

COUNT
MANSFELD'S

DIRECTIONS
Of War.
GIVEN TO ALL HIS
Officers and Soldiers
in General.



LONDON

Printed by Edw. Alde for Richard Whittaker, and
are to be sold at his shop in Paul's Church-
yard, at the King's head.

1624

This text is not 100% identical to original. Some words were changed to their modern equivalents, and also order of words was updated at several places to provide easier understanding of the text. Capital letters in the text were kept as in original, the same applies to punctuation.

Original of this text is available for free at [Google Books](https://www.google.com/books).

TO
The High, Mighty, and invincible
Charles Prince of Wales: the Right
Honourable George Duke of Buckingham:
and James Marquise Humbleton, with the rest of his Majesties Honourable Council for
War.

The Sun is all but one both to poor and rich: even so (said Socrates) ought not to have respect to the person, but to the matter. Whereupon myself being nor worthy, in respect of Prudence and Experience, to rank with the least or meanest member of your Heroic Counsel, yet daring to compare with the Greatest in my loyal meaning, fidelity and best wishes: respectively to his Majesty, your Highness, with restless prayers for the prosperous proceeding of your true Noble designs, prostrate at your Highness feet, do present these Directions for War, not to dire of your Heaven directed Counsels, but only as pious pledge of my hearty devotion, to inform you (for your better satisfaction) with the order of such martial Discipline, as the Foreign Friends of Great Britain in these tumultuous times do exercise: their Motions, Standing, Marching, Fighting, Tiring and Retiring. In a word, the whole Art of Arms, taught and be delivered by this illustrious and renowned Figure of Fortitude (who first revised and approved the same written) is here exemplified; which I submissively commend principally to the Patronage of your Princely Highness, the most remarkable object of Honour: beseeching his Divine Majesty, that like a most politic and magnanimous General, you may transcend not only this Right-valorous Director, between Alexander Magnus in Military Actions and Directions, and be Carolus surnamed Maximus: but much more Fortune in long-lasting fruition of your Conquests and Inheritance: And that as you are the Glory of your Royal Fathers age (according to Zeno's testimony) being right Virtuous and Religious; so you may long survive and continue the chief Column and Comfort of his Kingdoms; and no less Defend the true Catholic Faith: wherein the greatest Guide of all Hearts direct mine, firmly persevere, and make me ever ready and most willing (as at this present) to hazard myself and all that is mine in this Cause, and one that rests:

Most humbly Devoted,

To your Highness:

Your Graces.

And the rest

Respectively

In any Honourable Service

W.G.

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The Office of the Regiment and their Duties.

The Office of a Colonel.

Every Colonel is to Command over all his Officers, Captains and others, and all the Soldiers or men of War of what degree so ever, that does put themselves, or are by superior Authority put and ranged under his Regiment: and all such, as are to obey his commandment, and obey him as fully as they would do the foremost Commanders.

Also, he shall see all Orders, Commandments and Directions, which are delivered to him by the public Officers of the Army, for Guards, Marches, Lodging, or anything else; for manner of Justice or for ordering the Troop, furtherance of the service duly executed or performed, within his own Troop.

Further, if he himself do find any Mutiny, or discontented humours tending to mutiny, extreme outrage, or disorder; or shall by any of his Captains, Officers or Soldiers be informed of any such, he shall forthwith advertise the General thereof. And if he find any other fault, negligence or swerving, either from given Directions, or the policy of the Army set down, he shall straight way them, by whom such directions did or was to come unto him or some other superior Officer, if he can conveniently inform him with it, and shall produce the party so offending, with the witness and proofs, that order may be given forthwith and Justice done. And if he fail to give in this information of anything he knows or hears of, he shall be thought deeply faulty; or if any such thing pass without his knowledge, he shall be thought of worse government then is fit for a man of his place and charge.

Also, in Longing, every Colonel is to lodge as near as it can be in the midst of the Quarter assigned for his Regiment, because so he may give directions for the whole.

In March, the Colonel shall be at the end of his Troop, which is nearest the Enemy (that is to say) in the head of the Regiment, going towards an Enemy, and in the Rear going from them. And he is not to stir from there unless it is for ordering of his Troop or some extraordinary occasion.

Also, once every week the Colonel shall enquire of all offences in the Regiment and examine the nature and quality of them to prepare the Causes, for a more short and easier hearing in a Marshall Court.

All Colonels shall report to a Marshall Court as often as they shall be warned, and shall be assailant to the Lord Marshall in all causes that shall be there in question, or belong to the Justice of the Army.

The Office of a Lieutenant Colonel.

The Lieutenant Colonel, when his Colonel is present, is to assist and obey him, in seeing all directions performed that are delivered by any public Officer, or such as shall be within the authority of a Colonel, he shall have the same authority as Colonel has.

He is to lodge always on the right hand of his Colonel's lodging, as near the end of the Quarter as conveniently may be.

In Marching and Embattling, whenever his Colonel is in the head of his Regiment, he shall be in the rear, and when his Colonel shall be in the rear, he shall be in the head.

The Office of the Sergeant Mayor.

In the presence of his Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel, he shall be an assaiant to them or either of them, in seeing all Orders and Directions executed and performed, and in the absence of them both to have the same authority, that the Colonel himself have.

He is to lodge on the left hand of his Colonel, as near the end the end of his quarter as conveniently may be.

In Marching and Embattling, he shall keep as near the moist of the Regiment as he can, but in the Flank, and so as he may best overlook the order of his march or embattling.

He is to come to Sergeant Mayor of the Army to receive the Word from him, if there is no extraordinary case to rear him. And when he had received the word from him, he is to deliver it over to Sergeants of the Regiment, and to all those to whom it does appertain, and to see them executed.

Every night he is to visit Guards of that Regiment, and to keep account of the turns of the Watches, Marches, and sending Troop upon service, to the end both labour and the honour may be equally divided.

The Quartermaster's Office.

In all changes of lodging he is to attend Quarter Master General, and to take the place assigned by him for quartering of the Regiment, in such form as the Quarter Master General shall direct him. And then he shall appoint lodging to the Colonels, and to the Officers, according to places they are to take in the Regiment, and he shall not only give the height, breadth and length of the Quarter to furrier of every Company, but also distances from the Trench, if it is not an out Quarter, and the distances of one Company from another, and when Companies shall lye in Towns or Villages, he is likewise to keep proportion and follow the directions of the Quarter Master General. He shall lodge merchants of that Regiment, in the rearmost part of the Quarter, such a distance Quarter Master General shall appoint.

His place is to lodge on the backside of the quarter, behind the lodging of the Lieutenant Colonel.

The Office of a Provost of a Regiment.

He shall see all Proclamations, Orders or decrees, which shall be published by the Provost Marshal of the Army, likewise published in the Regiment whereof he is Provost.

Also, he shall safely keep all Prisoners committed to him, and once a week to give a note to the Provost Marshal of the Army of all Prisoners which are in his charge, and of causes of their Commitments.

Further, he shall oversee all the food suppliers of the Regiment, that they sell not their Victuals either at unreasonable prices or at unlawful hours, and shall on the other side be watchful, that no wrong is done unto them, and if any is, that forthwith the party doing wrong is brought before some Officer that has authority over them to yield redress. And to that end he shall go about the Quarter once every morning, and once every afternoon, and once in the dead of the night, if it may be conveniently performed.

Also, he shall have an Account given him every night by the food suppliers, what supplies are in the Quarters, and he shall carry to send those notes to the Provost Marshall of the Army.

