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An arithmetical warlike treatise named stratoticos

Digges, Thomas

At London, 1590

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audacious ignozant persons will not dare or presume to offer themselves to serue in Offices they are not in daede able to discharge: whē they know the Collonell Generall is not onely able to discernē their wants, but to refozme all himselſe. And contrariwise where these chief Officers are ignozant they are alwayes suted with like inferior Officers, and so all things procede in confusion.

CHAP. XXI.

The Office of the Lieutenant General
rall of the Horsemen.

This Officer hath vnder his charge all sorts of Horsemen, as well the light Horsemen and Demilances, as the Men at Armes, and Warbed Horses, seruing to breake into a Battallion of Pikes, or to backe the other Horsemen being repulsed. And albeit I meane not in this place particularly to entreate of the seuerall charges of euery Captaine of light Horsemen Demilances, and men at armes, yet thus much I thought good to note, that a Captaine of an hundred men at Armes may be compared with a Collonell of footemen, & other Captaines of light Horsemen, with the Captaines of footemen, subiect to the Collonell. And as it is the part of the Collonell to haue a speciall regard to the arming, lodging, and trayning of his footemen: so is it the due tie of the Captaine of mē at Armes, to foresee, that neither they be disfurnished of their Horse and Armoz, with other necessities, ne yet vntrayned in al such Militare exercise as to their profession is agreeable. And this Lieutenant is to ouersē the actiōs of these Captaines, and to giue order in what sort, in what place and time they shall exercise their Bandes.

He ought immediatly after his entring into charge, frō the Muster-master Generall to haue a Rowle of all the Bandes committed to his gouernement, with the names of their Captaines, & thē to peruse their furniture, if it be good,

to allow thereof, otherwise to make the High Marshall & Generall priue of the default, that it may be amended.

He shal giue order to his Capitaines vnder his charge, & from time to time their aduertise him of their defaultes, either of men, horse, or armour, that he may prouide for supply.

He must dispose his seuerall sorts of Horsemen in seuerall troupes, the Barbed Horse by themselves, Demilances by themselves, & of his light Horsemen, the Harquebuziers in a seuerall troupe from the rest. And herein I can compare this Officer with the Sergeant Maior, because he is to receiue his direction from the Generall, or High Marshall, euen as he doth, and then according to the order resolved on, to dispose of these Bandes.

He is to appoint which Bands of Horse shall go to the watch or scourage, & must accordingly prouide, that they which watch the night, may rest the next day & night, & others that haue rested, supply their places, in such sort, that fresh men may alwayes be employed in the seruices, and the wearied to take their rest, for neither Man nor Horse without their conuenient rest can continue any long time.

Also so soone as his Trumpet shall sound in the morning to make ready the Horse, he shall forthwith repaire to his Generals Tent to know his pleasure, & then immediatly to set forth his Generals Standerd, & cause all the Horsemen forthwith to repaire to that place, and as euery Capitaine shall come, he shall cause them to put their bands euery one after his Standerd or Guidon, into a certaine number of Rances, that the said Lieutenant may readily at euery so daine draw forth any number of any sort of horsemen that he shall be required by the Generall or High Marshall.

The Lieutenant ought in the morning, to giue notice to such horsemen as he intendeth shall watch his night ensuing, to the end they may feede & spare their Horses that day, & also rest themselves, that they may be better be able to do such seruice as they shall the night following be enioyned.

When the High Marshall goeth to view the groundes to encamp vpon, it is the Lieutenants duetie to select a conuenient Band to attend vpon his person, & to appoint such a Companie, as may after ward take their rest, & feede their Horses, till such time as he shall deliuer them to the Scoute-master at night, who the shall enioyne them what to doe all the night after, and shall also deliuer them their Watch-word.

This Lieutenant ought all the day, whiles the Battail march, diligently to note the orders of euery Band, & if he see any disorder, forthwith to send for the Captaine, and cause him immediately to see it redressed. Also at night when the Armie entreth into the Camp, the Lieutenant shall still cause the Horsesmen to keepe the field, till all the Footemen be encamped, the may he enter with his Bands of horse orderly, causing first one Band to enter, & all the rest keepe the field, and when they haue their conuenient place, then another Band to enter, and so orderly to place themselves. Wherein the Lieutenant is to foresee that the last Bands be not worst lodged, but such conuenient place left, as they haue no iust cause to complaine.

He ought also to giue order that the Scourers come not out of the field, till the Trumpet sounde to the Watch at night, nor then neither, till such time as they shal perceiue the Scoute or Sentinell to be come from the Camp, and to haue take their places in the field: Then may they returne into the Camp.

He ought also to assigne a sufficient number of Horses to attend on the Forrage-master, to garde and defend the Forragers, which Horsesmen must not come out of the field, till all the Forragers be returned to the Camp with the Forrage-master. Then shall these Horsesmen rest, and not Watch neither that night, nor Scoure all the next day.

He is also to appoint a reasonable Conuey of Horsesmen, for the safetie of such as bring victuals to the Camp, to see that

that no violence or iniurie be offered vnto them, and so order the chaunge of his Horse in these seuerall seruices, that some be not ouer burthened, and others ouer-spared, but the matter so indifferently vsed, that men haue no cause of murmuring or repynning.

In making of Rodes with Horsesmen onely, he should first send out light Horsesmen, Argoletiers, and such like to discover the Enemy: then to diuide his Launces into diuers Squadrons, and one of them to follow another a good distance. Of euery side of these massie Squadrons should be a pretie distance from them one ranke of Argoletiers. In this sort if one Squadron happen to be broken, yet shal another make head vpon the Enemy while they may retire and Troupe againe: which is the onely safetie as well of Horsesmen as Footmen.

And albeit in the day of seruice, it is the part of the High Marshall himselfe to giue order in what sort, & with what Troupes the Charges shall be giuen or receined: it is also the Lieutenants part, as well to giue his aduise, as also to be a Leader in all these Actions.

He ought therefore to take great regarde to the ground where he meaneth to giue the Charge, for if he charge in Troupe, the falling of a few Horse in the foremost rankes may disorder and foyle the whole Troupe.

He must not giue charge before the Fronte of his owne Footmen, for it hath bene sene that Horsesmen being repulsed, haue bene forced in vpon their owne Footmen, and disordered them. Let the Horse therefore charge vpon the Flanke of the enemy, and diligently attend if by any accident they can perceiue any breaking or opening in the side of his enemies Battaille, and then suddenly to charge that breach: for as Horsesmen shall smally preuaile vpon Footmen well ordered, so vpon any small disorder, they carry with them certaine victorie.

I like wel the maner of y^e Germanes, who keep alwayes

their maine Troupe standing, & cause onely one ranke frō the Front to charge, & the same being repulled to retire to the tayle of the standing Troupe, & then another to charge & retire to the Tayle, as the former, whereby they maintaine the whole Troupe in full strength, till they see the souldiers sway or breake, and that their Horsemen enter.

Then presently they backe them with an other ranke, and those againe with another, till they see cause either to follow with the whole Troupe, or to stay. And this is the surest and most orderly forme of charging of all others. Albeit sometimes also the Ruyters vse to Wheele about with their whole Troupe, and every ranke one after another to giue the Enemy a vollie of their Pistols.

For execution of Justice on such as are offenders in any Bandes of Horsemen, albeit in some Countries it be vled that every Captaine of an hundred men at Armes may call vnto him certaine of the chief of his Band, & heare and determine all causes, and offences by any of his Band committed, yet surely I hold it more conuenient, that all matters concerning life, be heard by the High Marshall, who may cause to sit with him the sayd Captaine whose Souldiour is to be adiudged, and such other of the sayd Bande as to him shall seeme meete, and the Souldier condemned to death, to be executed by the sayd Band, even as the souldiers are: and by the same kinde of weapons that the offenders vled.

This Officer or rather the Generall of the Horse among the Romaines, was called *Magister Equitum*, or *Praefectus Equitum*, he had the charge both of the Barbed horses, called *Cataphractus*, & also of the light Horsemen, which they named *Expeditos Incursores*. His office was not onely in the field to see his Captaines vnder him to doe their duetie, but also in the Camp to trayne their Bandes in all Militaire exercise and Actiuitie.

Of the Lord High Marshall in the
Field or Camp.

The Office of the High Marshall is of great importance, and hath the direction of the greatest, and most important matters in a Camp. To him apperteineth the true administration of Iustice, the hearing & determining of controuersies, and the punishing of disorders. And therefore as he ought of himselfe to be a man both graue, wise, learned, & thoroughly well experienced in Martiall affaires, so is it also conuenient for him to haue about him men of iudgement, skillfull in Militare Discipline, and lawes of a Campe, readily to resolute of euery Question, according to Equitie and Iustice.

Further, this is to be noted, that the particular Lawes of any Prouince, ought not to bind the Souldier in y^e field, but euery Campe ought by prudent consideration of the Generall, and his Counsell, to haue lawes set downe & decreed, yea, & the same to be published by open Proclamation, that all the Camp may haue notice thereof.

Some thinke it necessarie also, that not onely euery Captaine & Collonell should be swozne to the said Lawes, but after y^e old Romane maner euery particular Souldier at his entring into pay to take his Oth. For y^e which cause, the Romane warfare was termed *Militia Sacrata*.

The High Marshall so soone as he hath receaued of the Generall the names and numbers of all the Bandes of Horsemen and Footemen that are in the Armie, he must learnedly proportion and cast what scope of ground will suffice to encamp them, with all their Provision, Carriages, Munition. &c. wherein he ought to obserue such a discrete meane, that neither for want of due room the Souldiers be pestered, nor by ouerlarge space, the Campe not sufficiently Fortified.

This being one of the most important matters that the High Marshall hath to consider of, it shall be requisite for him to haue knowledge in Geometrie and Arithmeticke, and to haue in readinesse sundrie Plattes, Models, & formes of Campes, whereby he shall sodainely resoluē for any number of Scituation, what forme and quantitie of Camp is most conuenient, and presently take it out, assigning one place for euery Regiment of Footemen & Horsemen, Carriages, Ordnance, Munition, and euery particularitie, as hereafter shall more plainly be declared.

When the Armie shall remoue, the High Marshall must first giue order to the Master of the Ordinance, that he set forth the Artillerie, with all the Carriages, Munition &c. then the Master of the Victualles, and Carriages afterwards.

Afterward he must giue order to the Sergeant Maior, in what sort he will haue the Battaille to march that day.

Item, he must giue order to the Scoute-master which way he shall send his Vancoueurs to discover, if all be cleare, who must from time to time giue intelligence what Occurrents he discovereth.

The High Marshall must assigne euery Battaille his Guide of two, to conduct them the best and most easie wayes.

Item, he must appoint some conuenient number of Pioners to attend vpon the Ordinance to cleare the wayes for them.

The High Marshall when he goeth to view the ground where he intendeth to Encamp, may by his authoritie take such number of Horsemen, as he shall thinke conuenient, & then is he to consider, that there be nigh at hand Wood, Water, and Forrage inough for the Armie. And if he intend long to lodge in that place, then must he make his Camp the larger, and prouidently consider that euery Regiment haue his conuenient place. That the Tentes be not pitched

pitched nigh the Ring of the Campe. That there be large places of Assemblie within the Camp. That it be wel En-
trenched and Fortified, whereof I will moze particularly
speake in the Description of a Campe.

Foz lodging of Hozsemē, especially in a running Camp,
it is not amisse to imitate the Ruiters, who commonly al-
wayes lodge in such Closes, as they finde enuironed with
trees, or quickset hedges and ditches, placing their Horses
in due order round about the fiede, two paces one from
another, with Rayles betwene them, leaving all the void
ground in the middle foz the Captaines Tentcs, and Cab-
bins foz the Hozsemen.

The Ruyters manner of Lodging.



In this sort in a field of two or three acres, I haue sene
a two hundred Ruyters verie commodiously lodged, with
Rayles or Poles betwene their Horses, & Boughes about
them, to defend them from the wind. Some with Hales

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ouer them, to keepe them from the raine, their Saddles, Bridles, and al other their Furniture hanging vpon Poles readie by them, neatly kept, and blacked, their Mangers also befoze them. For al such necessaries the Ruiters carrie with them in their Carriages, besides, little Whelebarrowes to carrie away their dung, so that their Campe is no lesse cleane and orderly, than a Princes Stable. A faire Strate they alway leaue betwene their owne Cabbins, and their Horses.

They haue certaine Troupes of their Seruants, whom they call their Knights, and these Troupes alway attend, that so sone as the Marshall hath limited their Quarters, they depart immediately to the next Woods for Poales, Boughes, Stakes, & other necessaries, to build their Campe, Stables and Cabbins. Other go for Forrage, that befoze the Armie appoach, their Lodgings are alwayes in readinesse. To euerie twelue Ruyters commonly, there is allowed a Wagon with foure Horses, or to fire, a Cart with two Horses: and their Knights are about one third part of the number of their Horsemen.

The Lance Knights also encampe alwayes in the field verie strongly, two or three to a Cabbonet, their Pikes and Armour standing vp by them in readinesse, and so orderly placed with Strates so conuenient and cleanly perserued, that their Campe is no lesse holtsome than strong.

I haue seene aboue 3000 of these *Lance knights* lodged in three or foure acres of ground, which *Proportion* differeth not much from that of the old *Romanes*.

The High Marshall, as wel for the ordering of Scoutes as al other matters of importance in the Campe, is to giue order, & at the setting of the Watch his Trumpets ought first to sound, and then all the residue of the Trumpets in order to answer euerie one in his seuerall Quarter. And in the morning all the Trumpets should assemble befoze
the

the Lord Lieutenant Generals Tent, & there to sound the reliefe of the Watch: But no man vpon pain of death must remoue from his charge til the Warders be come out: then may euery man depart to his rest.

He ought to giue order, that such as come to victual the Campe be well bled, and truely paid, & that vpon Victual some reasonable price be seized: and that such a place be assigned for the Butcherie, as annoy not the rest of the Campe.

Item, in the field at a day of seruice though there be a General of the Horsemen, yet it is the place of the High Marshall to serue there as chiefe, and to appoint into how many Troupes the Horsemen shall diuide themselves, and which shall Charge, and which stand for their Rescue.

Item, if any Prisoners be taken in the field, they ought forthwith to be Enrolled in the Marshals booke, and then if any man make claime to any other mans Prisoner, the Marshall as Iudge to determine who shall haue him, and for euery Prisoner brought into the Martiall sea, and enrolled in the Marshals Booke, his Fee is 8.s.

He is also to haue of all Booties taken in the field and brought into the Campe the third part: But aswel for this, as other his Fees, they are by the General to be limitted at the beginning, as shal be thought reasonable.

Finally, the High Marshall ought to be a man of such perfection, that he know the duty of euery inferiour officer, and be able to refoyme their misdoeds, and that of his own knowledge.

He should make choice of a good Prouost, to whom he may commit the handling of smaller matters, alwayes retaining the greater causes, and such as concerne Life, to be heard by himselfe: And for his greater reputation, & to be knowne from other Officers, he should haue in the field before him a Cornet.

And soasmuch as to this Officer chiefly the execution of

Militare Lawes appertaineth, I will briefly here adloyne such Offences, as by law of Armes are to be punished with Death: For other that are not so hainous, the Marshal may by imprisonment, or otherwise at his owne discretion chastise.

Offences to be punished with paine of death in euerie Campe or Armie.

First, who soeuer comitteth or conspireth any Treason against the Generall: Or giueth any aid to his Enemies: Or vseth any conference with the Enemie without expresse licence from the Lieutenant generall, or one of the Lieutenants of the Horse or Foote Campe.

Item, who soeuer shal discover any matter of Counsel, whereby any inconuenience may ensue: Or shall send any letter to the Enemie without leaue of those Lieutenants: Or shal receiue any important Intelligence, & doth conceale it from the Generall to any ill intent.

Item, who soeuer shal flie from one Campe to another: Or being taken of the Enemie shall not escape when he may: provided alwayes that after he hath giuen his faith to be true Prisoner, it shal be lawfull for him to obserue it.

Who soeuer shall Traiterously or Cowardly render vp any Towne, Fort, or other place committed to his charge, being found by due triall, that it might haue bene kept.

Who soeuer shall breake any truce with the Enemies: Or shall lay any violent hands vpon any Officer his superiour, vlesse it be for defence of himselfe, his life being in apparant perill.

Who soeuer shall kill his Souldier vpon malice without iust cause: Or kill any other of the Campe, otherwise than in his owne defence.

Who soeuer shall go about to make any Mutinie: Or shall disobey the sounds of Trumpet or Drumme in time of ser-
uice,

nice, especially when they are made upon paine of Death.

Whosoeuer shall forcibly abuse any woman: Or take any spoile without leaue: Or enrooll himselfe in two Bandes: Or passe twice in one Muster: Or part from Band to Band without licence of the chiefe Officers: For the Capitaines haue no authority to giue such leaue.

Whosoeuer shall not follow his Ensigne: Or abandon the place he is assigned, whether it be in Field or Watch: Or shall sleepe in the Scoute: Or shall reueale the Watchword to the Enemy.

Whosoeuer being placed in Watch, Scoute, or other place of importance, so behaueth himselfe, that by his default the Campe is sodainly without notice assaulted: Or being appointed to the keeping or defending of the Trench, or Breache, and shall abandon the same.

Whosoeuer shall spoile any Victualler or other person out of the Campe, being not of them that are declared Enemies: Or shall play away his Horffe or Armour, wherewith he is inrolled: Or flying away shall lose the same: Or any other way by his owne default shall be of that his Armour disfigured.

Whosoeuer quarrelleth with any Souldier placed in watch, or other places of importance: Or runneth to any quarrell with any other Armour or Weapon than his Sword: Or being strise commanded to cease, and departeth not.

Whosoeuer retireth not immediatly vpon the sound of the Retreat, maketh noise when Silence is commanded: Or passeth ouer any Wall or Rampire forbidden: Or lodgeth any stranger in his Tent without leaue from the chiefe Officer: Or faileth himselfe sicke when he is commanded to the Battel, or other important seruice: Or absenteth himselfe wilfully from the Militare exercises.

For al other inferiour faults, as Dicing, Carding, Rayling, Slandering, Quarrelling, beastly vsing themselves within the Campe, and such like, the Prouost Marshal is to punish them

who should haue Tipstaues attending on him, presently to apprehend such disordered persons, and to carrie them to Ward.

The Maister of the Pioners, the Trench & Mine Maister, are Officers wholly depending on the High Marshall, and are not to doe anie thing of themselves, but onely to see that their companies and people committed to their charge, haue their Furniture in good order, and doe the worke they shall be inioyned diligently. But of themselves without Warrant these Officers can doe nothing.

I finde not among the ancient Romaines any Officer vnder the Generall of so great reputation as this Lord Marshall nowe is, for albeit they had *Præfectum castrorum* & *Metatores castrorum*, which in some sort may be cōpared with the Marshall and his Pronost, in respect that they made choyce of the ground to encampe the Armie on, and also distributed the Quarters and Regiments, yet were they in dignitie inferiour. And this Officer was first deuised (as I iudge) to supply the imperfection and ignorance of the Generals, and after continued for their ease to disburden them of those Cares, wherein the *Romane* Generals tooke greatest *Fœlicitie*. And were then no lesse ieaious that anie inferiour person should participate with them of those honourable trauels, then Generals are now desirous to disburden themselves of all cares and paines. And although together with the Ruine of the *Romane Monarchie*, *Militaire Discipline* in Europe for these thousand yeeres hath bene in effect quite extinguished, yet some worthie persons in all ages haue sought somewhat to reuiue the same: As may appeare by the Prince of Conde, and Admirall of France, whose *Discipline* for their Campe, together with our English and the Spanish discipline also, I haue thought good here to adioyne, because it somewhat saoureth of the *Antique Romane*.

Lawes and Ordinances Militarie, set downe
and established by the right Excellent, *Robert Earle of*
Leicester, Baron of Denbigh, Iustice of Oyer and Ter-
miner of her Maiesties Forrestes, Chases and Parkes on this
side Trent, Master of the Horse to the *Queenes* most Ex-
cellent *Maiestie*, one of the Lordes of her Maiesties most
honourable priuie Counsell, Knight of both most hono-
rable Orders, of the Garter, and Saint *Michael*, her High-
nesse Lieutenant, and Captaine *Generall* of her Maiesties
Armie and Forces in the Lowe Countries, and Gouver-
neur *Generall* of all the Prouinces, and Cities vnited
in the said Lowe Countries, and their
Associates.

*To be obserued by all such as shall serue in her Maie-
sties Armie vnder him in the saide
Countries.*

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De Stilo nouo.

