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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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R V L E S T O B E O B S E R V E D I N Q V A R T E R I N G O R I N C A M P I N G A N A R M Y.

S E C T. XVII.

C H A P. IIII.

How a Generall is to quarter his Army, with the election of places of greatest security; what Redoubts are to be raised upon the passages, and how the out-Guardes are to be plac't, with divers other observations thereunto belonging.

HAVING formerly discours't of such rules, and observations, as are most requisite, and pertinent, for the Marching of an Army; In this Chapter I finde it convenient that we should shew such rules, and observations as are most usefull for the secure incamping of an Army, wherein there is great wisdom and circumspection to be used, in the well managing of the same; wherefore first there are two things offered to our consideration, (viz.) whether an Army is to be quartered but for a night; or for to be incamped for a long season? and from these two questions there is a third produc'd, (viz.) whether the Army of your enemy be at hand, or farre remote? now in regard in the former discourse of marching; I have toucht briefly the manner of quartering an Army, for a night or two upon a March; where most usually no enemy is neere, it being then a matter of no such consequence, as it is when an Army must pitch downe his quarters or entrenchments for a long season, and perchance in the face of the enemy; therefore I will bee sparing in the first, and also be as brieve as the subject will permit in the second; (viz.) the incamping an Army for some long time, wherein also, there are two things considerable; (viz.) the strength of the enemies Forces, and the neerenesse of his Camp; for wee must observe that slight intrenchments, are of sufficiency to safeguard an Army, where the enemy is weake, and his Camp farre remote.

In the next place we are to have a due respect to the situation, and commodiousnesse of water, wood, forrage for the horses, and a safe and convenient recourse for to convey victualls and necessities to the Camp, which must bee either by land, or water: these things being duely considered, the Army being drawne to the place of incampment, standing in Battalia; the Quarter-master Generall being directed by the Lord Generall of the Army, is to lot out the Stations of ground for every regiment to be quartered in; then the Quarter-master of each particular Regiment, is to line out every particular Companies Station in the Regiment, beginning with the eldest Regiments, and in every Regiment the eldest

Company, which are to be plac'd at the right hand, and so successively, every Company according to his antiquitie, and every Regiment according to theirs.

In the meane time the Earle Marshall, the Serjeant Majors, Scout-Masters are to take notice what passages and places of access are, whereby the enemy may approach to this Campe, and in the convenientest places of them they are to command double guards, both of horse and foote, to be plac't for the securing of the Army whilst the intrenchments are making. Before the principall workes of the Campe are to be raised, there must be Redouts speedily made upon all such passages, to lodge those out-guards in, and for the same purpose the Pioners and Souldiers are to make what speed possibly may be: These Redouts are to be made in greatnesse, as the place requires number of Souldiers to defend it: viz. upon a small passage, where the enemy is not to be expected, there a triangular Redout, sufficient to containe thirty or forty men, is requisite; if the passage be more dangerous, then a foure-square Redout, which may hold eighty or an hundred men; but upon the chiefest passage of all, either a Sconce is to be built, or otherwise two Redouts, which may be either foure-square or triangular, one being raised upon one side of the way, the other somewhat wide upon the other side of the way, with the point or corner of the worke towards the enemies approaches, by reason more hands may be brought to give fire upon them, from the two sides which make the angle or point. In the meane time, whilst this is in agitation, the front of the Army is to be pallizado'd with such stakes as is described in the discourse of warlike instruments, which are to be driven one within a foote of another; these shall keepe off both the horse and the foote, if they should breake through the guards: Then as soone as conveniently may be, the works are to be raised of the Quarters, and as they finish, the pallizadoes are to be pulled up againe, as hereafter in this discourse wee shall speake more plainly of. The Prince of Orange used also many times to place Redouts more inward within Musket-shot one of another, to secure the Campe: the horse guards are within the outmost Redouts, but their horse-Sentinels are set out perdue beyond the furthest works, and also beyond the foot-Sentinels, which are alwaies plac't a good distance from the works upon the passages, that they may give the alarme upon all occasions, and so to retreat into the worke.

No Souldier, during the time of his watch, in any of these Redouts, is to have his Bandilires off from about him, nor any Pike-man his Gorget from about his necke; their Peeces must be likewise loaded with powder and shot in a continuall readinesse, and a Sentinell standing duly upon the brest-work to discover the enemies approaches; at which time, the Officer which commands the worke is to place betwixt each two Musketires a Pike-man to make the better defence.

Those Officers that guard in such Redouts, seldome or never carry their Colours with them, but leave them in their Quarters with a guard passing upon them. Both the Captain and the Ensigne are to march with their Company with each of them a Pike.

These Redouts are to be releev'd every night before Sunne-set with fresh Companies from the main Campe; where no Souldier is to pull off his Armout, or set downe his Pike or Musket untill they be all entred the worke, and the Sentinels set out in their due places.

How the Redouts
may be pallizado'd.

Every severall Redout hath a particular name to distinguish one from the other, and the Officers must draw Billets who shall have the guard in them, so that no Officer shall aforehand know his guard, to avoyd trecherie. These Redouts may be pallizado'd to make the defence more strong against the enemy, which is performed after this manner: when the worke is raised neere the toppe, then lay in some sharpe stakes of hard wood a yard into the ground, and as much out of the ground, three quarters of a foot asunder; but these kind of workes are seldome pallizado'd, unlessse they be very great, and set in dangerous places for assaulting.

How the maine
Quarters are to be
situated and intrencht.

Now wee are to shew how the maine Quarters are to be fortified, wherein wee are to dispose the forme of it according as the situation shall direct us: but by the way, wee must make sure, that no hilly ground be neere the Quarters, fearing lest the enemy take it for his advantage, and so annoy the Campe with his Ordinance; if such a place should be, either it must be levelled, or else a worke raised upon it to defend it.

If

If an Army may have such an advantage to be quartered neere some great River, that may bee of defence sufficient to protect the Reare of the said Quarters, then the intrenchment will bee soone finisht, and much the stronger, in regard the whole power of the Army is but to make resistance one way. But if an Army should happen to bee incamped upon a Plaine, so as the enemy may approach upon any side of it, the forme of it must be far otherwise, and the strength of it the greater.

