fight, or should go in or come forth of the City, when the assault is given to the walls thereof, shall die.
68. Item he that speaks, or calls, or cries aloud, amongst the ordinance, or in the battle, or in any place where silence needed, except he were a head, or other officer, or sergeant, commanding some new order, shall die.
69. Item he that shall commit anything whatsoever it be, whereby it may be conjectured, that it is against the prince, and damageable to the general and the Camp, shall die.

70. Item drums and fifes must oft sound and exercise their instruments, warning as the mouth of man, to all pointes of service: so must Soldiers diligently learn and observe the meaning of the same, that none plead ignorance, and neglecting their duties to service appertaining. Also sometimes they shall receive from the higher officers or captains, secret commandments by word of mouth, which must withal diligence be observed and truly executed upon the loss of their lives.
71. Item no man in their marching through whatsoever place they shall pass, shall set anything on fire, no not their cabins and in Camped place at their departing, without commandment from the chief general, upon the pass of the loss of their lives.
72. Item if at any time, any man shall in the time of his drunkenness quarrel and fight with his fellow, and in so doing, chance to kill him, he shall in so doing receive as great punishment by death, as if he had been sober.
73. Item if any Soldier do drink himself drunk, or be found drunk, within the compass of the day and night of his watch, and especially if he be unable to stand in Sentinel, or do his duty, such a one must be most severely punished.
74. Item note that Soldiers shall swear at their first entering into service that they will faithfully and truly serve their captain for six months together, and when the six months are expired, they shall swear to serve him six months more, if he read them: And if the captain needs them not so long, but minds to discharge his band, the captain shall allow each of them half a month's wages at his departing, and so discharge them.
75. Item there shall no man make any showed, or other stirring noise in any corner or open place of City, Town, Castle, Fort, or Camp, whereby any danger or inconvenience may grow unto the company any manner of ways, on pain of the loss of his life.
76. Item who that shall disclose the watch-word to enemy or friends, except it be to such a one as he shall be appointed by his governor: or shall be found asleep in the watch, scout, or ward, shall be punished with death.
77. Item if any captain for corruption sake, shall give license to his own Soldier, or to any other Soldier without the license of the General to depart the Camp, shall receive the same punishment that the Soldier should receive.
78. Item that no Soldier should go out of the Camp in the night time without the watch-word, in danger of his life, for if he be slain so by the watch, there is no blame to be laid upon them that kill him.
79. Item there shall no Soldier go out of the Camp without his armor and other weapons, upon the pain of the loss of his life.
80. Item every captain shall be sworn, that he shall charge every corporal upon his oath, that he shall denounce every soldier that is under his charge, and that is not able and meet to serve.
81. Item in like case if the said corporal shall receive any new or strange Soldier into his band, his part and duty is, that he give unto the higher captain knowledge thereof.
82. Item no man of whatsoever condition he be, shall be so bold as to convey away any offender upon the pain of the loss of his life.
83. Item that every Soldier shall have upon his outermost garment some special sign or taken, whereby he may be known, such a one as the higher captains shall agree upon. As for example, he shall have upon his garment a red cross, and upon his armor, a red lace or such like, whereby

he may the better be known of his fellows: and if there be any shall be sound without the said signs and tokens, he shall be used as an adversary, or enemy.

84. Item that all Soldiers, entering into battle, assault, skirmish, or other faction of Arms, shall have for their common cry and word, *S. George, S. George*, forward or upon them, *S. George*, whereby the Soldier is much comforted, and the enemy dismayed, by calling to mind the ancient valor of England, which with that name had been so often victorious, and therefore he that upon any sinister zeal, shall maliciously omit so fortunate a name, shall be severely punished for his erroneous heart, and perverse mind.
85. Item if any Captain or other Officers shall procure skirmish, or fight the battle without commandment from the higher Officers, for so offending, they shall receive death.
86. Item if that any number of Soldiers be commanded, and placed by the head Captains, to defend or keep any City, Tower, Castle or Fort, or any other place, and they being sharply assaulted by the enemy, once, twice, or thrice, or oftener, in this case the law of *maxime* is, that the Lord General shall allow, and pay unto such a number of Soldiers but ordinary wages: neither is there by law of Arms anything more due unto them: and if the said Castles, Towers, or fortress, shall be sold or be betrayed by the said captain, officers, or Soldiers, or otherwise yielded, without the commandment of the prince, or at the appointment of the general: shall be as false traitors used.
87. Item if any Captain, Lieutenant, Sergeant, Corporal, or other officer, or Soldiers, give into the hands of the enemy, any City, fortress, tower, or place of defense, does incur, as I have said, the danger of death, if he by chance be not more than constrained to deliver up the same, or that it is like a man of valor would have done so: and therefore they ought never to abandon the place, for words or letters of the enemy, neither at the sight of the inurning Camp: for it is not lawful for the castellan to leave his Castle, if he have victuals, men, and munition, or does hope for succors. Therefore respect is to be had, which must be hold as a *maxime*, that where the place may be defended by assault without battery, that at least one assault is to be abide, and more to be aspected if it be possible: and if it can suffer battery, they must abide at his least a volley of Canons: and if the place be so weak that it cannot sustain, neither the one nor the other, and that it be far distant from succors: to *maxime* does merit neither punishment of the prince, nor of the enemy: but otherwise being of force, able to sustain the enemies fury, and cowardly or traitorously to deliver the same, merits death of the one and the other.
88. Item if there be any City, Castle, or other fort, yielded up by the enemy, without expugnation: there shall no man be so bold to enter into the said place, to spoil or otherwise to kill or do any outrage, without leave of the general, upon pain of the loss of his life.
89. Item there shall no man depart out from the precinct of the Camp, with any booty or spoil, without leave of the chief officers or head captain, upon the pain of the loss of his life.
90. Item if any man for fear forsake the place appointed him to fight in, and for fear throws down his weapon, the officers or Soldiers may kill him without any danger.
91. Item if any man saying that he had done some worthy thing in fight which be proved contrary, should be punished by death.
92. Item if a Regiment, or band, shall by mutinies or otherwise incur the laws of the field, it is requisite and necessary, for that all shall not be put to death, that every man's name be taken and put into a bag, and that the tenth lot should be executed: The which although every man do not feel, yet nevertheless he shall fear the event.

93. Item at such times as the General or captain does muster, train, or fine any battle, skirmish, assault, or other warlike encounter, if any Soldier does either negligently or wittingly, hurt, maim, or kill his companion with powder, bullet, or means so ever, such a one shall severely, and exemplarily be put by what wished accordingly.

To remind these laws

94. Item that each corporal, and other officer, shall have either in written hand or print, these martial laws, and this Book, wherein a private Soldier is instructed, bought and provided at the charges of the whole squadron out of their pay, to the end that it being continually repeated to the Soldiers, no man may plead ignorance, but receive condign punishment according to his offence.
95. Item that every captain, lieutenant, Ensign-bearer, sergeant or corporal, so often as their bands, squadrons, and soldiers enter into ward, shall appoint the clerk of the band or someone that can read, once in the day or in his night, to read unto the company (that must attentively give ear) not only these martial laws here set down, but also all the course of my directions belonging to a private Soldier, Corporal, &co contained in this Book, for their instructions, under pain of open punishment by the General, or Marshall.
96. Item that the foresaid officers after one twelve months service, wherein the Soldier had had sufficient experience, & is inured in these precepts and directions, they shall even as the school Master does the children, call every one particularly to account, & examine them severely herein, and to esteem those for old and perfect Soldiers, that know these laws and their duty by heart, and at their fingerends, and the rest *Bisonians* and fresh-water Soldiers, that are ignorant, although they have served seven years, yea & to place them in the most serial services. And if there be any that maliciously or disdainfully persist in their blunt ignorance, either to disarm them, and discharge them, or else to punish them with open shame and infamy.
97. Item if there be any man that shall infringe, and not maintain, confirm, and to his power diligently and dutifully keep and observe these articles aforesaid, such shall as perjured persons with all severity be punished: And if any Soldier or Soldiers shall offend in any manner of thing that does belong and appertain to the duty of a Soldier, whereof there is no mention made in these articles, such an offender shall be punished at the discretion of the Marshal of the field and General.