Foasmuch as there is not any Estate, which in peace
or warre can be accounted sure, or p̄serued from dis-
honour and ruine, vnlesse it be supported & bozne bp by
Iustice duely administred, and Discipline orderly obser-
ued. And soz that no man can be so ignozant, as not to
know that Honor, Fame, & Prosperitie, doe duely follow
that Common-wealth or Nation, wherein good lawes
are established: the Magistrate ministring Iustice is due-
ly regarded, and the people fearing to offend, are drawen
vnder the rules of Iustice and Obedience. And seeing that
Partiall Discipline about all things (proper to men of

warre) is by vs at this time most to be followed, aswel for the aduancement of Gods glorie, as honourably to gouerne this Armie in good order. And lest that the euill inclined (pleading simplicitie) should couer any wicked fact by ignorance: therefore these martiall ordinances & lawes following, are established and published, where by all good mindes, endeavouring to attaine honour, may stand armed, and receiue encouragement to perseuere in well doing, and such as are enclined to lewdnes, be warned from committing offences punishable. Which being embraced with carefull respect, and followed with obedience, doe promise good order and agreement amongst our selues, with victorie, and good euents against our enemies.

Blasphemers

1 First, forasmuch as the holy name of our most mightie and inuincible God, with all reuerence ought to be regarded, and that destruction is pronounced to such as blaspheme or abuse the same: It is therefore ordeyned and commanded, that no person whatsoever, either in common conference or communication, or for any cause whatsoever, shal blaspheme, or take his name in vaine, vpon paine of losse of five shillings to the reliefe of the poore, for the first offence: for the second five daies imprisonment: for the third, losse of his place and wages.

Diuine seruice.

2 And because the continuall, and vnspokeable fauours of our Almighty GOD, by our vnthankfulness may be taken from vs, and that no good euent of any action can be expected, wherein GOD is not first and principally honoured and serued. It is therefore especially ordeyned and commanded, that all persons whatsoever, shal vpon generall warning geuen either by sound of Trumpet or Drumme, repaire to the place appointed, where the diuine seruice is to be vsed, there to heare the same read and preached, vnlesse for the present by sickness

or other seruice he be impeached, vpon paine to lose his dayes wages for the first, two dayes wages for the second, and so to be increased by the discretion of the Judge, and for euery such default in the Souldier, as well the Captaine as his inferiour Officers, to be punished with like penaltie.

3 And seeing it wel besemeth al Christians, especially such as profess Military seruice, to passe away the time in matters requisite for their professiō. And because no time can be moze vainly spent, then that which is consumed in vnlawfull games, beside the breeding of much contention and quarrels: and for that there be many allowable and commendable exercises for all sorts of men to vse, therefore it is streitly commanded, that no priuate souldier, or inferiour officer shall play at Dice and Cardes, nor any other vnlawfull games, vpon pain of two dayes imprisonment for the first time, and for after committing the like, to be further punished by the Judges discretion.

4 And for that it often hapneth, that by permitting of many vagarant and idle women in an armie, sundry disorders and horrible abuses are committed, therefore it is ordeyned, that no man shall carry into the field, or deteine with him in the place of his garrison, any woman whatsoeuer, other then such as is knowen to be his lawfull wife, or such other women to tend the sicke, and to serue for Launderers, as shalbe thought mete by the Marshall, vpon paine of whipping and banishment.

5 And in so much as clemencie amongst men of warre in some respects is a singular vertue, it is ordeyned, that no man in any part of this seruice that he shall doe, shall lay violent handes vpon any woman with childe, or lying in child-bed, olde persons, widdowes, young virgins, or babes, without especiall order from the Magistrate, vpon paine of death.

Vnlawfull
games.

Vagarant
women.

Wome with
childe:
Aged persons,
widowes,
virgines,
babes.

Violent defiling of womē

6 No man of what degree soever he be, shall enforce any wife, widow, maide, or virgin, and by violence defile any of them, upon paine of death.

Dronkennes and riotousnesse.

7 What person soever that shall be commonly geuen to dronkennes, or riotously behaue himselfe, shall be banished the Armie.

Concealment of treason. Conspiracie.

8 Whosoever shall conceale, or in any sort keepe secret Treason, any dangerous conspiracie, or other practise, which may be hurtfull, and may concerne the peril of her Maiesties person and Realme, or of her Generall, or the estate of this Armie, and shall not with all diligence reueale the same either vnto the Generall, or some other Officer of especiall trust, shall incur the paines of death with torments.

Treason and conspiracie.

9 If any man whatsoever shall practise and conspire any thing to the hurt or perill of her Maiesties person and Realme, or of her Generall, or the estate of this Armie, and be thereof lawfully conuicted, shall suffer death with torments.

Conference, or writing with or to the enemye.

10 No man shall haue speech or conference, send message, deliuer or receiue letters to or from the enemye, or any his confederates, either secretly or openly, without manifesting the same presently vnto the Generall or Marshall, or other hauing authoritie so to doe, upon paine of death.

Departing from the Camp or the Garrison without leaue. Breaking order of the Ranke.

11 No man being in this seruice, shall depart his Camp or place of Garrison for any cause whatsoever, without the Generals especiall Passport, or other head Officer authorized, upon paine of death.

12 No man shall breake out, or leaue the order of his Ranke, being once ordered in the field by the Marshall, or Sergeant Maior, without some great occasion first made knowne vnto the said Officer, upon paine of losse either of life or limme, at the discretion of the Generall, or of the Marshall.

13 No man appointed to watch or ward, shall shunne or depart the place, neither shall sleepe, or neglect his duetie therein, especially after the watch is set and the word giuen, vnlesse he be orderly relieved, or for some great occasion enforced, with licence of his Captaine or Officer vpon paine of death.

Watch and ward neglected.

14 No man shall betray the watchword to the Enemy or to anie other, or giue any other word then is deliuered by the Officer, vpon paine of death with torment.

Watchword betrayed.

15 No man shall raise anie Mutinie, or procure vnlawfull assemblies vpon priuate, secret, or hidden purpose, whereby to disturbe the peace and quiet of the Armie, vpon paine of death.

Mutinie or vnlawfull assemblies.

16 No man shall lift by his weapon against the Magistrate, his Captaine or Officer, vpon paine of death.

Weapon against Magistrate.

17 No man shall quarrell, brawle, or make any fray within the Camp or Towne of Garrison, vpon old malice, or newe occasion whatsoeuer, but shall complaine to the Officer, who is to decide the cause and punish the partie offending, vpon paine of losse of life or limme, at the discretion of the Generall or Marshall.

Quarrelling or fraimaking in camp or Towne of Garrison.

18 And whereas sundrie nations are to serue with vs in these wars, so as through diuersitie of languages occasion of manie controuersies may arise or happen to grow: It is therefore ordained, that if any person of English Nation shall finde himselfe agréued with any wrong proffered him by anie forraigner, that then without proffering further reuenge, he shall signifie the same vnto his Captaine, or other Officer, whereby order may be taken, so as no further quarrell growe thereof, but that quietnesse in all respectes may be preserved, vpon paine of such punishment as the head Officers shall thinke méete, either by losse of life or limme.

Forrainger abused by Englishmen.

19 No man appointed to the defence of any Breach,

Leauing
Breach,
Trench or
Streight vp-
on fained
excuse.
Souldiour
inrolled vn-
der two
Captaines.
Fraudulent
lone of Ar-
mour.

Armour em-
bezilled, di-
minished, or
pawned.

Playing a-
way of Ar-
mour.

Pilfering of
his fellowes
victuals.
Forceable
exaction of
victuall or
goodes.

Victualles
forestalled.

Trench, or Streight, either Captaine or Souldiour, shall willingly leaue it, or vpon anie false or imagined cause or excuse shall absent himselfe from the place without sufficient warrant, vpon paine of death.

20 No man shall inroll his name vnder two Captaines, nor Muster in seuerall companies at one time, or otherwise passe in another mans name, vppon paine of death.

21 No man shall lend Armour, Weapon, or other furniture vpon the Muster-day, wherby to abuse her Maiestie, and weaken the present seruice, vppon paine of two monethes imprisonment, and banishment.

22 No man shall embesill or diminish anie of his Armour, Weapon, and Furniture, which is appointed him by his Captaine, vnlesse he can proue that he lost the same in seruice. And that no man shall take in pawn any Souldiours Weapon or Furniture, vpon paine to the Souldiour of losse of his place, and to the other that shall take it in pawne, the losse of the double value.

23 No man shall play away, engage, or lend away his furniture, but shall alwaies keepe his Armour and Weapon cleane and seruiceable, vpon paine of imprisonment.

24 No man shall deceitfully take away his companions prouision, victuals, or furniture, vpon paine of death.

25 No person trauelling, lodging, or abiding in any the Townes or Countries of her Maiesties friends or Allies, shall in anie wise exact or take by force from the people either Victuall or other their goodes whatsoever, without present payment, or other sufficient order to the iust satisfaction of the partie, vpon paine of death.

26 No man shall forestall any victuals brought for the Campe or place of Garrison, but suffer the same peaceably to come into the Market place, there to be rated and prised by the Marshall or his Officer, before hee buy the same, vpon paine of death.

27 No man shall robb or spoyle anie Shoppe or Tent, or any Victualler or Marchant comming for reliefe of the Campe or Garrison, but in all good sort shall entertaine and defend them vpon paine of death.

Robbing or
spoiling of
Vidler or
Marchant.

28 No Souldiour commaunded at anie time to take victuals for certaine daies, shall excede the same dayes, or spend the same otherwise then according to the proportions and time allowed him, vpon paine of imprisonment, or other such punishment as the lawfull Officers shall appoint.

Exceeding
the daies for
taking of
Victuall.

29 No man shall distresse or spoyle any person standing on her Maiesties partie, or being vnder the Generals protection, vpon paine of death.

None to be
spoiled being
of the Generals
protection.

30 No man shall disobey or transgresse any Proclamation made by the Drumme or Trumpet, set forth by the Generall, vpon such paine as he shall set forth.

Proclama-
tion trans-
gressed.

31 No man shall resist the Prouost or his other Officer in apprehending of anie Malefactor, but if neede require, shall ayd and assist him therein, or otherwise if by such occasion anie escape be made, it is ordained that euery person by whose default the escape was committed, shall suffer like punishment that the parties so escaped should haue indured.

Resisting the
apprehen-
sion of Male-
factors.

32 No man shall molest or trouble any person being vnder his owne Regiment, or the leading of anie other, once placed by the Marshall, Furrier, or Herbingier, in the Campe or Towne, but quietly to permit and suffer euery one to enioy his seuerall roome or lodging, vnesse it be by mutuall consent and agreement, neither shall anie man lodge out of his Captains quarter without licence, vpon paine of imprisonment.

Disturbance
of any in
their lod-
gings.

33 No man shall ouerthrowe or destroy any Water Milles or Water Moynes without speciall commandement of the Generall, or other head Officer, vpon paine of death.

Water-
Milles.

Burning by
fire.

34 No man contrarie to order, shall set on fire or burne any house, Wille, or Cozne, nor at dislodging or removing shall set the Campe on fire, without speciall commandement from the Generall or other head officer present, vpon paine of death.

Silence in
Watch,
Ward, or
Ambush.

35 No man shall make anie outcrie or noise in any watch, ward, ambush, or anie other place where silence is requisite and necessarie, vpon paine of losse of life or lim, at the Generalls discretion.

Alarme.

36 No man without great occasion shall make any Alarme, but if any chance to arise, then shall euery man presently repaire in all hast vnto his appointed place, vntlesse some true excusable cause doe hinder him; vpon paine of death.

Harbouring
of strangers
not in pay.

37 No man shall harbour or receiue into his lodging any person being a straunger, or of our owne nation not being inrolled in her Maiesties paie, but shall presently acquaint the Generall, or Marshall with his name, Countrey, the time of his comming, and businesse vpon payne of imprisonment, and losse of his place and wages.

Talking with
the Enc-
mies Trum-
petters.

38 No man shall talke or haue conuersation with anie Trumpetter or Drummer of the Enemies, or other sent in message, but such as be appointed by the Generall, vpon paine of death.

Attendance
vpon Carri-
ages.

39 No man shall attend vpon the Carriages, but such as are appointed to that charge, neither linger, or loyter behind with them to ride or ease themselves, vntlesse it be such as by sickenesse, hurt, or other infirmities knowne to the Officers, to be permitted so, vpon paine of imprisonment and losse of wages.

Forraging.

40 No man shall attempt to goe a forraging, without the Officer appointed for that purpose to deliuer them a sufficient Guard for their defence, vpon paine of death.

Souldiours
prisoner.

41 Euerie Souldier shall present suche Prisoners as
are

are taken, to their Captaine immediatly at their retorne to the Campe, and none shall either kill them, or licence them to depart, without commandement or leave from the Generall, or other head Officer thereunto appointed vppon paine of being disarmed, and banished the Campe.

42 Euery Souldiour at all times in seruice shall be obedient and faithfull, as well to their Captaines as other inferiour Officers, and not to refuse direction of any, vnder whome they are appointed to serue, vppon paine of imprisonment, and losse of a monethes wages. And whensoever anie Captaine of anie Band shall vppon vrgent causes appoint in his absence anie other whome hee shall thinke good to supply and execute his roome of Captainship, euerie man ought to followe and obey the said deputie with no lesse care and diligence, then they would the Captayne himself, vpon the same paine.

43 Euerie man shall support and defend his owne Ensigne both night and day, and shall resort vnto the same vpon the first warning, and not depart untill it be brought into safetie, vpon paine of death.

44 Euery Souldiour shall diligently obserue and learne the sound of Drummes, Fifes, and Trumpets, to the end he may knowe how to answere the same in his seruice.

45 No man shall slaughter or kill anie beast of what nature soeuer within the Campe or Garrison, but in such places as are appointed for that purpose, nor shall suffer the garbage to remaine vnburi'd, neyther shall any man trouble or defile the waters adioyning, but in the lower part of the streame some good distance from the Campe, vpon paine of imprisonment.

46 No man shall ease himselfe or defile the Campe or Town of Garrison, save in such places as is appointed for that purpose, vpon paine of imprisonment, & such further

Obedience
of the Souldiour
to his
Captaine or
his deputie.

Supporting
the Ensigne.

Sound of
Drumme,
Fife or
Trumpet to
be learned.

Slaughter of
beasts, Gar-
bage: Wa-
ters vnde-
fled.

Easementes.

Prisoners
and booties
certified.

punishment, as shalbe thought meet by þe chiefe Officers.
47 If any man doe take a prisoner or bootie, he shall immediately after hee is returned vnto the Camps or Towne of Garrison, make his Captaine or Gouvernour acquainted therewith, and the Captaine shall declare the same vnto the Marshall, who euery eight daies shall make certificate thereof vnto the Generall, vppon paine of imprisonment, and further punishment as the Generall shall set downe.

Crie at the
putting vp
of an Hare.

48 In Marching by the fieldes, no man at the putting vp of any Hare, or any other beast shall make anie shout or crie, whereby to disquiet or stay the rest of the bands, but to vse al quietnesse and silence in their march, vpon paine of imprisonment.

Place of
charge giue
to the Enemy.
Flying to
the Enemy.
Passage by
ordinary
way.

49 No man shall giue vp or deliuer vnto the Enemies any place left to his charge or keeping, vppon paine of death.

50 If anie man die to the Enemies, or be taken vpon his departure towarde them, he shall suffer death.

51 That no person whatsoener shall passe by any other way either into Towne or Camp, but at the ordinary Gates and Passages, vpon paine of death.

Heraultes.

52 That all Heraults of Armes shall doe their messages, and make proclamation at such times and places and in such order without addition, diminution or alteration, according vnto their direction and Commission from the Generall, vpon paine to be inflicted at the Generals discretion according to the qualitie of their fault.

Captaines.

Intifing of a
Souldier
from his
Captaine.

52 **N**O Captaine, Officer, or other person, shall receiue or entertaine anie other mans Souldiour or Tennant, without consent of his former Captaine or Maister, neither shall entice another mans Souldiour from him, vppon paine of losse of a Monethes wages,
and

and to reſtoze the partie to his former Capitaine or Maſter.

53 No Capitaine ſhall ſend forth any men to doe any enterpriſe, without knowledge of the Generall, or chiefe Officer appointed thereunto, vpon paine of loſſe of his place.

54 All priuate Capitaines, being no head Officers, ſhal watch and ward with their Enſignes, vnleſſe it be by ſpeciall leaue, vpon paine of the loſſe of a Monethes pay, and for the ſecond time, loſſe of his place.

55 No Captain ſhall ſel or raunſome his priſoner without licence of the General, and ſhal not ſuffer them to depart without making the high Maſhal priue to ſame, vpon paine of loſſe of his priſoner, and impriſonment.

56 Any Capitaine finding any Souldier, of what band or companie ſoeuer, which hath tranſgreſſed any of theſe lawes and ordinances, may take him, and bring him vnto the Maſhal to be puniſhed.

57 That no Capitaine ſhal receiue, or enroll any perſon into his pay vnder him, but that he cauſe the ſaid ſouldier to receiue the othe, vpon paine to the Captain for not obſeruing the ſame, of loſſe of a moneths pay.

58 No inferiour Captain ſhal for corruption, or any other cauſe, liſenſe any of his ſouldiers to depart & campe or garrifon, without ſpeciall licence of the Generall, or other head officer, vpon paine of loſſe of his moneths pay, and expulſion out of his office.

59 If any Captain hereafter receiuing his ſouldiers pay, do not pay the ſame vnto them within 8. dayes after, and being demaunded, then vpon complaint made, & the Captain therof conuicted, he ſhal loſe his moneths pay, & be depriued of his office, baniſhed the campe, and diſabled from thenceforth to ſerue in this Armie.

60 Captains and officers ſhall frequent and reſort vnto the Souldiers Lodgings, to ſee in what ſtate their

Doing any enterpriſe without the Generals knowledge. Watch and ward by priuat captains

Prisoner ran ſomed or ſold.

Souldier tranſgreſſing to be taken by any captain.

Souldier ſworn before he be receiued.

Captain not to licence any ſouldier to depart the Camp.

Souldiers pay deteined

Viſiting the Souldiers furniture.

armour and munitions be in, and to geue great charge & their furnifure be alwaies in readines, their corſlets, with all p[ar]ces belonging to the ſame, and their Caliuers to be made cleane and oyled, to haue match and powder drie, & ſtrings for their bowes, their billes and halberts to be kept cleane and ſharpe, vpon paines and puniſhment arbitrarie, accordinge to the qualitie of their negligence.

Puniſhment
of all other
offences.

61 All other offences and actes that may tend to diſorder, not compriſed within theſe Articles, ſhalbe ſubiect to ſuch manner of puniſhment as the Lieutenant Generall ſhall inflict vpon them, as if it had bene ſpecially expreſſed and ſet downe.

Publishing of
the Articles.

62 And to the intent that no man may pretend and alledge any iuſt cauſe of ignorance of the afore recited lawes and ordinances, or any of them, the ſaid Lord Generall doeth ordeine, That all chiefe officers, and captaines of this armie, ſhall cauſe the ſame to be read and publiſhed within their band euery twenty dayes, to all thoſe which be vnder their charge reſpectiuely according to their quarters, eſpecially in all thoſe places where they ſhall lie in garrifon, aſwell hoſemen as footmen, and to cauſe the ſame to be kept and obſerued inuiolable, as much as in them lieth, in euery branch and article of the ſame, according to the tenor, ſoyne, and effect thereof.

The forme of the oath which all officers, captaines, ſouldiers, and all other ſeruing in this armie ſhall take and performe.

I A.B. doe ſweare and promiſe to doe all loyall, true & faithfull ſeruiſe vnto the Queene of England her moſt excellent Maieſtie, and vnto the Princes and Cities united in theſe

Coun-

Countries, and their Associates, under the charge of the right excellent the Earle of Leicester, Gouvernour Generall of the said Prouinces and Cities, and their Associates, and of her Maiesties armie and forces within the same, and all lawfull and due obedience vnto the said Gouvernour, and to any other Superior that shall haue charge vnder him for gouernment in this Armie. And further, I do promise to indenuour my selfe to fulfill and keep all such lawfull ordinances, as his Excellencie hath or shall set foorth and establish for the better ordering of this Armie, as much as concernes me, so long as I shall serue in the same vnder him. So help me God by Iesus Christ.

Certaine Militare Ordinances, published and practised among the Spaniards.

THat all Souldiers (after they are receiued or elected by their Captaines with such circumstances as is required in such election, at such time as they shalbe entered in to pay, or admitted by the Officers of account by oath) shalbe bound to serue his Maiestie faithfully, and likewise his Captaine Generall: to obey all his superior Officers, not to part from the Armie, nor from his companie, without licence in writing from such as haue authoritie to geue it.