When an enemy can gaine no advantage, but to come upon the face of the Quarters onely, then a small ditch of eight or nine foote broad, and six or seven foote deepe, the Rampier or Breast-work accordingly, will serve; for there shall need no better defence but to keepe off their Horse and to damp their Bullets: your forces being more than sufficient to defend the workes from scaling, the highest part of ground in the Campe is most fit to plant the Ordnance upon, to scour the Plaines before the Trenches. Divers have fortified their Campe by lodging their Army in a Wood neer some great River, and in stead of intrenching of it, they have cut downe the timber trees, and made a Barricado both against Horse and Foote, being a very speedie and cheape way, and wonderfull secure.

But in regard all places cannot possibly be found to have such advantages of naturall strength, wee must learne to secure our Quarters by art, as the ancient *Romans* used: for they regarded not so much the strength of the place by nature, so as they could conveniently fortifie it by art; and for the most part they used one kind of intrenchment: but in these moderne times wee use any forme, as the situation of the place will permit; viz, sometimes crooked, as his Excellencie did betwixt *Cleave* and *Skinken-Scoute*; other times triangular, as he did by *Rayer*; sometimes round, and sometimes square: but these kind of intrenchments are not so good, especially, when wee are constrained to regulate our selves according to the situation or extent of the place; for we shall faile in the uniformity that is requisite to be observed in the Quarters, whereby the Campe will bee ordered so absurdly and grossly, that almost nothing will have his due proportion: for as a Fortresse serves to defend men against the assaults of their enemies; so the well-ordering of a Campe within, serves to distribute and place them, so that every particular Company may know what place is proper and particular for them to defend, without which order there had need bee Bulwarkes and large intrenchments about a Campe: for indeed, it were better to want this fortification than the proper defence that the souldiers may make within it, who being duely ordered as they ought to be, may for a need secure themselves with little or no defence, their Quarters being alwaies so situated, and placed in such an orderly ready way to resist all assaults.

But this is not the onely care that is to be taken about the well disposing of a Campe; but it is very requisite we should proceede further, taking a survey how wee may have supplies of amunition, victuals, souldiers, and the like, to have a safe recourse to this Campe, that they may not bee hindered or damnified by the enemy; and (as in the beginning of this discourse) it must be either by water or land, and so, as the enemy may not possibly cut off the passage, either for provision comming, or the Armie retreating: for if such an oversight should happen, an Army should be just brought into a trap or stratagem for its owne confusion. Wherefore the enemy must not bee suffered to have any Forts or Garrisons behinde you, to hinder you by land, nor any Castle or Block-houses, to spoile you by water, but of necessity they must be taken in first; and although the place should be never so commodious to transport (either by water or land) necessaries to the Campe, yet if the place you intend to encampe in be not very fruitfull, to accommodate you with wood, victuals, forrage for the present necessity both of man and beast, or if the ayre be not healthfull, or if the situation of your Campe be so low that it be subject to drowning (if the enemy should cut out any waters) you would find your selfe but in an ill taking; for you shall bee sure to suffer before you can redresse these things.

Further, a speciall care is to be had how to preserve the Souldiers in health, which we may learn from that famous souldier *Monsieur Bellay*, who saith that sicknesse may be avoyded by taking good heed unto the excesse the Souldiers use; and for their better healths, there must be provision made that they may have warme and dry Hutes, well thatched with straw, reed, or sedge; shady trees to defend the heate of Summer,

The Christians being encamped about the River Nile, Anno 1221, were drowned out of their Trenches.

mer, or stormes in Winter, their victuals sweet and good, well boyled and salted.

Further, if in the heat of Summer any of the Troops belonging to the Army should bee forc'd to travell, they must take the early and cool morne, so as they may bee returned to their Quarters by the chiefe heat of the day.

Likewise in Winter the Souldiers ought not to march through waters, or over yce and snow, unlesse the place they goe unto will afford store of firing to relieve and dry them. Neither must they bee suffered to drink ill waters, or to bee ill clad, for these are the originals of great sicknesses; this care being had, ties and unites the hearts of poor Souldiers to their superiour Officers more than any other way: for should not this care be had, a double losse of men would ensue; as namely, to be vanquished by sickness, and slaine by the enemy: now since exercise is a principall thing to keep the Army in health, therefore duly thrice a week they ought to be exercised in their compleat Arms; this will be a means to keep them from vicious courses, as gaming, drinking, and the like, which of it selfe is able to surfet and destroy an Army.

The Generall is alwaies to have one moneths provision in his Camp, especially of Bread, Cheefe, Bacon, Fish, &c. with all kind of Provender for the Horse. Also there must be good and wholesome Laws established and proclaimed, and seen to bee put in execution; for if Justice do not govern in an Army, all things goe to ruine in the Camp.

A Generall may tax the Towns about his Camp to bring in a certain quantity of corn & victuals, and he is to set the rates according to his pleasure.

For in the first place, the unrulinesse of the Souldiers will cause Victuallers, and the countrey people to refrain the Camp, whereby a famine will soon ensue. Secondly, if the Souldiers bee suffered to pilfer and pillage the people abroad in the Countrey neer adjoyning, those people will plot a revenge with the enemy, and seek to betray you: besides the quarrels that will arise amongst themselves, whereby a confusion amongst themselves will be wrought, if Justice should not prevent.

But now I shall come to that which all this while you have expected, and that is to shew the best manner of incamping, the which I shall endeavour to doe by two severall demonstrations: The first shall be (as before is spoken of) when the Rear of the Camp is secured by some great River or Arme of the Sea. The second a square incampment upon the Champion, where no naturall strength can afford us help.

For the first of these two; when the place affords such naturall strength, that the Rear of the Army may be secured by some River or Arme of the Sea, (provided alwayes that the enemy cannot come with shipping to annoy you) the Front of this Camp must be towards the enemy, where a certain Brest-work must bee raised four or five foot high, upon the most eminent ground, and about the same breadth; the ditch about six foot broad, and four foot deep; this must run, if the ground will give leave, with some nooks and angles, the better to flanker some part of this Intrenchment, as by the following figure you may perceive, marked A.