These articles must be openly read in the presence of the chief Captains, by the notary or scribe of the Court, and after that they be read, the oath shall be ministered unto every man by the *praetor* in this wise, or the like words, to the same end and purpose: speaking unto the whole company, and saying: My brethren and friends, that are here present, you have heard the articles of our sovereign, containing the chief and principal points of our rights and laws of the field, and of the oath, and the manner thereof, which every Soldier ought to take. All you therefore that do mean faithfully and valiantly to observe, maintain, fulfill, confirm, and keep the foresaid articles, let him here now either openly refuse to be a Soldier, or with me hold up his finger, and say after me.

All these articles which have bene openly red unto us, we hold and allow as sacred and good, and those will we truly and stoutly confirm, fulfill, maintain, and keep so help us God, and his divine word, Amen.

These articles with others, which for tediousness I omit, would be published, some upon pain of death, some with greater, and some with less punishment, to everyone that does offend, without any remission or forgiveness, or regard of blood, degree, kindred, or friendship: specially at the beginning to lay in Camp, whereby the army may the better be set in good order, and to make it fearful of God, of justice, and of the General, with love and fear.

The execution hereof only appertained to the Master of the Camp, for the hearing, ordering, and determining of causes of justice under the General, as the Lieutenant of a City or Town, deputy, for the prince. For the Master of the Camp is the chief of the orders, who had place in the field in many things as principal next to the General, who had the chief government in pitching the Camp, and dislodging.

Briefly from the General downward, it is the greatest charge and burden that is in the Army, and therefore it is requisite that he have good knowledge and remembrance of all the orders whereby the wars is to be governed, and that he be of good practice and experience, and duly obeyed.

But such cases as are capital and of great importance, should be heard and determined by the General and his judges: It sufficed that God is the knower and determiner, and next unto him his deputies upon earth: who failing to do justice, either for zeal, love, or hatred, shall yield account thereof before the divine judge, and this law cannot be avoided by us, but we shall be cited and called by way of appeal.

Brief notes of other mean offices, as Drums, Fifes, Surgeons, and the Clerk of the Band.

Drums and Fifes must be chosen of able qualities and personage, secret and ingenious, skillful in the sound and using of their instruments, which must warn as the mouth of a man to all intents of service, diligent in times convenient to instruct Soldiers in the same, that none by ignorance neglect their duties. These be oftentimes sent on messages, importing charge, which of necessity require languages, sometimes to summon or command the enemies to render, sometimes carry ransoms, or redeem, or conduct prisoners. Many other things to them do appertain, as before is rehearsed, &c.

A surgeon is necessary to be had in every band, who ought to be an honest man, sober, and of good counsel, skill in his science, able to heal and cure all kind of sores, wounds, & griefs: to take a bullet out of the flesh and bone, and to slake the fire of the same, and that he have all his tools and instruments with other necessary stuff, as oils, balms, salves, steps, rollers, bolsters, splinters, and all other things to the science belonging, which also ought to have courage for his patient, and allowed stuff, he shall readily employ his industry upon the so*...e and wounded, and not intermeddling with others, to his own charge noisome. Such be placed with the Ensign, and lodged near to the captain, and near their baldrics in time of fight, which by law of the field is their charter.

The clerk of a band would be a man chosen of a discrete behavior, such a one as had the use of his pen and skillful in Arithmetic, who must have a Book in the which he must write all the names of the Soldiers appertaining to the band, dividing every weapon by themselves, that they may be the readier to be mustered, & otherwise to be placed in order of march, at watch and ward the clerk must be attentive with his Book to call every man's name, to see who is absent, and that certificate thereof be made unto the captain, who must as before is rehearsed, without sickness or some license of the head

officers see him or them punished to the example of all others. He must sometimes in the watch and ward, read unto the Soldiers, the Military laws and directions, causing first a solemn silence to be made, and then proceed in reading, examining, and conferring with every particular and common Soldier, touching his memory of these things, for his full instruction. Also the Clarke is to take charge of the captains munition, who seeing it delivered unto the Soldiers, must take note how much is delivered, unto whom, and what day of the month it is delivered, with the price. Likewise he must repair to the Clarke of the victuals, and by the Captains warrant receive such bread, beer, and other victuals, as is to be had, and to deliver it to those that shall be thought by the Captain to be of credit, to victual the band by the princes price, and to take tickets of them as well for that it is delivered unto them, as what they do deliver unto Soldiers. Also he must in the captain's name and by his warrant repair unto the merchants and other artificers, and take such wares as the officers and Soldiers have need of, who must at the pay day by the Captain be answered. Also provided that the victualler allowed but the Soldier six pence a day, the surplus goes to their payment of furniture and apparel.

The Clarke must oft peruse the tickets to see that no more be delivered them their wages come to, that the captains thereby receive no loss. The clerk ought to inquire when any be departed this world, also when any be slain, and discharged the band, and to make a just note thereof, whereby certificate may be made to the muster master, that his Prince in no ways may be hindered, neither the Captains by the victuallers receive any detriment or loss. Finally, he must upon the report of the Corporals or other officers, find and procure of the Captains, relief for the sick and wounded Soldiers and prisoners, which ought to be redeemed out of the enemies' hand.

The Prelates charge that takes care of Soldiers of the Band.

To knit up this first discourse of Military directions, and martial laws, special care must be had to provide one man amongst the many scores of Soldiers, that may govern and direct in spiritual causes, who ought to be wise, learned, honest, sober, patient, and of exemplar life: who must offer up daily sacrifice of thanks for his whole company, must instruct them to be penitent, confessant, and restore to every man his right: to communicate in Catholic and Christian manner, so often as they can, chiefly at special times appointed by the Church, and before any dangerous attempt, to feed them with wholesome food of learned instructions, wherein they may learn how to live, and so consequently to teach their company their duties towards God and their Prince, and to give ghostly counsel and spiritual relief unto the sick, wounded, weak in body or in conscience, and that such be well armed with spiritual armor, that is, with good knowledge and good living, ready to persuade them manfully to withstand their enemies, the flesh, the devil, the world and desperation, putting them in sure hope through his equity of their cause, their conformity to the church, and their firm faith in our savior Jesus Christ, to enter into the Camp of everlasting life, where they shall ride amongst the Soldiers on white horses, clothed in white and pure silk, crowned with bright triumphant garlands, as the scriptures do witness. This and such like belongs unto such personages as take care of the Soldiers in a warlike band.

Now then to conclude, & to make an end of my first discourse, I would wish all valiant minded Soldiers, carefully to carry in mind those precepts which are proper and do unto a private Soldier, which I partly have collected and set down in this short pamphlet, that when he shall be called unto a higher office, he may deservedly ascend the third steppe of martial office, and so by degrees rise to the height of supreme government.

How pikes are to be carried in array, marching, or battle.

Those that are appointed to carry pikes in array of ranks or battalion, must know that pikes amongst all other weapons that belongs to Soldiers, is of greatest honor and credit: and truly, whosoever does carry and manage the same weapon well and with good grace, does make a very beautiful and pleasant shew to the beholders, and chiefly when it is carried upon the shoulder, sustained and supported with a good grace, and the hand that does sustain it be on that side the shoulder where it is placed, and with *il Gombedo alto*.