Also, forasmuch as to blaspheme GOD, or vainly to sweare by his holy name, is a very great sinne: No Souldier shall renounce or blaspheme, vnder paine for the first time thirtie dayes imprisonment, for the second sixty, and to be shamed openly with a gagge on his tongue, and for the third to be made a Galley-slaue, either perpetually, or to some time certaine.

That no man play at vnlawful games that prouoke me to these blasphemies, vnder the paines aboue mentioned.

That no man keep in his house any suspected woman, vnder pain (if he be an officer) to lose his office: if a Pensioner, his pension: and for common souldiers, to be depriued of their pay for a time certaine, or at pleasure.

Farther, for that drunkennes doth turn men into beasts, and makes them many times vtter words tending to mutinies, and new sects in Religion: If any man drink drunk, he shalbe chastised as an infamous person with a *Banne*, that shal publish his fault.

That no Souldier go into any tauernie, or common tippling house to eat or drinke, vnlesse in trauailing, vpō paine for the first time to lose a Moneths pay, for the second two Moneths pay, and for the third time to be banished with shame.

And bicause the greatest point of a good souldier doth consist in this, That souldiers hold felowships, called in Spanish *Camerades*, whereby they may both better cheape finde themselves, then liuing single or apart, and also thereby linke in friendship, whereupon many great commodities depend.

These *Camerades* or societies ought to take great care that there enter not into their felowshippe any vicious or lewd persons, that might draw the rest to play: or if any of them should defraud their fellowes of that which shall be committed vnto him, for the finding of the whole Society (besides restoring foure fold) he shall for the first fault be committed to prison for a certain time: and for the second fault he shalbe condemned to the Galley.

Furthermore, forasmuch as God commaunds that we shall

shall not touch his annointed: That no souldier lay hands on any Priest or any other Religious person, nor misfuse them in words, vpon paine of punishment according to the qualitie of the offence.

That no Officer lodge any man in any Church, Monasterie or Hospitall, nor in any house or Grange to them pertaining, vpon paine to loose his Office.

That no souldier of his owne head enter to lodge in any Church, Monasterie or Hospitall, nor in any Houses or Granges to them appertaining, vpon paine to be committed to prison for some time certaine, or at pleasure.

That no souldier touch or take any sacred thing, or appertaining to the Churches, Monasteries or Hospitals, on paine to restore seuen fold the thing taken or robbed, and to be punished corporally according the qualitie of the fault.

Furthermore, seeing that men of warre are entertained to auoid oppression, and to defend the weake and afflicted: That no Souldier force any woman on paine of his life: and especially such as are rendred or taken prisoners by assault: for that in such Cases the violence is such, as many for feare do consent to the will of them that require them. And till such feare be past, it must be accounted Force, albeit it seeme that they willingly consent to them that desire them.

That no souldier kill any woman or aged man, nor any impotent person, albeit in the Furie of Victorie, and this also on paine of life: nor shall lay handes on them, on paine to be punished according to the nature of the offence.

That all souldiers confesse themselves at least once a yeare, at such time as holy mother Church appoints : on pain to be punished at discretion, according to the circumstance of the fault in, respect of the time, & cause that made him disobedient.

That all Captaines and officers haue especiall care to learne if any of their Souldiers omitte to confesse themselves: and if by their admonition they will not go to Confession, then to aduise their Campemasters, to the end they may by Proclamation banish them out of their bands: and also to giue notice thereof to the Officers of Accounts, that they enter not these men in paye in anie other Bandes.

Farthermore that no Souldier after he is by the Captaine receiued, and by the Officers of Accounts allowed in any bande; shall part from that bande without expresse leaue in writing, first vnder the Captaines hand seene and allowed by the Campe masters, especially to go to any other *Tertio*, on paine to be banished the Armie with shame, and neuer after to be Capable of the Kings pay. And that Captaine that shall receiue such a Souldier without such lycense, shall loose his band, sythence for want of Iustice herein there hath happened disobedience among Souldiers, and quarrels, brawles, and inurthers among Captaines.

That no souldier stray abroad to lodge out of the Campe or place where his Ensigne shall stand, without carrying in writing a lycense signed by his Captaine, &c. as is abouesaid: where must be set downe how many days he may be absent, on paine (if he haue a pension) to loose it: or if he haue but single pay, then to loose a monethes pay: and the like paine on them that returne not within the

the time by their Licensés prescribed, vnlesse they bring sufficient witnessés of iust impediments; for it is certaine that some craue leaue, lewdly to auoid paines, or to liue vpon others, and that more is, oppresse those whom they ought to serue.

That no souldier play away his Armes, or Engage them, on paine for the first fault to loose a monethes pay, and for the next to be banished with infamie.

Further that no Souldier play away or engage his garment, nor play vpon credite, on paine to the winner to loose his winnings, and to the looser to be committed to prison during pleasure: and the garment or pawne that he shall so lay or loose to be giuen to the Hospitall of his Tertio or Regiment.

That no Souldier omit to present himselfe at musters with all his Armes entire and well appointed, on paine to be Checked of his pay, or aduantage that he should receiue for those Armes, or for himselfe, and not to be allowed him till he haue those Armes to serue withall.

That the Captaines appoint these aduantages for *Harquebuziers* be readie and practized persons, and after they are entred in the muster bookes, they cannot change them at their pleasure, nor without a sufficient cause which must be made knowne to the Campe master, for by his decree onely it may be taken from him.

That all Souldiers at Musters haue dutifull respect vnto all the officers of Accounts and payments, on paine of punishment at discretion on such as in word or

behaviour shall miscarrie themselves, according to the manner of their fault.

That no souldier passe the place in anothers name, on paine to be made a Gally slaue for a time arbitrarie: and for the Officer that shall wittingly passe him, the losse of his office, and such farther paine as the case shall deserue.

If any souldier shall strike a superior Officer, while he is about his Maiesties affaires, he shall dye for it.

If any souldier when he should be chastized by his officers for any fault or disorder (when he may escape) shall lay his hand to his sword and abide, he shall be punished at discretion, according to the place and qualitie of the offence.

If any souldier (for matters not touching order of the seruice of his Maiestie, especially for play,) shall lay hand or strike any Officer, he shall be punished at discretion according to the qualitie of the Fault: But the Officer shall not lay to his charge the striking of an Officer, for they ought not to giue vniust occasions thinking to be respected as officers, when it is not in matters of the seruice of his Maiestie.

That euerie inferior Officer shall obey a superior Officer in all matters concerning order, and the seruice of his Maiestie, although he be not his proper Campe Master, Captaine, Alphier, or Sergeant, on paine of punishment arbytrarie according as his disobedience or small respect shall merite.

That no souldier giue impediment to the ministers of Iustice in execution of their office, on paine of death.

Also

Also to auoyde vacaboundes and many other disorders and inconueniences that ensue by sufferance of men to follow the Campe without paye, and that Spyes may not safelie by that meanes also enter : It shall not bee lawfull for any man to enter into the Campe or Armie without paye allowed him in the Muster bookes : on payne that hee shall not be capable of any paye, or partaker of any praye or bootie, and also to be chastised as vacaboundes, if it be not approued that they be seruantes to some such as haue stipend in the Armie.

That no Souldier or other treat or practise with the Enemy especially in secret, on payne of death.

If any Souldier haue vnderstanding of any other that serues as a spye, or treateth with the Enemy, and shall not discouer it to some chief Officer, he shall dye for it.

Furthermore, for the auoyding of mutinies, and such meanes as are vsed to stirre vp and accomplish them : it is commaunded that all Captaines when they receiue any Souldier, shall vnderstand whether they can *Write*, and the cause the to write their owne names, & the names of their father and mother, and the place where they were borne, in a booke that euery Clarke or Furrier doth of purpose keepe for all the Band, whereby they shall greatly auoyde both *Chartelles* and *Libels*, for fewe can counterfait so well their hands, that shall not by some resemblance of letters be discouered, hauing such meanes to compare them together : to few in such cases dare trust another.

There shalbe no secret meetings nor vnlawfull Assemblies, for there be mutenies brewed, and there they treat by coniectures of all that is done in secret Counsels; whereof proccede aduertisements to the Enemy, whereby oft-

times they betray those that haue the charge of Castels and Forts, by whose sloth and tolleration these mutinous Assemblies are permitted.

Whosoever shall make or set vp any *Chartell*, or shall speake any seditious wordes whereof may proceede tumult or mutinie, shall dye for it, and not be heard.

Whosoever shal haue knowledge of any that hath written or set forth any *Chartelles* or *Labels*, or spoken any seditious wordes, and not reuealed it presently to his Superiours, shall incurre the paine of the principall, and haue the same punishment.

Furthermore, for asmuch as the Arme cannot be sustained vnlesse victuallers may safely come and go, and vnlesse the milles, villages, barnes, houses, and other places of the confines be kept and preserued: it is comaunded, that no Souldier nor other person shall stirre abroad to take victuals or other spoyle, nor to hinder such as cōduct them, nor breake any milles, barnes, villages, houses, or other places of the confines, on payne of death.

That no man shall take nor buy any victuals, but in the market place, and after they are prised by the Officers thereto deputed, on paine arbitrarie.

Also for auoyding of controuerfie betweene different Nations, that no man shall vse gaming or idle play with any of another Nation, on paine arbitrarie, which shall extend to life, if any fray grow betweene them about it.

That no person neither within nor without the Camp shall take any thing from any person of any other Nation, vpon payne arbitrarie.

Further-

Furthermore, seing it should serue to small purpose to settle the Camp in an wholesome place, with all other parts thereto agreeable, if afterward the aire should be infected with the filth and excrements of many dayes: It is commaunded that no Souldier or other person do any such thing within the quarters of the Camp, nor in any other place that may infect the aire, or annoy the Camp, on payne arbitrarie that may extend to life, as there shalbe cause.

That the persons deputed to carrie dead beastes out of the Camp, take especiall care to carrie the away, and burne them, and to couer other excrements & filth, in such sort as it annoy not more the Camp then the Enemies, on paine, if they be found negligent to be punished for Example.

That no Souldier or other person set vp Tent, or make Cabin out of a quarter assigned him by the Furryer, on payne arbitrarie.

And bycause by not ending old quarels new tumultes and mutinies in Cāp do oft arise: It is ordered, that no Souldier on paine of life shall talke or haue communication of any old quarell: but onely to accord and end the same.

That no Souldier for no new or old quarell shall challenge any other, on payne of death to the challenger, and of banishment to the defendant that shall meete him, if hee may scape without note of infamie.

That no Souldier comming to any quarell, enter into it, either in Camp, or garrison, on payne of death.

If any Captaine or Officer shall lift vp his hand to chastise any Souldier, saying, kill or mayme him: he shall loose his companie, albeit it fall not out as he sayth: But if the Souldier be slaine, the Captaine or Officer shall dye for it,

albeit it be not he that killed him, or hurt him.

If any Captaine or Officer by hand chastise a Souldier, let none other person set to his hand, on payne arbitrarie, that may extend to life, if the case so require.

If on sodaine motions which men can hardly gouerne, a couple fall out and set their handes to their swordes, let those that are present part them, and reconcile them without taking part with the one or the other, on payne arbitrarie, which may extend to life, if the case so require.

And whither soeuer there shalbe any occasion to transport or carry their Ensigne, let Captaine, Officers and Souldiers (all with their Armes) go in order, on paine of punishment arbitrarie.

That during the time of garde, the Ensigne there remaining, the Captaine and Officers shalbe there, and not permit any of the Souldiers, to leaue it without license, or for any vndue cause: on payne arbitrarie to the Officers, and such correction on the Souldiers as they shall in heate giue them.

That no Souldier leaue the *Sentinell*, on payne of death, nor part frō the place where their Officers leaue them, nor sit downe, on payne of such correction as the Officers shall geue them in furie, which may extend to life, if they finde him a sleepe.

That as oft as an *Alarme* shalbe geuen, the Ensignes shall with all speede together with the Captaines, Officers and Souldiers repaire to the assigned places, on payne to to him that shall delay, if he be an Officer, to be deprived of his Office, and for a Souldier, such punishment as his Officer

cer may geue in the heate of his furie.

And if he cannot readely put on his Armes defensiue, let him go with his Armes offensiue onely, for sometymes such speede is required, as if the Souldier come to late, albeit he come with all his Armes, yet is he subiect to such correctiō as his Officers may geue him in the sodaine furie.

That no mā dare to geue any false *Alarme* without order from such as haue thereto authoritie, on paine of death.

That all Souldiers with great diligēce attend to the first found of the Drumme to call them to their Ensignes, on payne to them that do not, or shall come too late, to receaue such correction as their Officers in furie shall geue them.

And if any Souldier in march shall step out of his place (as many tymes they will to robbe and spoyle,) These are to be punished not onely for breaking their array, or leauing their place by their Officers assigned thē, but for such disorder it may also extend to his life.

That no Souldier (without lawfull cause) leaue of any part of his Armes while he marcheth, on payne to bee throwne out of his ranke with shame.

That no Souldier follow the baggage or women of the Campe without license in writing from such as may geue it, on payne to be disarmed and spoyled by the Prouostes of the Camp.

That all Souldiers in march shall obey all Officers in the Armie, albeit they be not of their owne Band or Regiment, on payne of such correction as any Officer (that shall finde them out of array) may in furie geue them, if they

Ee

shalbe disobedient.

That whatsoeuer person shall bring any Ordinance, albeit he be none of those Officers that ordinarylie doe it, yet shall he haue free passage, on payne to him that shall resist, of punishment arbitrarie, which may extend to life, if the case so require.

That no Souldier go to viewe any Camp or Fort, or other thing, without leaue from such as haue authoritie, on payne of death.

That no Souldiers begin a skirmish without leaue of such as haue authoritie, on payne of death.

Furthermore, if any place redring it self shal become vnder the protection of his Royall Maiestie, or his *Lord General*, whether the same be Citie, Village, Castle, or Fort, no Souldier shall presume to enter there into to sacke, or take any thing without expresse order, on payne of death: nor shall approach the ditches or walles thereof vnder colour of Inquire of the cause, on payne of punishment arbitrarie, which may extend to life if the case so require.

That no Souldier or other person stray abroad without license of such as haue authoritie, on payne both to loose all he shall get, and further punishment arbitrarie which may extend to life, if the case so require.

That whatsoeuer shalbe taken in these Rodes, or Iourneis, be brought to such superiour Officers as by authoritie haue geuen them license: on payne to them that shall conceale or defraude any part, not onely to loose their due portion, but also punishment arbitrarie besides.

That no person go to any sacke or pillage on the Enemy, without expresse order, on paine of correction arbitrarie.

Finally

Finally, that no Souldier prate nor talke while he is in Ordinance or in Squadron, on payne to be throwne out of his ranke with reproch and shame, as a violatour of Souldierlike modestie.

*Sic Argina phalanx in praelia densa moueri
Assidue, pariterq; suos Dux quisq; regebat
Imperitans, alij mox festinare silentes:
Dixeris haud tantas gentes sub pectore vocem
Condere, conspecti metuentes principis ora.*

But seeing the chief cause of all disorders groweth by co-ucting off spoyle, that ought to be taken away by reducing all spoyles (duely taken of the Enemy) to a publike heape: and then to proceede according to these *Articles* ensuing.

After the custome of *France* or of *Castile*, the Kingdome, Prouince, or Segniorie, the captiue King, Citie, or Towne

It is the Kings, that ruleth Soueraigne: but the taken Generall is the takers prisoner, and him may he raunsome at his owne pleasure.

And any inferour person taken in battaile by any of ours, (vpon particular challenge man to man,) is his owne, good, and lawfull prisoner.

All baggage that is found within a Citie, got by assault, or els by Batterie, is pray, to be sacked by any Souldier.

Geuing neuerthelesse to their chief Commander all their Munitions, Standard, and Ensignes with all the great and grosse Artillerie.

The peeces that are not found nor whole
dismounted or without their wheelles,
are all the Master of the Ordinance Fees.

But such as are dismounted by them without
the Gunmers take, together withall those
that by their Arte are battered or burst.

This (confesseth the aduersarie) is a gallant custome
saying, to me it seemeth verie good,
well may your Souldierie be therewith contented.

But this is (quoth he) onely in a generall Battaile:
albeit *David* say it is not of right,
but onely of bootie gotten by Inuasion.

For then a heape of all spoyles should be made,
and out of that the taken to be raunsomed,
and the hurt and wounded to be recured.

And horses lost in seruice recompenced,
euen what they cost (if bought without the yeare)
or els the present value by oath approued.

And then after this is past and done,
whatsoeuer remaines should be diuided
ratably, according to ech mans charge and place.

This was the course by *Alphonso* established,
not onely of that which is taken in Rhodes,
but euen of that also which is wonne in battaile.

These orders are not obserued in these dayes:
but such a Generall as makes them kept,
may doe farre more honorable and great exploits.

The

The Conqueror shall not then need to feare,
that the Conquered should repaire his forces againe :
nor the valiant part till victorie be cleare.

He that by order is absent from the spoile,
will notwithstanding abide at his due charge,
knowing, that of others pray he hath his part.

And they (that for the guard of Campe remaine)
will tarrie out their due appointed time,
knowing they shall haue their part in others spoile.

*These and like orders made Rome Lady of the world, and
by neglect hereof, Couetous of Spoile in these dayes workes
great mischieses &c.*

I omit the rest at large set downe in that discourse by a
Spanish Campmaister that extolleth the *Antique Romane*
discipline farre aboute the *Spanish*. And yet we see that small
handfuls of that megre wretched Nation (onely by obedi-
ence to their officers, and reuiuing among them a few of
those antique Romane customes) haue done things almost
incredible, euen in these our dayes.

The Lawes and Ordinances for gouerne-
ment of the Armie vnder the conduct of the
Prince of Conde, in the ciuil Warres
of France.

*The oth ministred to all the Nobilitie, and Gentlemen
Captaines, and others within their Armie.*

YE shall sweare before the *Living God*, that for the cau-
ses and occasions contained in the Protestations made
by the Prince of Conde, ye shall aduenture your Bodies,

Liues, and Goods, and all other meanes that God hath giuen you, vnder the charge and obeyfance of the faid Prince, whom ye knowledg as Chiefe, and Conduetor of this Armie: ye sweare and promise your obedience to all what-focuer fhall by the faid Prince or fuch as beare charge or office vnder him be commanded, to obferue duely all fuch Militare Ordinances as by them fhall be prefcribed for the gouernement of this Armie,&c.

THe Prince hauing by experience found, that no Armie can be well ledde and gouerned, if it be not well ordered, ruled and difciplined, and the fame not poffible to be done, if at the firft good Lawes and Ordinances be not prefcribed: And if fuch things haue bene obferued among them that had no knowledge of God nor of true Religion, much more ought thefe things to take place among thofe that make profeflion of True Religion, who ought to be as a Precedent and Pattern to others in all right and Iuftice, & not in difordered and difolute liuing, as in our laft warres, and euen verie lately alfo hath bene feene: For this caufe the Prince being willing to difcharge, as far forth as in him lieth, the duty and charge that God hath committed vnto him, being duely thereunto called, after he had afsembled the moft notable & beft able Gouernors, Captains, & other of the beft iudgement and vnderftanding of all fuch as were to be found in his Armie, hath agreed vpon thefe Articles and Ordinances enfuing, the which his pleafure is fhall be precisely in euerie point obferued and kept, vnder the paines in the fame articles contained.

And if any fuch be, as peraduenture fhall not like to allow of them, the Prince meaning not to compell any, but by voluntarie obedience, giueth them free warning to retyre themfelues out of his Armie, meaning that all fuch as fhall remaine vnder his conduct fhall inuiolably obferue al thefe his Lawes & Ordinances, the which he wil fee indifferently executed vpon al forts, without regard or refpect of perfons.

And

And first the Prince enioyneth all such persons (whether they be Horsemen or Footemen, Gentlemen or others) if they be not of the number of those that have Charge, that they Range and Enrolle themselves vnder some one Cornet or Ensigne, there to take their Oth as is appointed for them, and that within sixe dayes after they shall approch the Armie: Otherwise if they be found in default after the said time, all their Armor and Horse to be to the proper vse and benefite of him or them that shall bewray the same to the Prince or to the Marshalls of the Campe.

And all such as shall cause themselves to be enrolled, shall be bound to obserue and performe their dutie in Watch, Scout, and Scourage, accordingly as shalbe ordained by the Marshalls of the field, their Captaines, or other Officers hauing charge ouer them, upon paine, if they disobey, to be dispoiled of their Armour, the wich shall be confiscate together with their Horses to the vse and benefite of their Captaines.

