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**Animadversions of warre; or a militarie magazine of the truest rules, and
ablest instructions, for the managing of warre**

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THE
OFFICE AND DUTY OF
EVERY PARTICULAR OF-
FICER IN AN ARMY.

SECT. X.

CHAP. LXI.

The Duty and Office of a Drumme to a private Company; and of the Drum-Major of the Regiment.



Efore we can further proceede in our intended discourse I should it fit to entreate of the duties and offices of all the officers belonging to an Army, and that for two respects; first that all young Officers that never followed the Warres, might at the first view know their places, and the duties belonging to them; Secondly, that all Souldiers might likewise observe and take notice of every particular Officers duty hee is to performe, and the Command he is to beare, that they may the better learne to obey them, and observe such documents as their Officers shall give them in charge; wherefore first I intend to begin with the meanest Officer of a private Company, and then proceed to discourse of every particular Officer of a Regiment; and likewise of the chiefe Officers of the Field, with their dependances.

A Drumme is one of the necessariest Officers to a Company, and divers passages of waight and moment hee is to be employed in; for many times they are sent to Parlie with the Enemie, and to redeeme Prisoners from the Enemy; therefore hee ought to be a man of personage, faithfull, secret, and trusty; He ought to speake severall Languages, especially the Drumme of a Colonels Company ought to bee thus qualified, he hath the command of all the Drummes of the Regiment, and upon a March hee appoints every Drumme his place, and time to beate, using a due proportion to every one for their times of reliefe; In a Campe or Leaguer, no Drumme must offer to beate for the relieving of the Watch before the Drumme-Major first begins; Most usually he is sent upon all employments too, and from the Enemy; hee ought to have a small Drumme for lightnesse to carry with him; hee is also to have a paper wherein is writ the Contents of his Message, which is to be placed upon his Hatte; When hee approaches neere the Enemies Towne, hee is to make a stand a Musquet-shot from the Ports, and to beate a Parley, whereby they may know his intent; hee ought to be of a singular good carriage, and discreet, to observe and take notice of all passages, that may give any intelligence to his Officers of the state of the Enemy; Hee must be very wary that nothing be screwd from him, neither by
faire

ayre nor foule meanes; wherefore he must be wary of the Enemies friendship, in bestowing courtesies upon him especially in giving him drinke, least in his cups he reveale any secrets: When a drumme is sent out of the Enemies Campe, hee must not bee suffered to approach neere the Guards nor Ports untill an Officer bee sent unto him (who must bee attended with a guard of Mulquetires) and having blind-foulded him; he is to be conducted into the Campe to the Generalls Pavillion where a guard must passe on him lest he should discover the weaknesse of the Campe. A drumme ought daily in the day time in time of peace, to frequent the Guards and beate to the Souldiers, that they may distinguish, and know one kind of beate from th' other (*viz*) a Call, a March, a Troope, a Charge, an Allarm, a Retreit, &c. He ought to passe precisely upon the houres appointed for the releevyng of the watch, to beate their drummes for the summoning of the Souldiers together, and to doe such other duties as shall bee required: hee must be obedient to his Captaine, and the rest of the Officers, whensoever they command him to goe, or stand, or to beate any point of warre, every private Company ought to have two Drummes at the least.

CHAP. LXII.

The Office of a Corporall and his Lansprezado, and how they are to demean themselves, both upon their Guard, and in the Companie.



Corporall, being an Officer a degree above a private Souldier, ought to be a man of stayed yeeres, of no lesse Wisdome, Valour, and Experience, then a Serjant of a private Company should bee; in regard many times, he is to officiate for him, his duty; his carriage and behaviour should bee, such that all his Squadron might take good example thereby, hee should be free from all Vices, especially the besetting Vice of drunkennesse, by which infection a whole guard will soone be taynted; he ought not to suffer any drunkennesse or misbehaviour upon his guard; for by this abominable vice of drunkennesse, an Enemy hath had the advantage to cut off whole guards, and thereby have surpris'd Townes and Ports, as by divers examples may be seene; as that of *Breda*, when the Turffe-boate lay before the Towne with divers Souldiers immured in it, the Enemy had no way to gaine the wall but by the Skipper, who had recourse to the next guard and made them dranke: So that their duties were neglected; some being a drinking and most a sleepe, the Enemy stole upon them at unawares and slue them, and having gayned the watchword from the Corporall, they soone surpris'd the rest of the guards; and by a signe given to the Troopes that lay in ambush without, they entred the Ports and surpris'd the Garrison before there was any allarme given.

Wherefore he ought to passe precisely upon his watch and guards; and to be very vigilant and carefull in setting out his Senturies and duly releevyng them, dividing the time of their standing, by the number of Souldiers in his guard, so that they may bring evenly the seasons of their watch about, one Souldier not standing longer then another; which he may do by the burning of a match, so many thumbes breadths allowed to each; hee is duly to frequent and visite the Senturies fearing least they should miscarry or be negligent, or sleeping: it is at his choyse to command any one of his guard to stand at Sentury, first or last.

Hee may make choyse of one of the sufficientest Souldiers of his guard to bee his Lansprezado, who shall negotiate his duty and office upon all occasions; and all the Souldiers upon the guard are to obey him; the Corporall is bound once a day to teach his Squadron their postures, in the presence of his superiour Officers; he is to observe the same order and dutifull obedience that the rest should doe; his Command is no further than upon the Guard, where he beares his Captaines authoritie; upon all Alarmes, he is to draw off his souldiers, and to order them so, that the best and safest

resistance may speedily be made, untill more ayde shall come to succour them; He is to have continuall fire upon his Guard, to refresh his souldiers in Winter, and also to light their matches thereby; He is to be allowed certaine Candle, that every man may see to arme themselves; he is to examine every Souldiers Bandiliers, what powder is in them, and what Match and Bullets they have; and in time or Warre, every Musquet is to be loaded with powder and Bullet, and every man his match continually light: After the Watch is set, and he hath the Watch-word from the Serjeant; neither himselfe, nor any souldier shall depart the Guard, upon paine of death, untill the Watch be releevd by sound of Drumme; their duty is to keepe their Guard from Sinne-setting untill the Evening following, and then they are to be releevd by their Serjeant with another Squadron, at which time they are to stand ready before their Guard in compleat Armes, untill that Squadron which releevd them, have set out his Sentinels.

Every Sentinell that is plac'd before the Corps du Guard, is to stay and charge his weapon against any man that shall come upon the Wall, not suffering him to passe, untill he calles out his Corporall to take the Word of him, which Word is very secretly to be given and taken; he is to give the Word to the Governour, Major, or Captaine of the Watch, but to none else; The Corporall is to command two or three Souldiers to guard him; he is to have his sword ready drawne, and to place the point towards the breast of him that gives the Word, for feare of treachery, and if hee faulders in the Word, and cannot deliver it right, he is to take him into his Guard, and there keepe him untill the morning, and then send him with a guard before the Governour; also in times and places of danger, he is to set out double Senturies, a Pike and a Musquet, so that if the Enemy approacheth, he may discharge his Musquet, to put the Guards in a readinesse to make their resistance; The Corporall is to be a Musquetier, and is to have the chiefe place in his Squadron, according to his eldership.

CHAP. LXIII.

The Office of a Serjeant to a private Companie, and his duty both in Garrison and in the Field, declared.