From this Brest-work inwards into the Camp must bee a space left sixty or eighty Paces broad, if the conveniency of the ground will give way, for the Souldiers to draw into Battalia, or to Parado in, marked O.

In the next place, marked B. every Captain and Colonell are to have their Hutes, or Tents stand in an even Line; viz. every Colonell before the head of his own Company being quartered upon the right hand of his Regiment, and each Captain successively, according to their antiquities.

In the next place there is a space eight paces broad, marked with the letter C. this is for the chief street, and runs in an even line, from one side of the Quarter to the other.

From this chief street downwards towards the Rear of the Quarters, are the inferiour Officers and Souldiers to be quartered, as at the letter D. and in this are divers things to bee considered; as first, the street which goes down between the Hutes, ought to bee ten foot broad, and four hundred foot deep, in regard each Hute is to bee eight foot square, and in every Hute two Souldiers are to bee lodged: so that upon each side of the way there is to bee fiftie Hutes built, which are to hold an hundred Souldiers upon a side. At the top of the street upon the right hand, is the Lieutenants Cabbin, who is to bee allowed twelve foot; and upon the left hand is the Ensignes Cabbin, of the same bignesse, the Serjeants are to have upon each side their Cabbins in the Rear of the Quarters: thus a Company of two hundred are conveniently quartered.

The Lieutenants Cabin is to bee 12. foot long, and 8. foot broad. The Serjeants are there plac'd to keep the Company in good order.

In the

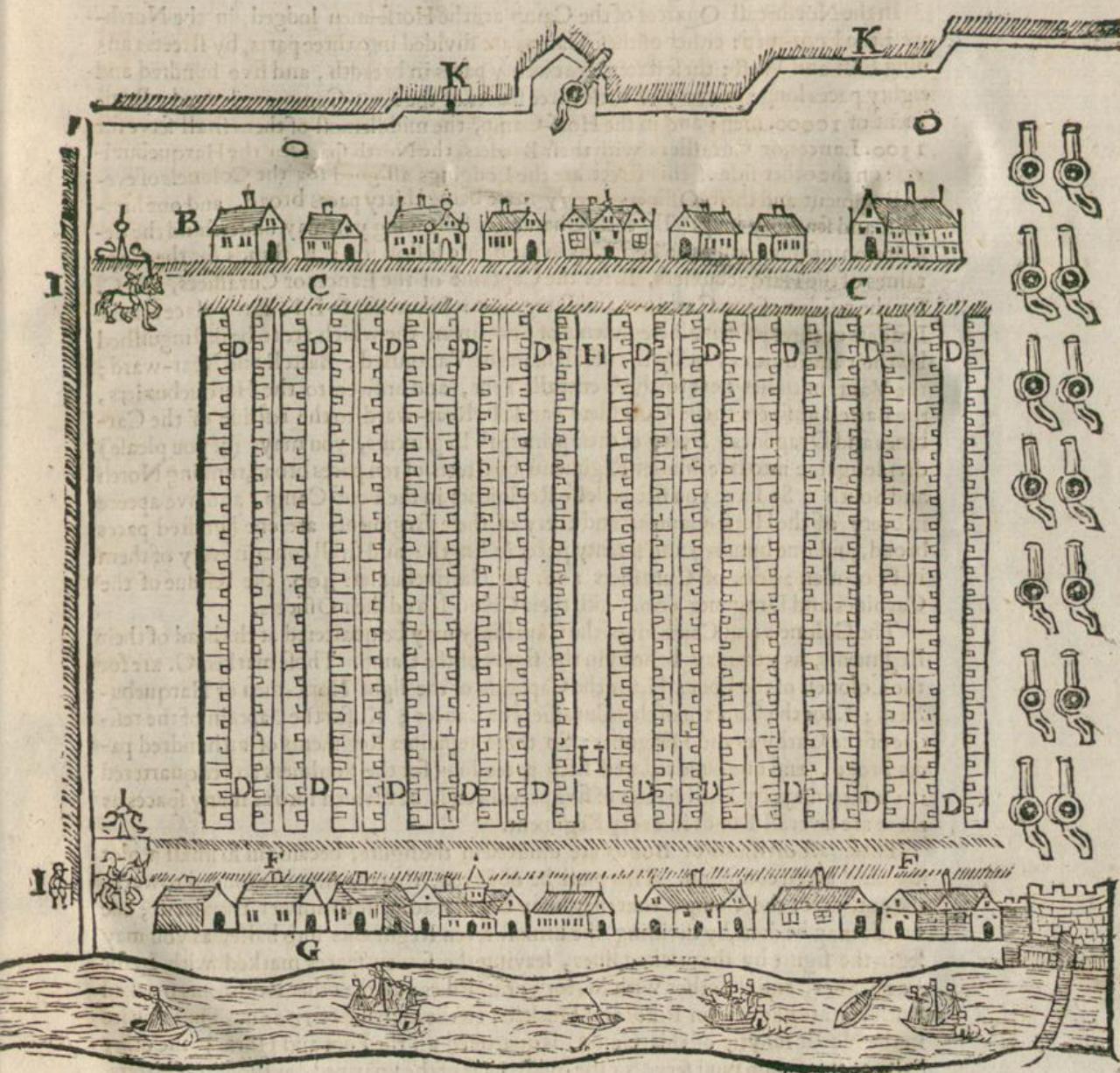
In the Reare of these Huts is another street or space of ground, which runneth from one side of the Quarters to the other, marked E. being six paces wide, upon the foremost side of which are the Sutlers, Butchers and Shop-keepers; behind these is a wast place next the water, for the offall, filth and draffe to be conveyed away, as you may perceive at G.

The space or distance of ground which is betwixt Regiment and Regiment, ought to be twenty or thirty foot broad, as you may see at H.

The Generall ought to have his Tents in the midst of all the Quarters, and the Colonells, according to their dignity, upon each hand of his Pavilions.

The Passages into the Camp are to bee plac'd in the most convenient places; and strong Ports made to open and shut at pleasure, as you may perceive at I. Also if need requires, there may bee posterne passages made in divers places of the Breſt-work, for single persons to goe in and out, with a turne-pike to secure it as at K.