Neither may they that haue taken their Othe depart from their Cornets or Ensignes without the leaue and permission of their Captaines, the which they must make apparant before they be elsewhere receiued: and if any shall do otherwise, the Captaine from whom such are departed, shall cause them to be brought before the Prince, who shal take such order for recompence betweene the Captaines, as to him shall seeme meete: And touching the offenders, their Horse and Armour shalbe confiscate to the vse and commoditie of the Captaines from whom they are in such sort departed.

And to the end no man be vnawares surpris'd with this danger: The Prince commandeth all his Gouvernors, and Captaines to cause daily these Ordmances to be published, and made knowne to such as from time to time shal newly come into the Army, and Range themselves vnder their Cornets or Ensignes.

And because some Captaines may happily abuse or ill handle their Souldiers: The Prince permitteth them notwithstanding their said Othe, vpon iust occasion to demand

leauē of their Captaines to depart: And upon refusall or denial, to repayre vnto the Prince, who hearing either part, will take such order as shall seeme vnto him reasonable.

And to the end all things may with good order be directed: the Prince willeth and commandeth, that this Othe by him ordained, shall monethly be renued, and that if then there be any Gentleman or Souldier that will abandon his Captaine, it shall be lawfull to declare the same before him that shall be appointed Commissioner to take the Muster and giue the Oth, who may giue Licence to the same Gentleman or Souldier, if so be that he finde no doubt or difficultie by reason whereof he thinketh it conuenient to refer the same to the Prince himselfe, or such as shall expressly from the Prince be assigned to examine such Debates & Differences: And in the meane time, the Prince expressly forbiddeth all Captaines and Gouvernors to practise or suborne one anothers Souldiers.

And to discouer such as shall depart the Armie without leauē, the Prince enioyneth and commandeth the Commissioners that shall renew the Musters, monethly from time to time to present vnto him the Rolles wherein shall be written the Names and surnames, together with the abode of euerie person, to the end such as shall be found culpable of such a fault and infidelity, shall publickely be denounced and declared Enemies of God, and traiterous forsakers of the cause.

And forasmuch as the Prince desireth nothing more than to cleare his Armie of Vagabonds, and such vnnecessarie people, he expressly forbiddeth all persons to follow his armie, that are not Enrolled, and orderly auowed, the which they shall sodainly make manifest whensoeuer it shall be demanded by signed Certificates. The Footemen and Horsemen to haue their Certificates from their Captaines, the Lackeys and seruants from their Masters, and the Victualers, Merchants and Artificers from the Prouostes and Campe-masters, vpon pain that whosoever shall after three dayes ensuing the proclamation of the Premisses, be found without the said Certificates, he shall be

be hanged and sirangled.

And to the end every Capitaine and Gouvernour may the more easily render an account of such as shall be subiect to their charge, being very hard to commaund more then 100. horse. The Prince willetth and ordeyneth, that no Cornet shall haue any greater number: and neuerthelesse, if any Gentleman, by reason of the good will which shalbe borne vnto him, shall haue any greater numbers to follow them, The Princes pleasure is, they shall diuide them according to that rate of hundreds, appointing their Lieutenants accordingly. And as for Foote bands, every Ensigne to containe 200. souldiers.

The Prince also expressly forbiddeth all that serue in his Army, to goe to any seruice or enterprise without leaue, vnder pain, if he be a Captain, to be deprived of his charge: if he be a priuate Souldier, to be deprived of his Horse and Armour, & banished the Army. As he doth in like maner forbid al Souldiers of his Army to abandon their Cornets or Ensignes, ordeyning that such as shalbe found from their said Cornets or Ensignes, spoyling, forraging, and prauing, to be corporally punished as robbers and theenes, and breakers of these Ordinances, and their spoyles, together with their Horse & Armour, to be to the vse of such as shall bring them before the Prince to answer their offence.

And for as much as this Warre, being of another Nature then others Warres, ought also to be ruled after another fashion, The Prince commandeth that all Prayes and Booties shalbe brought and put into the hands of such persons as shalbe by him deputed and assigned, to the end the commoditie & benefit thereof resulting, may reasonably be diuided and imparted to the maintenance of the Warre, & relief of such as shal haue need thereof, Provided alwaies, that if any such Enterprise be made, as the Souldiers gene Battaille, or fight for it, that then the Bootie shalbe diuided, according to the auncient lawes of the warres. And for all other Prayes and Booties, one Third to remaine for the Captains and Souldiers, and the other Two

Thirde for the publique cause and maintenance of the Armie. And if there be any that doe conceale any parte of the Bootie, the Prince his pleasure is, that some honest, and present consideration (according to the value of the thing) be bestowed on the revealer of the fault: and the concealer to be corporally punished as a Theefe, and Enemie to the cause.

The Princes pleasure is also, that all compositions of Villages, Castles, and other things of like nature and quality, be committed into the hands of him or them that shall by the Prince be thereunto deputed, to be by them converted to the use before mentioned.

And forasmuch as great abuse is often committed in the taking of Booties, the Prince ordeyneth, that nothing shalbe reputed or declared Bootie, vntlesse it be verified and duly approved by those of the Counsell, and made apparant either by some such as were taken, together with the Bootie, or by some other good and sufficient testimonie.

And to the end all such thinges (of what Nature soeuer they be) that shalbe receined, shall truely and faithfully be handled and distributed. The Prince will choose some one principall Personage, of good qualitie and reputation, who shall keepe a Rolle, or counterpane of all such things as shalbe received.

And because there are many that entertaine a greater train then they ought, vnder colour that they line at Discretion, the which full ill agreeth with the profession of our Religion, and ingendreth great confusion in an Armie, and sometime danger and losse, by reason of the great superfluitie of baggage. The Prince exhorteth and admonisheth al Governors & Captayns, be they Horsemen or Footemen, to be diligent and careful in searching and examining the state of thinges, and not to permitte any to haue a greater Trayne then is necessarie, &c.

And forasmuch as all disorders doe principally growe by
reason

reason of the excessive Traynes and Baggage that Foote-men and Horsemen carrie with them, who commonly doe use to robbe, and steale horse, and other labouring beastes, to carrie their Pillage: The Prince willethe and commaundeth, that none shall haue more then one Seruaunt or Lackey for euery three Souldiers at the most, and those also to be bound to follow the Ensigne as wel as their Masters, and not to stray from their Quarters vppon paine of hanging and strangling. Neither shall it be lawfull for them to serue their turne with Horses, Oxen, Asses, or such like: the which he declareth and ordeyneth to be confiscate and forsate, if their proper Masters, to whom they ought indeede to be restored, doe not challenge them, onely vnto Captaynes and Officers for their owne proper use and commoditie, the Prince doeth allow the use of them.

And to preuent and meete with such abuse as may growe by dissimulation, or winking at such faults, the Prince his pleasure is, that those his Commissioners also, shall muster and renew the sayd Traynes and Baggage, and reforme and cutte off that shall seeme vnto them superfluous, and of them to make a Register, to the end thereby more easilie the offences committed against the prescribed orders, may be discovered. And in the meane time, considering the mischiefe and incommence that doeth growe by such robbing and stealing of labouring beastes.

The Prince ordeyneth, that such as shalbe attainted and committed to haue robbed or stolne any of that sort of Beastes, shalbe senerely and rigorously punished as traitors and enemies of the publike cause, vnlesse they be sick or hurt, & in that case they are enioyned to make their Captaines priuie, who shal provide for them.

And forasmuch as at the place where the Armie shall first assemble, they doe commonly determine of their Enterprises, and debate many other important matters for the safetie of the Armie marching and lodging. The Prince

commandeth all those that haue charge, to be there present, & also the chiefe of euery Troupe, or at the least their Lieutenants or Cornets, euery morning to geue their attendance at the lodging of their Chieffes of the Armie, whether it be of the Battaile, or Vaward, there to vnderstand what is for them to doe.

The Prince his pleasure also is, that all such safeconductes as shall by him or the Admirall be geuen, shalbe respected and regarded, vpon paine of death.

The Prince also expresly forbiddeth all persons to robbe or spoyle any Vidualers, or other commodities that shalbe brought into his Camp, vpon paine of death.

And to the end that no man shall pretend ignorance of these Ordinances, the Prince his pleasure is, that the chiefe Gouvernours and Captaines of his Armie, shall euery weeke cause them to be publicuely read, both in the Battaile and Vaward, and in all parts and Quarters of those Regiments, and in all other places of Garrison, or assembly of Souldiers, and the same to be inuolably obserued in euery point, according to their tenure and true meaning, & the offenders to be seuerely for example punished, without altering or innouating of any of the Lawes and Ordinances of the Kinges Maiestie, as well touching the ordering of Men at Armes, as Footemen, all which, ouer and besides these presently published, the Prince commandeth duely to be obserued and kept.

These Lawes ordeyned by the Prince, the Admirall, and other famous Souldiers: I haue here published, not to the ende euery Generall shoulde be bounde to the selfe same Lawes, but imitating their pollicie, to assemble their principall Officers, Coronets and Captaines, and before they march forward, to decree such Lawes and Ordinances, as may seeme moste fitte for the gouernment of such people as shall serue vnder them, mittigating, or increasinge the paynes, as shall bee founde meete.

And the same to be published, and by *Othe* receiued, as in this *Precedent*, and in the honourable ancient *Romaine* warres, was alwaies accustomed, whereby such extreame disorders, and spoile of men shalbe auoyded, as alwaies is seene in those *Regimentes*, where *Discipline* is neglected, and men onely by *Discretion*, or rather by *Fantasie*, directed and corrected.

CHAP. XXIII.
The Lord Generall.

This Office and calling is so honourable, high, or rather Maiesticall, as it is in deede most fit for Kings themselves, and not to be committed to inferiour persons, but such as for *Authozitie*, *Wisedome*, *Nobilitie*, and *habilitie* are the chiefe and choyle persons of an whole Realme. In that famous Italian *Histozy* of Francis Guicciardine you shall see notably set forth the cause and reason of that honourable successe of the French Armie, led by Charles the 8. himselfe: who with incredible celeritie violently passed through those mightie States: where he sheweth how by reason the king himselfe went in person, there was such numbers of Nobilitie and Gentlemen in the Armie, as not onely the great Commanders but even the inferiour Captaines were all of the Nobilitie and honourable bloud, and the verie priuate Souldiours and the men at Armes almost all Gentlemen, which commonly indæde happeneth when a king himselfe goeth in person, or sendeth an honourable Generall of great account and habilitie. And contrariwise whereas the Commanders of Armies, either for sparing of charges, or for anie other priuate respectes, shall happen to be permitted vnto inferiour persons (especially such as are prodigall and needie, and therefore inforced to be Scrapers and Extortors, without regard of their own credite and repu-

tation, ye shall alwaies see the inferiour Officer and Captaines futable, and so the successe full of shame and confusion. And the very principall cause of the good or ill successe of anie warre or exployt, consisteth chiefly in the good or ill choise of the chiefe Commander: for *Qualis Rex, talis Grex*, is a rule almost infallible.

Above all thinges let him loue and feare God, & cause true Chyistian Religion in his Armie to be had in due reuerence, in such sort that his Souldiours may perceiue he is indeed Religious. And let him by all meanes cause the Ministers of Gods word in his Armie to retain their dignitie, and to be esteemed and reuerenced of his Souldiours. For if the verie Paynims by due obseruation of their fained Religion did keepe their Armies in marvellous obedience and order, how much more shall true Religion deliuered from the Almighty Lord of Hostes, auayle a Generall and Armie that loueth him, to the atchieuing of myraculous Victories.

He ought to be Modest, and Temperate, not giuen to Riot or excesse, neither miserably bent to filthy Lucre: but preferre his honour befoze all worldly substance. No vaine Vaunter, neither to vendicate wholly to himselfe the praise of good successe, but to impute the same first to God, & secondly to his Captaines and Souldiours that serue vnder him. And this Modestie, & Temperance shall not onely make his honourable Actions shine the more gloziously, but also wonderfully combine with hardie good will his Souldiours to loue and honour him.

He ought to be a man of great Patience and Constancy in tolleration of labour and Misaduentures, neither dismayd with ill successe, nor puffed vp with the contrarie, but heedfully to lay hold on all occasions, and carefully to prosecute the good successe, and preuent the contrarie, that neither in Miserie he be found Abiect, nor in victorie Insolent.

Briefly, he must be Religious, Temperate, Sober, Wise, Valiant, Liberall, Courteous, Eloquent, of good Fame, and Reputation; learned in Histories, and in those Sciences and Artes y may inhable him of himselfe, without directions from others, readily to conceaue and iudge of Militarie actions of all sortes, wherein the Sciences Mathematicall, of all other for this honourable person are most requisite to be embzaced.

A Nobleman or Gentleman trained by in these sciences, and indued with these vertues, shall farre sooner attain to that perfection which in a Generall is needful, then a person vnlearned. And most barbarous is the opinion of such as suppose Letters and Armes cannot wel stand together. For infinite are the Examles where Letters and Armes haue ioined together, euen in the most famous and woorthy persons of the world.

Was not Alexander the great trained by in Philosophie vnder Aristotle? and had the Ilyades of Homer in such veneration, that he neuer trauelled or rested without them.

Hanniball also that famous Enemy of the Romaine Empire, was trained in the Greeke, the only learned language of that time, and left at his deach a Booke of hys owne making in the Greeke tongue. And when he prepared to inuade Italy, of purpose procured a learned Grecian to Leade, Guide, & Discipline his Armie, by whose learned Counsels he vanquished so manie famous Romaine Consuls.

Alcibiades a man of maruellous Provelse among the Grecians, and so rare a Souldiour that Victorie did alwayes followe him what part soeuer hee did take, either with his Countrey or against it, was also trained by in learning vnder that graue Philosopher Socrates.

Scipio Africanus the finall Restorer of the Romaine libertie, and subuerter of the Carthaginians, who gaue
the

the notable ouerthrowe to that famous Hanniball, was likewise Learned, and did no lesse esteeme of Xenophus booke of Cyrus, then the great Alexander of Homers Iliades.

Iulius Cæsar the first founder of the Romane Empire, and one of the most renowned Souldiours that euer the Earth bare, was also singularly Learned, as appeareth by his conference with the Egyptian Philosophers about the Theoricke of the Sunne, and rectifying of the yearely Reuolution, wherein, as among Souldiours for his Prowesse, so among Mathematicians for his Science he is re-gifted, and to this day those Solare Reuolutions or reformed yeares do beare his name, and are among the Astronomers called *Anni Iuliani*. But if no other Testimonie of his learning remained, his owne Commentaries sufficiently argue how learned a man he was, which worke perhaps hath made him no lesse famous, than all other his honozable Actions,

I omit Epaminondas, Agesilaus, Fabius Maximus, Augustus Cæsar, Themistocles, and Silla, all famous Generals, and men excellently Learned: For infinite are the Examples, I might alleadge to proue this Argument: but in a matter manifest, it were vaine to produce more witnesses. And this by experience I finde, that it is onely the grosse ignorant, and ruder sort that hold this Opinion: For the most Famous Souldiours this day in Christendome I knowe are of another minde, and doe chiefly esteeme of learning and of learned men.

And God sparing life, I doubt not to make it apparant to my Countrey-men, aswel in the Art of Fortification, as managings of great Artillerie, and sundrie other principal points of Souldiourie, that the Sciences mathematical are most necessarie, and may not be missed in such a Noble man or Gentleman, as will aspire indeede to the perfection of Souldiourie,

Expe-

Experience also in a Generall for the learning of many particularities, is a thing verie requisite: and yet in respect of y^e which by Letters also, I meane Histories, and Sciences, may be attained, there is no comparison. *Multa enim latius circumspicit Mentis quam Corporis oculus*: And in one yeare may a man by reading knowe more sundrie sortes of Embattayling, Encamping, and Fortifying, more Stratagems and Pollicies by famous Generals put in execution, more good Ordinances, Lawes, and Discipline for keeping Souldiours in Order and Obedience, more rare deuises of Engines, Mines, and like Militarie Inventions, the is possible for him to see in an hundred yeares experience. And more perfection for Militarie gouernment shall an Alexander, an Haniball, a Scipio, or a Caesar traied in learning, in two yeares Experience attaine, then some ignorant vnlearned person in twentie.

Hereof it cometh to passe that some one albeit he be a person of body strong, lustie, and couragious, hauing bene twentie yeares in the Warres, shall haue little more in him than to discharge the dutie of a Private Souldiour. And some other shall be by Nature of that Spirite and life, and by learning of that Capacitie and Dexteritie, that with a few yeares Experience he shall be woorthy to be a Councillour to anie famous Generall. But *Dignior est qui pollet uerog.*

And therefore an honourable person, meaning to become a perfecte Souldiour, after he hath by Science enriched his mind and vnderstanding, to satisfie also common Opinion, I would haue him by vse, practise, and experience, enforme his senses, and inable his bodie. And this caused the Antiquitie to portray the Statues of their Emperors with a Booke in one hand, and a Sword in y^e other.

If Kings and Princes in this sort, for knowledge, Vertue, and Valure, would make choise of their Generals, they should not need to restraine the within so narrow bounds

by their Commissions, but leaue the managing of the warres with moze libertie to their Discretion, who fighting the Enimie, and being alwaies in the field present, shall euermoze be able to make farre better Resolutions, then the grauest Senate, or Counsell of the world absent, especially in these Militare seruices, where many times Suddaine Resolutions are required, and no time for Deliberation admitted, seeing such Occasions sodainly may be offered, as if presently they be not accepted and pursued, in vaine afterwarde shall they be expected.

First therfore, before the Generall receiue his Patent, it shalbe requisite for him to vse the Counsel and aduise of certaine choyse men, with whome hee may conferre of all circumstances concerning the Seruice, wherein he shalbe employed, and so accordingly make meanes to haue his Commission framed or amplified, and especially to regard that he haue as well allowance to reward the Vertuous and Valiant, as Authoritie to punish the vicious and cowardly persons. For that Generall that is readie to correct the Offender, and not to reward the well deseruer, dischargeth but the moytie of his Office.

And forsomuch as a Generall of the field ought also to haue authoritie to bestowe honour and reputation for due desert, this is a speciall thing wherein the wisdom of a Generall is discerned. For as it is fit to honoꝝ vertue, so to bestow it on base or vnworthy persons, for fauour or anie other priuate respectes, doth not onely make the persons ridiculous that receiue it, but greatly dischargeth the Generall, and maketh men of right vertue and value indeede, to contemne that which they shall see imparted to the vnworthie.

Also, that immediately vpon the receite of his Letters Patents, he haue due regard, that al his officers, Colonels, and Capitaines, be men able to discharge their place & calling of themselves, and not such as sometimes are chosen by

by Flavour without Vertue, who being assigned to direct others, had more need to seeke some other to direct themselves. For herein chiefly consisteth the valour and Wise-
dome of the Generall, to be able by conference to make due examination of mens habilities, and according to their Capacitie and Vertue, to commit charge vnto them: for that Generall that iudgeth onely by apparance and report, shalbe extreamely abused, seeing it falleth often out, that men of great Fame by due triall are found of small sufficiencie.

It is also the Office of the Generall, not onely to see that his Colonels, and chiefe Officers haue their Pay and furniture but also that they impart the same duely with their Souldiours. And if one quarter of the pay were committed to the custodie of their Ensigne bearers, neuer to be answered the Souldiours till the end of the Warres, it would worke manie good effectes.

The Generall ought not onely to see good choise made of the Marshal, the Lieutenant of the Horsemen, the Treasurer, the Maister of the Ordinance, the sergeant Generall, the Scoutmayster, the Maister of the carriages, of the Vi-
duallers, Miners, and Pioners, &c. but also to reuiew the election of euery of his Captaines and their Officers, to allow or alter as he shall see cause.

Also, if there happen to be vnder his charge more Nations then one, it shalbe requisite (to auoid Enuie and Contention) that he elect certain choise men of euery Nation, to be of his Counsell, with whome he should debate of euery Enterprize, and heare their Opinions at large, but his Resolution should be so secret, as none or very few should be made partakers thereof, before the execution.

The place of Assemblie where the Armie should first Muster, should be appointed in some wholesome seate of some fertill Countrey, that at the beginning the Souldiours be not discouraged neither by Sicknesse nor Penurie.

Here ought also the Generall to see and examine euerie Officer, whether they haue a sufficient Proportion of Armour, weapon, Shot, Powder, Artillerie, Boates to make Bridges to passe Riuers, Spades and Mattocks, and euerie other particularitie, befoze they once begin to marche forward.