Serjeant of a private Companie ought to be a man of good experience; and sufficiently instructed in all Marshall exercises, and if it were possible he should not be inferiour in knowledge and skill to his superiour Officers; hee ought to have a quicke spirit, and active body, able both suddainly to conceive, and painfully to execute, his superiour Officers, orders, and commands, it importeth much that hee bee a skilfull valiant Souldier; in regard hee is put upon weighty and dangerous services; hee ought to be very ready and skillfull, in ordering and ranning the Companie, and in knowledge of exercising the same, hee ought to take all occasions in time of peace, to call forth such squadrons as have the guard, and duly to exercise them there, also to shew every particular Souldier their severall postures, and so fit them in readinesse for the chiefe Officers to exercise in grosse; hee ought to be learned both in writing and in Arithmetick, he is to have alwayes a Squadran-rowle about him, wherein hee should distinguish every man by the armes he beares; his duty is when the drumme beates for the watch setting, to repare with his Holberd to his Colours, where he ought to call over particularly every Souldier of that Squadron, and view the fixenesse of their armes, and what match, Bullets, and powder every man hath, he is to rancke the Squadron, and if no superiour Officer bee there, he is to troope away with them to the guard with his Holbert advanced.

Hee is to attend the comming of the Major of a Garrison, or the Serjeant Major of his regiment, (if they bee intrencht in the field) for the watchword; and to receive such orders from him, as hee hath received from the Serjeant Major generall of the Army; or from the Governour of a Garrison, he is to give the word to his Captaine first if he bee in place, and then to each superiour Officer, and lastly to the Corporall; The eldest Serjeant in a March leadeth up the division of Musquetiers in the reare; in time

What orders the Governour gives him in charge, the is to let his Captaine understand of it.

of

of training they are to looke that every man keeps his Rankes and files duly, helpe order the company all the time of exercise; in time of Warre he is imployed upon parties which are sent out to discover, or to fetch in Bootie and Farrage; likewise many times to the guarding of passages; also in laying out of Perdues and visiting them: Also in ordering of Troopes that are drawne out to charge some part of the Enemy, where he is to bring up the Musquetiers to his superiour Officer in good order to skirmish, and to give fire upon the Enemy, and so orderly to leade them off againe, seeing them ranke themselves fairely, and causing them to make ready their peeces to come up to give fire againe; also in retraite, he ought to assist the Souldiers discretely in keeping their orders, lest confusion betides them; Also in time of fight to see the Souldiers Bandaliers filled ready that no stay bee made, and to see the Powder transported after them securely; he is also (when his Captaine, is Captaine of the Watch,) to call out the Gentlemen of the Round to doe their duties, and to give them the Word, he ought to assigne every Souldier his due and proper place to March in, that no contention may arise; hee is to place the chiefe Gentlemen in the Front on the right hand file; the next in degree is to leade the left-hand file, so placing every man according to his degree; hee ought to see that every Corporall bee a Musquetiere; hee is to fetch the powder, shot, and match from the Magezine, and distribute it to each Corporall, and so to each Souldier of their Squadron: Hee is at his Captaines command to carry all delinquents to Prison, and see Irons put upon them; If scarcity of Victuals should be in the Campe, he is to procure it from the Ammunitioner of the Army, lest the Company fall in want, which being procured, hee is to distribute it to the Corporalls, and they to their Squadrons; Hee is also to instruct the Drummes the true tone of beating, viz. a Call, a March, a Troope, a Charge, an Allarme, a Retraite, &c. Hee ought to be resolute and forward in times of skirmishing, shewing worthy examples to the Souldiers, that they might imitate him; Hee ought by his serviceableness, and care to gaine the love of the whole Company, it must be farre from him to be addicted to the hellish vice of drinking, drabbing, or dicing, using his best indeavours to shame such as should in that kind transgresse; Also he is not to permit any Souldier that is in drinke to performe any duty of charge for that time, for feare of sleeping or quarrelling; whereby much inconveniences may ensue, but rather seeke to punish him severely, that all may take example by him to beware of the like oversight; Hee is every night at Drum-beating to draw Billets for his Guard, and accordingly to leade his Squadron to it; and thus behaving himselfe wisely and valiantly, hee shall gaine honour and reputation, which will bee steps to advance him to higher fortunes: And to define the office of Serjant truly, hee is to be the eye, care, mouth, hand, and feet of his superiour Officers; I could wish our Serjants of Bands here in *England* were thus qualified for their Captaines sakes; but I feare the blind will leade the blind, and so fall both into the ditch; it were happy if they would indeavour to learne to understand their office, against his Majesty should have occasion to use them.

If the Guard bee at a Port then the Serjant is to guard with his Holbert all the day with the Squadron, and many times all night in times of danger.

CHAP. LXIII.

The office of an Ensigne to a private Company, and his duty both in Garrison and in Field declared.



N Ensigne being the foundation of the Company, ought to bee indued with Valour and Wisedome, and to equall his superiour Officers in skill if it were possible; The honour and reputation both of Captaine and Souldiers, depends upon the welfare of the Colours, and contrarily there can be no greater dishonour then to lose them; I have read in History of Ensignes that rather then they would undergoe the dishonour of losing their Colours, being so dangerously charged by the Enemy, that either they must yeeld them up, or be slaine, have chosen rather to wrappe them about their bodyes, and have leapt into the mercilesse waters, where they have perisht

Ensigne Epps at the Battell of Flanders, &c.

with their Colours most honourably to their immortall fames: after any Company is cashiered, if the Ensigne hath behaved himselfe honourably, the Captaine ought to bestow the Colours on him as a favour; in the absence of his superiour Officers, hee is punctually to supply their places, and to passe upon those duties which they should, whether it be to be Captaine of the Watch, or to be commanded out with some Troopes for the guarding of some passage to prevent the Enemies approaches; Hee is to exercise his Company in all their postures; he ought to be gallantly apparelled, with a faire Sword and Brigantine; if hee be commanded to passe upon any Service with part of the Company, he is not to carry his Colours; also, if the whole Company are to guard some dangerous Out-workes, as a halfe Moone, or a Redout, the Company is to troope thither, and he is to leave his Colours in the quarters with a sufficient guard over them, and hee is to take for his weapon a good Pike.

Also, every Souldiers honour is highly engaged to defend and preserve their Ensigne, and if occasion of necessity should happen, they must not spare to runne upon the Pikes to releve him, as divers valiant Souldiers formerly have done: Histories have eternized to their immortall fame the honourable exploits of Captaine *Morula* and his two Brothers, one of them being his Ensigne at the siege of the Citie of *Africa* in *Barbary*, in *Charles* the fifts time, when *Iohn de Vega* Vice-Roy of *Sicilia* scaled the Walls of it; this Ensigne being fore wounded and overthrowne, his Brother being Serjeant seconded him, and recovered the Colours, who advancing forwards like a valiant Souldier was slaine; the Captaine Brother to them both, tooke up the Colours, and performed the Ensignes office, who in the scaling of the Wall, was fore hurt and died thereof; thus three valiant brethren died honourably in defending their Colours: if an Ensigne should lose all his Colours from the staffe and hose, it is no dishonour; When an Army is drawne into Batallia, the Ensigne ought to stand out before the front of it some five paces, and if the Generall, or some other chiefe Officer of the Field passe by, he is gently to vaile his Colours holding the butte end of his staffe at his girdled: Also a maxime that no Souldier moves Hat or Helmet to the greatest Commander that is, but only to bow his body to him; Likewise in time of Battell the Ensigne is to withdraw himselfe for his safety into the middle-most Ranke of the Pikes. Likewise in a March the Ensigne is to march before the first division of Pikes with his flying Colours.