The Ordnance is to bee plac'd in a halfe Moon made next the water-side, in the most convenient place of the Camp; the residue may bee plac'd either upon the Breſt-work, or else before the halfe-Moon, as at L. View the figure following: and at M. is the Bridge for the Army to passe over the River.



A second way of fortifying a Camp described.

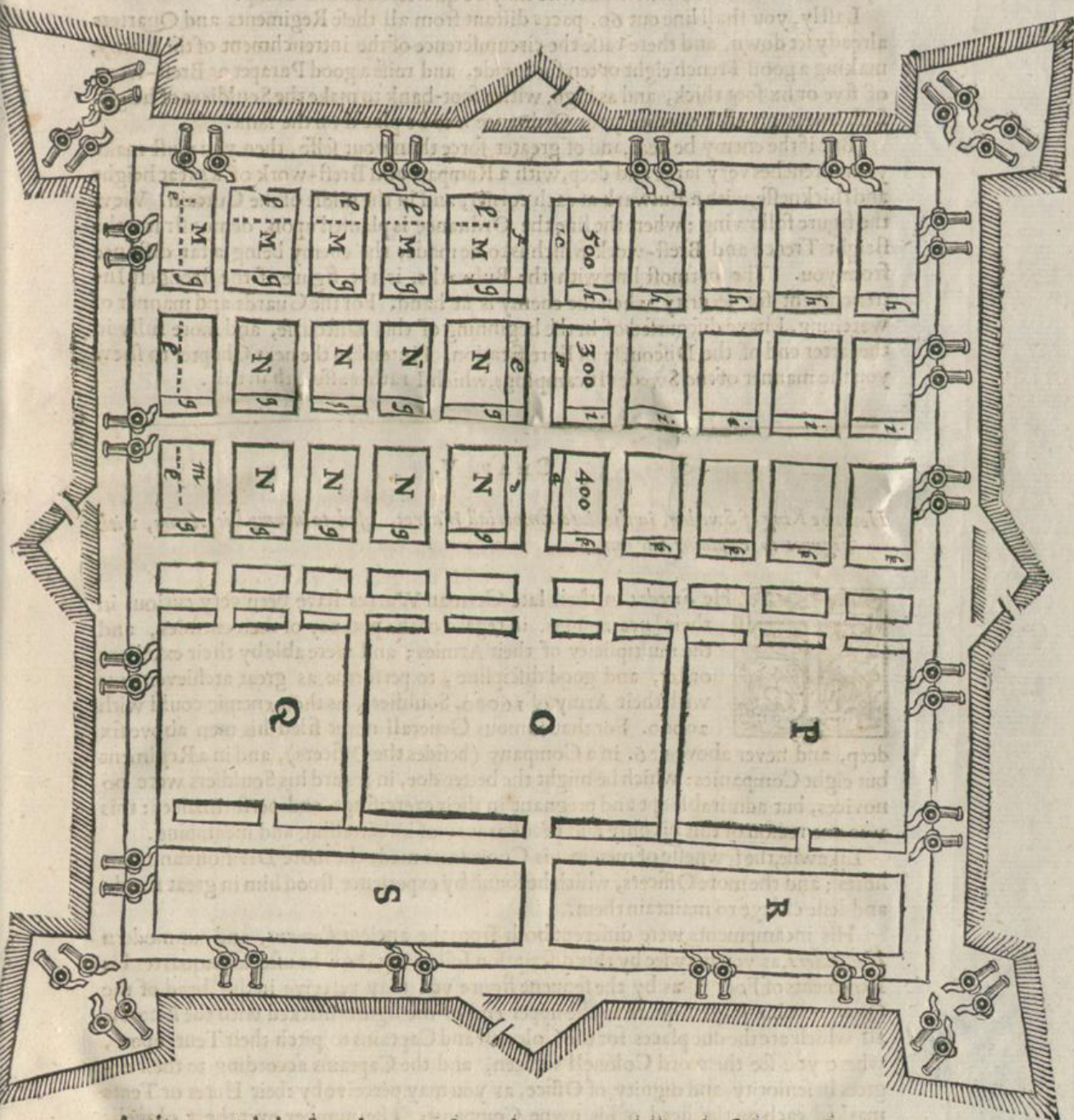
The other manner of fortifying a Camp is now to be discours'd of. The Lord high Marshall having made choice of a place convenient, being attended by the Quarter-Master Generall, and the inferiour Quarter-Masters: about the midst of the ground where you intend to incamp, set up the Generalls Standard, and about the same stake out a square place of ground for the Generalls Pavilion, forty paces square: directly from this towards the North, runneth one main street forty paces broad, which divides the Horse-Camp from the Foot-Camp; and on either side of the Generalls Tents, runneth two other crosse wayes, thirty paces in breadth, which divide the armed Souldiers from the Pioners and Waggon: these two wayes embrace two long squares of ground forty paces broad, and five hundred and fifty paces long apeece; these may either of them bee divided into five Lodgings, of an hundred paces in length, and forty in breadth, leaving between them certain passages of ten paces in breadth, so that the Souldiers upon every sudden alarme, may the more readily repair to the place of Assembly. One of the Lodgings next the Generalls Tent, is appointed for the high Marshall and his retinue, and the other on the other side, for the Treasurer; the rest may be assigned at the Marshalls discretion, to the other Officers of the field, and for such Noblemen and Gentlemen Voluntires as follow the Warres at their own charge.