Here ought also the Generall to assemble his Counsel, and to ordaine Statutes and Lawes for the gouernment of his Souldiaries, first communicating y^e same with his Coronels and Captains, causing them also to impart them to their Bandes, suffering euerie man franchly with due reuerence, to speake, object, and by writing if they list, to offer vnto any of y^e Counsell what they can against any of them, which Obiections considered, they shal resolute vpon those Lawes and Penalties, and then cause euery Coronell and Captaine to take his Oath, and they likewise to cause euerie Souldiour at the Ensigne to take their othes, to obserue, and as much as in them shall lie, to cause to be obserued euerie of these Lawes and Edictes so agreed on. This done, the Armie may begin to marche, whensoever the Generall seeth occasion.

The Generall is by good, especiall, and perfitte Plattes, Mapps, and Models, to know the Scituation, Nature, and proprietie of the Countrey, and his partes, where he is to passe with his Armie, whether it be plain and Champion, or wooddie, and full of waters, furnished with strong Towns, or contrarie, accordingly to proportion the horsemen and footemen of his Armie: for if it be moste part Champion, and full of Forrage, it is meete to haue the moze Horsemen, if contrariwise, it standeth vpon straits, and fortified places, he is to haue the moze Footemen.

Light Horsemen are in all places for Discouerie, fetching in of Booties, and pursuing of Victorie, verie seruicable, and by no meanes to be spared.

The Generall ought also by good especial to learn how his

his Enemie is appointed: for against the French, who are bound with Shotte, and haue few Pikes, the Launce and Light-horsmans Staffe of the North is singular good, and especially in the plaine: but against the Switzers & Lance-knights, the Launce auayleth little, but the Pistoleters and Argolietiers shal much more annoy them.

I like well to haue some Carriages allowed in pay, to attend on euery Bande of footmen, as well as on the Horsemen, who besides the Carriage of necessities for the Souldiers vse, may also in time of Skirmish, and other Encounters, serue to carrie hurt men out of the field.

The Generall may allow euery Coronell, Captaine, and principall Officers in the field, certaine Gentlemen extraordinarie, which shall be select persons, able to discharge euery Office vnder them, and also to supply their places in euery suddaine, and for such to haue good pay and allowance: but for Dead Payes I hold them not conuenient.

The Generall ought also not onely to haue expert Engineers, and men of excellent knowledge in the Arte of Fortification, both of Fortes and Campes, conducting of Mines, planting of Batteries, &c. but also to haue therein himselfe requisite knowledge, otherwise shal he be missed by fantastickall deuises of such as professe and vaunte them selues of the knowledge they are nothing gillie, and purchase himselfe perpetuall Dishonour. And how much such a Generall shall surmount other, may appeare by the Prince of Orange, who by reason of his owne excellent knowledge in Fortification, hath himselfe bene the chiefe or onely Engineer to make so many inuincible Cities and Towns, as in Holland, Zeland, Brabant and Flaunders are at this day to be seene. And thereby onely or chiefly of any humane cause, hath bene able to make head against the most famous Souldiers, and Gene-

The Art of
Fortification
a studie for a
Generall.

The Prince
of Orange.

rals of Chyffendome, and reduced the Countrey frō most abeyd ffortune, to the state we may presently see, contrary to all expectation.

A Generall ought to haue good consideration of y place where he meaneth to encamp and continue, that it be not in an vnholesome and infectious aire, but that his Souldiers may lie on drie ground, & yet not far distant frō wood and water, the which are so necessarie as in a Camp may not be spared. And if he perceiue sicknes in his Campe to increase, the best remedy is, often to remoue, and to encamp vpon hilles and drie ground, and to geue strait order, that al garbage of beastes, and other filth be interred, and the Camp preserved as swete as possible may be.

He is to geue order that his souldiers be kept in Exercise, either in marching and trayning, or in some kinde of Militare labour, which shall not onely enable their bodies in strength and agilitie, but also preserve them in health.

He should, while faire weather is, acquaint his Souldiers to rest and sleep on bare ground: and though the enemy be far absent, yet duely to maintaine their Scoutes to Watch and Ward, and perfozme all other Militare orders, no lesse curiously then if the Enemy were still present, whereby it shall not seem greuous, when necessitie shall require it.

He is also before he encamp to consider, if he haue a bundance of horse, that there be good stoe of Forrage nigh the Campe, otherwise, in foraging far of, he may greatly hazard his Companies, if good Conueys be not sent with his Foragers, and their iorneys discretly directed.

Good regard must also be had, that the Campe be not subiect to any hil, from whence the enemy may beat with great Artillerie, nor so disioyned from water, that the enemy may easilie cut you from it, neither yet so lowe as the enemy, by cutting the bankes of any Riuer, may drowne the Campe.

If there be no great Rivers, but onely small Fountaines or Welles to water your Armie, then must good watch be kept, that they be not by the enemye poisoned and infected.

The Generall should not so much seeke to place his Campe in seates strong by Nature, as to fortifie them by Arte, as w^{ch} to keepe his Souldiers in Action, and from idlenesse (the only ruine of Armies) as also that due order in Campes may be mainteyned. And therfore let him imitate the auncient Romanes, the very masters of the Arte of Warre, who neuer coueted other then the Plaine to encampe vpon: Entrenching themselues nightly in no lesse strong and sure maner, then if the enemye had encamped by them, and that euén in places vtterly boyd of all suspicion, to make these Militare Trauels familiar to them, and to auoide those idle, or rather dissolute Effeminate pastimes that our Christian Campes are bewitched withall, to the vtter ruine of all good Militare Discipline, and confusion of our Armies.

Merellus in
Afflicke.

The Generall ought for auoyding of Mutinies, and all disorders within his Campe, to haue his statutes & lawes openly Proclaymed, and set v^p publicquely for euery man to read, with the pain to euery offence assigned, & the same seuerely to be put in execution on all offenders, without any respect of Persons.

In a running or moueable Campe the readiest Fortification is to impale it round with the Carriages chained together, bending the Artillerie that way, where most suspicion is the Enemye shall approach, and if time wil permitte, to cast some Trenches also without the Carriages.

The old English incam-
ping.

This pollicie vsed the Duke of Alba in the late Flemish warres against the Prince of Orange, who invading with a great power of Horse, and finding the Duke of Alba almost all Footemen, impaled with Carriages, was neuer

Duke of
Alba.

able to gene him Battaile, and in the end for want of Forrage and Victuals, was dynen to retire.

He should see his Souldiers kept in continuall Militaire Exercise, and by fained Alarimes to see in what readines his Bandes would be if necessitie required: To thewe them all manner wayes how the Enemie may attempt them, discovering to them also the remedie, and how they are to answer those attempts, for no man is bozne a Soldier, but by exercise and trayning it is attained: and by discontinuance againe it is lost, as all other Artes and Sciences. Neither is there any Nation for Militaire Actions so honourable, as by rest and discontinuance will not grow Effeminate and Reprochfull: nor any Nation by Nature so abiect and base, that by a worthy General, with Trayning will not produce good Souldiarie: as by infinite examples of Antiquitie may be approued. And in these dayes we haue seene the Flemings, a people by reason of their Wealth, Riches, and Delicate life, contemned, and no valure for Armes supposed in them: Yet since the Prince of Orange hath put weapon into their hands, and trayned them, they haue not onely defended themselves, but also in sundry exploits genen the famous Spaniardes great foyles. Such is the valure of a graue wise General, as is able to change the Nature and Fortune of an whole Nation, *Annunte Deo.*

In setting of a Camp, besides the commodities of wood, water and Forrage, the Generall must also consider how Victuals may safely come vnto him, and to leaue no Cables at his back to annoy them, but that he seek to possesse them befoze he march forward: for great is the annoiance that a little Pile at the back of an Armie may do, as well against Forragers and Straglers, as to cut off Victuals from the Camp.

The Generall is also by good Plattes to consider the Scituation of the Countrey, how, both the Friend and Enemy

No man
borne a soldier.

No Nation
by nature al-
way Militare.
Trayning
makes Souldiers.

The Prince
of Orange.

nemie Colonies lye from his Campe, the Hilles and Val-
leis, Wayes, Straights, & Passages, Lakes, Riuers, & Bridges,
their number, quantitie, distaunce, and euery particularitie,
which may be done by conference with his Guides, and o-
ther persons that know the Countrie, conferring their as-
sertions with his Plattes: And so to consider, whether the
Enemie may conveniently send out to cut of his Victual-
lers, or by Ambush annoy him in his March, and for pre-
uention thereof to send abroad both Light Horsemen and
Harquebuziers to garrd the Straights & passages, towarde
the Enemies Garrisons. Herein is Iulius Caesar singularly
extolled by Suetonius Tranquillus, to surmount all other
for choosing his ground to March, Encampe, and Fight vpon:
Wherein by the singular knowledge he had, both in Geo-
graphie and Astronomie, he would prudently forecast all
annoyances of Sunne, Winde, and Weather: The nature
and Scituation of the Countrie, of Riuers, Hilles, Valleys,
Woodes, Straights, & such like, by Geographick Cartes
& Mappes exactly made. And hereby also hath the Prince
of Orange in these late Flemish warres greatly aided him-
selfe: For hauing of Holland, Zeland, and all other partes
of the Low Countries very perfitt and exquisite Mappes &
Plattes, he was able at one time in sundry partes to giue
Direction which Straights should be garded, what places
Fortified, which Leuels might be Drowned either by Sea,
or fresh waters. And thereby often auoyded present & im-
pendent perils, and contrary to all expectation, hath ro-
ted out the Spanish Enemie of so many strong Fortes and
Townes by them possessed.

Before the Armie discampe, all Passages & Wayes for
the Souldiers and Artillerie &c. to passe, should be discou-
ered, and skilfull men appointed to lead them, which of the
Romanes were named *Campiductores*.

He ought not to suffer any Bande to march scattered,
but in order of Battaile, or at least if Straights & narrow

Wh

Iulius Caesar

The Prince
of Orange.

Geographie
for a Souldi-
our requisite

Passages inforce to draw them forth in Herdes, and presently to some as place serueth to reduce them againe into order of Battaille: And this is to be vsed as well in places of Securitie, for Exercise and Reputatio, as in places of Suspect for safetie and Defence.

He ought to haue with him good Guides, that persitely know all particular Passages, Hilles, Valleys, Woodes, Rivers. &c. for of the Countrie in generalitie the Generall himselfe ought persitely to be informed by Plattes & Models, whereby also he shall the moze readily conceiue any information that shall be brought him by espiall.

If the Generall haue sundry Natiōs vnder his gouernement, it is not meete to giue alwayes to any one Nation the Vaward, considering (the same being in marching towards the enemy the place of greatest honour) the others will much repine against it, & not without good cause: The order therfore of Marching should in such sort be framed, that euery Nation should haue his turne without partiall fauour to any one. And if the number be great of any one Mercenarie Nation, it is not amisse to deuide them both in Marching and Imbattelling for sundry respects, which in this place I omit to declare.

If any Straight be kept by the Enemy, it is not meete first to charge them vpon the very Front, but to send Light Horsemen & Shot to skirmish with them on either Flanke, and then with Targets of Buffe to enter vpon them.

The Generall should before he bring his Souldiers to deale with the Enemy, first in some plaine and Champiō place, cause them to be rag'd in foyme of Battaille, making of his footemen sundry Battallions: And of these Battallions sundry Frontes, to deuide his Horsemen also into sundry Troupes, placing the men at Armes, Demilaunces, Light Horsemē, and Argoletiers euery sort in seuerall Troupes by themselues, to cause the Forlorne Hope to issue out and skirmish before the Battallions, as if the Enemy were in

Observed by
Count Bos-
suet, and
Monsieur de
la Nouë in
their Ordinance.
1578.
in Braband.

Pastimes for
a Generall.

deede

deade present, and vpon a Signe giuen, sodainely to retire. The Horsemen to charge & retorne againe to their place, vpon their retire to cause certaine fluxes of Pikes, and light armed, to runne out to their Rescue, as though the Enemie did pursue them. Then the Battallions of the first Front to march forward, and bend their Pikes, and sodainely after sound of the Retreite, to retire themselves orderly betwene the Battallions of the second Front: Then that second Front to march forward and bend their Pikes, and the other that first retired to make head agayne vpon the Enemie: Last of all, the Light Horsemen, & Light Armed Footemen agayne to breake forth as it were to do execution vpon the Enemie Flying.

These things, if in pastime they be able readily and orderly to perforce, there is good hope they will honorably put it in execution vpon the Enemie: Other wise, to bring them without this former Trayning to deale with y^e Enemy, is nothing els but to lead them to the Butcherie.

It is aboue all other things, for a Generall requisite by all meanes to animate his Souldiers to Frugalitie in expences & Tolleratiō of Labour: For it is not the wild, rash, fantastical head, but the sober obedient minde, & the hard painfull body that maketh the Noble Souldier. And nothing moze continueth the Body in Health & Strēgth than Exercise. Sundry sorts therfore of Militare Activities and Traynings the Generall should deuise, & enioyne his Colonels & Captaines to keepe their Souldiers in continuall Actions, for the Body of man is in qualitie like yron.

Pulchrum est visis, cessans rubigine sordet.

Let the Generall consider the nature of the Enemie, Nations with whom he dealeth: If they be of Delicate Bodies, not hardened in War: Or if he perceiue that Victuals fayle them, Or that sicknesse encrease among them, let him in any wise abstaine from Battaille: for moze assuredly shall

Trial of trained Souldiers.

What Natures proue Souldiers.

he that way preuaile. And as honourable do I iudge the Victorie to the Generall, by that Pollicie attained, as if by the bloud of his Souldiers he should atchieue it.

There is nothing moze perillous in giuing Battaille, than to lay befoze the Souldiers eyes any place of Refuge to flye vnto: But rather should the Generall declare vnto them, that there is no hope to escape, but onely by Victorie, and herein to imitate the proceeding of Hanniball against the Romanes.

There is nothing moze Barbarous than in giuing Battaille to comit all to the hazard of one Fortune or Encounter. But in such sort diuide the Regiments, that if one be defeated, there may remaine others in order to charge vpon the Enemy, who following Victorie with disorder, as commonly it is seene, if they were but the third part of their enemies number, yet may they recover the field againe. And in this to imitate the Romane Discipline, who euer so ranged their Armies, that Fortune must at the least thrise abandon them, and fauour thrise their aduersaries, or els they could not be banquished.

There is nothing moze perillous than to giue the Enemy Battaille in such place where hee hath no Refuge or Possibilitie to escape, for that Necessitie maketh men Desperate, if vniteth them togither: And it hath often bene seene, that very small companies by such like occasions being reduced to Desperation, thereupon resolving to sell their liues dearely, haue contrary to all expectation attained Victorie vpo their Enemies in number farre greater.

Collonels, Captaines, and such principall persons ought not to be thrust in ranke as Priuate Souldiers, but being at libertie, much moze ought they by Head and Tongue to direct, than with Hand to execute, albeit sometymes in cases of extremitie, they are to execute with the Hand also: but in day of Battaille to put all the principall Officers into the first Rankes, where they can doe no moze than Priuate

In this case
did 6000.
English de-
feate 60000.
French at
Poitiers.

Priuate Souldiers, it is Barbarous, and by an Honorable
wise Generall by no meanes to be permitted.

Footemen lightly armed, both Pikes and short weapon,
as swordes and targets to mixe with Shot, are of great
service. Merie famous Generals, finding themselves ouer
matched by Horse (their Enemy in Cauallarie far surmount-
ing them) haue in the day of Battaille giue order, that cer-
taine Troupes of these light armed should assist their own
Horsemen: and after the Charge was by them receiued,
these Light Armed should with a cry in great furie breake
vpon the Enemies Troupes of Horse: And haue by that
meane not onely rescued their owne, but also so broke and
chaced the enemies Cauallarie, that contrary to all expecta-
tion, thereby onely they haue defeated them, & wonne the
field: A Pollicie to be reuiued where the General shal find
himselfe in Cauallarie too weake.

These light armed Footemen should be trained of pur-
pose to fight among Horsemen, to follow the Enemy in
Chace, & yet vpon any sodaine to vnite themselves againe
in one Bodie, to abide a Charge, and sodainly againe to
breake and follow the Chace, and oftentimes to reiterate
the same, to put the like in execution against the Enemy
when occasion is offered, which by Practise right well will
be attained, how strange soeuer now for want of vse in
these dayes it may seeme vnto vs.

The Romanes vsed a kind of Forlorne Hope or Skir-
mishers called *Cursor*es or *Proclastas*, which they diuided
into three sortes, *Antistites*, *Cornistites* and *Tergistites*, nei-
ther would they euer turne out any of these to skirmish,
but that they were backed with Armed men, Pikes,
Swordes, and Targets, or such like: And these they called
Vindices, Reuengers or Rescuers: And this should also euen
in these dayes with our Shot be practised, as well to gard
them from the Charge of Horse, as to aid them if they
should toyne pele mele with their Enemies: As the Spaniards

Cæsar a-
gainst Pom-
pey.

Scanderberg
against the
great Turke.

Receiued by
the Spani-
ards.

Skirmishes
to what end.

haue of late dayes begunne to practise.

Skirmishes should neuer rashly be made nor bled at any time, but to some end and purpose, as to Discover, or win some ground of aduantage, or some Straite, or befoze the battaile to giue Souldiers courage, by giuing the Enimie some Foile: but the leading of such a Skirmish, ought to be committed to some sober, wise, discrete, valiant Gentleman, who either by laying secret Ambushes and Receites, or by some other Train and Pollicie may be assured to giue the Enimie some Foile. For that kind of Fleeting the Soulders befoze the Battaile, is a matter of great importance, not onely to them that were present at the Skirmish, but also to the whole Armie, who by their example will take Courage and Boldnesse. And as a Generall ought by all meanes to seeke this aduantage, so ought he to be as warie that his Enimie get not the like vpon him: and to pzeuent the same, must giue commandement, that no man vpon paine of Death be so hardie as to enter into Skirmish with the Enimie, without expresse commandement from himselfe or some of his principall Officers.

Note Iulius
Cæsar after
his battaile
at Durazzo.

As a Generall ought neuer giue battaile to his Enimie, without great and apparant reason either of Aduantage or Necessitie, so is he chiefly to abstaine, if he perceiue his Souldiers to haue conceiued any secret feare. And herelin greatly auaieth the wisdom of the Generall, to discerne the nature and disposition of his Souldiers, and by comforte and couragious words to animate them, and (as hath bene said) by Skirmishes of aduantage to Flesh them, and by continuall Trayning to make them know their strength and aduantage of their Orders and Discipline: And by no meanes to giue entire Battile, till he haue by some of these or like meanes banished all feare from them. For there is no Enimy sooner ouerthrowne, than he that will accept Battaille whensoever it is offered, as by many

many Presidents may plainly be approued.

If in the Winter time the Enimie present Battaille early in the morning, our General by Skirmishes should delay and prolong the time as long as he may: and in the meane time cause all his Souldiers, especially the beaute armed, to feede and refresh themselves with meate and drinke, and then bying them to deale with the Enimie, whom if they finde with cold and fasting weakened, there is great likelihood of good Successe. By this meane onely was there one great Army of the Romanes at the riuer of *Trebes* vtterly ouerthrowne, by reason their Generall being ouer much desirous to giue Battaille, brought forth his Armie to fight, not suffering them to stay the feeding and refreshing of themselves before hand.

It were conuenient to appoint certaine Carriages and men, of purpose to giue their attendance in euery skirmish and incounter, to carry away their hurt men to such place as Surgions may immediately repaire vnto them, which shall not onely greatly incourage the Souldier, but also cause the Skirmish to be the better maintained, when the Souldiers shall not neede to leaue the field to carrie away their hurt men. These were called among the Romanes *Despotati*. And this among many other laudable Romane orders haue the Spaniards at this day reuiued and put in practise, whereby also they conceale from their Enimie what losses in any Skirmish they haue receiued, a matter of no small importance.

Hannibal that famous Generall, would seldome or neuer giue Battell, but he had before hand inuēted some Pollicie to giue terroz to his Enimies, by some sodain attempt of secret Ambushments, either on their flankes or Back, accomodating his deuice to the oportunitie of the time & place, which in his last Battell with Scipio he could not so well do, by reason the place was plaine and Champion, where onely Magnanimity and good Discipline might pre-

Reuiued by
the Spani-
ards.

Hanniball &
Cæsar Pat-
terns for a
Generall.

uaille : wherein the Romanes being nothing inferiour, he had not that fortunate successe, which in many other battels he had against them. A worthy Generall therefore should borrow both of Hanniball his subtile Stratagems, and of the Romanes their Warlike Orders & Discipline: And in execution of such Policies, Secrecie is above all other things to be respected: for as there is no Stratagem so excellent, which being knowne, the Enimie may not prevent, so is there almost no device so simple, that being secretly kept, and suddenly put in execution, but it will worke singular good effects.