They must likewise be advertised which march in the foremost ranks, if they be upon the right side, to hold their pikes continually in marching in the right hand, and upon the right shoulder without ever changing it: and so likewise being upon the left side of the rank, to hold it always upon y^e left shoulder: those that be in the midst of the ranks have liberty to use that side yet is best for their commodity, either upon the right or left hand, and to move their pikes from shoulder to shoulder at their choice and pleasure: It is true that the just carrying of the pike of those that march in the midst of the ranks, is to hold it upon the left shoulder, & to carry their right hand behind upon their dagger, or upon their side, and so generally all, as well they that be in the midst, as those that be in the head of the ranks are to observe this order, to carry that hand which is at liberty behind them, or upon their sides. Let him march then with a good grace, holding up his head gallantly, his pace full of gratuities and state, and such as is fit for his person, and let his body be straight and as much upright as is possible, and that which most imports, is that they have always their eyes upon their companions which are in rank with them, and before them, going just one with the other, & keeping perfect distance without committing error in the least pace or step, and every pace and motion with one accord and consent, they ought to make at one instant time. And in this sort all the ranks entirely are to go, sometimes softly, sometimes fast, according to the stroke of the drum. The heel and tip of their pikes would be hold equally, both of length and height, as near as is possible, to avoid that they fall not out to be by bearing them otherwise, like unto Organ pipes, some long, some short. The measure & proportion thereof, to hold the heel of the pike is this. It is necessary for him to have an eye to the rank that does march before him, and so carry the butt end or heel of his pike, that it may be just over against the joint of the ham of the Soldier, that in march shall be straight before him: and so everyone from hand to hand must observe the proportion of that height, that is right behind upon the joint of the knee, for by doing so they cannot commit error, carrying in their march that leg that is under that arm that sustains and carries the pike of just and even proportion, by moving their pace right under the staff of the pike, going in their march, as I have said before, just and even, with a gallant, stately, and sumptuous pace: for by doing so, they shall be esteemed, honored, and commended of the lookers on, who shall take wonderful delight to behold them march in that order.

THE SECOND BOOK OF MILITARIE DIRECTIONS, WHEREIN IS SET DOWN THE office of a Sergeant, Ensign Bearer, Lieutenant, and the Gentlemen of a band, how to train, skirmish, and discover.

And first, the Office of the Sergeant of a Band.

Since every officer through his continual exercise and daily diligence in executing his charge, does attain unto perfect experience by daily practice, which is as it were converted into nature: therefore he which determines with himself to be accounted sufficient and of ability, to discharge the place of a good Sergeant of a band, with a forward intent to learn and bee thoroughly instructed, ought first to be a Soldier that had seen much, and a Corporal of good experience, according to the directions of my first Book: In which two rooms it is very convenient, that he have tasted and bene present at great diversity of service, & warlike enterprises, and to carry a resolute mind to delight in y^e exercise of this office, to the end he be not found therein irresolute and ignorant: and that likewise he fail not in the ready performing of any enterprise, when martial affaires do call him forth to put the same in execution.

First of all it is very requisite that he have most perfectly in memory, the number of all the Soldiers of the band, and distinctly with what weapons they are armed, what quantity of Corselets and pikes, how many armed and disarmed carry short weapons, what number of harquebusiers with morrions and without, how many musketeers, how many light armed pikes and targets of proof, that the better & more readily upon a sudden, he may put the company in order.

He must ever plant the best armed in places most necessary, as at the front and back, the right and left side of a square. The first rank in ordinary long marching, his targets of proof must go in as a ready rover and bulwark against the enemies shot: next to them the musketeers, then the harquebusiers, and after them the armed & light armed pikes: amidst whose ranks he must at all times place his Ensign, guarded with halberds or bills & then again the light armed and armed pikes, harquebuses and musketeers, and last of all targets of proof: by this equality of division, his whole band at one instant shall be ready to receive any sudden surprise of the enemy. The sergeant carrying these things in his mind, having laid a distinct plat, he may very easily vary their form and order as he shall be appointed, and as the situation of the place does require, or the accidents of War do constrain.

He must never work unwarily, or at al adventures, and tending to no determined purpose, as those that do not remember the perfect rules and reckonings of their office, whereof there be nowadays over many, for when it is necessary for them to alter their order, and that perforce they must quite change the form and fashion that then they observe, they know not which way to begin. Therefore to the end his order and ranks may be to the purpose duly and directly changed, and with facility disposed: let him ever dissever and divide one part of his weapons from another, causing everyone to turn and enter into their ranks and order by themselves, so shall he proceed in taking away, setting forward, and intermixing one sort of ranks within another very orderly. And thereby the full proportion of his band shall be framed, as he had determined, or as it is devised by him that commands, either in marching forward and backward, or in turning without disorder, by 3rd, 5th, 7th, or 9th in a rank, as the Lieutenant, Captain, or Sergeant Mayor appoints.

He ought ever to beware that in ordering the ranks, and appointing the Soldiers their places, that they begin not to make debate or stake one another for dignity of place, the which does oftentimes fall out to their great annoy and damage, and the officers tedious toile, for in enterprises of great importance, even in the presence of the invading enemy, some vain glorious fellows are accustomed to strive for the chief places: the which rooms by all reason & of duty appertain to the best armed, and not to any others, whose unruly rashness may be the ruin of the whole band. Therefore fit and convenient places are to be observed with humility, the naked in their places, and the armed in theirs: but to touch one point which we have already spoken of, I judge it most convenient that the armed (those for skirmish excepted) must remain in *Maine* stands and battles, as some say, so abide by the stake, who ought to be so well armed as they may bear and support the blows of their enemies, and resist any furious charge, either of horsemen or footmen. Whereas besides their well-ordered ranks, by reason they be armed they make a more gallant shew: giving courage to their own people, and discourage to the enemy, and in proof are more profitable then the disarmed, who remaining in their rooms, the contrary succeeds.

The Sergeant of the company must have special regard when victuals cannot be had for money, by forage or otherwise, to make repair together with the clerk of the band, to the principal munitions, that his company *...ast not of famine: and from thence procure to have so much as he well can, or as is convenient, and according to his received order, so must he depart and distribute all manner of munitions amongst the Corporals, that every one of them may give to their Soldier their portion.

The like ought he to use, touching powder for the Harquebusiers and Musketeers, lead for bullets, match for them to burn, and each thing else whereof they have need, to the end they may always remain in order, and be very well provided and stored, as near as is possible, & as is most convenient and to persuade the Soldier that to gain a place of more account, he will spare his pay to arm himself the more bravely. He must likewise have diligent eye, that the said munition of match & powder be conserved warily from wetting, and kept with a special spare from untimely spending: for this provident precept does import very much in all enterprises, by reason that the negligence of the Sergeant, touching this necessary foresight & care, had been the cause that the shot have not been able readily to perform their duties according to the appointed determinations, or as necessity did require, by reason of their unwary keeping their munition in wet weather, or their general want through vain missense, by which means many & most notable errors have succeeded of great loss and moment, & to the hindrance, shame, and total ruin of a whole company or Camp. Therefore it is most expedient that the Sergeant, together with the several corporals, do diligently and narrowly examine, visit, search, and view the proper flasks, tutch-boxes, pockets, & other places where the Soldiers are accustomed to carry & keep their powder and match, and peruse diligently all those things without negligence, fainting, or favoring: divers have received great ignomie & shame in their office, for want of his performance thereof: whereas by carrying a contrary care, they have been universally well thought of, and commended of all good Soldiers and valiant Captains. Therefore as occasion does serve and offer, he may admonish, put in mind, and reprehend with dexterity the Soldiers under his charge and guiding. To him it appertains to lay his helping hand about all things necessary for his company, as well in providing for them, as dispensing, or deferring necessary charges, except for the provision and dividing of lodgings, which is the office of the Furrier or Harbinger, who ought to be very tractable, diligent, & altogether officious, not being partial

to any one for peculiar profit or pleasure, and therefore it is necessary a Sergeant should know how to write, for it is hard by memory to discharge his charge.

The Sergeant must be careful to accompany, at the hour appointed, the guard to the place of the watch, in going up and down alongside their stances when he had placed them in order, to see them keep due distance, make the *Laumband*, march in straight line, with their ranks carry their Arms in conformable proportion: and if upon pleasure they give a volley of shot in passing, to advertise them to do it orderly with due form, one rank after another, as they pass over against the General, or other great officer or personage, and not in a confused sort altogether, or by Pieces.

When he is arrived at the Corps of guard, and had placed everyone in order, and provided for all things necessary for the watch of that night, he must then give his advice and counsel to the Corporals, that they keep good order in their *Sentines*, yea sometimes and very often, it is good that he himself aid them to choose out the most fit places for them to stand in, to the end that the circuit of ground, which for all their safeties is to be kept, may be conveniently guarded At the joining of the day & the night, or somewhat later, he shall secretly give the Corporals the watchword, with the which they are to govern the guard as well by night as day: the which word by the commandment of his Captain, he must procure the Sergeant mayor to give him, or of some other that shall have the charge to give the same for want of his presence, or in place of this great officer.