If a King or great Prince passeth by, the Ensigne is to vaile his Colours close to the ground with his knee bending, in token of Allegiance and submission; every Ensigne of private Companies ought to observe how the Ensigne of the Right hand of the Battell orders his Colours, after the same manner hee is to order his; every Souldier upon an Allarme is speedily to repaire to his Colours; likewise not to forsake them untill they be lodged; when any Company shall march either into Campe, Guard, Fortresse, or Castle, no Souldier ought to disarm himselfe, untill they see first the Colours placed, and the Ensigne disarmed; Likewise, no sooner shall a Souldier see the Ensigne take up his Colours, but they should arme and ranke themselves immediately.

No Ensigne ought to disarm himselfe upon any Guard, Campe, or Field, untill hee sees that with safety hee may doe it; Likewise an Ensigne should shew himselfe forwardest with his Colours in assaulting a Fort, or entring a Breach to encourage the Souldiers manfully to fall on to defend, and make way for them; he ought to behave himselfe so, that he may gaine the love of all the Souldiers, whereby his owne person shall be in the more safetie, when he shall attempt any perrillous exploits, for love will command a Souldier to fight, when all things in the world else cannot spur him forwards, and let him know that the vertue of the Ensigne setteth forth the vertue and valour of the Captaine, and his whole band; I could with our Noble Captaines would be pleased to be more circumspect in their election of Officers, and not to put undeserving fellowes, of base birth and qualitie into place of comand, which deserves Gentlemen of quality to officiate, the Office of the Ensigne being a place of repute and honour, doth not sate with every Yeoman, Taylor, or Fidler, as I have knowne to one Company in *Essex*, all these or the like Mechanick fellowes have had the honour to beare the Colours before a generous Captaine of Noble birth, whose name I forbear to relate, but let it be an Item to all generous Captaines to make

make choyce of Officers that are well bred and deserving; otherwise they doe but disgrace themselves, and abuse his Majesties service, and the reputation of our Country.

CHAP. LXV.

The Office of a Lieutenant to a private Company, and his duty both in Garrison and in Field declared.



Lieutenant is an Office of high credit and reputation; and he ought in all respects to bee well indoctrinated and qualified in the Arts Military; and ought not to bee inferiour in knowledge to any Officer of higher authority; for an unskilfull Captaine may better demean himselfe with an experient Lieutenent, then an unskilfull Lieutenent can fadge with a skilfull Captain; because all butinelle belonging to a Company, is for the most part ordered by the Lieutenent, the Captaine having other employments of greate importance; hee is to see the company fitted in all respects for service; hee is the right hand to his Captaine in ayding and assisting him as well in the brunt of Battell, as in Peace; hee is to see to the fitting and furnishing of all things necessary belonging to the Company; hee is to keepe a perfect roule of all the Souldiers in the Company, and to observe that every Squadron bee compleate, hee is to view the insufficiency and fixenesse of the Armes, and to give order for the repaying of such as shall bee found defective: hee is to order and ranke the Company fit for his Captaine to March with; hee is to divide his Company into foure divisions, making two divisions of the Pikes, and two of the Musquetiers; hee is to ranke the first division of Musquets in the Front, and the second division of Musquets in the Reare of the Pikes; hee is to March in the Reare of the Company into the Field, and in Marching out of the Field, the Captaine is to March in the Reare and the Lieutenent in the Front; he is carefully to passe upon his duty to see the squadrons drawne to the Guards for to Watch; hee is to bee very carefull and diligent in exercising his Company, either by squadrons upon the Guards, or the whole Company in the Field, assuming fit and convenient times; hee is to leade on the left Wing of shot in time of service; in time of exercising hee is to helpe order the Company so that his Captaine may have the more ease and freedome; hee ought to bee silent; and to cause silence in the Company during the time of his Captaines exercise; he ought to bee in the Reare of the Company to instruct the Souldiers how to act and observe the Captaines commands, he ought to call over the Company, and take a particular survey of every defect; hee ought to rule over the Company, and take a particular survey of every Souldier in his Captaines absence, for then hee is in absolute authority, and the Souldiers are bound to obey him as their cheife in all respects; hee ought not to refuse to bee put upon any service by his Captaine, or Colonel, or any cheife Officer of the Field; also he is not to bee sent upon any convoy; or to guard any passage without a sufficient Troope of Souldiers, fifty or sixty at least, if lesse, then the Ensigne is of sufficiency to command them: hee is to view his Captaine thrice a day, Morne, Noone, and Night, but especially in the time of Warre to see what hee hath to command him; hee is to take notice of what discords, quarrels and debates arise amongst the Souldiers of his Band; hee is to pacifie them if it may bee, otherwise to commit them; hee is to judge and determine such disputes with gravity and good speeches; and where the fault is; to make him acknowledge it and crave pardon of the party hee hath abused; hee is duely to see the Watch set, and to follow them to the Guard and see the Sentinells set out, and give them their charge what they are to doe: If hee be in the Field, hee is to visit the Sentry Perdues very often, hee is to command the Souldiers in a kinde of perswasory way to obey their Corporalls, and Serjants; wherefore hee ought to give good language, in a discreet and wise manner to move and perswade them, with some reasons to the observation and obedience of Military discipline, disburthening his Captaine of many toyles; hee is to bee carefull that every Souldier have a sufficient lodging in Garrison and

and in the Field a Hut: hee is also to take due care of the sicke and maymed, that they perish not for want of means or looking unto; he is also to take care that the Suters do not oppresse and rack the poore Souldiers in their victuals and drinke; he is to see the Company provided with all kinde of Amunition, with Axes, Mattocks, Spades, and the like to build their Hutts withall; these instruments are to have the marke of the Gallows set on them, in token of death to them that steale them; Hee is in his Captaines absence to sit in the Christade or Marshalls Court, to define of the punishments which are to bee inflicted upon Delinquents and Malefactorus, their punishment going by most voyces; hee is to set a Guard at his Captaines Tent, and likewise at the Cullours, where hee ought to give order for a fitting place to hang up loose Armes; His Hutt ought to bee in the head of the quarter upon the right hand, and the Ensignes on the left; and the Serjants at the Reare of the quarter; hee is to bee alwaies in a readinesse to answer an Allarum, and with all speed draw his men if they bee in Garrison, to that Port or Guard his Squadron hath the Watch at; if in the Campe, then to the Breck-work before their quarters, where hee is to place betwixt each Musquet a Pike for their better defence: In Garrison hee is to bee Captaine of the Watch in his Captaines stead, onely for the ease of his Captaine, where he must bee very circumspect upon his Guard; hee is to have his Entigne and his Serjants to attend him, hee is to goe the first round with a Serjant and two Gentlemen at the least to attend him, where hee is to take the Word of every Corporall, and to see that the Sentinells bee duly pla'ed out, and to give them charge to bee very circumspect in their Watches, that upon the sight of the Enemy, or the seeing of their Matches sparkle, or hearing their Armour clatter; they presently informe the Corporalls, so that an Allarum may bee given to the Towne, but hee that shall give a false Alarum is to bee imprisoned; The Lieutenent is to goe the Patroule with a sufficient Guard about all the Streets within the night to prevent treason in the Town, or to discover fire or ill orders as quarrelling, &c. Hee is to March in the morning with the Major of the Garrison at the Drumme beating to the opening of the Ports; hee is to bee guarded with all the Gentlemen of the round; In Sommer time at Watch let, he is to draw his men in Parrado in the Market place, with all the rest of the Companies in the Towne, their Companies being compleate: If in the Field and to goe upon service, hee ought to see prayers read in the head of the Troopes every night, and every Sabbath all those Souldiers that have not the Guard, hee is to compell them to goe to their Colonells Tent to heare Prayers and preaching; hee is to bee religious, valiant, and wise, his Armes is onely a Gorget and a Pattisen.