The General
in the day of
Battaile.

To the Generall of the field it appertaineth, all the time of the battaile to give order, when the skirmishers, or Forlorne Hope shall retire, and to what places: When the Horsemen shall charge, what Troupes either of Horsemen or light armed footemen shall come to their Rescue: What Battallions shall march forward, when they shall retire, when the light armed shall pursue the Victorie. For this and all other accidents that may happen during the time of battaile, the Generall ought attentively to give order from time to time what shall be done: And that as well by Messengers which shall alwayes attend upon his person for that purpose, as by the sounds of the Trumpet and Drummes.

It was not
lawfull for
the Romane
Dictator to
be mounted
on Horse.

And albeit sundry be the Opinions of souldiers touching the Place of a General in the day of Battaile: Some would haue him mounted on Horsebacke, others on foote: Some in the heart of some Squadron or Battallion neare the Ensigne or Standarde: Others at libertie not tied to any place certaine. And for confirmation of euery of these Opinions, the Examples of very worthy Generals may be alleaged. Yet briefly to set downe upon consideration of sundry Discourses that I haue heard & read, what I thinke best, I say, I would not haue the General mounted on any principal Horse of Service, but upon some Nag, (I meane such

such a General as is strong in Footmen) neither to put him selfe into any Battallion or Squadron, but being accompanied with a reasonable strong Guard, and certaine verie sufficient Gentlemen likewise mounted vpon Nags, to passe from place to place, from one Battallion to another, during the time of Battaille, prescribing continually what he would haue done, sending of these Gentlemen to deliver his meaning and commandements to such Officers as are to see them presently put in execution. And neuer to put himself into the bodie of any Battallion or Squadron, vnlesse he see the Enimie so preuaile, that his Skirmishers and light armed be beaten in, the Battallions of his former Frontes retired, and that the matter is reduced euen to the last fight: Then may the General either dismount, and enter into some select Battallion, to make the last trial, or into some principall Squadron of Horse, to giue order for the retyze of his people, and safegard of his person, if he see no other remedie.

If the Enimie haue new aid, and supply of men coming vnto him, then ought the General to seeke al means to giue him battaille, befoze both his powers ioyne: And if Victuals and Pay begin to faile vs, or be likely to grow dayly moze scarce among vs, our Generall should neuer refuse Battaille, if any oportunitie be offered: But otherwise, if our General expect further supply, or that our enemies Victuals faile them, or Sicknesse increase among the, let him stand strongly vpon his Guard, but by no meanes ioyne battaille with them so long as he can conueniently auoid it.

The Experience hereof was lately sene in these Flemish warres, 1578 betwene the States and Don Iohn D' Austria, who vnderstanding of the coming of Duke Cassimere with 5000 Ruiters, and 6000 Footmen, offered the Army of the States battaille at Rymenant, where they lay encamped to expect Duke Cassimers coming. But Counte Bossute

The Place & duetic of the Generall in the day of battaille.

The Romans against Hannibal and Afruball.

Don Iohn & Counte Bossute at Rymenant.

Generall of the States Armie, albeit both for Footmen and Horsemen he was well able to haue fought with him, yet gaue he straight order, that none of his armed should stir out of the Trenches, but onely the Shot, and certaine Horse to guard Passages, and maintaine Skirmish: so that Don Iohn finding his expectation deceiued, and that he could not traine them forth to the Battaille, was diuened to march away. And this Temperance in the Count Boscute was no lesse Soldierlike, than the other courageous attempt of Don Iohn, both being done with great reason.

If at any time, by reason the General perceiueth his aduersarie ouer strong, he thinke good to march away to places of more strength, he should so vse the matter, that his Souldiers by no meanes vnderstand or suspect, it is done to anoide Battaille, but rather to signifie vnto them his intention is to retyze, to the end he may draw the Enimie vpon his Ambushes, or into some ground where he may giue them Battail to his better Aduantage, for otherwise the Retire may strike so great a Terror into the hearts of his Souldiers, as hardly after will be remedied by any perswasions.

If the Enimie vpon our retreite pursue vs, the General must giue order to lay sundrie Ambushments of Shot to guard Straits and Passages, & also to leaue certaine Troups of light Horse and others by skirmish to stay them, while the heaule armed may march away. But if the Enimie pursue vs so fast, that our armed Fanterie cannot march away in Militare order, let the Generall prepare to giue them battaille, and rather chosse to put it to that honozable trial, than in any iose to breake his Militare orders, or by disordered March to strike a feare in the hearts of his Souldiers.

Before the Battaille, the General must giue commandement vpon pains of Death, that no Victualler, or other person

person whatsoeuer shal depart away, during the fight. And some famous Generals haue appointed certaine Troupes of Horse of purpose to attend and do execution on any such as they should perceiue to bzeake or offer to escape away.

It is no small aid in the day of Battaille to get the Sun, the Wind, and the higher ground of the Enimie, for these being on our side, and against our Enimie, they fight for vs, and albeit they seeme matters of small importance, yet the wisest and valiantest Captaines haue not a little respected them.

Some haue in the day of Battel caused certain of their owne Bands, to reuolt to their Enimie, who afterwards haue bene no smal cause of their Victory. As Hannibal against the Romanes in the battaille of *Cannas*.

Some in the time of Battel by corrupted espies or otherwise haue caused rumour to be spread in the Enimies battaille, that their Generall was slaine, or some part of them defeated, or flying away, and thereby so amased them in the middlest of the fight, that they haue swayed and broken. But this must bee done on the contrarie part of the Battaille, where the Generall is not to bee scene.

Some haue caused certaine of their owne Troupes enuen upon the first encounter to bzeake and runne away of purpose, to the end the Enimie might followe the chace vpon them with disorder, and so fall into the handes of other Troupes standing orderly to receiue them.

Some hauing enuironed their Enimies round about, and perceiuing that the same hath made them moze desperately to fight, and resolutely to stand to their Defence haue of purpose opened and made away for their Enimies to flie: And by that Pollicie onely haue had the chace and slaughter of them, that otherwise would dearely haue

Attilius a
Romane Cō-
sul.

Philip King
of Macedo-
nie against
the Scythi-
ans.

Hannibal a-
gainst the
Romanes in
the battaille
of *Cannas*.

Marius a-
gainst the
Cymbri.

Musclebo-
rough field.

T. Quintius
Capitolinus.

Julius Cæsar
in France.

Hanniball a-
gainst the
Germanes.

sold their lines, or perhaps haue got the Victorie. As a small Troupe of our Countrymen did vpon the French in the like case at the Battail of Poytiers, where albeit they were not a tenth part of their enimies number, yet being enuironed, hauing no place of Refuge, and therefore resolued dearely and honozably to sell their Liues, contrary to al expectation, they had Victory, and tooke Iohn the French King Prisoner, with the slaughter of a great multitude of his Nobilitie.

Labienus in
France.

Some seeing their Enimie desirous to passe a Riuer, to giue them Battaille, haue seemed for feare to march away, leauing secret Ambushes, and when they haue perceiued a good part of the Armie past the Riuer, haue sodainely turned againe, and defeated them befoze the residue were able to passe ouer to their rescue.

King Iuuba,
in Affrike a-
gainst Curio

Some abounding in Horsemen, to draw their Enimie into the Champion, haue offered Charges, and thereupon fained a flight, therby training the Enimie into the plaine, where they haue defeated him, whom in Straites they were neuer able to encounter.

Thomiris
Qyene of
Scythia a-
gainst Cyrus
200000.
horsemen.

Some leaders of Footemen haue also by faining flight, trained their Enimies Cauallarie into Straites, & there by secret Ambushes sodainely set on them, and defeated them, whom in the Champion they were not able to deale withall.

Fabius Maxi-
mus so vsed
Minutius, &
Sertorius
likewise vsed
hismutinous
souldiers.

Some finding their Souldiers ouermuch desirous to fight with the Enimie, when it was not by due respectes conuenient, and thereupon repining against the Generall for keeping them from Battell, to make them know their Error, hath of purpose suffered some part in attempting some rash enterprize to be defeated of the Enimie, and vpon that occasion made the rest vnderstande their fault, and become the moze obedient to his commandments.

Some

Some haue of purpose abandoned their own Camp, as though they had fled for feare, leauing it full of wine & other Delicacies, and the night following, haue returned & set vpon these their Enemies, who thinking themselves in Securitie, and drowned in those Delicacies, haue bene rechelesse and vnprouided, and so by their Enemies when they least suspected, put to the Sword and vtterly defeated.

Some being pursued of their Enemy, euen to a Riuer, which they must either passe, or receiue Battaille, haue letled downe at the riuer side, entrenching themselves, setting vp some Tents, & sending abroade some Forragers as though they meant in deede to encamp. And their Enemies believing the same, haue likewise encamped and sent abroade their people to make prouision: In the meane time those so pursued, vsing this occasion of their Enemies negligence, and the aide of the night ensuing, haue sodainely passed the riuer before the Enemy could dislodge and draw his people in order to giue them battaille.

Some being in like sort pursued by a puissant Enemy, haue cast a Trench at their backe towards their Enemy, and filling the same with Wood and other matter fit to burne, haue set it on fire, and so stayed the Furie of their Enemy till they haue passed ouer.

Some to passe a Riuer, otherwise not passable, haue let it out by opening the Bankes into some lower ground, but the best is in an Armie Royall neuer to be without Boats of purpose, that chayned together, shall presently make a Bridge: Whereof in an other Treatise among other Militaire Engines I meane moze at large to speake.

Some being frōted by their Enemy on the contrary side of a Riuer, whereby they could not passe ouer to giue him Battaille without extreme disaduantage, after they had sūdy dayes togither marched along the Riuer, they that desired to passe, haue in the night out of euery Band drawn a certaine number of choise men, whom they haue sent se-

Quintus
Lutatius a-
gainst the
Cimbri.

Nabides a-
gainst the
Romans.

cretly vnto the next Wooddes, with direction, that the next day after $\S$ Armies were departed, they should come downe to make and Fortifie their Bridge. The next day they haue both discamped, and their Enemy seeing the full wonted number of Bannes, Ensignes, &c. haue without mistrust of any such matter marched on, fronting their Enemy as befoze they were accustomed. But those that meant to passe, when they saw time, haue sodainely returned backe agayne, and finding their bridge made, Fortified, and all things in readinesse, haue passed without any daunger at all.

Vegetius
Rule.

Some to passe a Riuer, though Wadeable, yet very violent and swift, haue caused their Horsemen, first in two places to passe and crosse it, and then the Footemen to passe betwene those Troups of Horse: $\S$ one Troupe breaketh the force of the water, and if any of the footmen happen to faile his footing, & be bozne away with the violence of the streame, yet the other Troupe of Horse may recouer him.

Monsieur
Lautrek in
the king-
dome of Na-
ples.

Some hauing sundry $\S$ Nations in their Armie, haue ranged euery $\S$ Nation separately into sundry Battallions, and haue put in the Forefront a Battallion of euery $\S$ Nation, giuing it out in the time of fight, that one $\S$ Nation had Victory, wherewith the rest inflamed should likewise valiantly fight: and by this Stratageme a wise Generall, shall greatly ayde himselfe when he hath to commaunde sundry $\S$ Nations.

Scipio a-
gainst Af-
drubal.
Metellus a-
gainst Ser-
torius in
Spaine.
The Span-
iards a-
gainst the
French at
Cyrignola.

Some when they haue perceiued their Enemies, by their labour & trauell, or hasty pursute, to be wearie, or by long standing in Battaille faint, haue euen then vpon that occasion sodainely set on them, and defeated them, as our Countrymen did the French at the Battaille of Cressie.

Some finding themselves too weake in Horsemen, haue retired themselves among Vines, Bushes and such like vneuen groundes. Others haue made secret Trenches, couering them with Hurdles, and Turffe: Others haue v-

sed

fed Caltrops and Stakes. By these & many other meanes the ingenious Fanterie haue and euer will be Victorious against Cauallarie that rashly will charge vpon them.

The Carthaginenfes, who many tymes had bene by Marcus Regulus ouerthrowen, at the last by the Counsell of Zantippus the Lacedemonian they became Victorious: who aduised them to descend into the Plaines, where by their Elephants and multitude of Horfe, they ouerthrew the Romanes.

Some hauing with their Troupes of Launces sundry times chaged a Battallion of Pikes, and bene still repulsed with losse, at last haue caused all their Horsemen to Dismount, & encountering on foote, haue defeated the Battaille of Pikes, which on Horsebacke they could not by any meane breake or disorder.

Some in the day of Battaille perceiuing their Enemy to haue reduced his principall strength to some one part, haue not to the same opposed likewise their strongest Battalions, but their weakest, giuing order, that when they came almost ready to encounter, they should retire, and suffer the rest to deale, and by that Pollicie first defeating the weaker, haue easily after dealt with the Stronger, who being both inuironed of them, and also disordered, in pursuing those that of purpose haue retired, were without any great difficultie after ward defeated.

Some haue drawne their Cauallerie, & light armed, behind their Battallions of their heauy armed Souldiers, leauing betwene those Battallions sufficient space for the Horfe to Charge, & Shot to Play, by which Noueltie, happening so contrary to common order, and their Enemies expectations, they haue attained Victorie.

Some haue brought befoze the Front of their Enemy battaille a nūber of Carriages drawen with Dren, & laden with dry Woodde and other stufte fit to burne, and sodainly giuing fire vnto them, the Beastes to flye the flame at

The English
against the
French at
Egincourt.

Coruinus
Romane a-
gainst the
Samnites.

Count Car-
mignuola a-
gainst the
Switzers in
Italic.

Scipio a-
gainst As-
drubal.

Castruchio
against the
Florentines.

The Spa-
niardes a-
gainst Ha-
milcar.

their tayles, haue violently runne forward, & broken the array of the Enemie. Others haue used Hooked Wagons and other Engins, which of their owne Violence by secret inward Motions do worke the like effectes.

Sylla against
Archelaus.
The English
against the
French at
Egincourt.

Some aswell to resist these Engins, as also the charge of Launces and Barbed Horses, haue caused euery Souldier of the first Ranks of their battaile to haue Stakes of foure or fve fote in length, sharpe at both endes, and those to thrust into the earth, bending them towardes the Enemie, and to couer them with their bodies, till they see the Enemie giue the charge, then presently to retire, and receiue them vpon those ranks of Stakes.

Sylla in Cap
padocia.

Some finding themselves too weake to giue their Enemies Battaille, haue entred into Parle of Peace, seeming as though they were ready to yeld to any Conditions, and by that meane prolonged the time, till either they might haue further supply from their friendes, or oportunitie to march secretly away.

The Prince
of Orenge
against the
Spaniards
in the Low
Countries.

Some finding themselves too weake to giue their Enemies Battaille, haue disperfed their Souldiers into sundry Townes, and Castels, Fortifying and Victualling those their Holdes, and so by prolonging the Warres, consumed their enemies Treasure, and thereby dissolved the Armie, which otherwise they had neuer bene able to defeat. This Pollicie is best to be used when Winter draweth on, which in these Northerne Countreys is a sufficient Enemie to consume any great Armie that shall the still keepe the field.

Francis the
French King
against the
Emperour
Charles the
sixt at Lan-
desfe.

Some hauing one of their Townes besieged, to giue them a supply of Men and Victualles, haue with their Armie marched on, bytuing by espiall, that they meant to giue the Enemie Battaille, who presently hath leuied his Siege, and marched on to meete him, the rather to auoyde Sallies out of the Towne on their backe during the sight: But so soone as by this policie they had
with,

withdrawen the Siege, and entred certaine Bandes with a proportion of Victuals, secretly the next night they dis-
camped, and marched away.

Some hauing summoned a Castle, strongly scitnat vp, on an hil, enuironed with Marish, in such sort that it was thought impossible to bring the Cannon to batter it, and therefore the Captaine of the Castle refusing to yeelde except hee might see the Cannon: The Generall without hath secretly caused a Cannon of Wood to be artificially made and coloured, Hurdles to be laid vpon the Marishe, a number of Horse to drawe the Carriages, as though with great difficultie they had drawen a Cannon indeede, and then threating, that according to the law of Armes they should be al put to the sword if they did abide the battery. The Captaine of the Castle abused by this Stratagem, hath surrendred the Fort by Composition, which otherwise had cost a number of mens lines befoze they should haue gotten it.

Some determining to surprize one strong town, haue first offered to lay siege to some other thereby, suffering it notwithstanding to be supplied from the other (which they meant indeede to besiege, with Victuals, Munition, and Souldiers: which done, they haue immediately bent their whole Forces vpon that Towne from whence these Supplies departed, and finding the same by this policie the more disfurnished, haue in shorter time atchieued it.

Some hauing a towne of their owne besieged, which they could not with their army conueniently relieue, by reason of rivers & streights garded by the enemye, which they could not passe without their great hazarde, and disadvantage, to diuert the enemies forces, haue presently besieged some other towne of the enemies, and there by enforced him to raise his siege, to rescue his owne Townes.

Excellency, presently besieged Deuxborough, and Zutphen Skonces, and so tooke them, and deliuered Berch from that siege.

The L. Poornings at Samerdebois in France.

K. Henry the eight, to win Bullen.
Monsieur Lautrech to win Pavia in Italie.
The Prince of Parma to get Sluce 1587.

This did the Earl of Leicester, 1586. in Ghelderland, to deliuer Berch, besieged by the Prince of Parma: his

The Prince of Orange to win Middleborough and diuers other strôg townes in Zeland & Holland.

Don Iohn de Austria, to get Philipville.

Castuchio for the gaying of diuers States in Tuscane.

The Prince Orange for rescue of Townes in Holland and Zeland.

Counte Hollock Lieutenant to the Earle of Leicester, to relieue Graue, Anno 1586.

A pollicie put in execution by Hansball.

Some knowing a Towne so strongly scituate, and wel fortified, that by force of Battery, Scale, or Mine, they had no hope to get it, haue onely wasted and spoiled the Countrey round about them, cutting off all supply of Victuals from them, not suffering any of the people to issue forth, and so in time by Famine onely enforced it to yield, which otherwise, without marueilous slaughters and butcherie of men, could neuer haue bene gayned.

Some by gistes and promises haue corrupted the chiefe Captaines, or sette Dissention betweene the Souldiers and Citizens: Or mainteyned some Faction befoze begunne among them. And then by espiall hauing intelligence when matters were growen to ripeness and perfection, geuing the one side secrete aide, vpon the sodaine haue surprized the other Faction, and won the Towne.

Some hauing a Towne of theirs besieged with such an Armie as they were not able to leuie with any power of their owne, haue (by cutting open certaine Bankes) let in the Sea, in such abundance, that they haue drowned al the Countrey saue onely certaine hilles & Banks, whereupon after their enemies were retired, with small flat bottomed boates for that purpose prepared, they haue victualled their friends besieged, and supplied them with men and munition: and by that meanes saued and rescued the Townes, that otherwise of necessitie must shortly haue ben lost.

Some hauing layd siege to a strong Towne, vpon a Sallie made by the Citizens, haue fained flight, abandoning their Campe, suffering their besieged enemies to take a spoile thereof. But after they had allured by that pollicie, great numbers of Souldiers and Citizens to this spoile, they haue from secrete ambushes set vpon these Citizens, thus laden with spoiles, and pursuing the slaughter of them (euen to the walles and gates of the towne) haue entered

fred pele mele with them, and by that pollicie possessed the Citie.

Some hauing a Breache made in the Curtaine of their Towne or Bulwark, haue inwardly made certaine Countertrenches and secrete Mines, laying in them Barrells of Powder, and other murthering Fireballes, and vpon the assault geuen, haue retired themselves, suffering their Enemies in great numbers to enter, mainteyning their inward Trenches, till such time as they did see Oportunitie, and then geuing fire to their secrete Mines, haue made so great a slaughter of their enemies, that following y same confusion and disorder with a couragious sallie, they might haue leuied the siege.

Some seeing their towne no longer possible to be defended, haue in the night set fire thereon, & made a Sally out, on that part where they perceiued the siege weakest, and by that meanes haue saved a great parte of their people, not without the slaughter of many of their Enemies.

Some being by their Enemies pursued, haue left dispersed behind them Treasure here and there, and whiles their Aduersaries haue stayed to gather that Spoyle, they haue escaped. Others haue of purpose suffered their Enemies to take the spoile of their Carriages and Waggages, and being so laden and disordered with their spoiles, haue set vpon them, and defeated them.