He must arm himself in such sort, that he be no less apt than any other Soldier to be able at time of need, both to defend himself, and offend the enemy: touching which effect, Duke *Octavio Farnese* in the expedition of 12000^a footmen and 600. horsemen, which Paulus the third Pope of Rome sent into Germany against the Lutherans in aid of *Charles* the fifth, did dispose, that all the Sergeants of his bands should arm themselves with harquebuses and morrions: saying, that so great a number of valiant men being Sergeants, as was in so great an assembly and expedition of such importance, it was neither good nor commendable, that they should only be armed with their halberds, and therefore he ought to have his Page or *Muchacho* second him with those furniture: Neither seems it inconvenient, but having placed in order all things pertaining to his office, that he place himself in rank with the rest of the soldiers, yet in such a place as he may easily depart from thence when necessity calls him away, to reform or use remedy to any disorder he understands of.

He must with dexterity proceed in reprehending and exhorting the Soldiers to keep their due order, and not to disband and stray abroad, but upon needful and lawful occasions, and to take order in all other particular points, which are requisite to be observed for the honor and profit of the company, which things are chiefly to be procured and observed by other officers.

Let him beware and abstain from beating of Soldiers at any time, that thereby he grow not odious: for it is not convenient nor comely for an officer to strike a Soldier, for thereby he so offends, that he does insure the pain to receive punishment for so doing, of his Captain or the master of the Camp.

He must be diligent, careful, and vigilant in all his affaires, for in this office, diligence and dexterity is both to the purpose and most necessary.

It is necessary he be always conformable unto the sergeant Mayor, by imitation and obedience in action, and like his shadow, to second him in all his doings: Of whom he may always receive information and order of all such things as be necessary for service of his band. And of him he may learn to proceed by conformity, in that which is convenient for his office. For he that is in company with men of virtue and valor, that be of more excellent quality then he himself, shall ever reap some profit, and the rather for that he is bound to be in the sight, and near about the sergeant Mayor, at all such times as any thing is to be done: where he ought with a good *...are, and diligent eye, give ready attendance, to execute such commission as shall be given him: specially those which appertains to the ordering of the ranks, and everything else whatsoever without doing anything upon his own judgment, but g with that great officer, towards whom he must always be courteous and conformable, and with an obedient and benevolent mind, diligently imitate him.

I suppose it moreover necessary as I said before, that he be able to write and read, considering the infinite number of things which are to pass through his hands, and which he ought to execute for the benefit of his company, which cannot be always ordered, disposed, and guided only by memory: So consequently the sergeant is to take diligent & care of all the foresaid things to execute the pointes of his office speedily, and to rebuke and teach such as do amiss with lenity, and although he cannot violently strike and hurt any man, yet nevertheless no man can resist his authority, but observe the same as to the Captains own person, if he were present.

He is not to hear any mutinous or rebellious words amongst the company, but immediately to reveal the same, that speedy reformation may be had, and faults amended. And thus must he be still occupied to reform men's manners, dispense of munition, broken arrays, and to be ready day and night to service, by the captain or Lieutenants commandment, to instruct the company, to march, train, and travel, as well by signs from him framed, as otherwise by words spoken, and to have special regard to the company, to see that their armor and weapons be in a readiness always for service, for the diligent and skillful usage of this office, is of no small momentary good order throughout the whole band, no less than the *Centurion* amongst the *Romaines*, who was captain over a hundredth, and so likewise every hundredth in each band ought to have a several sergeant to direct and govern.

The office of an Alsierus or Ensign bearer.

If it be a thing most requisite that a private soldier should have a special zeal over his proper honor and credit, how much more is the same necessary for a valiant *Alsierus* or Ensign bearer? Therefore he must with all careful diligence, and due discretion, ascend the fourth degree of this honorable discipline, being already trained up in the three first degrees, which is, of a private Soldier, a corporal, and a sergeant, whereby to his great commendation he may sufficiently merit the sway of this office.

Having solemnly received the Ensign of his Captain, like a noble and expert Soldier, he ought carefully to keep the same, and bear a certain reverent respect to it, as to a holy thing, yea and to be jealous over the safety thereof, no less than an amorous person over his loving mistress: Since that only with the sacred shade of the Ensign, being well guided, the general reputation of all the band and company is conserver.

Therefore the *Alfierus* ought to be endowed with such custom, and use himself with such courtesy and civility, that he may not only procure the love of his confederates, and friends, but of all the entire company.

Besides, it is necessary to have near unto him a couple of assistants at the least, that be practiced and good Soldiers, which may be of the number of the Halberdiers that go next his Ensign, to the end that when he is constrained to absent himself from the same, through some urgent and necessary occasion (for otherwise it is not to be permitted) he may cause one of them take care and charge of his Ensign, in whatsoever accident might fall out during that time. For that thing ought never to be left alone or abandoned to a slender and loose guard, which is of such a great importance, whereupon every man's honor and estimation depends: wherefore it ought at all to be carefully kept, and well accompanied.

Note that the *Alsierus*, to defend his Ensign and himself at one instant, must have in his one hand his drawn sword, and in the other the Ensign: which thing is convenient of him particularly to be performed, when it is time to assault the enemies upon a Wall, Trench, Escalade, Bulwark, Breach, or in any strait passage, or enterprise, since that with the point of Iron of the Ensign staff small defense can be made, as well for the weaknesses of the staff, as through the trouble and continual wavering of the silk which is about it, so that in bearing the same displayed, he ought rather to have regard where he shall set his foot, then to the top of the staff, or any other place less necessary, as well thereby to flee affectation, which in carrying thereof, is made manifest, as also to conduct the same with more assured courage.

Moreover note that the most honorable place of the thread or rank is the right hand, and the second the left hand, which degrees likewise be observed in all the ranks of other Soldiers, as well as when divers Ensigns do march together in one rank, for amongst the hands and squares of Soldiers, the flanks do always resist the assaults and fury of the enemy: as the sides which be nearest to them, be always guarded of those that be most practiced, and the middle part not, only except the first and last rank of the ordinance or battalion, while the midst is the place of greatest estimation: for the head or back of the square being assaulted they then withstand the greatest fury. And by good reason, for this place of the midst is ever much more broken and damaged of the enemy's Arms and force, then any other part: wherefore amongst expert and valiant Soldiers, this room is of greatest honor, and of most estimation, as the place that had greatest need of defense, which being subject to more open and manifest peril then the rest be, is of greatest dignity. For Captains are accustomed to shew notable and singular favor to that Soldier which they preferred to an enterprise of peril and danger: so that it be capable of issue and altogether desperate.

Neither is this to be accounted for a marvel, for as this profession is altogether different from others, so likewise the orders, and ceremonies are diversely managed: if a man may term those things ceremonies, which of necessity ought with diligence to be governed with great care, art, and industry: It behooves the *Alfierus*, whilst he does march in ordinance amidst the band, to go with a grace and stately pace, advisedly and courageously joined with modesty, and without affectation or vain bravery: neither ought he to bow or decline his body at any time to any person, that thereby he may represent and maintain the reputation and excellency of Arms, and the Ensign before his Prince, chief ruler, Lord

General, Colonel, Captain, Governor, &c. As he passed before them, he ought to abase the point and tip of the Ensign, or rather with his arm bow down near-hand all the rest of the Ensign, & so much more, by how much he is of greater dignity & authority. In this sort shall he make sign of reverence, and not pull off his cap or hat, neither bend his knee, nor moue any one part of his person, thereby to retain that dignity due to the Ensign & his office.

The *Alfierus* being in square, rank, or ordinance, with the Ensign displayed, does change (almost never) the place where he is planted to march, which is in the midst of the footmen, as a place most safe and best defended. Therefore those that otherwise would use it, do ground their opinion upon some ancient order of the Romans or Grecians, wherein they are deceived, because at this day we are constrained to vary our order, considering our Arms be varied, which do now fetch and wound much more and further off, and are more piercing then those of ancient time.