In the North-east Quarter of the Camp are the Horse-men lodged, in the North-west the Foot-men: either of these Camps are divided into three parts, by streets running East and West; these streets are twenty paces in breadth, and five hundred and eighty paces long: in every of these three spaces of the Foot-Camp are lodged a Regiment of 10000. men; and in the Horse-Camp, the middlemost of them shall serve for 1500. Lances, or Curassiers with their Bredets, the North space for the Harquebuziers; on the other side of this street are the Lodgings assigned for the Colonels of every Regiment and their Officers; every space being thirty paces broad, and one hundred and seventy long. By these Characters following you may understand the description of this Camp the better, as in the figure following: A. stands for the Captaines of the Harquebuziers, B. for the Captaine of the Lances or Curassiers, and C. for the residue of the Carbines and Dragones: Likewise, D E F. is the place for the Leaders of three principall Regiments of Foot-men, the which are to be distinguished by their antiquities, or by the usuall name of Vanguard, Battell and Rear-ward; the Vanguard lies next to the Generalls Tent, and answers to the Harquebuziers, the Battell answers to the Curassiers, and the Rear-ward to the residue of the Carbines and Dragones. Every of these principall Regiments, you may (if you please) divide againe into five smaller Regiments, by streets of ten paces broad, running North and South: So have you fifteen lesse Regiments in the Foot-Camp, and five apeece in every of the Horse-Camps, and every of these Regiments are one hundred paces broad, and one hundred and seventy paces in length; and shall contain every of them in Foot-men 2000. of Curassiers 300. of Harquebuziers 400. the residue of the Carbines and Dragones 500. with their Colonels and their Officers.

The Colonels and Captains of the Cavallary may be quartered at the head of their Regiments, as you may behold in the figure of the Camp. Those marked G. are for the Colonels of the Foot; H. for the Captains of the light-Horse-men or Harquebuziers; I. for the Captain of the Curassiers or Lances; K. for the Captain of the residue of the Carbines and Dragones: So there remains Regiments of an hundred paces broad, and one hundred and fifty paces long for the Souldiers to bee quartered in; which may, by small streets of five paces broad, be divided into as many spaces as there are severall Bonds in every Regiment.

These last divisions of Bonds are omitted in the figure, because in so small a plot it would breed confusion. This must be observed, that the shot bee lodged towards the outside of the Camp, that they may bee in readinesse to answer the alarm; the which may be done, by dividing the utmost seven Regiments into halfe, as you may see in the figure by the pricked lines, leaving the seven spaces marked with L. for 7000. Shot, and the other with M. for 7000. Pikes: all the other Regiments marked with N. are likewise for Pikes and Muskets, to the number of 16000. Thus you see in the North moytie of this Camp, is quartered all the Foot and Horse; the other halfe of this Camp must serve for the quartering of the unarmed, as Pioners, Carters, Carpenters,

Carpenters, Smiths, Sutlers, Butchers, and all sorts of Mechanicall Artificers, together with a large place of assembly for the Souldiers to retire unto, to put themselves in order upon any alarm; as also to exercise themselves in sundry sorts of activity. You shall therefore from the South side of the Generalls Pavillion, fix hundred paces Southward, extend out your first main street of forty paces broad, and crosse it againe with another street, running East and West, three hundred and sixty paces distant from the South side of the Generalls Pavillion; this street needs bee but thirty paces in breadth.



Again, extend the second narrow street that runs parallel to the first main street untill you come to this cross street last made; so have you O. your place of Assembly three hundred and thirty paces broad, and five hundred and forty paces long. P. shall be appointed for the Munition and Officers attending upon the Artillery. Q. is

the Market-place, and round about this Market-place may bee lodged the Butchers, Bakers, Cooks and Victuallers of all sorts.

About the place of the Assembly may be the Tents of all such as furnish the Camp with things needfull for the Souldiers, as Armourers, Taylors, Shoo-makers and the like.

There still remains two long squares of earth, either of them 540. paces long, and 190. paces broad: here the Carts and Wagons, with the horse and oxen; for the Carriages themselves must alwaies impale that part of the Camp that is not fortified either by nature or art: the Pioners likewise may be quartered in this Camp.

Lastly, you shall line out 60. paces distant from all these Regiments and Quarters already set down, and there raise the circumference of the intrenchment of the Camp, making a good Trench eight or ten foot wide, and raise a good Parapet or Brest-work of five or six foot thick, and as high, with a foot-bank to make the Souldiers of height sufficient to give fire over it: your Ordnance is to be plac'd on the same.

But if the enemy be near, and of greater force than your selfe, then you must make your Trenches very large and deep, with a Rampart and Brest-work of a great height and thickeesse, with a Bulwark at each corner, and in the midst of the Curtain. View the figure following; where the line the Ordnance is planted upon, demonstrates the sleight Trench and Brest-work which is to be made, the enemy being a far distance from you. The outmost line with the Bulwarks, is the figure of the strongest Intrenchment for security when the enemy is at hand. For the Guards and manner of watching, I have discoursed of in the beginning of this Discourse, and more fully in the latter end of the Discourse of Fortification. I intend in the next Chapter to shew you the manner of the Swedes Incampings, which I rather affect than this.

CHAP. V.

How the King of Sweden, in the late Emperiall Warres, used to incamp his Army, with Figures to explaine the same.



THe Swedes in their late German Warres have been very curious in their Incampings, in regard of the potency of their enemies, and the multiplicity of their Armies; and were able by their excellent order, and good discipline, to performe as great atchievements with their Army of 16000. Souldiers, as their enemy could with 20000. For that famous Generall never filed his men above six deep, and never above 126. in a Company (besides the Officers), and in a Regiment but eight Companies; which he might the better doe, in regard his Souldiers were no novices, but admirable apt and pregnant in their exercisings and performances: this was one reason of this his only and peculiar way of imbattelling and incamping.

Likewise, the fewnesse of men in his Companies made the more Divisions and Cohorts; and the more Officers, which he found by experience, stood him in great stead, and lesse charge to maintain them.

His incampments were different both from the ancient *Romans*, and our modern *Hollanders*, as you may see by this discription following, how he used to enquarter his Regiments of Foot; as by the sequent figure you may perceive in the head of the Quarters nine large Square at the upper end of the figure marked with the letter A. all which are the due places for the Colonell and Captains to pitch their Tents upon, where you see the word Colonell written, and the Captains according to their degrees in seniority and dignity of Office, as you may perceive by their Hutes or Tents marked each on the head of his owne Company. The number over the Colonells Hutes or Tents shew it to be 48. foot broad, viz. twice as broad as any of the Captains Cabbins, which are marked with 24. at each end of these rowes of Squares you see the number 30. marked, which shews how many foot long each of these great Hutes are.