When prizes or booties are brought in, after the Provost Marshall has divided the said prey or booty to every Regiment, the Provost of each Regiment shall divide them into Companies.

It is his duty to see all the Quarter kept sweet and clean, all garbage and filth buried, and to suffer nothing that may annoy Quarter, within such a distance as shall be appointed him by the Provost Marshall of the Army.

He is to lodge in the midst of the food suppliers of the Regiment.

He shall come to the Carriage Master for direction where the baggage of that Regiment shall March, where they shall assemble, and which ways they shall go, which directions shall be performed. After he had given the first place to the Colonel's baggage, he shall marshal the rest by turns, as the Companies shall march.

Also, he shall see the ways made for the Carriage, and the carriage accompanied with sufficient men, and with Instruments to help or mend anything that is amiss in the ways, or carriages. Or if any carriage shall be unable to go, he shall provide that it will be no stop or delay to the rest.

The Office of a Captain of Foot.

He has proportionally the same commandment over his Company, which a Colonel has over his Regiment, and so all his Officers and Soldiers are to obey him."

When he receives his Company and his Arms, as he shall think fit: provided, that he make his ablest men, armed men and Musketeers.

He shall choice his Officers, such as others have had in the like place before, and are of good experience and good government, or such as have made themselves known to be fit for the like.

He shall divide his Company into three Corporalships.

He shall take care and labor to teach all his Soldiers the carriage and use of their Arms, to keep their orders in marching or embattling, to understand all manner of motions and sounds of the Drum. To this end, he shall have usual times of Exercising, which shall be once a day at the least, till all the men are perfect.

In marching with his company alone, he shall be in the head of his company, going towards an Enemy, and in the rearward, coming from an Enemy.

In Marching with a Regiment, he is to receive his directions from the Sergeant Mayor of the Regiment, and to martial his several sorts of weapons, as he shall be directed by him. And shall appoint to every division of his Company, such an Officer as the Sergeant Mayor of the Regiment shall direct. And for the place, it shall be where the said Sergeant Mayor shall assign him.

In embattling, he is to order his Troop as the Sergeant Mayor of the Regiment shall direct, to be himself where his Colonel or superior officer shall command him."

In lodging, he shall take his quarter assigned according to his degree and place in the Regiment, and shall see it built and ordered according to the directions his superiors had received, and that there are divisions, both of the quarter into squadrons, and the squadrons into Comrades or fellowships.

He shall have his quarter kept sweet for healthfulness, and quiet for order, especially in the night.

If his whole company is appointed to march, he shall draw out his company, and stand in the Arms ready to march before his quarter, attending the directions of Sergeant Mayor of the Regiment. When he is brought to place of his guard, he is to take directions of the Sergeant Mayor of the Regiment, for placing his Corps de Guard, setting his Sentinels, and sending forth his Round, and to see the directions given them performed.

He is not to abandon his guard till he is relieved, and whatever is discovered, or brought to that Corps de guard where he is, shall by him be sent to the Captain of the Watch, and he shall still make his guard good, if he is not commanded by a superior Officer to retire.

If he hear of any mutiny or discomforted humor tending to mutiny, outrage or any disorder committed by any from his company within his quarter, he shall forthwith advertise his Colonel, or if he is not in the way, some public Officer of the Army, and that he arrests and bring forth the offending party, with such witness and proofs as are to be produced, of which if he fail and know it, he shall be held very faulty, and if such things escape him, he shall be held unworthy of his place.

He shall see on the other side, to those of his Company that do better than their fellows, advanced to place, and encouraged accordingly. And to right to all of them, both in the pay and in all other things that are due unto them, and shall as far as in him lays, take care of the sick and hurt men.

In matter of service, he shall do all that is commanded him (by any superior officer that has authority) in the best sort he can, without either exceeding his Commission, or doing less.

Lastly, when he is alone with his Company, he shall be very vigilant and careful, both in marching and lodging, and if he is put to any extremity, yet he must look to make account, and therefore he shall do the utmost, both by judgement and valor to free his Troop.

The Office of a Lieutenant of a Company.

When the Company is present, he shall be an assailant to his Captain in seeing all directions performed, that are commanded by a superior Officer, all such as his Captain have authority to command, and in the absence of the Captain he shall have the same authority the Captain has.

In Marching, if there is no company but his own, he shall be at one end of the company, when the Captain is at the other end. And if the company marches with the Regiment, he shall take such place as the superior Officer, which have authority shall assign him.

In lodging, he shall be placed on the right had of his Captain, as near end of the quarter as conveniently may be, and shall in all services, and at all times help to keep the Soldiers in Discipline and obedience, and shall perform all things commanded him, which are necessary to be done by him, with valor and judgement.

The Office of an Ensign.

When his Captain or Lieutenant are present, he shall be assailant to them, or either of them, and in their absence have the same authority the Captain has.

In Marching, he is to carry his Ensign, and take such place as shall be assigned him, and if his Company is alone, he shall either upon entering his quarter, going out of his quarter, going upon his guard, or upon fight of the Enemy, carry his Ensign advanced and flying. And if he marches with the regiment, he and all other Ensigns of the Regiment shall do as the Ensign Colonel does.

In fight, he shall always carry his Ensign advanced and flying, without offering to use it in any kind of offence, being the sign for the Company to gather by, and therefore to be preserved. For which cause, for his defense he is to use his Sword.

If he marches with other Ensigns, he shall take such place as shall be assigned him.

The Ensign shall never turn his face out of his order, start from any danger, nor forsake his Ensign upon pain or death.

Whenever the Drum shall beat for the gathering of the Company together, he shall be in the place, and shall see the Ensign well-guarded, and be ready to march, or do anything for the service.

The Office of a Sergeant of a Company.

If all the three forenamed Officers are out of the way by any accident, then the eldest Sergeant is to command the Company as next in place.

In assembling the Company, he shall set every man in his place, and if anyone is missing, he shall seek them out and have power to correct them. And if any is defective and not to be found, he is to inform his Captain or Officer about it.

When the Company is assembled and set in order, he shall march at the outside, where he may best see the order of march observed. And to make places of Sergeants more certain, the eldest Sergeant shall march in the right Flank, and take care from the Ensign forward, and the youngest Sergeant on the left Flank, and take care from the Ensign backward.

Though he is to understand the use of all Arms usually carried, and anything else that belongs to the Soldier, yet he is especially to make himself able to direct and lead Shot, because if his Company is alone and have any fight, he is by custom to conduct the Shot, in which case he is to follow the directions given him by his Captain, or in his Captain's absence, by any of his superior Officers.

And for his more particular directions how to lead his Shot, after that he had brought them up to that ground, and in that number and order that his Captain or superior Officer has directed him, he shall have every man come up close to him, and see him take his level and discharge to a good purpose. As also he shall see the Shot keep their order, as well in going on as in retiring. If he is found with other Troop, he shall follow the directions of him that commands the Troop, and carefully look to the order of that part on which he is assigned to attend.

The eldest Sergeant shall lodge in the skirt of the Quarter right behind the Captain, and the other Sergeant in the same sort right beyond the Lieutenant, and in the Quarter they are both to visit the Soldiers' lodgings, and to see them orderly and quiet.

He is also to fetch Word from the Sergeant Mayor of the Regiment, and deliver it to his Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign, and to the Corporal that is of the Watch; if the whole company watch, he is to attend, and to see the places where the Sentinels are put out, and to visit them all. If they watch by Squadrons, then he shall lead the squadrons to bring them to their Guard, where he shall attend upon any extraordinary occasion by the appointment of the Captain of the watch. And whilst he is there he is to advertise the Captain of the watch, of any extraordinary discovery or accident of any importance.