CHAP. LXVI.

The Office of a Captaine of a private Company, and his duty both in Garrison and in the Field briefly declared.



He Office of a Captaine being so honourable, and a place of such great consequence that it ought not slightly to bee considered of; wherefore they ought to bee men of excellent quallity and of undaunted valiant resolution; hee should not bee inferiour in knowledge and skill, in all the circumstances and actions belonging to Warre, in as profound a manner as the chiefeft Officer of the Field, for hee hath a charge of great importance committed unto him, hee being many times called to execute the Office of Serjant Major, or Lieutenent Collonell; besides hee is exposed to all manner of danger in the Warres, for no Captaine but must leade on his men in the face of the Enemy; and charge them in the teeth, which if hee bee not skilfull as well to leade them off as draw them on, hee may bee the occasion of spilling of much blood; hee ought not to bee a man chosen altogether for Birth; Meanes; Personage, favour or affection; but for his wisdom

dome, civility, valour, and experience; the unexpertnesse of a Captaine hath bene the ruine of Armies, and destruction of Common-wealths: In the time of peace every brave fellow desires to bee honoured with the name and charge of a Captaine; but when Warre approacheth and the Enemy is at hand, they quake their swords out of their scabbards, and had rather make use in fight of their Wings, then their tallents: A Captaine ought to be well seene and read in all the Liberall Sciences, to be acquainted with History, and to have what speculative knowledge that may bee to joyne with their practice, all kinde of Stratagems should be familiar with him, and nothing should be wanting that might make him an accomplisht Souldier: A Captaine ought to have regard to the due exercising of his Souldiers: fitting them in all points for service; hee ought to see his Souldiers furnished with all things needfull; as Armes, Munition, and their Weekly pay duely at the appoynted times; hee is to be very conscionable in delivering them their off-reckonings and apparrell; hee is to passe very strictly (if it be in time of Warre) upon his Watch; being Captaine of the Watch, hee is to command the Gentlemen of the Rounds to bee set out, and to have the Word given them. If he be in the Field, he should leade out the Perdues and see them visited in due season; then afterwards his Lieutenant, and other inferiour Officers are to doe the like: If he be in Garrison, in time of danger, hee is precisely to goe the first Round himselfe, being ayded with his Serjants and divers Gentlemen, where hee must view the strength and sufficiency of every Guard, and how every Officer doth dispose of his Souldiers; hee is to take the Word of every Officer in his Round at every Corps-du-guard: If he be Incampt in the Field, then hee is to goe the Patroule through his owne Regiment, and cause all Sutlers to extinguish their Candles, and to suffer no drinking after the warning Peece is discharged: If his Company bee 200 strong, hee is to have foure Corporalls, and to divide his Company into foure even parts (*viz.*) Fifty Souldiers in a Corporal-ship: In the time of Peace and being in Garrison, one Squadron onely watcheth, beginning with the eldest Corporal-ship the first night, and so successively one Corporal-ship relieving the other: In time of Warre, halfe or whole Companies, specially being in the Field, no Guard shall bee relieved but once in 24 houres; hee is to make choyce of the chiefe and ablest Souldiers being men of quality to be Gentlemen of his Company, and they are to Guard with the Captaine of the Watch by turns, and to walke the Round about all the Walls and Bulworkes; they are to give the Word to the Corporalls at every Guard; they are to discover the Enemy, and to see the Sentinells doe their duty; which if they cannot or mistake it, the Guard is to charge them with their weapons and apprehend them as Enemies; The Captaine is to lay out these Gentlemen Perdue upon convenient passages and apt places, to discover if the Enemy should Sally out, according as the place is in distance from the Enemies Trenches, so must the number of Perdues be layd, one a pretty distance behinde the other, so that if occasion bee they may retreat backe one to the other, and so give notice to the Campe that they may prepare for an Assault: those are to bee relieved every houre or halfe houre; also the Captaine is to instruct his Souldiers how to make an Assault against the Enemy, and also how to defend an Assault: Hee must be a good Enginiere, to know how to rayse all kinde of Workes and Trenches, and how to place his men upon the Flankes to scowre the Bulworkes by the lyne of Levell; upon a Brestworke in the Campe hee is to place betwixt every two Musquets, a Pike, the Musquetiers are to give fire and fall off, and another immediately to present in his place, the Pikes are to stand firme: the Captaine is to have his Armour of prooffe, and a faire Pike for his defensive and offensive Armes: He is to have two great Bougets made of dry Neats-leather, which will hold a hundred weight of Powder a peece to furnish his Musquetiers withall: Hee is to see the Bandyliers filled with Powder, with sufficient Match, and Bullets; hee must bee ever in a readinesse to answer an Allarum, and the first that shall charge the Enemy: If the Enemy makes his approaches against the Campe, after the Captaine hath drawne his men up to the Parrapet to make resistance, and being all ready to give fire, hee is to command that no man gives fire untill hee gives order, and so suffer the Enemy to come up as close as may bee, and then give him a brave volly of Shot altogether in his teeth, one Musquetire relieving the other, the Pikes charging manfully and stedfastly; at all convenient times hee is to drill

If it bee in the darke, or night season.

drill his souldiers very accurately; shewing them all the postures of the Pile and Musquet, then how to march, counter-march, to double their Files, and Rankes, the middle men to double to the Front, to advance forwards, and to retreat backwards at the sound of the Drumme, to wheele about his Musquetiers, to make ready, present, and give fire, to give fire in the Front, in the Reare, and upon either Flanke, to fall off by Files and give fire, as we shall hereafter more largely discourse of. A Captaine ought to march into the Field in the Front of his Company, and his Lieutenant in the Reare; but marching out of the Field, the Captaines place is to bring up the Reare, and the Lieutenant to leade the Company; the Ensigne is to march before the first Division of Pikes, the eldest Serjeant is to bring up the next Division of Pikes, and another Serjeant the last Division of Musquetiers.

The Captaine ought not to doe any recall act in the Wartes, without Commission from higher Authority, he is to lead up the right Wing of his Musquetiers to charge the Enemy, and his Lieutenant the left: when a Captaine makes choice of a Lieutenant or Ensigne, he is to draw his Company into Armes, and one of the Gentlemen is to carry the Pattisen or Colours, and being marcht into the Field, the Captaine is to deliver the Pattisen or Colours (in the head of the Troope) to the Officer he hath made choise of, commanding the Souldiers to take notice of him, and to obey him as their Officer; he is to make choise of diligent Serjeants, and vigilant Corporals, a trusty Clerke, and good Drummes; he ought to have one Wagon at the least, to carry his Baggage, and to conduct sicke souldiers; he is to be as little pestered with luggage of his owne, or his souldiers, as possibly may be, lest it should hinder their march, and also upon any service, be rather forward to fight for goods, than have their mindes homewards, fearing to lose their owne; he ought not to be covetous nor niggardly, but forward to gratifie all good services with some gifts and courtesie, whereby he shall indeere his Souldiers to be prodigall of their lives to doe him service: he must be familiar, and eloquent in perswading and diswading his Souldiers, and to stirre up their valours to undergoe paine and perill; if a Souldier transgresse, he ought not to beate him, but to send him to the Provost-Marshal to have Irons laid on him, by beating of a Souldier, a world of hatred will be stirred up, and happily private revenge; he ought to be very carefull to keepe his Souldiers in action, whereby idle expence of time (as drinking and playing) may be prevented which usually ends in quarrelling and bloud-shed: He is to have Lanthornes and Torches, such as will burne in any Storme and Tempest, for they may stand him many times in great stead: he is to have his Tent in the head of all his Troope, and to bee conversant with them, shewing them ensamples of hardship; he ought alwayes to have his Colours and his Drumme in the Field when he exerciseth his Company, as well to give the more reputation unto the action, as also that the use of them may be well knowne.