Neither is it expedient to put this officer, which is of such great respect, always in hazard, as well for the good quality of his person, y^e which we must always presuppose him to be of, as also for the office of great importance he supplies, since he does sustain the displayed Ensign wherein the reputation and honor of all the company consists. But at such times as he shall march to a Escalade, breach and battery: the valiant *Alfierus* with his Ensign in one hand and his sword in another, as is before said, ought to enforce himself to be the first, and by all means to mount up, to enter amongst the enemies, and to advance and invite the rest forward, both his inferiors, companions, & betters: for in effect at such times the particular guiding of the band appertains to him. Now to the intent that the soldiers at the instant time of a dangerous enterprise, ending a cumbersome & perilous time and place, may be invited, & fervently stirred up to follow the Ensign. He must therefore use such courtesy to all men, that in all hazards and great exploits, he being beloved of the Soldiers, may be very much aided and defended by them, whereas otherwise they do either suffer open ignomie, or danger of death, when as they be either abandoned at the point of extremity, or traitorously stain or wounded by their own companions and followers: as at the assault of *Dalahani*, and a skirmish of bravery at *Lovaine*, chanced unto two several Ensign-bearers: of the Baron of *Sheveran*, Colonel over ten Ensigns of shot. Therefore since he is the shadow of the valor and good condition of his captain and company, let him be careful of his duty.

The Ensign bearer may of his discretion and authority, espying the company travel, or follow enemy to their discommodity and peril, losing the wind, hill, or ground of advantage, disordering the array, may stand still, and cause the drums and fifes to stand and sound the retreat, that the company may resort and come to the Ensign, and order the array by the advantage of the ground, rather than abide the coming of the enemy.

He ought always to have about him, and to lodge where he does himself, so many good Drums as there be hundredth in his band: that at all times he may make *Raccolt e*, and gather his Soldiers together, and for such like necessary respects.

He ought never crave license to go to any enterprise whatsoever, for any desire he had to make himself known, or to win fame, but ought to remain steadfast and firm, when his turn of service comes, in respect of the great charge he does carry in the charge of the Ensign.

It is necessary he have a horse for his own use, the which whilst he marched ought to go near the Ensign, whether he be in battalion square or at long march, for by taking his ease on horseback, he may keep himself continually lush and fresh, and therewithal may accommodate his carriage, or baggage, as some Soldiers may likewise do among the ordinary carriage, provided for by the captain.

Note that the Ensign which he received of his Captain, must by him be restored again at such times as he is discharged out of the company: if during the time of his service, there had not met a battle, assault, or other enterprise, wherein the *Alfierus* being present, he had not made manifest appearance, that he had merited and deserved the same. For in such cases it is to be understood, that he had won and gained the same and not otherwise, unless the captain of his free will does not give it him, which is a very ancient custom, especially amongst the *Italians*.

It is very requisite the *Alfierus* have besides his two assistants, a valiant and courageous servant, who is a practiced Soldier, and not a novice or youngling, as some very fondly and unadvisedly do entertain nowadays, that continually being near him, as well in the main battalion square or elsewhere, to second him with a Piece, pike, or target of proof, & may have in such a one that entire faith and assured credit that he should have of a faithful companion, whom he must not keep as an abject servant, but he ought to maintain him, apparel him, and arm him with convenient Arms of defense, for sometimes it shall fall out in the day of a fought battle of a whole Army, that those deputed servants may have the custody of all the Ensigns in the main battalion square, and the *Alfierus* of each company, as well armed men are to be placed in the head of the battalion, or in some other principal or necessary places which are to be governed and defended by practiced and valiant Soldiers: as particularly fell out at such time as the Marques of *Vasto*, fought at *Cresola* in *Lombardie* against the Frenchmen, which journey was lost by the Imperialists, although that day they fought valiantly, and besides in other enterprises, such men have executed gallant service.

He must always provide a sufficient *corpes de gard* about his Ensign, as well by day as night, in whatsoever place he shall be, although no suspicion were to be had of the enemy, that thereby he may remain safe from all sudden surprises, or provided casualties, and the rather to maintain the honor and reputation due to the Ensign, whereby all sinister inconvenience may be avoided, and the majesty and office of the same generally well respected: Specially when time and place of suspect ministers occasion. The *Alfierus* must march to his guard, either armed with a Curase of proof, or some other convenient garment of defense, being still seconded with his servant, who is to carry either target, halberd, Piece or pike, or such weapon as he does delight in, which at the seat of the guard, taking his Ensign in his hand, he must let rest in the keeping of his servant. Neither is it requisite in going or marching, that he unloose and display the Ensign, without some special occasion, but ought to reserve the advancing and displaying of the same at full, until he come in the sight of chieftain or prince, or in the sight of the enemy, or other places of service.

It is necessary his Ensign have certain special countersigns and marks, that it may easily be known of his Soldiers, both near hand and far off, to the intent that in all exploits, and at unknown suddenness, his Soldiers may perfectly perceive the same amongst the other Ensigns, different from the rest, wherein the *Alfierus* must use an exquisite manage, that by his wise and valorous actions without any other

man's relation, may discern his virtuous actions and forward proceedings, which he ought to make apparent by some notable enterprise.

The *Alfierus* must be a man of good account, of a good race, honest and virtuous, brave in apparel, thereby to honor his office, and continually armed as well when no peril is feared, as in time of danger, to give example to the rest of the Soldiers not to think their armor burthens, but by use to make it as familiar to him as his skin.

Finally he must be a man skillful, hardy, and courageous, of able courage to advance and bear up the Ensign in all extremities, secret, silent, and zealous, able often to comfort, animate and encourage the company to take in hand, and maintain such extremities, enterprises, as they are appointed unto, and never to retire, but when of noble policy the higher officers command the same. Unto this officer there should be certain ceremonies used in delivery of the Ensign, reserving it by oath in the presence of his hand, at which time he must make vow and profess the same rather to be his winding sheet, and therein to lose his life, then through his default to lose the same: whereunto every private Soldier should likewise be sworn, as among the *Romans* it was used when he was not accounted a Soldier, but a thief, or robber, will he had taken his oath. And therefore their wars was called *Militia Sacrata*.

The office of the Lieutenant of a company

That persons upon whom any charge does depend, and does deservedly manage any affaire, must frame himself to use due diligence, and with dexterity suffer such tedious toile, as in these serious affaires succeed, since that charge (as I have already said) signified nothing else but a burthen of affaires.

Therefore that a Soldier may deservedly mount up to this degree of worthy honor and martial dignity, he must use all circumspect care to perform his office like an expert Lieutenant, that the company be well governed, which he must accomplish with a forward and willing mind (though of duty he is bound to perform the same) as well to content the mind of his captain, as to augment his own honor and reputation. He must never appropriate unto himself any one point of authority, but diligently decipher and understand all things, and make relation thereof to his captain, of whom it is necessary he take all his commissions and directions. His part is to give willingly and readily counsel and advise to his captain, as often as he is demanded, and otherwise never, unless he see that the same may do manifest good, or in case of present peril.

The Lieutenant ought to carry with him a diligent care of concord, for that particularly the pacification of discords & difference amongst his Soldiers of his company, appertains unto him, which must be done without choler or passion, and must still handle them very indifferently and courteously. For his indifference, besides the gaining of him trusty credit, does make easy the deciding of any difference or disagreement, and is one point which of necessity is most convenient to an honorable peacemaker, although it be a very difficile thing to procure peace in points of honor, especially amongst Soldiers that stand much upon their *Punctos*, and for that respect is it very hard to use a just balance: therefore in such causes it is most requisite that every one of the interested, shew at the full his entire cause, which is a thing not vulgar, neither of small importance. And although the pacifier ought never to hang more upon the one side then the other, yet it is convenient he have some small respect to him that is wronged against reason, rather than to him that is his unlawful work of his injury. But if he find any difficulty in resolving these differences, let him confer with the Captain, to the end that he, who is