Some being pursued by an Enemy of Force, and finding themselves no way able to deale with him in Battayle, nor seeing any other meane to saue their people, haue (contrarie to all Warlike Discipline,) caused their Souldiers to disperse themselves severall wayes without order, without Ensigne displayed, or Drumme sounded, and every man to make the best shift he could, appointing them some other place, whither such as could escape, should make their repaire: and by this disorder, haue saved the greater part of their

Counte Pietro Nauarese in Italy did by these meanes many notable seruices. Praised also in this last siege of Maritima.

Mythridates pursued by Lucullus: and Tryphon K. of Syria followed by Antiochus. Also Froto K. of Dénmark in England.

Hanniball of Carthage environed by F. Maximus, in the mountains of Italy.

The Spaniards by the French pursued vpon their retire frō the siege of Marsilia in Prounce.

people, which otherwise had bene assured to haue perished. But this is a pollicie neuer to be put in execution but vpon great extremitie: For moze honoz is it for a Generall, in common opinion, by battaile maintaining Militare Orders, to be vanquished, then by disorderly flying, in this sort to saue himselfe, and some part of his people. And yet haue the most famous Generals, vpon extremitie, put it in vse, and thereby made head againe vpon the Enemy, and recovered their honoz, which otherwise had vtterly bene lost.

The Duke of Alba against the Prince of Orange.

Some being inuaded by an enemy strong in Horse, haue onely fronted him in the field, determining by no meanes to giue him battel, but impaling his own ffatery with Carriages, both Marching & Encamping hath maintained himselfe in such strength, that albeit his Army were farre lesse, yet was it not possible for his Aduersarie with Horsemen to enter vpon him, and thereby with time onely hath so impouerished his enemy, that finding forrage also to faile him for such a multitude of Horse, hath bene driuen without stroke striking to retire.

Scipio against Hanniball.

Some being by a forrain enemy inuaded, haue thought it the best meanes to leuie an armie, & likewise to inuade the Countrey of that Enemy. And some hauing their Countreys by Seas disioyned, after that he had by shipping transported his Armie, by necessity to make his soldiers valiant, hath burnt his own ships, shewing his soldiers, that now there was no remedie, but either by Victorie to commaund all, or to expect present death, or that much worse is, perpetuall Slauerie. And by this necessitie his Souldiers gathering Vertue and Courage, haue obteyned their desire.

Agathocles against the Carthaginians.

Some being inuaded by a puissant Enemy, in the day of battaile haue deferred the fight, till a good part of the day was spent knowing that if their enemy did preuaile, yet the night comming on them, they should not so wel be able.

able to pursue the Victorie, but that they being in their owne Countrey, and acquainted how all Straits & Passages, and places of strength lay for them, being protected by the darke night, might the better escape and make head againe vpon their Enemies. And contrariwise, if the Inuaders should be broken, the night coming on them, and being ignorant of the Countrey, they should haue no place of Refuge, but dispersing themselves as Fortune and Chance should leade them, could not but fall into the hands of their Enemies, who presently knewe all Straits and Passages, where to lye in readinesse to receiue them. A pollicie not vnmeet to be remembred of al such as in their Countries are inuaded.

Some expecting the inuasion of some puissant Enimie haue not leued any Armie of force to giue them Battell, but onely certaine select Bandes of light Horse and Foot-men lightly armed, and causing all the people of y Frontiers to withdraue themselves, their Cattell, Coyne, and Substance, into the strong & fortified places of the Countrey, haue with those select Bandes faced the Enemies on the Frontiers, by keeping of Straites and Passages, making sodaine attempts in the night, and such other times as by espial they found the Enimie carelesse: and so with a few people, by Time, Famine, and Expences, haue wearied the Enemies, and caused them to retyze, that happily in Battell might haue gotten the victorie, and so commanded the whole.

Some being inuaded by Sea, haue immediatly befoze the approach of the Enimie, caused their Buoyes and other Sea-markes to be changed and remoued, wherby the Enemies mistaking the Channels, haue fallen with the greater part of their Flaue vpon the Shelves and Sandes: And being in that sort encombred, haue bene assailed by those their Desendant Enemies, taken, ransacked, and spoiled.

Jugurtha in
Africa against
the
Romans.

Scander-
beg against
the great
Turke.

The Fla-
shingers a-
gainst the
Duke of Me-
dina his
Nauy.

Hanniball a-
gainst Fa-
bius Maxi-
mus.

Some inuading the Enemies Countrey, and spoyling all the Prouince where they came, haue onely spared the houses and possessions of some one or other person among their Aduersaries, whome they did know to be of greatest Wisedome and Valour, of purpose to discredite them, and make them suspected, whereby their Counsell should not carrie Authozitie, or be followed.

Practised by
Metellus in
Affrike a-
gainst Lu-
gurth.

Some haue written Letters to some of the principall Counsellors of their Aduersaries, as it were touching some practise of Treason betweene them, and by corrupted espiall found the meanes that those Letters haue bene intercepted, and brought to the General on the other side, who for Iealousie thereon conceiued, hath not onely reiected, but also murdered those his most assured, wise, and faithfull Counsellors.

Some to bring their Enimies (that were strongly encamped) into the plaine field where they might fight with them, haue of purpose suffered some one to escape, who as a Fugitive flying to the Enemies, hath declared that there was a Mutinie in their Camp, and immediatly of purpose the Bands haue deuided themselues, and with Ensignes Displaied, marched contrariwise, whereupon the Enemies to vse the aduantage of this Occasion haue left their strength to pursue them: And by that Pollicie turning vpon them haue defeated them.

Scipio to
King Siphax
in Aphricke.

Some sending Ambassadours to their Enemies, haue put certaine of their wisest and most expert Captaines in the habite of Seruantes and Lackies, who comming into the Camp of their Enemies vnder colour to follow some Horse of theirs that of purpose they let go, haue seene, perused, and noted many particularities, whereby they haue afterwards assailed & defeated their enemies Army.

Some haue banished some one of their most assured and trustie seruants, who confederating himselfe with the Enimie, and seeming to bewray some Secrets, hath from
tim^s

time to time aduertised his master of the whole estate of his aduersaries.

Some haue corrupted the Enemies Espiall, and by that meanes abusing them, haue trayned their aduersaries in to great inconuenience : A Practise aboue all other to worke great effectes, if it be discreetly handled.

A Generall may sometimes inuent and spread Rumours of ayde and assistance from Forraine Princes, or such like, to Animate his owne people, and terrifie his aduersarie. But such Pollicie must be vled moze rarely, and with great Discretion.

He ought by al meanes to purchase good Espial. and not to spare any charges to be well informed frō time to time of the estate of his Aduersarie, his preparation, order, furniture, and determinations, accordingly to dispose of his owne Armie. And heereby shall a wise General. vling Opportunitie and occasions offered, oftentimes with small Troupes, doe wonderfull great and famous Seruices.

The Actions Militare being such as require present Resolutions, and leaue no time for Consultation, a Generall ought alwaies to be so prepared with prudent preconsideration, that no accident may happen, for the which he had not forthought his Remedie.

I might here adioyne another large Booke of Approching, Besieging and winning of Townes and Castels, by Scale, Myne, Batterie, and Famine: Also the Art to defend, & Gard Forts, and Cities, by outward and inward Fortifications, with sundry other Militare Stratagemes, and Pollicies, put in execution by prudent, valiant Captaines, wherby they haue attained miraculous Victories, and contrarie to all expectation haue escaped imminent Perils. For such Precedentes ought a wise Generall to haue readily in his memorie vpon anie oportunitie offered, to be readie to put the like in execution, and to be so prepared, that no such Accident or mischief can happen, for the which he should not be provided of his Remedie.

But of this and many other, necessarie for the honorable charge of a General, I shal haue occasion to intreate in other my Military workes of Fortification and Pyrotechnic. &c. leauing farther at this time to wade therein: Onely I haue annexed two Plats, the one of a Campe to lodge 30000 Footmen and 6000 horsen men strongly and commodiously: the other is an order of Embattelling the same Armie in plaine ground, where the Scituation yeeldeth no aduantage. And so I meane to finish this Treatise.

VIS CONSILII EXPERS, MOLE RVIT SVA.

CHAP. XXIII.

The declaration of the Campe.

FOr strong and commodious encamping of an Armie, the Lord High Marshall is first to finde such a place to encampe vpon, as may be conueniently wadded and wafred, not subiect to any Hill within Culuering shotte, and to apply the forme of his Campe to the nature of the Scituation. But this plat I haue prescribed where al those naturall helpes fayle: And that the Generall is to trust onely to his owne order, and Artificiall strength.

When anie Armie is therefore in such place to be Encamped, ye shall first in the most commodious place, about the middelt of the ground where ye meane to encampe, set vp the Generalls Standard, and about the same stake out a square plat of ground 40 pace square for the Generalls Pavillion. Directly from this towarde the North runneth one mayne street 40 pace broad, that deuidenth the Horse Campe from the Foote Campe: And on either side of the Generalls tent runneth two other crosse wayes thirtie pace in bzeadth, which deuide the Armed from the Vnarmed, as hereafter shall appeare.

These

These two waies embrace two long Squares of ground fortie pace broad, and 550 pace long a peece. These may be either of them deuided into five lodgings of a hundred pace in length, & fortie in breadth, leauing betwene them certaine passages of ten pace in breadth, that Souldiours vpon euerie sodaine may the moze readily repaire to the place of assembly. One of these lodgings next the Generals tent may serue for the High-marshall and his retinue. And the other on the other side for the Treasuro: the rest may be assigned at the Marshalls discretion, to the other Officers of the field, and for Ambassadors, and such Noblemen and Gentlemen as followe the warres on their owne charge, and such like.

In the Northeast quarter of the Campe are the Horsemen lodged: In the Southwest the Footemen. Either of these Campes are deuided into three partes by Streetes running East and West. These Streetes are 20 pace in breadth, and 580 pace long. In euerie of these three spaces of the Footecampe there are lodged a Regiment of 10000 men: and in the Horsecampe, the middlemost of them shall serue for 1500 men at Armes. The Southen space may serue for the 2500 Light Horsemen: and the other for the 2000 Demilances.

On the other side of this mayne Street are the lodgings assigned for the leaders or Gouvernours of euerie Regiment and their Officers Every pace being 30 pace broad, and 170 long. A is for the Captaine of the Demilances, B. for the Captaine of the men at Armes. And C. for the Captaine of the Light Horsemen.

Likewise D.E.F. for the leaders of the three principall Regiments of Footemen, the which ye may distinguish with the vsual names, Walward, Battaille, and Reregard, calling the Walward, that whiche lyeth next the Generals tent, and answereth to the Demilances: The Battell that which aunswereth to the men at Armes: And the

Rereward, the other againſt the light hoſemen.

Euery of theſe principall Regimentes ye may againe deuide into ſixe ſmaller Regimentes by ſtreetes of tenne pace broad, running North and South, ſo haue ye ſittene leſſe Regimentes in the Foote Campe. And ſixe a p  ce in euery of the Horſe Campes : And euery of theſe Regimentes are 100 pace broad, and 170 pace in length. And ſhall containe euery of them of Footemen 2000, of men at Armes 300 of Demilaunces 400 of light Hoſemen 500, with their Coronels, and their Officers, &c.

The Coronels and Captaines of men at Armes, may be lodged at the head of their Regiments, as you may behold in the Campe. Thoſe marked with G are for the Coronel of Footemen. H for the Captaine of light Hoſemen, I for the Captaines of men at Armes, and K. for the Captaynes of the Demilances. So remaine there Regiments of 100. pace broad, and 150 pace long for lodging of the Souldiours, which may, by ſmall ſtreets of ſixe pace broad, be diuided into as many places, as there are ſeuerall bands in euery Regiment, and then   Harbinger of euery Band muſt ſet down   Officers and Souldiours of their Bands.

Theſe laſt diuiſions of Bands I haue omitted, becauſe in ſo ſmall a plat it would bre  de but confuſion, and the thing being of it ſelfe moſt plaine, it ſhould be but tedious to reſt longer therevpon.

This onely I would wiſh the Campe Maſſter to obſerue, that his hotte be lodged towarde the outſide of the Campe, hat they may be alwaies readie at the ring of the Campe vpon any Alarme. The which he may doe by deuiding the vtmoſt ſeuen Regiments into halfe, as you ſ   by the pricked lines, leauing the 7 ſpaces marked with L. for the 7000 Hotte, and the other noted with M. for 7000 Pikes, all the other Regimentes marked with N. ſhall be the lodgings of the 16000 ſhort weapons.

Thus in the North moſtie of your Campe, are all your

your Armed both Horsemen and footemen lodged.

Pow & other mortie must serue for the lodging of the vnarmed, as Pioners, Carters, Carpenters, Smithes, Butchers, Victualers, & all other sorts of Mechanicall Artificers, together with a large place of Assembly for the Souldiours to retire vnto, to put theselues in order vpon any Alarme, and also to exercise theselues in sundrie sorts of Activitie.

You shal therefore from the Southside of the Generals Paulio 600 pace Southward, extend out your first maine Streete of 40 pace broad, and crosse him againe with another Streete, running East and West, 360 pace distant from the Southside of the Generals Pavilion. This streete neede be but thirtie pace in breadth. Againe, extend out the second narrowe Streetes, that runne parallel to the first maine Street, till you come to this crosse streete last made, so haue you O your place of Assemblie three hundred and thirtie pace broad, and five hundred and fortie pace long, P shalbe appointed for the Munition, and Officers attendant on the Artillerie. Q. the market place. Round about this Market place may be lodged the Butchers, Bakers, Cookes, and Victuallers of all sortes.

About the Munition quarter, besides the Officers and Gunners, may the Smithes, Carpenters, Whelewrightes, and Labourers attendant on the Ordnance be placed.

About the place of Assembly, may be the Tentes of all such as furnish the Campe with thinges needefull for the Souldiers, as Armourers, Taylers, Shomakers, and all such like Artificers.

Yet remaine there two long Squares of earth, eyther of them five hundred and fortie pace long, & one hundred and nintie pace broad: here you may settle the Carters and Waggoners, with their Horse and Dren: for the Carriages themselves must alwaies impale that part of the Campe that is not otherwise by Nature or Art Fortified.

In these two Quarters also may be lodged the Pioners,

and all other sortes of Labourers, that aptly cannot, or ought not be placed in or about the former Courtes or quarters of Assemblie.

Last of all, you shall describe, threescore pace distant from all those Regimentes, and their Quarters already set downe, the King of the Campe, causing some prettie Trench and Vaumure to be throwne by, placing your Ordinance vpon the same, as in the Figure is described, and betweene the Ordinance your Carriages: and this may suffice, if the Enimie be not verie puissant, or neere at hand: but if you suspect the arriual of the Enemie, or that you know him stronger in the field then your self, and woulde therefore Encampe surely till farther ayde come vnto you, then shall you without this King, an hundred pace distant, cause your Pioners and Souldiours (for vpon such occasion, he is not worthy to beare the name of a Souldiour, that will not set his hand to the spade) you shall cause the King to throwe by another Rampire, with certaine Bulwarkes at euerie corner, and likewise in the middle of the Curtaine, that Musket shotte may play betweene them: or if time would permit, it were convenient euery twelue score to haue of these Circulare Platteformes, with a Vaumure, to defend the small: Not for in so short time it is impossible to make anie sufficient Rampire to abide a Batterie: neither can a Campe be furnished of victuals to abide anie long time. And that is the cause why I haue described these plaine Circulare formes, which in Fortification of a Towne or Forte were neere ridiculous, and in a Campe to make them moze exquisite, were no lesse foolish Curious.

How this Campe should be Watched and Warded, I haue declared in the office of the Scoutemayster, but what kindes of Engins may be prepared for defence, I reserve for my Treatise of Fortification and Pyrotechnie, aduising in the meane time all such Noble and free minds,

The olde
English En-
camping,
noted by
Guicciar-
dine in his
Italian Hi-
storie.

as take delight in the Sciences Liberall, and couet knowledge in this Arte of great Artillerie, or Fortification of Townes, Fortes, or Camps, against the furie of this new Engine, &c. to acquaint themselves with so much of the Science of Numbers, both Vulgare and Cosical, as I haue in this Treatise taught, and also with so much of the Science of Geometry, as concerneth measuring of Lengths, Heights and Distances, the making of Mappes, and Plans in true measure and Proportion, and the Supputation of the contents Superficiall, as you may reade at large sette downe in my other Treatise Geometricall, named Pantometria, so shall they be prepared for my other workes, and for attayning such perfection in the Arte of Souldiorie, for all kindes of seruices Offensiuē or Defensiuē, by Land or Sea, in manner howsoever. As without these knowledges cannot be so much as aymed at, and much lesse effectually atchieued.

Labore & Vigilantia.

A Declaration of the Battell in portraiture.

These Souldiers thus orderly lodged in their severall Regiments every one distant from other, may most easily and readily, after the usuall manner, be ranged into three severall battailes, armed with Pikes, and flanked with Shot. But because I haue already in my Arithmetical questions upon the Sergeant Maiors office, declared how these kindes of Embattailing, and also the Mayne Square, armed round with Pikes, may be readily framed, I haue thought good here to set downe a forme of Battaille more seruiceable and forcible than those common sorts. And although these 30000. Footmen, and 6000. Horsemen, may by the ingenious Sergeant General, according to the nature of the Place, be sorted and divided into an infinite number of other seruiceable formes of Battaille: Yet I

thought good to set down one of that sort, where no advantage is gained by the nature of the place, but that the Generall is onely to trust to the strength of his good order.

And albeit I would wish such perfection in our Souldiorie, as was in the Romane, that they might be able to fight, and retire in order, & so make many sundry Heads upon the Enemy, if Fortune did abandon them in the first or second encounter: Yet considering how our Souldiorie in these dayes are trained, I thinke it utterly vain to practise the Romane order, albeit of all other it were with perfect Souldiers the most invincible.

But to use still our common brute maine Battaille, or three Battailles in one Front, committing the whole field to one hunt of Service, as now a daies is used, I holde it Barbarous, and haue therfore in this forme of Battail that I wil now set down, sought a meane course, not so exquisite but that the Souldiers of our time might be able to learne, and put in execution.

I haue first therfore diuided the Army into 2. Frontes, or Faces: The first (as ye may behold) I haue seperated into 8. Battalions, euery of them hauing 30. in a ranke, & 33. ranks. They are armed in the front with 7. ranks of Pikes, all the rest short weapon, as, Swords & Targets, Halberts, Billes, or such like. Euery Battalion conteyneth 1000. men lacking 10. and are placed three or four paces one from another.

The second Front is diuided into 5. greater Battalions, euery one of them being of 2000. men, 40. in a ranke, and 50. ranks, euery Battalion armed in the Front with 6. ranks of Pikes. These Battalions are one from another at least 25. paces, and the one Front of Battailles from the other at least 60. paces. In or nigh the middle Battalion of this second Front shalbe the General himself when he hath time.

These Battalions are impaled on either side with an
hunt

hundred ranks of Pikes, 7. in a ranke, and on the Backe with six rankes of pikes. Without these haue I placed my Shotte, marked with this signe $\odot$ in 24. troupes, euery troupe conteyning an 100. There is also in the Forelorne hope befoze the face of the Battaille, likewise 18. Troupes of shot of an 100. a peece, their orders ye may note by this figure $\odot$: But after they come to face the Enemie, they must Disband, and mainteine skirmish, as heretofore moze particularly hath bene declared.

Last of all are the Wings of Horsmen on either side diuided into 3. Troupes. The 2. first are the men at Armes, 30. in a ranke, and 25. rankes. The 2. second are Demilances, 30. in a ranke and 33. Rankes. The last are the Light-horsmen, 50. in a Ranke, and 25. Rankes.

Thus haue ye in the first Front of Pikes, 1680. In the second Front 1200. In the Empalement 3800. These in all amount to 6680. So is there left 320. Pikes to be employed in loose stæues to accompanie such shot, and short Weapon, as shal remain for the gard of the Ordinance.

Likewise in the first Front there are of short Weapons 6240. In the second Front 8800. So doe remaine 960. short Weapons to be employed together with the remnant of the Pikes for garde of the Artillerie or Carriages, or els to mingle with the Shot in the Forelorne hope, the which when they shall grow pele mele with the Enemie, wil be able to doe great seruice.

Also after the battailes approach, they may retire with the Forlorne hope, to assist their Horsmen.

The shot ye may behold sorted in Troupes 1800 in the Front, and in either Wing 2400, so do there remaine 400 Shot moze to ioyne with the Pikes and short Weapons extraordinary in any of the foresaid seruices.