He shall deliver such Munitions either from victuals or from ware to the Corporals of the Company, as he shall receive or fetch from the Sergeant Mayor of the regiment.

The Office of a Corporal of a Company.

Though it very seldom happen that he has charge of the Company, yet if such accident should fall out, that all the superior Officers were absent, then the command does belong to him.

To his place belongs properly, the command of one Squadron of the Company, which he is to divide into Comrades or Fellowships, to see all that are within that squadron well exercised in their Arms, to keep them and wear them Soldier-like, to deliver munitions of Victuals or Arms, to govern the Watch, work, or Service. And to take care in every respect, that they do the Duties of good Soldiers.

When the Drum beats to the gathering of the Company, the Corporals are immediately to be in readiness themselves, and to call together their Squadrons are wanting without leave, they shall give notice thereof to their Captain, and shall prosecute the said absence to the punishment of them.

He shall have at least third part of the Company under his Squadron, which was divided into Files, he himself shall be Leader of the Chief File, and with the same, always to take place on the right hand of his Squadron, which shall be compounded of one of the two sorts of Arms now in use: Pikes and Muskets.

He shall not (in case of any default by absence) leave the place void and unsupplied, unless the same fall out to be the Leader or bringer up, whose place shall be ever supplied by the next.

In Marching and Fighting, the Corporal of the Company had no command but of the File which each of them leads. They are to see to the opening of their Files and Ranks, and to the doubling the same, to follow the sound of the Drum, and to observe every other Motion that shall be commanded by the chief Officer, always provided, that he start not out of his place, nor use any command of himself.

When the Squadron is to Watch, he shall at the sound of the Drum assemble them and report to his Ensign, and shall see them furnished of their Arms, Powder, Match, Bullets, and anything else that is necessary to the Arms they carry, whereof they shall be supplied by the Sergeant of the Company.

He is to be led by his Sergeant to the place of his Watch, and to receive from him the Word and Directions, in what manner and where he shall place his Sentinels, as well by day as by night, which he is to see performed.

His Sentinels being placed, he is to lead none pass through his Guard without the word, unless the Captain of the watch or the Sergeant Mayor, to whom after he knows them, he is to deliver the Word the first round only.

In taking the Word, he is never to go further forth then to the Sentinel next his Guard, and when the outermost Sentinel gives him warning of the approach of any, he is to make his Guard stand to their Arms, and to take three or four out among them, and so attend their coming, having given direction to his outermost Sentinels for that end, to let the pass. When they are approached near him, he is not to advance out to them, but to call out one of the company, if more than one come together to him, and to receive the Word from him, within the defense of those three or four Soldiers he took with him, who shall have their Pikes charged, and their matches cocked, till such time as the Corporal has received the Word, and gives them order to let them pass.

He shall to divide his Sentinels, that every man's task may be alike, he shall see them changed at due times, and shall now and then visit them unlooked for. He must warn his Sentinels not to give false Alarms, but with as silent note as is possible, to advertise the said Corporal, who upon any extraordinary occasion, shall make his Squadron stand to their Arms, and give notice of the danger discovered to the next Guard, and to the Captain of the Watch.

He shall make good the place of his Guard, till he is called from them, and not suffer any of his Squadron to leave the same till he is relieved, and he shall fulfill on his Guard, all Commands that shall be published for the entering or going forth of the Soldiers.

At the coming of the relief, he shall put his Squadron into arms, and stand ready to receive them, and when his Sentinels are relieved, march to his Quarter.

If during the time of his Watch, any of his Squadron shall have offended, he is to commit them, and to inform his captain and chief Officers therewith.

If by any occasion of the Companies remove, he is drawn from his Guard before the 24 hours are expired, and that the Company lodge again within the said time, then shall the said Corporal with his said Squadron be in readiness to watch out the residue of the time, in such place as he shall be appointed.

Lastly, the Corporal is next in degree to the Sergeant, so in behaving himself well, he may pretend to the place of Sergeant, when by any accident it shall be void.

The Office of a Lansperado (Lance-Corporal).

Next to the Corporal is the Lansperado, who in absence of the Corporal is in every respect to do his Office. His own proper place is to lead the left hand File of the Squadron, and to have his own and the Files adjoining, the same care for observing of their Orders, as is specified in the Corporal's Office.

The Office of a Drum.

There ought to be two Drums in a Company, and both perfect in every necessary sound thereof, who by turns are to do all the services belonging to the place; and therefore, in Field or in Garrison, one of them is always to give attendance in the Quarters, though the Company should at any time be freed of their duties.

The drum, having warning to beat the gathering of the company, shall go sounding from one end of Quarter to the other, twice, and shall repair to the Ensign's lodging.

When the Company marches, one of them shall sound by turns, they shall one relieve the other.

When the Company shall be joined with others, the Drums shall take place by the appointment of the Drum Mayor, and shall sound the same point, and observe the same time that the Drum does, that is next to the Colonel or chief Officer.

It is the office of a Drum, when any of the Company are taken Prisoners, to enquire after them, and to carry their Ransom, which he may boldly do, after he has received a Passport from the General, or chief Commander of Army or Garrison, where the Company is. When he is to come near to any place of the Enemies, he is to sound thrice, and not to approach to near, till he is fetched in by some of the Enemy. He is only to make his arrant known, and not to discover anything of the state of the place whence he is sent, that may be prejudicial to it. And to take as much notice as he can of all such things, as concerns the Enemy, which at his coming back he shall discover to the General or chief Officer.

It is his duty being in Garrison, and having the main Guard, not to go off without leave of the captain of the Watch, and to be there all Night to beat an Alarm if need require, for which use he must be perfect to practice on his sticks, because the Enemy shall take no notice thereof. He must beat the Relief in the Morning after day break, and to set the Parade, and at Night to beat Tapto before the Patrol go above.

The Office of a Troop of Horse

Captain of Horse.

The Captain of a Troop of Horse must take pleasure to be neatly armed and well mounted to give thereby an example to his Soldiers to do alike. He must take care that this Soldiers are practical in performing their Duties, and observing Military Discipline, as he himself must be in observing Orders, and executing the directions that are given or sent him from his Superiors, not failing of the hour appointed him to be at the place assigned with his Company.

He shall take care to reach his Soldiers to use of their Arms, and see them perfect therein, and also the sound of the Trumpet, to which end he shall have his times of exercising his men whilst he is in Garrison.

In all occasions he is to be first on Horseback, to see his Company kept up in their full number, and replenished with all able Soldiers, to be able to distinguish from the rest, that are of most valour and courage, as also to be ready to assist and advance them in all occasions: so also is he to dismiss and diminish from the Company such Soldiers as he finds fearful, lazy and unfit for Service.

Furthermore, he is to have (if it is possible) two or three Soldiers in his Company, that are expert in the Country and ways thereof, especially being in a frontier place, that upon all occasions he may have Guides of his own at hand, and ready to serve him, to which men he ought to give something extraordinary above the rest.

In Marching to his Guard or through any place, he is to be in the head of his Company before the Cornet, as also going towards an Enemy.

In Lodging, he is to lodge in the head of the Troop.

In Embattling with other Troop, he is to take such place, as his superior Officer do assign him.