known to be the occasion, and will not agree to an honest end, may be immediately discharged: but if it be thought good that he remain to serve a time, for the execution of some special enterprise, then the word both of the one and the other ought to be taken, until the same be performed or the pay past, and then may discharge him, as is said, to shunned a greater scandal: for to enter into unquiet quarrelling and discord, one equal with another, and with one that receives the like stipend, is not the part and quality of a subject Soldier, but of a free careless cutter, and band buckler, and of an insolent and importunate person, whose nature does argue in him that his doings tend to another end, then to become excellent in the honorable exercise of Arms. Put the case that one of them should valiantly overcome the other, yet unto the Captain does arise no other than want, loss, and evil satisfaction: for when first he did receive them into his service, he did presume that they were both of them equally to be esteemed, men of good credit and behavior, and that for such they were conducted, and received stipend. So that quarrelling and *...illing one the other, as often it falls out in resolute persons o*... putting him so a dishonor or open foil: such a one does not only deprive the Captain of a Soldier, but also of himself likewise: For the law of reason does bind the Captain not to maintain an importunate person, a malefactor, and an homicide, in one band no less than a well ordered City: Considering it is requisite and convenient his Soldiers, rather than to employ themselves in such quarrels, should endeavor and adventure their bodies so overthrow and kill the enemy, thereby to procure his own proper praise and peculiar profit. Always provided, that the occasion of y^e wars be concluded and published to be lawful and honest, which easily in this respect does remove all difficulties, whilst a man does place himself in the service of a prince that is religious, prudent, and just, and that have express and lawful power to love Arms, and not with those which are of small authority, or tyrannous usurpers of other men's states, and wicked blood suckers.

Therefore when the Lieutenant cannot by his own dealings supply these wants, or pacify and accord them, in such causes he may remit the care thereof unto his superior & Captain: And thus let him have special care that by his means no quarrels do grow, neither that he suffer any faction or discretion to take deep root, for fear of banding and mutinies.

He ought to have special respect that the Corporals and Sergeants be able duly to execute their office with due diligence, for the better performance of service, and personally aid them in setting the watch.

Likewise, to the intent that the Sergeant persist not ignorantly, or fall in any one point of his office: it behooves the Lieutenant in many particular pointes to aid him, both in respect of his own credit, and for the general benefit of the whole band: as in using divers directions, disciplines, inventions, putting the band in order, rank, square, in accompanying them to the watch, and in executing such like enterprises which commonly are to be performed.

So ought he likewise to delight himself extraordinarily (besides the other necessary parts of his office) in taking view of the *Corps de gard*, and the *Sentinel*s of his proper company, to the intent they may remain continually vigilant and ready, and each man's duty duly executed, the martial laws read and examined, and a solemn silence generally maintained.

He must observe great affability and fraternities with the *Alfierus*, and friendly consult with him (especially if the Lieutenant does not manage both the one and the other office, as the Spaniards and other nations do use, and might very well be used of us, if the General or Colonel think good, ⟨◇⟩ ▪ for avoiding of emulation and charge of pay,) but if they ⟨◇⟩ particular officers, and bear distinct

sway in the hand, then ‹◊› the Lieutenant be very careful (as he that is the chief) to avoid all stomaching and strife that might arise between him & the *Alsierus*, for thereby oftentimes great scandals have fa*...ne out, and the division of the company, a thing above all other to be carefully foreseen and shunned. He ought to use a gracious gesture, & a courteous entertainment to all his Soldiers, countenance everyone joyfully, and solicit their causes carefully towards the captain & the other officers, as the treasurers, pay-masters, commissaries and such like, yet ever by the captains consent, yea & to the captain himself, by whose friendly favor inferior officers may be relieved for their pay or other wants. Besides he ought to give order and direction to all the company, dividing & distributing the Squadres indifferently and discreetly, to the intent the Corporals & other officers may be obeyed, & that each enterprise may be performed without reply or contradiction.

It is necessary that he put in every Squadre an equal number of every sort of Arms, and that each weapon be sorted in a readiness, to the intent y^e in whatsoever place & time occasion does require, every one of them may to his great advantage, proceed and front the invading enemy with a forcible strength.

Likewise it is good sometimes not to suffer a Squadre or rather a whole *Corps de gard* to consist of Soldiers al of one country and nation, but ought rather to be artificially mixed, and to separate them, thereby to avoid quarrel and generality of factions, which by reason of their being together may the rather arise amongst consorts of one native country, & that more commodiously then if they were separated.

The Captain being absent, the Lieutenant possessed his principal and chief place, and ought to be obeyed as captain. Nevertheless in his presence, it is requisite he use a certain brotherly friendship and familiarity towards all, yet that notwithstanding, he must proceed in all things with such modesty and gratuity, as he may retain such authority and reputation, as the office he does hold, does most worthily invest him withal.

There ought to be in him a reasonable good knowledge and fa|*... in expressing his conceit and meaning sensible, that the Soldiers may understand what they have to do, to the intent he may ‹◊› more easily imprint in the hearts and minds of his ‹◊› . ‹◊› , all such things as he determines, and that be necessary for the better ‹◊› of his Prince, and the benefit of his country and company, whereunto he ought to apply himself with all possible diligence, since that of the Prince he is liberally paid, had his being of his country, and is diligently obeyed of his band, where he sways his present office & charge, which is truly of great credit and no less commodity.

Let him provide himself of a horse to carry him, to his intent he may be lusty and fresh in all enterprises▪ and that he may continually take the view and diligently survey the order which they are to keep in marching, or in making *Alta*, and at all other times besides in whatsoever enterprise.

He must take order that his baggage or carriage, which ought to be as little as may be, (which rule his common Soldiers ought likewise observe) be born and convey amongst the common carriage, which the Captain had ordained and provided for the use of the whole band.

He must take diligent care to the redeeming of press or lent money, which the Captain shall make according to occasion or need amongst the company, & to distribute the same conveniently amongst his Soldiers, & thereof to render & yield good account to the Captain, by doing whereof he shall please the soldiers much, in which time of pay he had very good opportunity to put the Soldiers in mind, and to teach them to proceed in well doing, and to desist from evil.

It appertains generally to every Lieutenant of a band to be of great experience and ripeness of service, whose authority in the absence of the Captain (as partly I touched before) extended to examine, try, reform, correct, and amend any offence committed within the band, and also day & night to bring the company with the Ensign to the place of assembly, there in order train and exercise the same, as to the necessity of service does appertain, and being commanded by the higher powers to march towards the enemy, must encounter and fight with them, as if the Captain were in presence, who upon impediment, must sometimes be absent.

Finally, it appertains to the Lieutenant to watch, ward, approach, conduct, advance against the enemies, and to encounter, animate, comfort, and also to encourage the company by word and deed as need serves: to retire continually, maintaining skirmish, until he have recovered some place of safeguard.

The office and duties that appertains to the Lanze-spezzate, voluntary Lieutenants, the Gentlemen of a Band, or Cavalier of S. Georges squadrons.

The sundry degrees whereunto valiant Soldiers with aspiring minds seek to ascend, for that they be many, & for that those which have attained and served in those rooms and other great offices, by divers sinister means and accidents, be now and then dissevered and made frustrate from their charge, as experience had made many times apparent, who yet nevertheless being naturally desirous to continue in service, and perchance through foreign necessity are driven to remain in pay, in attending further preferment: Therefore this place was first invented for such persons, as a special seat wherein the flower of warlike Soldiers does sit, like a green Laurell garland that does environ the martial head of a mighty Army, whose order for warlike force or fame, gives not place to the Grecian *Falanges*, the chiefs of the Romaine legions, or to the knightly constitution or courageous enterprises of those of *Arthur's* round table. For there neither had been, nor can be found any place of such honor or reputation, as to be a Gentleman of a Band, whether we serve for pleasure or for profit, or have attained thereunto by merit: or whether we have bene Corporal, Sergeant, *Assiers* or Lieutenant, wherein Captains sometimes so plant themselves, especially in the Colonels Squadre, and temporize the time, until preferment do fall: for thereby their former reputation is nothing disgraced, nor their charge had, in or of any other company, nothing derogated: Considering that those in these Squadrons either are, or ought to be Soldiers of such policy and perfect experience, that they be capable of any office under the degree of a Colonel, and may supply any of those foresaid offices, or perform any other enterprise of great importance, commanded by the Captain, Colonel, or General.