Note, the Captaine is not to release any prisoner that is committed by any of higher authority, without their consent.

*Quem metuant oderunt
quoniam; odit perire
expetit,*

Lastly, a Captaine ought to carry himselfe in such a way, that his souldiers may both feare and love him, too much familiarity breeds contempt, and too sterne a carriage begets hatred; and so let him not over-value his life, but expose it to the fortune of the Warre, using his best skill and indeavours to annoy his Enemies; and to be diligent and forward in executing such commands as Authority injoynes him, and so to persist in a resolution to feare nothing but infamie.

And I will conclude, with an Exhortation to all Noble Captaines, desiring them for their credits sake, and for the honour of our gracious King, and welfare of our Kingdome, to be more diligent in the disciplining of their souldiers, and not to chop and change so many new men into their Companies that betweene muster, and muster the third part of the company are new untutored fellowes; that knowes not their right hand from their left, so that it is a labor in vain to instruct them; and they are the meanes of putting all those that have some knowledge out of square, by their awkward doings, besides all base beggerly fellowes are admitted into the muster Rowle, when as the best and chiefeest yeomen ought to doe their King and country service in their owne persons. Then lastly that every Captaine would command his Officers to instruct the pikes and musquets whilst the rest are a calling over, and then cyther himselfe or his Lieutenant to exercise them in grosse all their postures; and cause them to give fire in way of skirmish; and not to goe into the Towne untill all the exercise be finished.

CHAP. LXVII.

The Office of a Serjeant-Major of a Regiment, and his duties both in Garrison and in the Field, briefly declared.



Adjutant-Major, is the third principall Officer in a Regiment; and in regard he is an Officer of the Field, hee ought to participate of all the perfections that Officers of higher Authority should have; His Place and Office doth somewhat correspond with the Major-Generals; onely his duty is tending to Officiate betweene the Colonell, and the Officers of the Regiment; he is to be learned in all the Liberall Sciences, he ought to have both Speculative and Practicke knowledge in all things belonging to his profession; he must be very civill, wise, and discreet, in his carriage and actions, in regard he is to manage a world of affaires of high consequence, which may serve to the conserving or ruining of the Army; he is duly to attend his Colonels pleasure; and Morning, Noone, and Night, he is to waite upon the Major Generall, and to receive such orders, as are by the Generall of the Army delivered unto him; he is speedily to certifie his Colonell what the orders are, and what the Generals pleasure is, and also, with all celerity, to execute such things as his Colonell shall give him in charge: He is not onely to be a good Scholler, and witty, but he must be quick in apprehension, and furnisht with an able memory; he must have a Paper-book, with Pen and Incke, to set downe all Orders and Commands that he, may not erre nor vary one title from what was delivered him in charge; at Drums-beat, he is to repaire to the Generals Tent, and take the Word of the Major Generall, and Orders for that Nights proceedings, then he is to repaire to his Colonels Tent, where he is to deliver him the Word, and to his Lieutenant Colonell, with such orders as he hath receiued.

The Serjeants of every Company of his Regiment, are to repaire to him to take the Word from him, with such Orders as he shall give them, and they are speedily to acquaint their Capitaine, and other Officers with it, all the inferiour Serjeants are to stand round about him, and he is to deliver the Word very priuately in the care of that Serjeant which stands at his right hand, and he is secretly to whisper it in the care of the next, and so from one to another round, and the last man is to give it to the Serjeant-Major againe, if the last man gives it to him wrong, then he must give it over againe. He is to have them draw Billers for their Guards, in regard much disputes may arise, because many Guards are more subject to the danger of the Enemy, than some others are, and also to prevent treason, so that no Officer knowes his Guard before-hand; he is also to provide Powder, Match, and Bullets, and distribute it amongst the Officers of his Regiment; he ought to have able Officers to his owne Company because he cannot tend unto them his employments are so great; he ought to have a swift Nagge to carry him about the Quarters, and to visit his Guards, for his businesse lyes very confusedly in the Army; he is likewise to view all outward Guards, both in the day time and in the night, where his Regiment hath command, every Capitaine is to give him the Word, and from one Guard to another he is to be guarded with certaine Musquetiers; He is to instruct and shew such of his Officers, as are to passe upon Watch, where to place their Sentinels and Perdues, he is likewise to shew every Officer, whether to draw his Company, to joyne with the rest in Battalia, if the Enemy should give an Alarme. He is to exercise all the Companies of his Regiment at convenient times.

Many times the Capitaines themselves are sent for to take the Word themselves, and the Orders, if they be of importance.

The Serjeant-Major is to draw the Billers from the Major Generall, and the inferiour Officers to take them from him.

CHAP. LXVIII.

The Office of a Lieutenant-Colonell of a Regiment, and his duty both in Garrison and in Field, briefly declared.



Lieutenant Colonell to a Regiment is a place of high consequence and great dignitie, being the second person in the Regiment, hee is not to be deficient in all kindes of Literature, but to bee as able both in valour and experience as the Colonell, in regard in the Colonels absence, hee hath the sole ordering of the Regiment, and upon all occasions as his Colonell shall command, hee is to bee ready and dutifull to performe: there is much toyle and paines belonging to his office, in regard hee frees his Colonels execution of his duties; hee ought in time, and causes of present perill to give his best advise to his Colonell, and to give him notice of every particular passage in the Regiment; hee is not of his owne authority to act any thing without his Colonels command; All the Captaines and Officers of the Regiment ought to respect and obey his commands; Hee is to see the Regiment well ordered, the Watches set, and the guards duly releev'd; in time of Battell hee is many times commanded to draw up divisions to charge the Enemy: In besieges hee relieves his Colonell, taking his command by turnes, it is his charge to see to the Regiment that all things are orderly performed, and that all necessities be provided both for food and Amunition; hee is to see every Captaine demean themselves faire to their Companies, that their pay be duly distributed amongst the Souldiers; hee is to see their Armes fixed and fitting for service: Every Captaine is to have two Powder bougets with Powder, Bullets, and Match; hee is to command the Captaines to draw out their Companies into the field, and to see them exercise them; hee is to exercise every Company in the Regiment himselfe at his pleasure; hee is to observe how every Captaine clothes his Souldiers, and to have his care open to the complaints of poore distressed Souldiers, and see them righted; hee is to take notice of all quarrels and disputes amongst the Officers, and endeavour to reconcile them, otherwise to lay his command on, them, and to confine them to their lodgings untill his Colonell understands of it; hee is to release no delinquent from Prison, that is laid in by the consent of his Colonell; hee is to sit in the Marshalls Court in the absence of his Colonell; hee is to see the Serjant Major order the Regiment for the march, and he is to assist him in ordering and drawing up the divisions into Battalia; And to conclude, hee ought to be discret, wise, valiant, and religious, so that hee should be a patterne to all the Officers of his Regiment to steere their courses by.