When the Lancers are joined with Cuirassiers, or Harquebusiers, the Captain of the lancers commands the others, and in his absence, the captain of the Cuirassiers, and in both their absence, the Captain of Harquebusiers.

The Lieutenant of Horse.

It is necessary, that the Lieutenants of Horse should be men of great experience, ability and valour, such as have been nourished and brought up among the Cavalry. Ordinarily those that are advanced to these places are such Soldiers, that in occasion have given better proof of their valour, then the rest that have passed through other inferior degrees to that charge, having been Corporals or Cornets.

He is to be assailant to the Captain in execution of all directions and orders, and in absence of the Captain to command the Troop, many times having all difficulties of affairs and occasions laid upon him, in regard that the Horse troop is often given to young Gentlemen of Noble houses, that by themselves have small experience.

The Lieutenant must be strict and severe to his Soldiers, making them do their duties and whatsoever is necessary (precisely and punctually), and also to take care that they look diligently to their Horses and their Arms.

He marches always in the Rear of the Troop, taking care that the Soldiers follow the Captain in their order and due distances, and that they do not disband from the Troop.

In occasions of Fight, the Lieutenant is to keep himself firm in the Rear of his Troop, with his Sword in his hand to encourage the Soldiers to do their duties, and seeing any of them turning or shrinking, to flee from the Troop, let him kill him to give encouragement to the rest.

But if in the absence of his Captain there is presented any occasion of fight, or that he is to march through suspected places, the Lieutenant must advance up to the Front into the Captain's place, leaving his place behind some Officer reformed, or some other person of valour in whom he has confidence, which may discharge the duty of a Lieutenant.

The Troop marching, ordinarily or passing through any place, or going to the place of Arms to the Parade, the Lieutenant must in sort take the place of the Captain, but remain always behind aforesaid, because the Lances and Cuirassiers have their Cornets, who always march in the head, and lead the Troop.

But in Troop of Harquebusiers that have no Cornets, the Lieutenant in absence of his Captain is to take his Captain's place in the head of the Troop, be it in marching, fighting, or drawing to the place of Arms, as to all other place, sending to the Rear two of his best Corporals to do the office of the Lieutenant himself now, and then notwithstanding turning towards Rear to see, if the Soldiers march in order as they should.

He must read and write, that he may keep a List of the names and surnames of the Soldiers of his Troop, so as any order being sent him by writing, or receiving Letters from his superiors, he is not constrained to shew them to others. He must also know the ability and sufficiency of each Soldier, to the end that there is any occasion to send them out to any place, he may know whom he may best use and employ.

The Troop marching to the guard, and being approached near unto the place, the Lieutenant is to go before them to view the court of Guard, and by the Lieutenant who is to be relieved. He is to be informed of the places of Sentinels, both of the day and of the night, what ways are he must bear, and of all other things that by order he is to do it in that place.

The Lieutenant is bound to place the Sentinels himself, and to visit them often, sparing no diligence, keeping himself in particular continuously armed, and his Horse bridled.

The Troop being lodged in any village, the Lieutenant must take Billets of the quarter-Master of the Troop, and afterwards distribute them himself to the Soldiers, with as such orders and contentment to them as he can before the Cornet's lodging, who is to make an halt or stand there with the Troop, and attend the foresight distribution of the Billets, to the end that upon any occasion, or when any Alarm happens, the Soldiers may know where to come together, and join themselves to their Cornet. If they shall stay longer than one day in the place, the Lieutenant is to visit the Horses, to see how the Soldiers govern themselves, and that do not harm their Horses, which if he finds, to remedy, making the Captain informed about everything. And when afterwards they dislodge, the Lieutenant must command their fires to be put out and see this performed.

Going to lodge in any Village or Fort, or to be in Garrison, that the Lieutenant ought so to accommodate the extraordinary reformed Officers, and others according to their merits. In all places where they lodge more than one day, the Lieutenant shall write the names of the Soldiers upon the Billets, and shall keep a Register of those Billets, that when their Host shall come to make any complaint, he may readily find their names, and chastise them as he sees cause.

When the Troop is to march, and that the Trumpets sound to horse, the Lieutenant must be first in order and on horseback, taking care that all the Soldiers do alike with diligence. And if he finds any of them negligent in this point, be it either through ill custom, or of purpose to loot behind and pillage the houses, he must punish them presently with all severity, for an example to others.

It is necessary for the Lieutenant to have knowledge of the country and of the ways, there happening many occasions that he is to send out to discover, and beat the coasts about, the commodity of Guides not being at all times found.

In case of Troop is charged by the Enemy, the Lieutenant with some other Soldiers, which are best mounted, must stay behind.

The Cornet.

The Cornet, in absence of the Captain and Lieutenant, commands the Troop.

In marching he goes always in the head of the Troop (yet behind the Captain), who must suffer no man to march beyond the Standard, or to be equal with him.

In occasion of fight, the Cornet of a company of Lances shall take his place on the left hand of the Captain, and equal in front with him, and going to Shock together with him, must endeavour to break his Cornet or Standard upon the enemy, which Standard falling so to the ground he is not to take care to take it up, and if any man shall take it up and restore it him again, he must not put it again upon his Staff, nor no new in the place, without permission of the General.

In occasion of fight with foot, the Cornet of Lances must likewise break his Standard upon the same foot, but neither upon Foot or Horse that is turned and running away.

The Cornet of Cuirassiers in marching goes before the troop with his Cornet, as also when he presents himself in the place of Arms, and when he is to salute, he is to do it in the same manner as Cornet of the Lances does.

In the time of fight, the Cornet of Cuirassiers is to take his place in the middle of the Troop, leaving behind him two third parts of the Troop, and the other part, that is before, must be those that are best armed, and the best men.

The Cornet ought to keep a List of the names of the Soldiers of the Troop.

In all occasions of Mutiny, discord and disputes, he is presently to inform his Captain and Lieutenant, or either of them, and to be assailant to the captain and Lieutenant or either of them, in seeing all directions performed, which are commanded by a superior Officer, as also, all such as Captain has authority to command.

The Quartermaster's Office.

The Quarter Master is to fetch the word every night, and the directions from the Sergeant Mayor of the Horse. He is to distribute the Billets among the Soldiers, and was wont to deliver out their pay unto them, which now is given out by the Lieutenant of the Troop, though in my opinion not so well. For it will be much better, that the Captain or Lieutenant should call the Quarter Master apart, appointing him the manner how he should pay the Soldiers, to leave the discharge of it unto him, which without doubt would give greater contentment, because the Soldier in this point of his accept, may speak more freely with the Quarter Master, then the other Officers, who by this mean also are delivered from a great many harsh replies, which they must ordinarily receive from the Soldiers, to the diminishing the respect they ought to bear them.

He is to attend the Quarter Master General, and to take his orders from him of lodging the Troop, carrying with him one or two Soldiers, appointed him by Lieutenant, that he may the better advertise the Troop where they shall lodge.

In the absence of the Cornet, Lieutenant and Captain, he is to command the Company.

The Trumpet.

There ought to be two Trumpets in every Troop of Horse, who ought to be diligent to sound precisely at the times appointed. One of them to be ever with the Cornet upon all occasions.

When the Troop does march, they go before the Captain in the head of the Troop, and in fight in the flank of the Troop.

In Lodging, the one lodges with the Captain, and other with the Cornet.

Going out of their lodgings, either on foot or on Horseback, they are never to leave off their Trumpets, but always have it by them.