And for that many youths of noble parentage, and Gentlemen of ancient houses do likewise follow the wars, I would that upon due trial of their merit, they should enter into these* Squadrons, which the Prince or General is to confirm, and make a distinct order of valiant adventurous Soldiers, and call them *Cavaliers of S. Georges* Squadrons, at whose entrance there into, they shall take a solemn oath appertaining to their order, and their Corporal shall invest them with some Bandolier, Medal or Scarf,

whereon is portrayed *S. George* his Arms, which they must be bound to wear openly at all times and in all places, enterprises, skirmishes, battles and assaults.

It is requisite that a singular good Soldier, being the Gentleman of a band, and *Cavalier* of *S. George* his Squadron, if he mean to gain the grace and favor of his Captain & Colonel, that not only he be sufficiently valiant and wise, as of necessity is required at his hands: but it is also convenient for him to be reasonable well horsed, and to have in store all sorts of Arms, as a Halberd, Harquebuses for the match or firelock, Armor and Target of proof, his Lance and case of Pistols, his Pike, his Partisan or *Epee* to go the Round withal, that he may both day and night vary and change his Arms at the offer of all enterprises is requisite, and as change of service does call him forth.

He must always of necessity have more than one servant, and ought to apparel him in gallant order: these are to be near his elbow to follow him with his Arms. He ought always to lodge himself as near as possible, to the lodging of his Colonel or captain, to the intent y^e either armed, or without Arms, he may always, according as y^e cause does require, be about his person, either on horseback or on foot, for that the principal guard of this singular personage, yet is to say, the Colonel or Captain, does consist in the diligence and custody of the *Cavaliers* of *S. George* his Squadrons. These things notwithstanding, day & night when it falls to his lot, or that he shall be commanded by his Corporal to watch, he must dispose himself to be able to make particular guard, & that after a most exquisite order: wherein he must have a special care (without making refusal at any time) to perform that which shall be appointed him by his Corporal, or by any other that shall command in the name of his Colonel or Captain. His office in time of watch, for the most part consists in going the Round, searching the watch, keeping good order in the *Corps* of *Gard*, in being a coadjutor to y^e officer that guides the company or rules the watch, and is for the most part exempted from standing *Sentinel*, and such like duties of a common Soldier, unless great necessity or special service constrain.

It appertains to him to have good experience in going the Round, that in performing the same, he may discretely govern in the oversight of the watch, called the *Sopraguardia*, for in this point does very much consist the provident good order and form that is to be observed, in avoiding the stratagems, surprises, Sallies and discitis of the enemy. Approaching near to his *Sentinel*, he must give eye and diligent regard in what order and sort he does find him vigilant, how ready he is in demanding and taking the word, & after coming nearer him, he must examine all that had passed or fallen out whilst he had bene in *Sentinel*, & the order he does observe, and what had bene appointed him to do: the which if it be good he must confirm, and when he does find it to be otherwise, he must rehearse & refer the same to the Corporal of the *Sentinel*, that he may use diligent redress.

Arriving in any *Corps de gard*, he must above all things advertise them, that they always keep fire light for the necessary commodity of Harquebusiers, and for light in the night, taking order with the Soldiers that they and their Arms may remain in a forcible readiness: through which his good instruction, there may grow to be no want, & so consequently he must in like cases proceed with like provident diligence.

After this he must with great consideration and modesty, examine every particular thing, carrying a mind with himself to continue & increase the same from better to better, & both in himself and to them use necessary advertisements, & in such sort shall he pass through all the *Corps de gards* and *Sentinesls*.

If it chance him to encounter another *Sopraguardia* or round, to shun the occasion of dangerous difference, which sometimes is accustomed to follow: or for policy, in fearing to give y^e watch word to him that purposely comes to rob the same, that coming from the enemy secretly, counterfeits the *Sentinel*, or by some other practice, as it sometimes had caused damage to the grievous loss and total prejudice of the Army, to prevent such inconvenience, let that *Sopraguardia* which shall be nearest to the next adjoining *Sentinel*, turn back, giving the word after a due accustomed sort unto the said *Sentinel*, to the intent the foresaid *Sopraguardia* may do the like^a and when they are of accord, every one may follow his own path, but if otherwise they do disagree, the discreet remains discovered: not only in that counterfeit round, but also in the said *Sentinel*, whom the *Sopraguardia* must examine and demand at his hand some special countersign or double word, that thereby he may know him for an assured friend, or find him an enemy or negligent person, the which of all men is very well known to sharp merit and extreme chastisement, which at no time, so near as is possible, is to be omitted.

This former rule is to be observed of those Soldiers that be of oneself nation: but when the Rounds or *Sopraguardes* be many and of sundry nations, and the *Corps* of *Gards* likewise: then the *Sopraguard* coming into a quarter that is stranger unto him, is bound to give the word to the *Sopraguard* of that nation, & of that quarter: so that by such means as well y^e suspicion of deceit, as the occasion of discord shall be avoided.

And if in case the said ordinary Round or *Sopraguard*, do encounter in their own quarter, with the extraordinary, those that be ordinary shall endeavor themselves to take the word of those that be extraordinary. For so is it convenient and most conformable to that order said before, wherein I have set down what is necessary for a *Sopraguard* or Round to do in a strange quarter. And for that it is requisite, as I have already touched, that the *Cavaliers* be always about the person of his chief captain, without either being bound to Standard, Guidon, or other Ensign whatsoever, he must endeavor himself, when any enterprise or warlike affaires is committed to his charge, to be apt and ready to use practiced experience in directing & guiding a skirmish, in taking the view of a battery, in discovering of the enemy, in marching or making *Alta*, in *Passa parde* in the valiant repulse of a sudden invading enemy by *Bawll en bouche*, in taking view of the situation of a place, in guiding a Roade or troupe of Horsemen, in giving Alarm to the enemy, in plucking advertisements from the enemy, in placing Imbasades, in giving *Canvasados*, and to know very well how to execute with sound judgement these and such like important affaires, the which for the most part appertain to the *Cavaliers* of this Squadron to perform. As likewise it had been the custom to give the charge to plant *Gabiones* for the defense of the Artillery, to batter and damage the walls, the Trenches, the lodgings, and the enemy's Squadrons.

Let him remember when he had been at any exploited, to bring back again into his Quarter, those Soldiers he had led forth to any enterprise, united and in rank, marching together behind him, and never suffer them to return disbanded one by one out of order, which is an occasion of great confusion, and brings but small reputation to the Captain and conductor of them.

Moreover it is very necessary he know how to make a road and destroy the enemy's country, the which likewise does oftentimes appertain to him to perform: in which exploit he must beware above all things, that no Soldier in those enterprises disperse or disband themselves, but with an assured good order, for the most part conformable to my following discourse, wherein I set down directions, how to conduct Soldiers to the skirmish. And particularly where I declare that he ought to keep and maintain for his people the strongest place of situation, wherein he must skirmish, for that commonly Soldiers being in disorder, wearied and laden with spoil, may be easily put to flight, broken and oppressed of the enemy, unless they bee seconded or shaded by some forcible succor.

I suppose it likewise most necessary, that he endeavor himself to be apt and sufficient at all times, and in all places to solicit and negotiate for his Prince or Chieftain, any cause of whatsoever weight or moment, considering that most men are not fit to attempt the performance of such doubtful and difficult causes: for although many make great estimation of themselves, and presume much by their daily reading and Theories of those weighty affaires, yet do they want and come far short of that bold and ready practice, which plainly appears, that the worthy professors of Arms possess: and specially in the presence of great Princes, whose Majesty and reverence for the most part, does make cold and bring out of countenance the hottest and most resolute determination. As *Demosthenes* before *Philip* of *Macedone* made apparent, when he was not able to pronounce three words of a long premeditated Oration, in behalf of the *Athenians*.

This worthy gentleman of a band, this *Cavaliers* of *Saint Georges* squadre, and likewise all other professors of warlike Arms, ought to carry in mind, that of him and his equals the exercise of Arms is to be applied, and diligently to practice the same, to the intent he bee not for want of knowledge despised of others: and not ignorantly to despise them that deserve due commendations, but rather to carry and use the countenance of authority to those persons that merit not to bear sway and government, then towards forward Soldiers. Yet for all that towards the rest in some other respects, he ought to gratify them and help them to his power, and so courteously win the good wills and friendly favor of all Soldiers his equals, to instruct and courteously to admonish every Soldier privately and apart, what appertains to his duty.