Now, whereas the King of *Swedens* discipline was usually to have but eight Companies

panies to a Regiment, so many Hutes you see on the top of the Quarter, four on each side the Colonels.

And the reason why this famous Warriour had so few in a Regiment as 1008. and consequently so few in a private Company as 126. those 1008. being divided amongst eight Captains, was that he might have the more places of preferment, and the more Officers to command these few men. This is a greater advantage than our Ancestours were aware of: and it were happy if our *English* Companies were reduced into 126. men in a Company, and not to be suffered some to be 200. and some 300. and some 150. which if it must needs bee so, and may not bee altered, then I could wish all Companies to be only of the extent of 200. and 80. of them to bee Pikemen, and 120. Muskietires.

The rowes of lesse squares marked on each side of the figure with the letter B. are the Hutes for the Souldiers to lie in, between the Front of which and the Colonels ground, you see a large void space or distance, which is twenty foot wide marked at each end; the use of it is for the drawing up of the Companies or for the Officers to walk in, and for the Souldiers to speak with them there: this space is marked in the figure with C.

Right under the Colonels Hute, you see another void space as wide as the Colonels Hute is, and as long as all the Quarter of the common Souldiers, marked with D. the use of it is for the Officers of the Regiment, commonly called the Officers of the Staffe, as the Provost-Marshal, the Quarter-Masters of the Regiment, and the like.

Of the Quarters of the common Souldiers on either side of this long void space, these bee the proportions. All the little squares bee Hutes or Cabbins in the longer rowes marked with the letter M. on the first Hutes are the Muskietires lodged; and in the other rowes marked with P. are the Pikemen lodged: one row of Muskietires and one row of Pikes makes up one complete Band or Company of 126. men.

In the Muskietires row are twenty four Hutes, and in the Pikemens but eighteen; the reason is, because the King by his orders commands that every complete Company should have three Corporallships of Muskietires; foure Files or Rots (as the *Swedes* terme them) make a Corporallship of Muskietires; but of Pikemen three Files or Rots make a Corporallship: so that twelve Files of Muskietires, and nine Files of Pikes, viz. twenty one Files, six men in depth in each File, is a complete Band of 126. men, besides the Officers and Serjeants.

When his Companies were weak, then hee would have but two Corporallships of Muskietires, and the remainder to be Pikes.

Each of these Hutes are nine foot square, viz. three yards every way; and whereas one row of Muskietires and one row of Pikes belongs to one Company; these therefore neerer set together than the row of Pikes belonging to severall Companies are for the Pikes and Muskietires of the same Company, are parted with a street but six foot wide, whereas betwixt the Pikes of severall Companies is a street of eighteen foot wide, and betwixt the Muskietires of severall Companies, a street of twelve foot wide, and so you see the severall proportions marked.

The length of the row of Pikes is but 162. foot, as you see it marked betwixt the two first rowes of their Hutes. The length of the Muskietires row is 216. foot, as is marked in the margent: the distances of breadth being observed, they amount to 360. foot, or 72. paces; so broad is the whole Quarter for one intire Regiment.

Below all this, in the Rear or lower end of the Quarter, you have a voyd space, 14. foot of ground running all the breadth of the Quarter, serving for the freedome of Ayr; this is marked with E.

Last of all, you may behold another lowance of ground marked with the letter F. which is for the Sutlers, Chap-men, Butchers, &c. of the Regiment. Add now the distances of length together, and they come to 300. foot, which is the length of the whole Quarter for one intire Regiment.

Now rests the chief point of discipline in the number and order of the placing of the Hutes, and the men in them. Concerning the number, there be three men to be lodged in one Hute, as well Pikes as Muskietires; so that in 24. Hutes of Muskietires of one Company there bee 72. men; and in the 18. Hutes of Pike-men of one Company there be but 54. men, which number added together, amounteth to 126. which is a complete

Band. These 72. Musketeers are again divided into three Corporallships, and the 54. Pike-men also into three Corporallships. Four Files or Rots of Musketeers goe to one Corporallship, and of Pike-men but three Files or Rots to a Corporallship. So that 24. Musketeers goe to one Corporallship, and of Pikes 18. according to the number of either of their Cabbins.

Furthermore, their order being to march six deep in File, therefore in every two Hutes there is one Rot or File lodged, which presently know how to put themselves in order.

Thus hath every Corporall of Musketeers eight Hutes to look unto, and every Corporall of Pikes six Hutes under him. This certainty and disposing of the numbers serveth much for private government: this order of quartering, they are opinionated, is prevalent for the ready resisting of the enemy.