They are employed in messages for Prisoners, and other occasions by the Enemy, and therefore ought to be intelligent men and well governed, that they may be able to discover, and at their return to give a report of any advantage of disorder or important things they are able to learn among the Enemy, as also to keep themselves so as they discover nothing that may offend their own party.

Briefly, many important services may be drawn from them, and good use made, provided they are discreet.

Corporal of Horse.

Though there have been some, who are of opinion, that it is not necessary to have the Corporal in a Troop of Lances and Cuirassiers, notwithstanding I find this Officer necessary. For by means of a Corporal, the duties are better distributed. And they themselves go forth with the Lieutenant to assist him to place his Sentinels, when it is the Soldiers' turn of their Squadron to do it. And in sudden occasion of sending out a number of Soldiers, the easiest way is to command a whole Squadron to the service. Their lodging are also made and distributed with more facility, especially when the Troop is not lodged altogether in one place, and when there are few houses to be distributed, so many to each Squadron, whereby he is to lodge his Soldiers.

In Troops of Harquebusiers we use no Corporals, and they are to be better esteem, because they have ever been there, and the Harquebusiers going many times in small Troops. The Corporals therefore ordinarily more employment than the Lances or Cuirassiers.

The Troops of Harquebusiers do ordinarily battle (least rude) and serve the Vanguard, it belongs to them to send their Avant Couriers, which charge is given to one of Corporals, which must be a man of good experience, that he must know how to release himself in a charge of that importance.

If it is necessary to guard a Passage or place of importance, the custom is to send Corporal with his Squadron there.

In occasions of fight, we are wont to send out Corporals with their whole Squadrons to the skirmish, after the Lieutenant is first gone out for that purpose, for he is always the first.

The Corporals ought to read and write, because they are to keep a list of the Soldiers of their Squadrons, to the end he may distribute unto them equally their Duties.

The Captains are obedient to allow unto the Corporals an halve part of the forage, and give them tenth part in a hundredth.

The Dignity of Soldiers in their Files.

Of the ordering of a Foot Company, and of the Dignity of each Soldier in their File: with the manner of Exercising now used.

First, it is met for diverse good respects, that your men are divided into Companies, and the Soldiers of these Companies into their Files.

Now, File consists of ten Soldiers armed alike, whereof everyone knows his place, all of them standing in direct line downwards, and behind one another, and comprehend between the Leader and bringer up.

It is likewise necessary, for the giving of due strength and reciprocal proportion, that the men of each sort of Arms are so indifferently divided, both for the number and quality of the men that in every of the said Files there may be an equal distribution, both of the better and worse sort.

This may be done, (the number of men being first known, and how many of each sort of Arms you have) by choosing first out of every of the said sorts, so many of the best men as the whole number will make Files through, so many second, till the tenth men be chosen.

The men thus chosen shall be divided in manner as follows:

The first choice, because they are men of best worth, shall stand in the Front, and command the rest of the file, and these men are to be known by the name of **Leaders**.

Those of the second choice, because they are next in account, are to stand in the Rear or last place of the ten, and are to be known by name of **Bringers up**.

Those of the third and fourth choice, are to take the fifth and sixth places in the File, and are to be known by the names of **Middlemen**; to wit, the fifth, the Leader's middle-man, the sixth, the Bringers up middle-man.

The fifth, sixth and seventh choice, are to be ranged in the second, third, and fourth places.

The eighth, ninth and tenth choice, are to be ranged in the seventh, eighth and ninth places: by which description it falls out, that the tenth and last place of men (reckoning from the first downwards) takes the ninth place of the File.

The men thus divided into Files, it will be necessary for the affecting of those things, that is required by this Discipline; That as Soldiers have their places in the Files according to the worth of each man, so the Files themselves should have their particular degrees and places; to which end, Companies shall likewise consist of ten Files, which shall take their places one by the other in Front and Rank, as the Soldiers in every File did before in Depth.

Following which course, the first File shall stand on the right hand of the rest; the second File in Dignity, shall stand on the left hand, outermost of the tenth.

Those of the third and fourth in Dignity, shall take the fifth and sixth places, being in the middle places of the ten.

The fifth, sixth and seventh shall stand in the second, third and fourth places, reckoning from the right hand towards the middle File.

To be considered, whether it is not better to reckon your degrees at 8.th, 9.th and tenth File.

The eighth, ninth and tenth File, in the seventh, eighth and ninth places, from the left hand File to the middle File; so that in every File the tenth and last man in Dignity stands in the ninth place, reckoning from the Leaders downwards: and the second value, the tenth and last place. So among the Files, the tenth, which is the File of last account, takes the ninth place, reckoning from the right hand File, which is first in Dignity and account; and the second in Dignity holds the tenth place, being the outermost on the left hand, as the first is on the right.

These ten Files, I would have known still by their degrees of Value: as first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth, and not by the places they stand in when they are ranged, which notwithstanding may serve to guide the men to their places, because they never change their standings.

The Dignity of Leaders.

And as the soldiers in every File shall take no place till their Leaders set forward, at which time they are all to follow sufficiently, as they are to stand in the file that the last man may fall rearmost; so none of the files shall take place till the first file had taken his, and then the rest as they are to stand one by another to take their places, so that still the outermost file to the left hand is to take his place last: which manner being observed and duly executed, men are arranged in an instant, without any confusion or help of Officers.

2.6.10.8.4.3.7.9.5.1.
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From Leaders.

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Now as in the Files the duty of the Middle-men is to keep those before him in a right line, and for the Bringer up to do alike, to the middle-men and those before them. As also, if different files are joined in one body together to keep even ranks with the others, so are the Leaders of the Files also in the Front to keep in even ranks with the other Troop when any march in or Front with them, and to observe like distances in their files, and to take care either Marching or going to Charge, to keep such Distances in the body they make, as may be best for ease, and for the safety of the men, wherein the two outmost files are to use the greatest observance.

The Files being ranged, the four chief Leaders (to wit) the right, left and the two middle the Front Leaders, are to take care that the Front is kept even, and that the Distances in all motions, together with the Motions themselves, are duly observed. Which is easily performed when there four keep even. For the right Leader and his middle Leader, may see that the three Leaders between them do their duties, and the left hand Leader with his middle Leader, the other three between them.

Now remains to teach what are the other particular Duties of the Leaders, Bringers up and Middle-men of the Files. As also what the Duties of those Leaders, who in the Body of ten Files are to do their Office to the Body, as same the others are to every file apart.

The **Leaders of the file** ought to be as follows: As he is the Chief of the ten, so is he to be respected and obeyed by them in these things: they are to show themselves in their Arms when he requires it; as well because it is his Office to see them kept clean, as to teach them the true use of their Arms: to inform them how everyone is to take place in in the file, to make them perfect in all manner of Duties, as March, Motions, Fight, Works, Distances and Measures: as also to instruct them in the understanding of all Commands, by Drum or by voice, or by any other appointed signal: as also how to behave themselves in making their Quarter, and making their Cabins, wherein he himself when he is joined with other files, is by his own due observance of given Directions, so shew them the way and make himself their example.