CHAP. LXIX.

The office and duty of a Colonell over a Regiment, and his Command both in Garrison, and in the Field.



He office of a Colonell is very honourable, and a place of great consequence in the Army; wherefore hee ought to bee a grave experienced Souldier, religious, wise, temperate, and valiant; his Command is not of so high an extent as the Serjant Major Generalls is; for his command extends no further then tenne or twelve Companies; which he is to see well ordered, and strictly governed; hee that hath his Commission first, is to be accounted the eldest, and is to take place, both in the quarters, and in the March, and so every one successively according to the date of their Commission; Hee hath under his command two speciall Officers, his Lieutenant-Colonell, and Serjant-Major; His office is in time of Warre to see his Regiment compleate, and to order his Divisions, and draw them into forme of Battell; His place in the Battell is various, according as hee shall be commanded by the Generall, but most usuall, he takes his place before the

the right Wing of his owne Regiment, ordering his Officers as hee shall have directions from his Superiours in authority ; Hee is to be forward in shewing good examples to his Officers, that his worth and valour may not be blemished ; his eye is to be duly upon his owne Officers and Souldiers, to rebuke them that are negligent, and cowardly, and to animate those that are forward ; hee ought to have all the Colours of his Regiment to be alike both in colour and in fashion to avoide confusion, so that the Souldiers may discern their owne Regiment from the other Troopes ; Likewise, every particular Captaine of his Regiment may have some small distinction in their Colours, as their Armes, or some Embleme, or the like, so that one Company may be discerned from another ; hee ought in the time of skirmishing in Battell, to pry and take serious notice of the Enemies Battallias, how they are ordered, and what advantages are to be gained, which suddenly he is to encounter and atchieve ; hee must be as cautelous and circumspect in taking notice how the Enemy playes his game, as himselfe is to be wary and cunning in playing and managing his owne ; hee is not to be put upon any desperate service, unless he hath the command of five hundred, or a thousand Souldiers ; hee ought to be very expert in raising of Fortifications, and in all kind of stratagems, in as ample manner as the Generall, because many times he hath the sole command in beleaguered Townes, and in certaine quarters in the Trenches against a Fort beleaguered ; Also many times hee is to command divers Troopes as Generall in some kind of services ; hee is to have a well-governed and Religious Preacher to his Regiment, so that by his life and doctrine the Souldiers may be drawne to goodnesse ; Hee is to cause so many of his Regiment as are to relieve the Watch, morning and evening to bee drawne in parado before the head of the Quarters, where Divine duties are to bee performed by the Preacher amongst them : Every Sabbath day he is to have a Sermon in his Tent forenoone and afternoone, and every Officer of his Regiment is to compell his Souldiers that are freed from the guard to repaire thither ; and that no Suttler shall draw any Beere in the time of divine Service and Sermon : Hee is to have a speciall care to see such duties performed by his Officers as are given them in charge : there is no impunity or remission to be used in the Warres, to any one that shall neglect or slight any duty or command : Hee is to see that all guards, passages, and Fortifications, wherein any of his Regiment are to guard or maintaine, that it be sufficiently guarded with Souldiers ; Hee seldome watcheth himselfe in person in the Campe, only in beleaguered Townes hee passeth upon his duty ; hee is to cause his owne Drumme to beate to prepare for the reliefe of the Watch morning and evening ; Likewise, all the Drums of the Regiment are at the same time to beate ; Hee is to appoint the Captaine of the Watch in his Regiment ; the eldest Captaine first beginneth, and successively one after another according to their antiquity ; hee hath only a Lieutenant and Ensigne, his Lieutenant is titularly called Captaine ; hee is to have a sufficient quarter-master to his Regiment ; hee is also to have an under-Marshall, whose office is to lay Irons upon such delinquents as shall be committed to his charge, hee is likewise to looke to all the Suttlers, that no abuse be in their excessive prices, or ill measures ; There are able and sufficient Suttlers to be provided for his Regiment : The Colonell is to sit in Counsell with the Generall, and to advise according to his wisdom and experience about all State affaires : Hee is to sit in the Marshalls Court, and to give his voyce for the punishing of delinquents ; Hee is to bee a man free from all vices ; hee is to bee religious, grave, wise, and truly valiant.

CHAP. LXX.

The office of a Serjeant-Major-Generall of an Army, and his duty both in Garrison and Field briefly declared.



Hee office of a Serjeant-Major-Generall of the Army; is a place of great honour and renowne; there being committed to his charge, the affaires of a whole Army, for through his hands all the affaires, practises, and actions that betides an Army daily runnes; Hee being the conduit-pipe to convey all orders and instructions from the Generall, to all the subordinate Officers, wherefore hee ought to bee a man of a ready wit and conception, of a sound judgement, of a strong memory; so that hee must conceive and retaine such things as are given him in charge, for the least mistake may prejudice the proceedings of a waighty consequence; therefore his Pen and Paper-booke must be ready to take the true notes from his Generall, that he may not erre in delivering of his orders to the Majors of each Regiment: Hee is to be at his Tent ready at a prefixt houre, both morning and evening, to deliver them such orders and instructions as are delivered unto him, that so speedily they may be conveyed to each Officer in every particular Regiment throughout all the whole Army; Hee must be very vigilant and circumspect, to prie and dive into all passages that concerns the good or safety of the Army: Above all other Officers, the Major-Generall ought to bee a good Scholer, and well indoctrinated in the Liberall Arts; hee is to bee a good linguist, hee is to bee well skilled in ordering and forming of Battels, and in speedy reducing them from one forme into another, as occasion shall offer; Hee is to informe his Generall that such things as hee sees needfull and of consequence, either for the safety or good of the Army may bee put in execution, as the raising of Skonces, Redouts, &c. for the fortifying of passages, and securing of Bridges, and guarding of shallow Fordes, by which an Enemy shall bee impeached from taking an advantage to indanger an Army; hee must take a serious view how every Officer, both Colonels and Captaines performe their duties; hee is at his convenient leisure to ride from guard to guard, being conducted with a sufficient guard of Musquetiers, to see such orders put in execution as was given the Captaines in charge, and that their Guards bee not too slightly manned, and where neglect shall bee, hee is to punish the delinquents, and to see those defects supplied; He is to be in his Generalls presence as oft as his occasions will permit, but especially morne, noone, and night, either to informe the Generall of such newes, and passages as are of consequence, or to receive instructions from him, which he is suddenly to put in execution: hee is by the Generalls command to call his Officers before him to sit in Councell upon such things as may seeme difficult, so that the best advice may be taken. Every Officer is to order and demean his Troopes according as hee shall please to give them directions; he is of himselfe warrant sufficient to order and dispose all Commanders, and they are to obey him and execute what he is pleased to give them in charge. Every Officer ought to relate unto him what wants and defects are to their knowledge in the Army, whether Armes, Ammunition, Victuals, or the like, that there may bee present order taken by the Generall, to supply all wants and defects; all the Serjeant-Majors of every Regiment in the Army are to attend the Major-Generall morning and night, to receive the Word and Orders, which they must take from him secretly, and as secretly impart it to the inferiour Officers: his command extends over all Regiments whatsoever, and in time of Battell he may draw forth what divisions he pleaseth, he may command what Officer he pleaseth to lead them to such services, as hee shall in his wisdom thinke convenient, either to assist the Wings that are in fight, or to strengthen some one part of the Army that is most assaulted; so that hee is to bee indued with all the properties that the Generall should be accomplisht with; Hee is also in time of Battell to bee neere the Generall to advise in cases of extremity, what is best and safest to be done: also to goe from Regiment to Regiment, to give Commanders such orders as are delivered to him: hee is of power sufficient to command the Captaine of the Watch, and if hee perceiv any disorders or neglects in his duties, hee may