Thus after the great Ordinance on either side haue discharged, the Forelorne hope is continually to be supplied with newe Troupes of Shot from the Flankes.

and Wings, & these troupes of the forelozn hope, that haue discharged, should retire betwē the Battail and y^e troups of Horse, to the back of the Wings, so mainteyning the Flankes alwaies furnished. And thus may they (being wel led) maintein Skirmish continually with fresh men, and the Battaile alwaies impaled.

But after the Battailles begin to approach, the Forelorne hope must withdraw themselves: Then is your first Battail strongly fronted and impaled with Pikes, to abide any charge of Horsemen, and after their Pikes be broke, are together with y^e rest of the short weapon to deale with the enemye, and during the continuance of the fight, betwē these Battalions the Shortte may continually discharge in the face of the enemye.

Likewise there may be made certaine small Carriages, some laden with Muskets, some with Calabashes, others with murthering Fireballes: and these Carriages may (during the Battaile) continually spoyle the Enemies Front, being safely garded betwē the Battalions.

The fashon of these Carriages, and many other seruiceable Engins, not yet practised, I reserue to my Treatise of Pyrotechnie and Fortification.

But if Fortune should abandon the in the first encounter, and that they be broken by the Enemies, yet haue they those ample spaces betwē the Battalions of the second Front to retire vnto, there to make Head, and geue the enemye battaile againe.

And these Spaces or Lanes betwē the Battalions, serue not only to receiue the Skirmishers, or other y^e shall retire, but also for the Messengers, which among the Romans were called Mandatores, to passe to and fro, and to signifie to all parts frō time to time y^e Generals pleasure.

Of the Horsemen, the men at Armes are first placed, who are first on the Flanke of the Enemye, to geue the charge when time is. The Demilaunces are to followe them

them, if they haue Victorie, or to assist them, if they be repulled, or charged by the Enemy: And the Bandes of Light Horsemen to geue ayde to them both, and also to follow the chase when the Footemen are broken.

What scope of ground this whole Battaile, and particularly, euery of his Battallions, Troupes, Empalements, &c. requireth, the Scale discouereth: And superfluous were it to vse mo wordes in this matter.

These Characters	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ \oslash \\ \otimes \\ \square \\ \triangle \\ * \end{array} \right\}$	Signifie	Shot.
			Pikes.
			Short weapon.
			Men at Armes.
			Demilaunces.
			Light Horsemen.

FABER EST QVISQVE FORTVNAE SVAS.

CHAP. XXV.

Certaine Questions in the Arte of

Artillerie, by Mathematicall Science ioyned
with Experience, to be debated
and discussed.

THe diuersitie of the force and violence of great Artillerie, and of the farre or nigh shooting and variable range of their Bullets, both chiefly arise and grow of these foure principall causes: Powder, Peece, Bullet, and Randon. In Powder is considered Quantitie and Qualitie. In the Peece the length and proportion of the Cylinder. In the Bullet his waight and Quantitie. In Randon the degrees of Altitude from the Horizon or plaine where the Peece must play. These may be called the Prime, Substantiall or effectuall causes.

There are also other causes and circumstances which may likewise worke some alteration: as the Raritie or

Densitie of the ayre. The Winde. The diuers wadding & ramming in charging. The inequalitye of the ground or Plat-forme, and wheeles of the Carriage reculing. The regular or irregular Boring. The distemperring of the Peece hot or cold, and well or ill fitting the Bullet. These may be termed secundarie or Accidentall causes of alteration, which by Practise and vse will best be learned, and their Errours by discretio reformed, albeit for some of them certaine Rules may also be prescribed.

But these Questions ensuing, are onely of such Alterations as grow by these first foure principall or substantiall causes, supposing all these other accidentall by good discretion well ordered and vniformely guided. And first of Powder.

Of Powder.

Whether there be not for any Peece proponed, such a certaine Quantitie of Powder to be sounde, as duely to the charge of the same Peece agreeth, and that in such sort that charging the Peece with more or lesse than that Quantitie, it shall hinder the farre ranging of the Bullet.

There is
such a
charge cer-
taine.

No.

The second
shall ouer-
shot the first

2 Whether one and the selfe same Peece twice charged with one and the selfe same Quantitie of Powder and Bullet, discharged also at the same Randon, shall make the same Ranges, hauing all one maner of Charging, Wadding and Ramming.

3 If a Peece be discharged with the waight of his Bullet in Serpentine Powder, and afterwards againe discharged with $\frac{1}{2}$ halfe waight of his Bullet in such Corne Powder as shall cause $\frac{1}{2}$ Peece to cast the same ground, I demaund if the same Peece be againe charged with halfe the quantitie of either sort, whether these second Ranges shall also be equall: the forme of charging being vniforme, and temper of the Peece all a like.

No.

4 If two Peeces of the same Length and Bullet be charged with one kinde of Powder, but severall Waights, I demaunde whether the Ranges shalbe proportionall to the said waights, or to $\sqrt[3]{\text{the waights}}$, or $\sqrt[4]{\text{the waights}}$, or whether the proportion of those Ranges be not to be found without any further respect either to the Length of the Peece or Wponderositie of the Bullet, considering by Hypothesis all those are equall.

No.

5 Whether the Proportion found in one kind of Powder, hold not in all other kindes, of what mixture soever it be, the Peeces and Bullets being as is before supposed, equall.

No.

6 One Peece being charged first with one quarter of the waight of the Bullet, after with one halfe, finally with the whole waight and the Ranges of the Bullet at Point Blanke noted, I demaunde Whether the same Ranges be not Proportionall, all circumstances of charging, &c. being uniforme.

No.

7 Whether the Proportion of such Ranges be not a meane Proportionall resulting of the commixtion of the Equalitie of the Peeces Lengths and Bullets, and of the Inequalitytie of the Pouders Quantitie, the Qualitie being supposed like.

Referred to
my Treatise
of great Ar-
tillerie.

Of the length of the Peece and Powder.

Whether two Peeces being in all respects equall, saving onely in Length, being charged with one Bullet, and one Quantitie of Powder, shall not make severall Grazes.

Yes.

2 Whether a longer Canon shall make the greater Range, whatsoever Quantitie or kinde of Powder they be discharged withall, the Quantitie of Powder being equall.

Not alwayes

3 Whether there be not a certaine convenient Length of the Peece in respect of his Bore or Bullet, to make the best most Range, in such sort that the making of the Canon longer shall rather hinder than further.

Yes but not
without re-
gard of the
Powder.

4 Whether this Length and Proportion being founde

¶ m g

No.

in one Peece hold in all other (the proportion I meane) for the length must of necessity alter.

The Proportions will be different.

5 The Proportion being by Experience found with Serpentine Powder according to the ordinarie charge, whether giuing like quantitie of Corne Powder, the same Proportion of perfection shall hold, or a new be to be sought in respect of the alteration of the Powder.

No.

6 If two Peeces being in all respects equall saue onely in Length, being discharged with one Bullet & Quantitie of one sort of Powder make severall Ranges at Point blak discharged: I demaund whether the same proportion of ranges shall still continue with whatsoever Quantitie or kinde of Powder the same Peeces be charged: the Quantitie being alway equall and all other circumstances of charging and discharging in either of them like.

7 If two Peeces in all respects like saue onely in Length be charged with one Bullet, & the waight of the same Bullet in ordinary Serpentine Powder, I demaund whether their Ranges shall beare the proportion of the length of their Canons, or of the Vacant hollow Canons from the Charge to the Mouth. Or if it beare not the same proportion, whether they carry not the proportion, of the $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ Notes, considering all other circumstances being Equall saue onely the Longitude of the Canons, it is apparat that from their proportion as the originall cause, the Proportion of the Ranges must in this case be deriued.

No.

8 If there be 3 Peeces in all respects equall saue onely in length of their Canons or Cylinders & yet those 3 Longitudes proportionall, I demaund whether the Ranges of their Bullets shall not be proportionall, all other circumstances saue onely this of Lengthes, being one, equall and like.

9 If there be 3 Peeces, as afoze, hauing the Longitude of their hollow or vacant Cylinders proportionall, whether then all the rest being equall and vniforme, the Ranges shall not be proportionall.

10 **Q**₂ if in one of these cases the proportion of $\frac{y}{x}$ Ranges be not a meane proportional resulting of the commixtion of the equalitie of the Bullets weights, the Equality of the Powder, and the Inequalitie of the longitude of the Cylinders either whole or vacant.

Of the Powder and length of the Peece

considered with the Bullet.

If a Peece twice discharged with one quantitie of $\frac{y}{x}$ same Powder, but the Bullets in waight different, I demand whether the lighter shal alway out-fly the heavier, or that some conuenient waight may be found.

Note always there is a meane conuenient.

2 Whether this conuenient waight of the Bullet alter not according to the quantitie or validitie of the Powder.

Yes.

3 Whether to finde the said conuenient Ponderositie of the Bullet it be sufficient to consider the Powder or that the Longitude of the Peece also cause therein a diuersitie.

Both.

4 If a Peece be twice charged, first with an Iron, then with a Led shot, the quantities of Powder at both times equall: whether the difference of the ranges be not deriued onely from the proportion of the waights of these bullets, all other circumstances by Hypothesis differing not. And what relation to the Ponderositie of the Bullets these Ranges haue.

5 Two Peeces being in all respects equall, and charged with one kind of Powder, but different Bullets, the one Iron, the other Lead, and either hauing the waight of his Bullet, I demanda whether the Ranges be equall.

6 If one Peece be charged three seuerall times, first with a stone Bullet, then with Iron, finally with Lead, and the Iron of such temper that it be an exact meane proportional in waight betwene $\frac{y}{x}$ other two, being all discharged with one quantitie of Powder, I demande whether the Ran-

No.

ges shall be in continuall proportion.

No. 7 If a Peece be twice charged, first with Iron, then with Lead, hauing one quantitie of Powder, and the Ranges noted: I demand whether being charged with any other quantitie of Powder, the Ranges of the same Bullets shall not alway retaine the same proportion.

No. 8 The Proportion found by experience in one Peece of the different Ranges that Iron and Lead Bullets make, whether the same proportion hold in any other Peece longer or shorter, shooting the same Bullets whatsoeuer her length be.

No. 9 If in a Faulcon for example, by experience I finde two such quantities of Powder, as discharging the Falcon with the first quantitie of Powder with an Iron shot: and again discharging her with the second quantitie and a Lead shot, they range both duely one ground: I demand whether in a Saker of the same length with the Falcon, charging her first with an Iron Bullet, then with a Lead Bullet, vsing the same quantities of Powder, whether their Ranges shall be proportional. And whether doubling either quantitie of Powder, it shall alter the proportion of the Ranges.

No. 10 If two Peeces of one length be of such different Quantitie of Bullet that the one being discharged with a Lead Bullet, the other with an Iron Bullet, either hauing of Powder the waight of their Bullet, so make equal Ranges: I demand whether either of them discharged with half the waight of their Bullets in Powder shall range alike also.

Not alwayes 11 If two Peeces be of one length, but of seuerall quantitie of Bullet, and yet of one kind of Metall or substance, and discharged with the waight of the Bullet in one kinde of Powder, I demand whether they shall not range one ground being equally mounted.

12 If there be once found by experience in some one Peece such a perfection of a Canon. as whether ye make him longer or shorter he shall shoote lesse ground, hauing alway the waight of his Bullet of one kind of Powder to his charge,

I demand whether if another Peece whose Cannon or hollow Cylinder is in proportion like to the same, though greater in quantitie, shall not be of the like perfection.

13 If two Peeces having their hollow Cylinders Similes or proportionall, be discharged with the waight of their bullets in Powder at like Randon, I demand the proportion of the Ranges, & quantity of their Cylinders knowne.

14 If any two Peeces presented, to know which shall shoot farthest being both charged with the waight of their Bullet in Powder, the force of the Powder being first in some one appoyed.

15 Any two Peeces being proponed, how to charge them with such quantities of Powder as they may both at like Randons Range like ground.

16 Having proued any Peece at his utmost Randon with any one kinde of Powder, to know how to diminish the proportion of the Powder from time to time in such proportion as the Peece keeping that Randon shall shoot any part you will assigne of the first Shot.

Of Randons.

Seeing it is by experience found, that euery Peece of Ordinance being at the *Leuell* or *Point Blanke* discharged, throweth forth his *Bullet* with such *Violence* that it passeth a good distance directly without any sensible *Inclination* or touching of the ground, the first *Graze* that it maketh I terme the *Leuell Range*: and the same may also be called the right line of the *Leuell Range*, the Peece being on *Leuell ground*, and not mounted on a *Plat-forme*. In like sort if a Peece mounted at any *Randon* be discharged, the *Bullet* first violently issueth out a good distance directly without making any sensible declination from the right line, by the *Axe* of the Peece determined, and that *Distance* may be termed the right line of the *Randon Angle*: hereof ariseth a question.

Note equal
but propor-
tionall.

Yes.

No.

Yes.

Yes
in a calme
day.

No.

No.

No.

No.

Nearer but
not perſure
conical, but
rather heli-
call.

1 Whether the right line of the vtmoſt Randon be equal to the right line of the Leuel Range, or whether in all Pee- ces they retain one Proportion.

2 Whether the right line of the vtmoſt range be not leſſe than the right line of 90 grades of Randon.

3 Whether the right line of vtmoſt Range be a Meane proportional betwene the right line of the Leuel, and the right line of the Verticall Range, viz. mounted 90 grades.

4 Whether the right line of the vtmoſt Randon be not rather a Meane Proportionall betwene the right line of the Leuel Range and that Grade of Randon that rangeth the ground of the Leuell Range.

5 Whether the right lines made by any two Peeces at one Randon diſcharged, be not Proportional to the Ran- ges of their Bullets at the ſame Randon.

6 Whether the right lines made by any two Peeces at any Randon, be not Proportionall with their vtmoſt Ranges.

7 Whether the vtmoſt Randon, I meane to make the vtmoſt Range, be alwayes one, whether the ground be Leuel or aſcending.

8 Whether the Bullet end his Range with a line not ſen- ſibly different from a ſtraight line, as it doth begin his circuite.

9 Whether all Peeces at one Randon diſcharged, as they make one Angle at the beginning of their courſe, do alſo make one Angle at the end of their race.

10 Whether the Angle at the end of the Circuite made with the Bullet be equal with the Angle of Randon.

11 Whether the vpper part of the Circuite made with the Bullet, be a portion of a Circle, as Tartalea ſuppoſeth.

12 Whether it be not rather a Conical Section and diffe- rent at euery ſeuerall Randon.

13 Whether it be not at the vtmoſt Randon a Section Parabolicall in all kind of Peeces, and to differ in great- neſſe

nesse according to the greatnesse of the Cone that to euery seuerall Cylinder or Peece of Ordinance is conuenient, being Proportionally charged according to the perfection heretofore mentioned.

14 Whether at al inferiour Randons that Arke by Tartalea Imagined Circular, be not an Eleipsis, and the same altering according to the capacity of the Cone to the Peece appropriate, and also according to the difference of the Angle of Randon.

15 If the quantitie of the Cone to euery Peece proportionally charged, be by experience found, I demand whether then this Eleipsis shall not make an Angle with the Parabola Section equall to the distaunce betwene the grade of Randon proposed, and the grade of the vttermost Randon.

16 Whether in all Randons about the vttermost, the said Curue Arke, be not an Hyperbole.

17 Whether the same Hyperbole do not also alter at euery seuerall Randon, about the said vtmost Randon.

18 Whether the Hyperbole that deliuereth this Curue Arke, be not such a Section as maketh with the Axis of the Cone, an angle equall to the Angle of the Randons Complement.

19 Whether in euery of the Elipseicall and Parabolicall Sections there be not a continual alteration of the Angle of the Cone also in respect of the new Angle of Randon.

20 Whether the Parabolicall Section be not made at 45 Grades of Randon, rather than at the Grade of the vtmost Randon, and so the Hyperbole at al Randons about, and the Eleipsis at all inferiour Randons in manner heretofore exprested.

Albeit all these Randō Arkes be helical and not perfit conical, yet haue they a verie neere resemblance.

These may suffice to giue some taste how large a Sea of Inuentions & ingenious Mathematician hath to wade in, & will aspire to & perfection of the Art of handling great

Artillerie, & also how farre off such Cannoniers are from the first Elements of that Science, that being able to make some faire shot from their ordinarie Plat formes, to their usuall beaten Marks, do think theselues therfore perfite Masters. But as it is utterly impossible for Archimedes himself (if he were living) without Experience, long Practise, & sundry trials, to demonstrate the manifold varieties of that mixt Helical Arke or circuite of the Bullet, composed of violent, and natural motions, receiuing infinite diuersity, according to the seueral proportion of their Temperature: So is it far more impossible and absurd to imagine, that any ignorant of those Sciences, should euer be able to approach the Gates of that Art, hitherto by no Nation to any purpose handled. For to passe ouer the apparant Errors of Daniel Santbech y German in his booke *de Artificio Eiaculandi Sphas Tormentarias*: the false Rules of Girolamo Ruchelly, & grosse errors of many others, y being ignorant of y Mathematicals, haue taken vpon them to write of this Art: Euen Tartalea the Italian, albeit he were an excellent Geometer, taking vpon him to deliuer sundrie Demonstrations in this new Science, yet for want of Practise, and Experience, hath erred euen in the first Principles, and so consequently in the whole substance of his discourse. This Tartalea auerreth the Angle of 45 grades, as meane betwene the Horizontal & Vertical mounts or Eleuations, to be the Angle of the utmost Randons: an Error knowne euen to the first Practitioners. He affirmeth also the declining Arke of y Bullet to be a Section Circular: an Error likewise, but not so easie to be discerned. And whereas great Fame hath bene spread of certain Tables by him invented, to declare the differēt Ranges of Bullets from all sorts of Peeces deliuered at al Grades of Randon (a matter in deed rare, & of great inuention) thus much I dare truly auow and approue, that Tartalea vpon those his fallible grounds & Erronious principles, was neuer possibly able in those

those matters to deliuer any certainty. The same among other was in deed by my father lōg practised, who loyning continual experience for many yeares with Geometrical Demonstrations, sought, & at last found, & did frame an Instrument, with certaine Scales of Randons to perfozme all that Tartalea by his Tables promised: As also by Reflection of Glasses to fire Powder, & discharge Ordnance many miles distant. And such was his Felicitie and happie successe, not only in these Conclusions, but also in γ Optikes and Catoptikes, that he was able by Perspective Glasses duely scituate vpon conuenient Angles, in such sort to discover euery particularitie of the Country round about, wheresoeuer the Sunne beames might pearse: as sithence Archimedes, (Bakon of Oxford onely excepted) I haue not read of any in Action euer able by means natural to perfozme the like. Which partly grew by the aid he had by one old witten booke of the same Bakons Experiments, that by strange aduenture, or rather Destinie, came to his hands, though chiefly by conioyning continuall laborious Practise with his Mathematicall Studies.

The which vpon this occasion I thought not amisse to rehearse, as wel for the knowne Veritie of the matter (diuers being yet alieue that can of their owne sight & knowledge beare faithfull witnesse, these Conclusions being for pleasure commonly by him with his friends practised) as also to animate such Mathematicians as enioy that quiet and rest. my froward Constellations haue hitherto denyed me, to imploy their studies & trauels for Inuention of these rare seruiceable Secrets. But such is my hard Destinie, that as Gods pleasure was to take my father from me in my yong and tender yeares, and euen at that verie time when I began to grow capable of those Secretes, and him selfe (hauing bene long debarred his owne inheritance & native Soile being restozed) ment the immediately to returne to his wonted places of Exercise, there to haue deli-

uered me experimentally those the fruits of his long Travels, and Practises. So sithence his death, hauing fostered by Study and conference those Theorical sparks Mathematicall from infancie by him impressed, after I grew to some Maturitie of yeares, and iudgement, fit to enter into trial and practise of these Conclusions, by continuall Law Brables, (being torments as repugnant to my Nature as the Infernall Furies to Celestiall Muses) I haue for many yeares bene so vexed and turmoiled, & from those delectable Studies violently baled, that of all those rare Conclusions and Secrets I haue scarcely hitherto had any time of repose or quiet to wade effectually in any one, saue onely that of great Artillerie, wherein also there are yet many Mysteries that by farther pꝛoofes and trials Experimental, I must resolue, befoze I can reduce that Art to such perfection as can contēt me. But so sone as by Gods aid I shall vntwine my selfe out of this miserable Labyrinth, where in so long I haue bene snared, my first Endeouours shal be entirely to finish the Treatise of that new Science of maneging this new furious Engine and rare Inuention of great Artillerie, in such perfection as hitherto hath not bene in any language imparted with any Nation of Europe.

VIRESCET VVLNERE VIRTVS.