The **Bringer up**, as he is the second in worth, so ought he is to be the second in estimation, and to be held as the Lieutenant of the File (not only to assist the Leader in everything of his Duties, and in his sickness or absence to execute his Office), but also to take care when his file is being arranged with Body of Files, that his file keep its order properly, especially that half that is next to him: for the Bringers up are of special use in March, Motions and Fight, as also the Middle-men; in part because they stand aptly for governing of the File, having every disorder in their eye. And if by the turning the Front to the Rear, there is occasion to resist in the Rear, or by Dividing the one half (as it falls out many times) both in Front and Rear, then is he in all things to demean himself, as it is before mentioned in the Duty of Leaders

As for the **Middle-men**, they are not only for Distinction sake (though it is the chief end) but are upon the Dividing of the body, sometimes do the duty of the Leaders, more often of Bringers up, because they close the Rear of each Division, and are to see those of their files before them do their Duties. But if the body is to bend all its force forwards, then the Middle-man of the sixth place to Discharge himself, as is before mentioned, and to see that the three Soldiers before him do their Duties by keeping their Orders, filling and supplying the places of the slain Soldiers before them, and the Enemy being broken, it is their Duties to stir them up to follow the chase sharply.

The **Middle-man of the sixth place** is upon the time of a Charge, to leave the little space between the other Middle-man and himself, unless it is thought necessary to support the first Shock of the Enemy by standing closely joined.

In fight, both Leaders, Bringers up, Middle-men and all the rest in general, are to keep their Distances in File and Rank, diligently to be silent: and attentied to the voice of the Commander, to observe the measures of March and Skrimish properly, not to bend their Weapons or offer Fight before they may well do it, as also not to forbear it or perform it lazily when time serves, not to leave his place, through Cowardness or sense of flight hurts, to succeed willingly in the empty place before him, the Soldier that possess it being slain, or grievously hurt. Not to step untimely, or press over hastily to the Fight, either exceeding the measure of the March, or before the Soldier before him, by giving back, shew that he cannot make his place good any longer.

This shall satisfy at this time for the Duties of the Leaders, Bringers up and Middle-men, with the rest of the Files in a Company. We will now go forward to the Distances and Motions, with which they are to be acquainted.

Of Distances.

The distances are all to be recognised from the Centres of the soldiers, that is, from the midst of the space between the one man's feet, to the midst between the other man's feet, which orders with him.

For avoiding of confusion, it shall be good to set down before we go any further, what Distances you are to observe between the Ranks and the Files; which I would have only three (to wit) Open order, order and close order.

Your first Distance is your **open order**, when your men both in Rank and File stand removed six feet in square from one another; which is Distance you are always to range your Troop, when you will exercise your soldiers.

Your second distance is your **order**, which is, when the Soldiers in their ranks and Files stand three feet removed as under, which is used when you will embattle your Troop, and lead them against the Enemy, or when you came to stand, or mean to wheel the Body. For when you March, you are to observe three feet between the Files, and six between the Ranks, unless you march with you Pikes advanced, in which case you may keep your meaner order of six feet in square.

Your third and last distance is your **close order**, when the Files join shoulder to shoulder, and the ranks come upon to the Sword point, which is of use in some kinds of motion: but chiefly when you will make the Troop seem less, or in the passage of some straight, or when necessity you are forced to break through an Enemy, or when you receive a charge of Horse, or of Foot, that purposed to break through you.

Because the measure of this Distance cannot be taken so justly by the Eye, we take the distance of six feet between File and File, by commanding the Soldiers forth their arms, and stand so removed one from another, that their hands may touch, and for the Ranks we make account, we take the same Distance of six feet, when the butt end of the Pikes do almost reach the heels of those that march before them.

We take the second order or distance of 3 feet from File to File, by bidding the Soldiers to set their arms keen bowed, and join themselves so close, that their Elbows meet together, and the ranks when they come up almost to the sword point.

When you mean to charge, you must advance your Pikes, and close your ranks to the distance of three feet. And when the signal or word to charge is given, then the ranks must close to the sword point. But this closing of the Swords point is to be understood of the first five ranks, which makes half depth of the body; for though the whole body do advance their Pikes, and close their ranks, to the distance of three foot. Yet upon the signal of charge, the five last ranks shall either couch, or charge their Pikes, nor close to their close order, unless there is an express command for it, which command, as I said before, is never to be delivered, but when a great Shock is given or sustained. And then is of use, for the holding and shouldering forward of the foremost five ranks: and as I take it, will be performed with ease and strength, whilst their Pikes are advanced; for it were bootless for those to bend, that are without reach of an Enemy, besides the advantage in the use of these five ranks. If you should be charged in the Rear, or upon any other occasion, and therefore in this sort would I have the last five ranks with their Pikes advanced, to attend the opportunity of fighting.

Both the heavy Armed, and the light Armed are to be made informed with these distances. There are also other Distances, which I would have the light Armed accustomed to: and those likewise are of three sorts, as the former, which I would have distinguished by the **great, mean and less**. Of your open orders, the great thirty feet between File and File, the mean twenty feet, and the less fifteen feet: but though the ranks always observe three feet. Only the men in the Files are to side, or stand stooping, either to the right or left hand Diagonal to the distance, the Files are ranged, in either 3. Feet, 2. Feet or 1 ½ feet to the hand required, or shall be demonstrated in his place, where I purpose to declare the use of these Distances, and my meaning herein: your Musketeers are never to be closer than your mean order of three feet in square, because they are to have a free use of their Arms.

The General Motions, which the Company or Troop is to observe.

Now that I have framed the Body in manner as you have seen, and particularly enlarged every part thereof, with the distances to be used and observed in all occasions, I may boldly proceed to the orderly moving of the same, which I would gladly so affect, that the whole Body or Troop should move as nimbly and with as small confusion, as the body of the man. Which by the proper execution of that what follows, may be performed by many. But before I proceed to deliver the Motions themselves, I found requisite to give these three rules, which you are ever to observe.

1. All commands are to be delivered in the front, wherever it is.
2. Whenever the Flank is made the Front, the shot that are now in the Front and the Rear, shall remove and fall upon the Flanks, the right to the right, and the left to the left.
3. Whenever these words off directions (as you were) are propounded: it is meant thereby, that you are to return by the contrary hand, to the place from whence you came. As for example, if you did turn to the right hand, you are to return as you were to the left hand, and so in all other motions.

The motions of Troop is two-fold, of the whole, or of part. Of the person of a Soldier in his station, of the limbs of the body, constituted into Ranks and Files, and these either of keeping or leaving the place they stand in. In that of keeping their places, the men only turn their bodies the way which is commanded them. In that of leaving their places, the whole body moves into another place or a part thereof. Which motions, for the better understanding, we will distinguish the Ranks and Files.

By Ranks the body is changing its place, but so as the Leader of the corner File of that hand, to which the body wheels, turns his body only that way that the Maniple moved, unless in doubling of Ranks where in it is changed but in part, or by countermarching, which may be done, and the place kept. This is moving by Ranks, which is to be used, when we desire to keep near to our first station.

By Files, however each man in his own place may alter, or the men in their Files may change their places. The Body, or main, keeps the proportion still, unless you make of the Flank the Front, wherein thought the Maniple retains its order and so much ground, yet not the same ground.

The motions of the person in his proper place are commanded by these terms of direction: (to wit) to the right hand: to the left hand: and to the right of left hand about, or to the Rear.

The motions of the limbs are properly so termed, when only some of them move, and the rest do stand, as in these words of command: Ranks to the right or left hand double: Files to the right of left hand double, Ranks close forward, Ranks open backwards, Files to the right or left hand close, or open to the distance you will have them.

To the Right hand.

If you will make the right Flank the Front, then you are to say: To the right hand. At delivery of these words, the Soldiers are presently to turn their faces that way, and so your command will be performed.

To the Left hand.

In like sort, if you will have your left Flank the Front, you must say: To the left hand, and presently they will all turn their faces towards the left flank. When you will restore them back again to their first aspect, you must say: As you were.