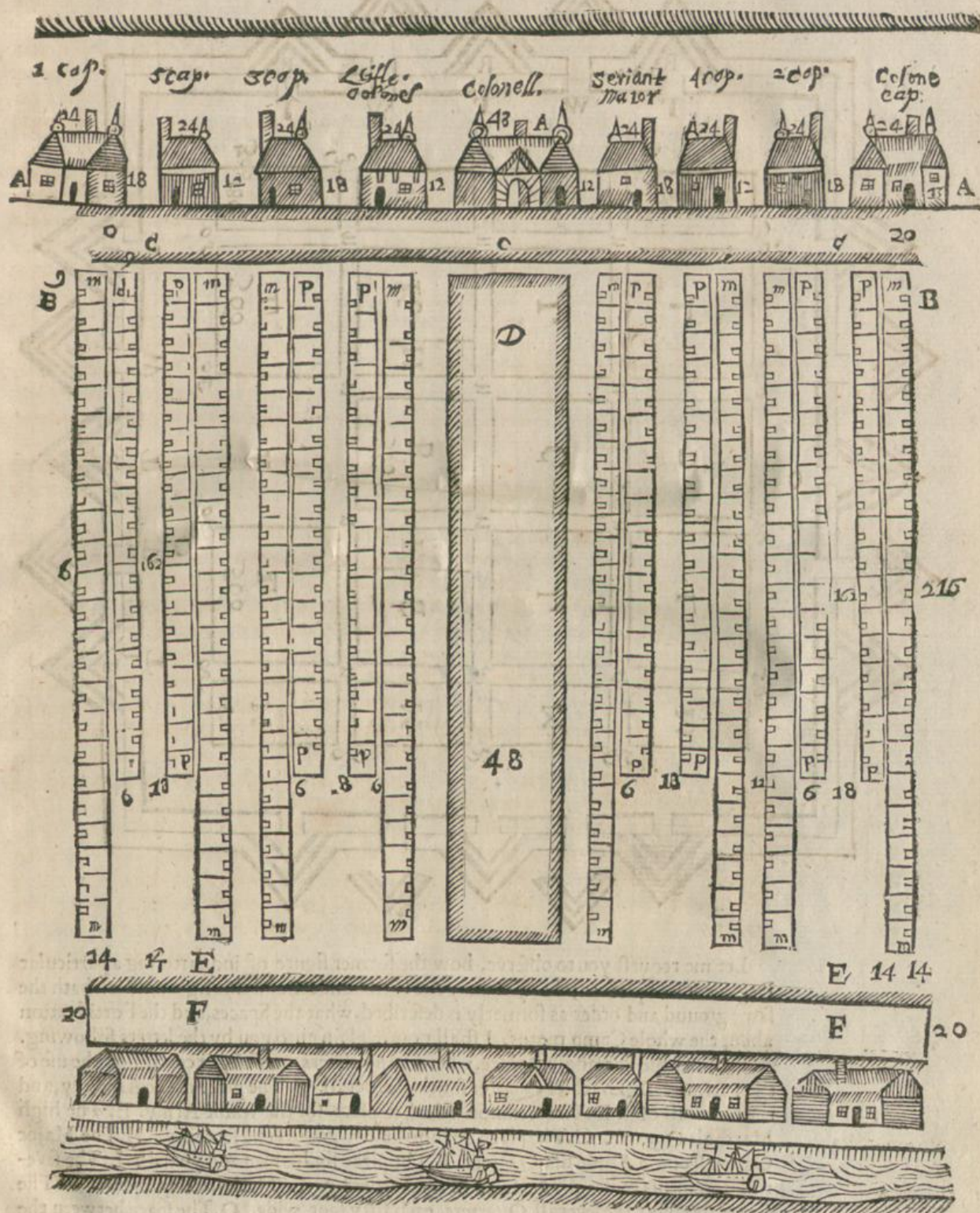
Whereas you see two rows of Pikes, and two rows of Musketeers still together, with their Cabin doors inward one to another; this is the use of it. Suppose the enemy in the night falleth upon the Quarters, the Alarme being taken and given by those of the outmost Guards, out slips the two rows of Pikes into the street or alley betwixt them, and presently marching out betwixt the Captains Hutes, they are instantly in a fair order of Battell.

The Pikes being gone, then the two next rows of Musketeers joyning together, march also out upon both sides of the Pikes, where they are ready instantly to flank them. Thus one Squadron or halfe-Regiment issuing out upon one side of their Colonels Tent, and the other halfe on the other, presently they draw themselves in complete Battalia, and find their Colonels and Captains in the head of the Quarter, ready to conduct them to the Brest-work; thus so soon as the Alarm is given in from the outer Guards, the Souldiers will be ready to entertain their assault: every man before his own Quarter, upon which the enemy fall, before he can possibly (march hee never so fast) come neer to doe any execution.

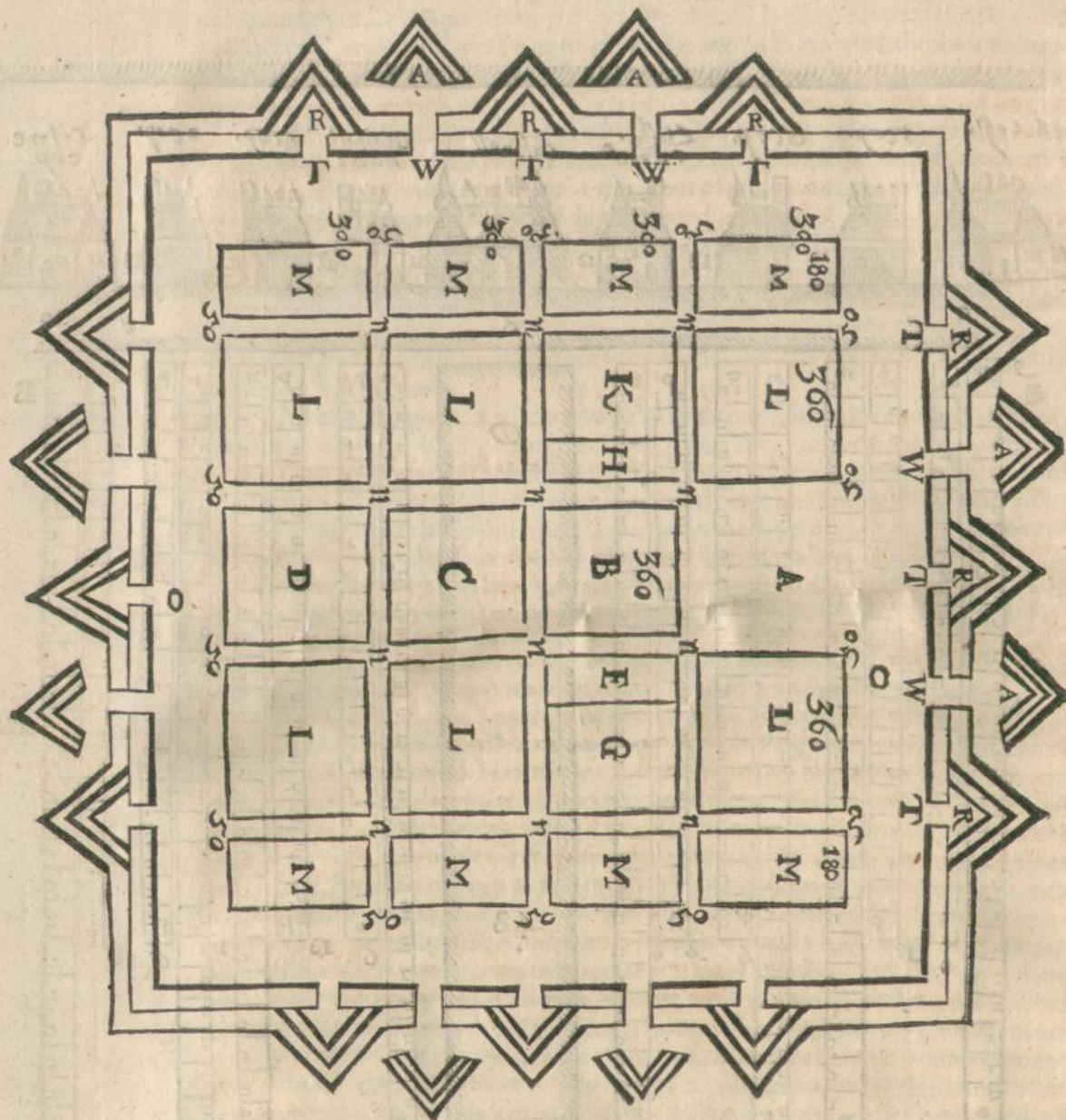
If you desire to heare how in that huddle of darknesse they can possibly find their weapons, know that by the order of their standing, every man can at first comming most readily clap his hands upon his owne. To instance in the Pikes for example; The place where they all stand together is upon a thing made after the fashion of a paire of Gallows at the head of the Quarter; the upper overthwart beam is for the Pikes to stay against; then there is another beam lower, for to hang the Corslets upon, and to lean the Muskets against; this is to have a defence over it to defend the wet. Now when any service or exercise is done abroad, hee that lyeth in the Rear of the Quarter, by comming in first, setteth down his Armes in most, and he that commeth in last leaveth his outmost, which when hee again goeth first out, hee findeth his foremost, and when the last man commeth, he findeth his own left, every man keeping still the same order that was at first appointed; so that the fore-man, the right-hand man, or the bringer up is the same ever, and his weapons ever in the same place. Thus they lye in Battalia being at bed; in Battell array when they rise up, their Arms are as ready as themselves: so that upon all Alarmes, they are ready in a moment to entertain their enemy to their costs. The figure of this discourse you shall find in the next page: then afterwards we shall describe the figure of the whole Camp, with all the Fortifications thereunto belonging.