He is to have a Catalogue of the just number of the Army, together with the true sortment and division of every weapon, and in his memory he must have the formes of all kind of Battells,

may punish him: The Serjeant Major ought to premeditate how to bring his men in to order the easiest and most readiest way in time of Battell, causing every Major of a Regiment to draw up their divisions into even squares, or otherwise as hee shall please to thinke fittest; hee is to give order to the Quarter-Masters how they shall pitch their Standerds that accordingly the Troopes may range themselves, what distances betwixt the Forlorne hopes, and the maine Battell, and betwixt the maine Battell, and the Battell of succour, &c. What distance betwixt the Horfe and the Flankes of the foot, and where the Ordnance are to be plac'd most convenientest, &c. Hee is to draw out no Wings of shot to give fire upon the Enemy, but must have a competency of Pikes to guard them from the fury of the Horfe; hee is likewise in time of Battell to appoynt every Colonell his place, and every other chiefe Officer their places, some in the Front of the mayne Battell, others to command the Forlorne hopes, some in the Battell of succour, others in the Reare.

Likewise in Marches, in regard divers Officers in high authority are not to March with their private Companies, but are employed by the Generall upon other weighty affaires; the Major may command such Officers as hee shall thinke fitting to leade such Troopes as hee shall command them; and such Officers as he placeth, are to command with as much Authority, and the Souldiers bound to obey them with as much diligence and dutifulnesse, as if they were their owne Officers; also he may command any Colonel or Major of a Regiment to send out what Officer of his Regiment hee pleaseth, and what forces hee shall thinke fitting either upon Convoyes, or to the guarding of passages or the like. And to conclude, hee is to bee the eyes, eares, mouth, hands, and feet of the Generall.

CHAP. LXXI.

The Office of the Lord Marshall in the Warres, and of his high jurisdiction and Command in the Army.



He Lord Marshall of an Army above all other Officers ought to bee a most approved Scholler, in regard his Office is to sit many times in the seate of Iudicature, he is also to be a most approved Souldier; for howsoever in the greatnesse of other great places in the Warres there may be a dispensation of skill, yet in this Office it may not be so; for above all others it hath the greatest place of action and direction in all the Army, and hee Commands in a higher straine then any the fore mentioned Officers in the Army, hee having them all at his command; yet all of them cannot assist him to dispense or lessen the least duty belonging to his place or person; for though the Generall or Lieutenant Generall preceds him in place, yet they ought not in knowledge and experience, in regard both themselves and the whole Army both Horfe and Foot are bound to move at his directions; and though hee may not command his Generall, yet he may in a directory way advise, and say your Excellency ought to stand here in this place, or order your Armies according to such rules; Wherefore, he must be a man of great performance, accomplisht with Wisedome, Temperance, Valour, and Vertue; It will bee hard for a Prince to finde a man fit and futable for this employment.

Next the Generall, the Lord Marshall is sayd to have the supreme command of the whole Army; wherefore usually his Trumpet is first in the morning to discharge the Watch, and his Troope ought first of all to be mounted; for it is an honour due to his place, and allowed him by the Army, by reason of the infinite paines which hee taketh in his owne particular person; neither ought his Troope to Watch or Ward, but are freed of that duty, by reason of their more serious occasions; After he and his Troope are mounted, he marcheth to the out-most borders of the Campe, and there makes his stand until the whole Army are Ranged, neither quits his station

Some have held that the Earle Marshall is chiefe in the Generalls absence, and ought to have the principall command of the Armie.

tion untill the last man be Marcht away: Hee is himselfe in all things both assistant and directive to the Generall of the Horse, and the Serjeant Major Generall; all the day long hee is tyed to no Battalion, but at his pleasure may dispose of his owne Person, sometimes accompanying the Generall, and sometimes conducting his owne Troopes; and indeed alwaies where the greatest occasion of necessity is, and where the Enemy is most likelyest to assayle, there hee should be to make resistance: Also as his Person, so is his Troope not tyed to any especiall or certaine place, but may vary and alter, as danger shall offer it selfe for them to oppose, still supplying whatsoever is weakest, and ever ready to entertaine the Enemy upon all his approaches, upon all Retreats; the Reare is his place which he is to bring up with safety, and to defend it with courage: When the Army is to bee Incamped, he stayeth untill every man be dismounted and the whole Army lodged; then he with his Troope dismounteth; he taketh order for the Scouts, he adviseth with the Serjeant Major for the Guards, vieweth the strength of the Campe, &c.

When the Army is to be Incamped in any new place, the Serjeant Major Generall, the Quarter Master Generall, the Serjeant Major of Regiments, the Scout-Master, and all inferiour Quarter Masters, with a sufficient Guard of the best Horsemen, are to attend the Lord High Marshall; and he out of his owne power, with the discreet advise of the Serjeant Major Generall, and the Scout Master Generall, shall assigne the Campe where the fittest place is to pitch it in, the manner, forme, and proportion it shall carry, the bounds it shall containe, and the distinction of every place and commodity, advantage, strength, or discommodity, which it shall please him to annex unto the same, and according to his pleasure and demonstration, so shall the Quarter Master Generall see it divided, leaving the Intrenchments to the Trench-Master; and the other inferiour divisions to the Serjeant Major Generall, the Serjeant Major of Regiments, and their Quarter Masters.

It is in the power of his Office also (after the Army is Incamped, having taken a survey of all the convenientest places for the Guards) to appoint all the Regiments, in what manner they shall place their Corps-du-guards, the Scouts, and Sentinells, so as no man may passe either in or out, but to be continuall upon their discovery; and likewise to provide for the raising of all Out-workes, as Skonfes, and Redouts upon all passages and Fordes, for the safety of the whole Army.

And as in the constant settling of the Army, so in the Marching and removing thereof; the Lord Marshall is to have a speciall regard to his strength and ability to encounter with the Enemy, and whether it be meet to enter into the face of Battell or no, or whether the time bee mature and ripe for matters of execution; or else to deferre and prevent all occasions of encounters, in which if he find himselfe the weaker, hee shall order his March through woody places, and places inaccessible; thereby to adde a naturall strength to his Army, and to hinder the execution of the Enemies Horse; he is to have the lighter sort of Horsemen to March so neere unto the Enemy, that continually upon every alteration hee may have sudden intelligence of the Enemies designs: But if the necessity of the March bee through the Champion and Plaines, where the nature of the ground affordeth no assistance; then the Lord Marshall must so order his Horse Troopes in such sort, to make them shew great and innumerable, for to a maze and distract the Enemy in his approaches.

Hee is to have a most speciall regard in removing his Campe, whether it bee by night or by day; it is very bold and audacious to remove a Campe in the day if the Enemy bee neere hand, but to remove in the night, it argues a weakenesse and disability in the Army, for it is little better then a flight: Wherefore there must be great licie used with silence and diligence, and the March and good Array to bee held with all care and industry; and therefore it requireth all the skill and Art of the Marshall; and all the care and obedience that can bee required in a Souldier, for it is a Rule in Martiall Discipline, that no remove by night can be absolutely secure.