By the right or left hand to the Rear.

When you will make the Rear the Front, then you are to say: By the right hand about, or, by the left hand about, or, to the Rear. At which words every Soldier is to turn his face to his back side.

Ranks close.

When you will close your Ranks, you must say: Ranks close, which is always to be understood, that all the Ranks move at one instant close forward, to the first rank of Leaders, which is to stand firm.

Ranks open.

When you will open your Ranks, you must say: Ranks open, by which is always understood, they are to open backward, unless an express command to the contrary.

Files to the right or left hand close.

So likewise, if you will close the Files to any distance, you must say: Files to the right or left hand close, to what order you please, and then all of them turning their faces to that given hand, move jointly and wholly together, saving to utmost File to that hand you close, which is to stand firm till the Troop have gotten its distance. And if you will restore them, then you are to say: As you were.

Files close, Files open.

When the command is given for altering any of Distances by Files, without any express mention to which hand they should open or close, then the whole Troop is to edge indifferently, and at an instant towards or from the middle space between the two middlemost Leaders. The words of command are Files close, Files open.

There are two sorts of doubling: The one by Ranks, the other by Files, and both these are performed in different ways as shall be shown.

Doubling of Ranks to the right or left hand.

When an Enemy goes about to disclose you with over-broad of his body, it will be necessary for you then to increase or double your Front, which may be done either by Ranks, when every second rank comes between the distances of the Rank before it, and that either to the right, or to the left hand: The words of Direction are: Ranks to the right or left hand double.

Middle-men to double their Ranks or Front to right or left hand.

Or by the Middle-men, when the last five Ranks do march up through the spaces between the Files, till the bringers up, and middle-men are even in front with the Leaders. The words of command are: Middle-men to the right or left hand: Double your front.

Bringers up to double their Ranks on the Fronts.

Or by the bringers up by Induction, which is, when the bringers up do advance through the distances between the Files. And next after them, the next last Rank, and so the rest sufficiently, till the bringers up are in the rank with the Leaders, and their Middle-men with the Leaders' middle-men, and so the second, third and fourth ranks from the front. The words of direction are: Bringers up to the right or left hand, double the front.

Middle-men by Division, double the Front.

Or by division, when the last five Ranks do turn their faces, one half in their files to the right hand, and the other half to the left hand, and so march forth from both the flanks, till they have gotten such a proportion of ground or distance, as is answerable to the order which the first five ranks do stand in, and then presently without attending any further command, they turn their faces again towards the front and march upon both flanks, till they come even with the front. The words of command: Middle-men by division, double the front.

Middle-men, double the body.

This also may be performed to either hand without dividing of the ranks, by marching forth only by the whole five ranks together. But in this case, the Shot on both flanks, or on either, must edge outwards, till they have given the Pikes a full distance to come up between them and the foremost five ranks of Pikes: The words are: Middle-men, double the body.

Double the Front by Flanks.

Or by rank to either flank, which is when the second rank is drawn out even with the rank before it. The words are:

Or by half of ranks, when every second divides itself, and increases the former upon each side.

Doubling of Files.

When you want to have the Body of greater depth, then you must cause the one's files to mingle with the five other, either to the right or to the left, which is termed doubling of files, and is performed according to this manner.

Doubling the Files to the right or left hand.

If to the right hand, then the outermost file to the right hand is to stand, and the Leader of the second file shall side behind the Leader of the first File, and so of all the rest of the second file behind those of the outmost file successfully, so as the bringer up of the second file shall come to stand behind the bringer up of the first file, and so likewise all the other files, by every second file, So that the second, fourth, sixth, eighth and tenth shall stand within, or go into the first, third, fifth, seventh, and ninth: all which in a known number of files may be done at once without confusion or disorder.

File upon file.

But because this manner of doubling, in the very orderly and best performance, cannot but break the Body, by reason of disjoining of Files. I would rather put the one half of Files behind the other half, which may be speedily performed, either by advancing or falling back of the one half part of the Files. The words of Direction are: **File upon file.**

Files, double the Body to the right or left hand.

But if you desire to keep the same ground, then let the half part of the files in the Body, which is to double, close their Ranks forward towards the Leaders, that is, to half Distance they were before the Command was given. And the other half part of the body, to shorten their Distances towards Rear, or Bringers up, to half that they held backwards. By which means it will fall out, that the Leaders of the half which is to double, will stand a little beyond the Bringers up of the other half. And by Edging of their files behind the other half may easily perform your Direction. The words of command are these: **Files, double the body to the right or left hand.**

Counter-march.

Counter-marches are two-fold, for either we Counter-march the Ranks, or the Files, and these either by changing your ground, or keeping still the same ground, but thought to shew the difference of them, the kinds are distinguished by Ranks and Files, yet in the practice you are to nominate neither, but are to say: **To the right or to the left hand Counter-march.**

Counter-march and losing ground.

Counter-marches of Ranks and altering of ground are thus affected: When the Command is delivered, the Leaders turn, and pass through the distances between the Files. And when they are passed as far beyond, the next Rank turns after them, and so successfully the rest in due distance Marching out after their Leaders, till they have taken another like place from the Bringers up, equal to that they did possess, or otherwise pass on further at the direction of the Commander.

The use is, when the Enemy shows himself upon your rear, and you desire to confront him with your best men. The words of direction are: **To the right or left hand Counter-march and pass.**

If you will keep the same ground, then thus: The Leaders upon the given Word must turn as before and March through the Distances of the Files, till they come between the Distances where the Bringers up stand, and so the rest successfully. After them the Middle-men, the ranks of the second Middle-men standing firm, till the five first Ranks have possessed the place between the last five, and do by that means double them. Then the Middle-men to the Bringers up without attending any further Command, shall march till they have gotten the distance of the Ranks, which done, they shall take their place right behind the Leaders' Middle-men, so the rest likewise successfully, Marching out after one another to the same distance, and shall turn and take their places till the Bringers up get the places the Leaders marched from, and the Leaders the places where the Bringers up stood. The words of direction: **Counter-march and stand.**

The very same is done otherwise thus: As soon, as you have given the word Counter-march, and the Leaders begin to turn. At the same time and instant all the Body shall move forward, and the Ranks advance successfully one after another, still turning after their Leaders as they come up to the place from whence they moved, and following them till the leaders have taken the place of Bringers up, and the Bringers up become into the places of the Leaders. The words are: **To the right or left hand Counter-march.**

Counter-march by Files.

The counter-marching of Files, for the manner of it is nothing different from the former of Ranks. Only, when you will Counter-march your Files, you must first bid them, to the right hand or left hand, and when they are turned towards that flank from whence you meant to Counter-march, you must say: **To the right or left hand Counter-march.**

The use is, when you will pass your Musketeers all to one flank, or any Maniple or Maniples to any other Quarter of the Army, either from the right hand to the left, or to the middle of Battalion, or any contrary.

Wheeling of the body.

When you will wheel the body or maniple to the right hand, you must command the right File to stand firm. Then, Command them to the right hand, and all of them shall turn their faces that way, so as the whole Body will front towards the right flank. Then say, **Files to your order:** and all of them shall close forward toward the right file, at the distance of 3 feet, and this performed, bid them: Front as you were. Then say, **Ranks to your order:** and all the Ranks shall close forward to 3 Feet. And this being effected, Command the right Leader to stand firm like the fixed foot of a Compass. And all the rest plump together, to Wheel to the right hand about him, as the Centre, which will bring the Front from the usual aspect to the right flank. Now as the body Wheels, so the right Leader must observe to turn his body by Direction in his place, keeping his aspect even with the aspect of the rest of the Leaders as they wind themselves. And thus your Directions will be accomplished. The same things to the contrary must be likewise observed, when you will wheel to the best Flank. If you will bring the aspect of the Front towards the Rear, then you must give them the half turn, by wheeling one quarter turn more than you did before.