A figure

A figure shewing how the Swedes inquarter a
Regiment of Foot.



A figure of perfect strong Encampment of a whole Armie, used by the King of Sweden in his late Warres.



Let me request you to observe, how the former figure of inquartering a particular Regiment is explained; that you may the better understand this figure, which hath the same ground and order as formerly is described, what the Spaces, and the Fortification about the whole Camp means, I shall now explain unto you by the letters following. A. Signifies the Parradoing place, where the Souldiers are daily exercised in the use of their Armes. B. The chief Quarter for the Generall. C. The place of the Artillery, and the Generall of it. D. The common Market-place for the whole Army. E. The high Marshals Quarter. F. The place by him for his guards and servants. G. The Major Generall of the Armie his Quarter. H. The place for his men and guards. I. The severall Regiments to bee divided, as in the former figure. J. Halfe Regiments. K. The Streets betwixt the severall Quarters, each fifty foot wide. L. The space between the Front of the Quarters and the Trench of the Camp, being forty paces wide, serving for the drawing up of the Souldiers, and for the Alarme place. M. The space between the two innermost lines of the Fortification, decyphered the Parapet or Breast-work five

five or six foot high, and six paces thick or broad. Q. The wet Mote or Graffe beyond the Parapet, as you may perceive by the pricks. R. The half Moons or half Redouts. S. The curtains. T. The passages into the Redouts or half-Moons. V. The Ravelins, with their Graffes about them: they are plac'd betwixt the half-Moons, somewhat further out: each of these are to be sixty paces one from another, and the extent of the side of these is fifty paces long, and is so situated, that a right line on either side or face, be drawn to fall upon the point where the half Redouts and Curtains meet, as you may perceive by the lines pricked from the extreme of the Curtain to the end of the Ravelin. The use of these is to guard the passages out of the Camp: the passages are marked with W. Also as before is shewed, there are out-guards upon all foords and passages according to the nature of the place, round about this Camp. If there should bee any Convoyes sent out, or any designe to bee performed against the enemy, the passages of the Camp must bee safely guarded, so that no man may passe out to informe the enemy untill such time as the danger be past. And this shall suffice for the describing how an Army should be incamped.

CHAP. VI.

The Oath of all under-Officers both of Horse and Foot, to bee given at the proclaiming of these Articles following.



IR. W. doe here promise and swear, that unto the high and mighty King C. &c. as also to the Crown of England, I will be a true and faithfull servant and Souldier, every manner of way performing my best endeavours for his Majesties service, and the profit of his Kingdome. To my power also shall I hinder all actions prejudiciall unto his Crown: and if I have tidings of any thing likely to bee prejudiciall, I shall give his Majesty or his Generall present notice thereof, or some one or other of his Councell. Moreover, I will doe my best endeavour to observe all these his Majesties Articles of Warre. Also I shall behave my selfe manfully in Battell, Skirmishes, and entries of Breaches, as well by water as by land, in all times and places, when and where I shall be commanded. I shall also keep watch and ward, and doe all other duties willingly, unto the best profit of his Majesty and his Kingdome, wheresoever I shall bee commanded by sea or land. Also I shall bear my selfe obediently towards my superiour Officers in all that they command me for his Majesties Service. In like manner, as I shall answer it before God and every honest man, I shall not fly from my Colours that I am commanded to follow, so long as I am able to go after them: and I shall bee willing to doe this at all times, and by no means absent my selfe from them at any time. I shall lay down my life and goods for the advancing of his Majesties service; and endure all miseries that can possibly fall out in the Warres, fighting manfully to the very last, so farre forth as I am able, or that any valiant true Souldier ought to doe. Furthermore, if hereafter I be put into any place of charge by his Majesty or his Generall, I shall doe my best endeavour fairly to discharge my duty therein, so as I ought to doe according to my place. This Oath shall I well and truly keep as the Lord of Hosts shall help my soule at the last judgement.

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ARTICLES