This *Cavalliere* must be able also to train Soldiers, to make them march in orderly proportions, to cast them in Rings, Esses, Snails, Hearses, Squadres, to receive and give charge, to faint skirmishes, onsets, retreats, and how to order any number of Soldiers, from a hundredth to fire hundredth, for so many may be in a band, and under one Ensign, as the *Swiss* and *Germans* yet use at this day, and as in former ages our Countrymen have used, which in some respects may pass without reprehension. If a Captain be disposed to have so many under his Ensign, when he is not able to bring the number unto a whole Colonelship, together with the knowledge of the order how to train, he must endeavor himself to be perfect in drawing platforms, in the Mathematics, in the martial Laws, in besieging of Towns, batteries, mines, and each thing else belonging to Martial discipline.

Let this worthy *Cavalier* of Saint *Georges* squadre have then before his eyes such like precepts, and manage of martial affaires, that he may increase his own credit, win his country fame, favor of his Prince, & honor of his house and friends, rather than for the regard of riches, stately houses, livings, and such like, but rather prefer prudent policy, courage, valor and approved experience before such base benefits, whereby he may attain to the laurel Crowne, wherewith divers mighty conquerors have their heads adorned: That he may be an example to the reproach of such as lewdly spend their days in idleness, prodigality, lust and obloquie.

The order of training Footmen, necessary to be observed of all Sergeants, Lieutenants, and Cavaliers of the band.

For that the ignorance and decay of Arms in the beginning of this age, and in these parts of Europe have brought great confusion to divers, which have roughly and rashly professed the same, to the hazard of their lives and country: And for that Mustering and training of Soldiers to make them expert to service is one of the greatest errors had been committed: therefore I have thought good to borrow out of *Master Stewards* Book of Martial discipline, his manner and form of training, which I find in him set down in more plain and exquisite manner, according to the modern use, then of any that had hitherto written so particularly either in our own tongue, or in any other foreign language, wherein the Author does merit great commendations, whether the same proceeds of his own experience, or that he had drawn it out of other men's travels.

But first before I enter into particulars, I think it good to set down, what Characters I mean to use in these descriptions, that they may be the better understood, together with other notes appertaining to these present directions.

The Letters and Characters.

- C for Captains.
- L for Lieutenants.
- S for Sergeants.
- D for Drums.
- F for Fiftes.
- s for Harquebusiers.
- a for Archers.
- b for Halberdiers.
- p for Pikes.
- h for Horsemen.

The Orders which are to be observed for the furnishing of the foresaid weapons.

Calivers or Harquebusiers, or Musketeers

Such must have either of them a good and sufficient Piece, flask, tutch-box, Powder, shot, iron, mold, worm, tyrebale, rammer, sword and dagger, and a morrion. The like must the Musket are have, with a forked staff breast high, with a string to fasten to his wrest. Such as serve with shot in rain, mists and winds, must have their Pieces

charged and primed: They must carry the tutch hole of their Pieces under their armholes, match light in their hands covertly and dry, their Pieces faire and clean within and without, so bee they serviceable at all times, having regard they keep their march and retire of good distance in sunder, their match and Powder very dry, and their Pieces often charged and discharged.

Archers or long Bowes.

Necessary it is that every man have a good and meet bow, according to his draught and strength, light & ease, a light side jack hanging loose to his knee, with a skull, sword & dagger, nothing upon his Arms, whereby in time of service he may easily draw the arrow to the head, that they may deliver the same with strength and art, as Englishmen bee accustomed. They must have also a bracer and shooting glove, their strings whipped and waxed over with glue, their feathers dry: and so is he serviceable.

Pikemen.

Those bearing that warlike weapons, especially the fronts, where sometimes Captains, Lieutenants, Sergeants, and *Cavaliers* of bands, be oftentimes planted with Pikes, and is the place for Gentlemen to serve in, must have a fayre Millan corselet, with al Pieces appertaining to the same: that is, the cuirass, the collars, the padrones, wyeth the vambraces, also the long taces with the burgonet, with sword and dagger, their pikes of the usual length (for the strength of the battalion does consist in the same) bearing the pikes on their shoulders, setting their thumbs under the same, whereby it is ruled. They must oftentimes practice to trail, push, ward, couch, cross, &c. as for the necessity of the skirmish or battle appertained.

Halberdiers or Bill-men.

These be guards unto Captains & Ensigns, which be most times chosen gentlemen of experience, or *Cavaliers* of the squadre, who as occasion serves, give orders to the numbers in array, and the enemy approaching to give an onset, certain of them be appointed to advance and maintain the recede of them: whose discrete leading and valiant courage does much comfort the rest to follow the same. These *Cavaliers* be armed with corselets, and bee placed in the heart of the battle, usually called the slaughter of the field, or execution of the same, who commonly do not fight but in very great extremity.

Because there is great alteration and division of weapons, I mean to note unto you the just numbers to every hundredth at this present used, which shall greatly profit to the making of your battalions, from 100 unto 1500.

Table: 40% pikes, 10% halberdiers & Targets of proof, 50% Shot.

Of Mustering and Training.

A band or Company being furnished with Officers, Soldiers, Armor, Weapons and Munitions, as aforesaid: In times convenient resort wholly together, to some ground necessary, to muster, march and train, exercise and instruct such as are not perfect in feats of War, which be ordered sometimes by words and deeds, and sometimes by framed signs from the officers, that Soldiers may learn and observe the meaning of the same. At such times of assembly, as at watch or ward, the Clerk ought to read the bill, and to call every Soldier by his name, that every man may answer for himself, and none to be absent upon pain, without sickness or license. The Sergeant (as they

be called) putted them in Array, that every man follow his leadsman, keeping his rank-fellows justly on both sides, placing the shot in toward and rearward: the Ensign and Halberds in the midst of the Pikes, so be they placed in beauty and strength, as is accustomed: sometimes to stand and advance their weapons, turn their faces, and march any way assigned: and sometimes to receive a word that shall pass from man to man, from the one end to the other, with such silence, that none hear the same, but those in array assembled.

Certain words to be used of the Officer that trains.

When any Officer determines to exercise his company to train them, he must cast them into a King or such like necessary form, and use these or like words.

My loving friends, fellows, and companions in Arms, wee bee gathered together for the service of God, his holy Church, our Prince and Country, and for that none through ignorance shall perish or run in danger of the laws of the field, you shall from time to time by me or other Officers of the band bee instructed by words or deeds in such points, as to your calling and the necessity of service shall require, the which you must diligently observe and follow, though the same shall seem unto you many times both dangerous and painful. Also if any of you my fellows shall find an occasion convenient to declare to 〈◇〉 or any other officer, his mind and opinion in anything touching service, we shall diligently hear, and gratify the party the double value thereof, and (God willing) equity and justice shall be ministered. Also regard that all Soldiers know & obey their 〈◇〉 in their place, according to their calling.

To teach and train Soldiers to march in Ranks, Squares, battalions, &c.

First, for that one hundredth is the least number that a Captain can have in charge, I will therefore begin with setting of 100 of your weapons in this order following: that is, twenty five shot, next your shot twenty Pikes, then ten Halberds to guard the Ensign, and next your Halberds other twenty Pikes, and then your other five and twenty shot, the which being thus placed may be brought to those proportions here set down, greatly available to divers services.

When the Soldiers are taught to march three in a rank right forth, you shall bring them in this proportion of a ring, otherwise called a *Limasson*: & although it is not of any force, it is necessary to train y^e imperfect, also by bringing them in close compass together, they may better hear and understand any precepts touching their charge, spoken by the Captain or any other officers, as oft as is meet. This figure following of the ring is not of force, because the Ensign lies open to the enemies without guard of Pikes.

The manual continues with description of army formations, from 100 up to several thousands of soldiers. Our transscribtion ends here, you can check original content at:

<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/e/eebo/A01504.0001.001?rgn=main;view=fulltext>

Transcribed to somewhat modern English by Ondrej Francik