It is the Office of the Lord Marshall, to give order to the Master of the Ordnance, both for his March and his passage; both where, when, and which way all his Provision shall goe for the best advantage and safety: And at the planting of Artillery or making of Batteries, the Marshall is to oversee the proceedings, and to give directions upon any doubt or misse-adventure; Hee is to give order unto the Victuall Ma-

ster,

In the Discourse of the marching of an Army you shall more fully reade how to dislodge a Campe by night.

ster, Wagon-master, and all Officers of their natures, both for their allodgements, stores, and all other necessary accommodations, and against all violence and injuries which shall be offered them; he is to see carefull and speedy reformation.

The Lord High-Marshall, is the supream and onely powerfull Iudge; in all causes of life and death, in criminall offences and controverlies in the Army, of all manner of natures; and provideth for the due execution of all the Lawes, Articles, and Institutions, which shall be appointed by the Generall to be observed, and to see due punishment executed for any breach of the same: Wherefore he ought to be exceedingly well read, and learned in all Marshall Lawes, the custome of Countries, the degrees of Honour, and the distribution of Blouds, places, and imployments; and that he may the better proceed in these affaires, he is to be assisted with divers learned and experienced Officers under him, as the Iudge-Marshall, and Provost-Marshall, an Auditor, and two Clerkes, the under-Provost, &c. He is to have twenty or thirty Gentlemen for a continuall guard about him; the Iudge-Marshall is to assist him in all difficult and curious interpretations of the Law, and in deciding such controverfies, as shall happen in the taking of Prisoners, &c. He is to direct the Scout-master in all his proceedings, and to receive from him all the intelligence and observations which he hath found out in his discoveries; and to deliver unto him any other instructions, which had formerly beene neglected: what the Lord Marshall is to doe about the restoring of Gentlemens honours which have beene maliciously disgrac'd, and his deciding of all quarrels, I have formerly intreated of, in the Discourte of unjust valour; but this will suffice to let the ingenuous souldier see a glimpse of this noble Office.

CHAP. LXXII.

Of the Councell of Warre and of their Office and duties in the time of Warre, the Army being in Campe or otherwise.



Here is nothing in this sublunary World, which requires more mature Consultations, Deliberations, and grave advise then the Subject of Warre; in regard the welfare of Citties, Countries, and Kingdomes, wholly depends upon it: Wherefore, above all other Marshall men, those of the counsell of Warre, are to bee best experienced, and of most approved judgements: And that Generall is happy that hath for his Counsellours, grave, wise, skilfull, experienced, vertuous, and painfull men, for his assistance, to expostulate all matters, and occurrences, which shall appertain to the

good and safety of the Army; and to the weakning and ruining of the Enemy.

When a Generall is engaged in these great busineses of the Warres, and hath for the government and ruling of his Army and the affaires thereunto belonging, appointed his superiour Officers; hee is then out of the whole and entire number to select an especiall company of the most religious, valiant, expert wise men, whose yeeres, and judgements, are mature, to bee of his Counsell; as namely all Colonells, and their equalls: Yet it is to bee understood; that from hence, hath growne a distinguishing of Counsels, and according to the variation of Marshall Courts, so they have altered both in eminency and application, some being Generall, as in the tryall and judging of criminall offenders; and to this all Captaines enrowled within the Generalls list, may freely and by their owne right be admitted; others are more especiall, as where the debatement of provisions, the Raising of Taxes, and the ordering of the publike affaires of the Campe are handled; and to this all Colonells and Officers within their rancke are admitted; and doe consult and conclude with the Generall, for all the welfares and benefits which doe appertain unto the Army; But the last Councell of all is a great deale more private, and the matters which are handled therein are of that consequence, for secrecie and effect; that it were unfit and not allowable so many should bee drawne thereunto; or that all sorts of men should partake of every State

Negotiation; or those powerfull stratagems which indeed should lodge in the strongest and safest bosomes; for notwithstanding men of great experience and valour, or men of high birth and Rancke may in a short space of time, ascend to command a Colonells place in the field; yet may Learning, Iudgement, Secrefie, and divers other vertues (without which a priny Councellour cannot subsist) be so farre removed and distant from his nature; that it were a great solici fine in State to admit such trust to his Bosome: So on the other side men of meaner and lower advancement; who are not capable of those high places in the Army; may yet bee much apter to advise, and have a better and stronger Fort wherein to keepe secrets from perishing, then those of a higher calling; and therefore (not without good warrant) are many times chosen and admitted to this noble place of trust and preferment; *Alexander* tooke *Parmenio*, *Clytus* and all the oldelt of his Father *Philips* Commanders; to advise, counsell, and strengthen him in all his Warlike affaires: *Cesar* likewise made choyse of *Caro* that by his advice he might ruine *Pompey*; thus *Antony* prevayled during the life of *Publiculo*; and *Augustus* held himselfe fortunate in the Councils of *Dolabella*. Likewise wee have moderne instances how *Philip* of *Spaine* gave to *Don Iohn* Duke of *Austria*; (that brave Souldier) *Don Lewis de Zuniga* to counsell him in all Marshall occasions: and our *Edward* the third did the like for the blacke Prince, Hee made choyse for his Councillors the Earle of *Warwicke*, *Suffolke*, *Salisbury*, and *Oxford*; by the strength of whose advice in the Battell of *Poitiers*; hee not onely overthrew all the Flowers of *France*; but also tooke *Iohn* their King and *Philip* his Sonne Prisoners. Those Generalls that have run in precipitate courses rejecting both Councellours and Councils, have soone ruined themselves and their Armyes; as *Crassus*, when he brought himselfe and eleven Legions to bee rowted and massacred in *Parthia*; and *Tyberius Gracchus* when he had his braines dashed out in the Capitoll: After the same manner did *Caius Gracchus*, who was made a bloody sacrifice on the top of Mount *Aventine*, for the much advised tempting of his fortunes.

By this we may see, there is nothing more necessary, than a sufficient Councell of Warre, for their counsell and advice is more prevalent in Marshall-discipline, than eyther Armour or Weapons, and more brave exploits have beene atchieved by wisdom and policy, than ever could be brought under by violence and daring.

The especiall Officers named for the private councill of Warre.

To speake generally of this especiall and private Councell of Warre, and who are to be supposed meetest to succeed and rise unto the same, they are these especiall Officers following, who by vertue of their first place, are ever capable of the second; because none of lesse merit and desert, may or ought to assume unto the sway or command of this prime dignity. Of these privie Councillors, the Lieutenant-Generall of the Horse hath the first place, the Lord Marshall hath the second, the Master of the Ordnance hath the third, the Treasurer of the Warre the fourth, and the eldest Colonell in the Field the fifth: But if the number of Councillors arise to any great extent, then they are chosen out of other great personages of eminency and worth, at the discretion of the Generall; these private Councell of Warre, are to negotiate and deale in matters that are profound, dangerous, and difficult, and are to argue and dispute them, with sound understandings, and deepe judgements; And this shall suffice to conclude this discourse. As for other Officers belonging to the Army, I omit to discourse of their Offices, in regard they have no charge of Souldiers under them; as the Treasurer, the foure Corporals of the Field, the Quarter-masters, the Muster-masters, Scout-master, Provost-marshall, Victuall-master, Forrage-master, Wagon-master, Trench-master, Captaine of the Pioners, &c. Happily, I shall take occasion to discourse afterwards of some of these Offices, in the Treatise of Incamping the Army, and in the Discourse of Framing of Battels,

where I shall more fully give a touch of them: We

are in the next place to discourse of the

Exercising of the Foot and

Horse.

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