If you will return the Body into his place again, you may wheel it around, by giving it one half turn more, having once already had an half turn, which will bring that Aspect back again that way from whence it was first moved. But if the Body have made but a quarter turn to the left hand, then before you wheel them back, you must say: **To the right hand.** And all of them will turn their faces that way, then bid the Leader who was the right hand Leader, and is now become the left, to stand firm. And the rest to wheel back again about him the quarter turn, then let them **Front as you were,** and so your first Rank of Leaders has gotten the place, from whence at first it wheeled. Then say, **Ranks open backward.** And when the Ranks have taken their first places and Distances, then say: **Files to the left hand open,** so all the Files turning their Aspect towards the left flank, march from the right hand Leader (who has his place already, and therefore to stand firm) till they have taken all the first places and Distances, and then they must Front again as they were. And thus they are restored to their first Ground and Order.

When you intend to wheel a single Company, you must double their Ranks before they wheel, in regard the Body is but small. But in Division of greater Body, you close both Rank and File to the order of three feet, omitting the Double.

The same rules are to be used to the contrary hand, if you be wheeled to the left flank.

Now we will say somewhat of exercising the Pikes before we come to the Musketeer. We will omit the punctual handling of the Pike, which every man is to be practiced in, because it is so common, and we proceed to the terms of Direction, which are these:

Advance your Pikes.

Order your Pikes.

Shoulder your Pikes, and slope them.

Charge your Pikes.

Order your Pikes.

Trail your Pikes.

Cheek your Pikes.

These following Motions are to be performed, both Standing and Marching.

When you Charge and March, your Body must stand still a while till you see your pikes are all couched over their Leaders' shoulders, then March forward. .

Charge your Pikes

Shoulder your Pikes.

To the right hand Charge.

Shoulder your Pikes.

To the Rear Charge.

Shoulder your Pikes.

Stand.

Order your Pikes

They must observe, when they Charge standing, to fall back with the right leg, and Marching, to set forward the left. When you Charge to the left hand, stand firm with the right leg and only turn a little on your left heel.

Now for the Musketeers, because some Motions which are proper and belonging to them only: For handling the Musket and the Postures, we will omit them, and only tie you in the Exercise of these three terms of Directions, which include all other particularities.

Make ready, Present, Give Fire.

Your Musketeers must observe all their Actions to turn to the Right hand, and that they carry the mouths of their Muskets high, as well when they shouldered as in Priming, as also, when they hold their Pans guarded, and come up to give fire.

All Skirmishes and Fights are performed in one of these three ways: either by Advancing, or Retiring, or by the Flank.

An **Advancing towards an Enemy** (if the Skirmish did not disband) they give fire by Rank, after this manner.

Two Ranks must always make ready together, and advance ten paces before the body. At which distance, a Sergeant (or when the body is great) some better qualified Officer is to stand, even with whom the Musketeers are to come up, which they are to perform, one rank still one after another. The second Rank observing still to keep their Muskets joint to their rests, and to guard their pans till the first have discharged and have fallen away. Then, presently after them, the second Rank is to give fire and fall away after the first rank, falling even behind the other Ranks in the Rear, and falling up after them, while the first two Ranks come up and give fire, the two next are to make ready, and to advance forwards as far as the afore mentioned Officer, and no further, as soon as ever the two first are fallen away, and they are to do all things in the same manner those before them did, and so all the other Ranks by pairs, one after another.

When they have presented, no man must allow to Discharge his Musket, till the word (Give Fire) is given, and then the whole Rank must be taught to Discharge handsomely and altogether, no man is allowed to take his aim higher than the Girdle or the Middle of a man.

When you will inform them to give Fire, **retiring from an Enemy**, you must do it in this manner:

As the Troop marches, the last Rank makes ready. And being ready, it turns at an instant to the right hand, Presents and gives Fire. Which being performed, they march one after another a good round pace towards the Front, and there place themselves together before the Soldiers. As soon as aforesaid first rank is turned to Discharge, the Rank which is next makes itself ready. And when the foremost Marches away, the second comes up after the same manner as former did, Presenting, giving Fire, falling away, and performing all things in the same sort the former did, so successfully the rest one after another.

We give fire by Flanks, thus: The outmost File next you must be Commanded to make ready, Marching still along with the body till such time as they be ready, and then they are to turn at the Signal given upon the Enemy, and give Fire altogether as one time. When they have discharged, they do not stir but stand firm, keeping their Ground, and charging their Muskets again. Now as soon as the foresaid File turns to give Fire, the outmost next must make itself ready, always marching along with the Body, till the Bringer up passed a little beyond Leader of the File that gave fire last. Then, the second outmost File must turn altogether and give fire, doing as first did, and so all the rest of the Files successfully one after another. A Sergeant, or if the Troop is great, some better qualified Officer, shall stand at the head of the first file, and as soon as the second file has given fire, he is to lead forward the first file, and so the rest one after another, till he has gathered up the whole wing of Shot, and then he shall join them again in equal front with the Pikes.

Another way of skirmishing is this: All the whole wing of Musketeers make ready together, and the first rank without advancing, gives fire in the place it stands in, and speedily as it may, yet orderly falls away, all the ranks doing the same, one after another sufficiently.

Now last of all, we will repeat the terms of directions, which are these:

Motions Standing and Marching.

Files right }
Ranks right } yourselves.

Silence

To the right hand:

As you were.

To the left hand:

As you were.

By the right hand to the Rear:

As you were.

By the left hand to the Rear:

As you were.

Ranks to the right hand Double:

As you were.

Ranks to the left hand Double:

As you were.

Middle-men to the right hand, Double the Front:

As you were.

Middle-men to the Left hand, Double the Front:

As you were.

Bringers up to the Right hand, Double your Front:

As you were.

Bringers up to the Left hand, Double your Front:

As you were.

Middle-men by Division, Double the Front to the right hand:

As you were.

Middle-men by Division, Double the Front to the left hand:

As you were.

Middle-men by the Pike or the Sword, Double your Body:

As you were.

Ranks by the Flanks, Double

{ to the right hand
to the left hand

As you were.

Half ranks by the Flanks, Double the Front:

As you were.

To the right or left hand, Counter-march.

As you were.

This is for the Ranks, but when you will Counter-march your Flanks, of Files, you must first bid them to the right or left hand, upon which directions they will turn their faces to the flank you desire to have them turned, and then say as you did before in the Countermarching the Ranks.

The same is to be said in the other Counter-marches, which are these, viz.

To the right hand Counter-march, and stand.

As you were.

Before you wheel the Body, you shall use these words:

Files, close to your mean order,

{ or to three foot.

Ranks, close to your mean order,

Advance your Pikes.

Slope your Muskets.

To the right hand

To the left hand, } Wheel.

To the Rear

After you have wheeled to the right hand, to wheel back again must be ever contrary hand you wheel first.

Fronts as you were.

Ranks open backward.

Files open.

If before the first wheeling they closed to the right hand, then they must open to the left hand, and the contrary.

Front as you were.

FINIS