

# PLATE V.

*The way and manner of reducing a Battalion with a void space in the Center.*

**Y**OU begin with the Musqueteers which you command from the Center through the several fronts M P E Q, which together with those that surrounded the Body, you cause to rank and file themselves as they were.

As for the Pikes that form the Octogonal Body, you give them the following words of Command:

1. *They that stand in the Angles to your Places, O, and R. resume their distances, and make the same front at Q. The files V and T do the same in respect of P, and the files L L observe the same order; in regard of the Pikes M E.*

2. *The twelve files of the right wing, and*  
*the*

the twelve files of the left wing, that doubled Front and Reer, stand fast OQR and VPT.

3. March files of the wings that have received the word of Command; OQR and VPT, move off and march forward.

4. They that double Front and Reer, to your places, O and R, return to the ground which is marked in the first figure, by the letters CD and VT, return to the ground A and B of the first figure.

5. The Files that marched toward the Center, to their places; the four small Squares NNNN, return to the front of M. and E.

6. The middle Files stand upon your Guard E. M.

7. The half File, of the middle Files, half a Turn to the Right, M makes a Front towards the same Center.

8. File Leader of the middle Files, half a Turn to the Right, E makes a Front towards the same Center.

9. March middle Files E and M, move forward till they come upon the Front CDQ, and P A B of the first Figure.

10. File Leader of those that marched, half a Turn to the Right, E returns to its first Front, and the Battalion is reduced.

Directions

*Directions for Firing.*

In keeping of Ground: This way of Firing may be performed either by two Ranks at a time, or three Ranks; The first Kneeling, and the second Stooping, or the two first Stooping; or else thus, *Musqueteers make ready all*, at which time the Musqueteers are to be Cocked and Guarded, and their Arms strait before them, the Pikes Ported, and when the Musqueteers Present, the Pikes are to be charged. Then

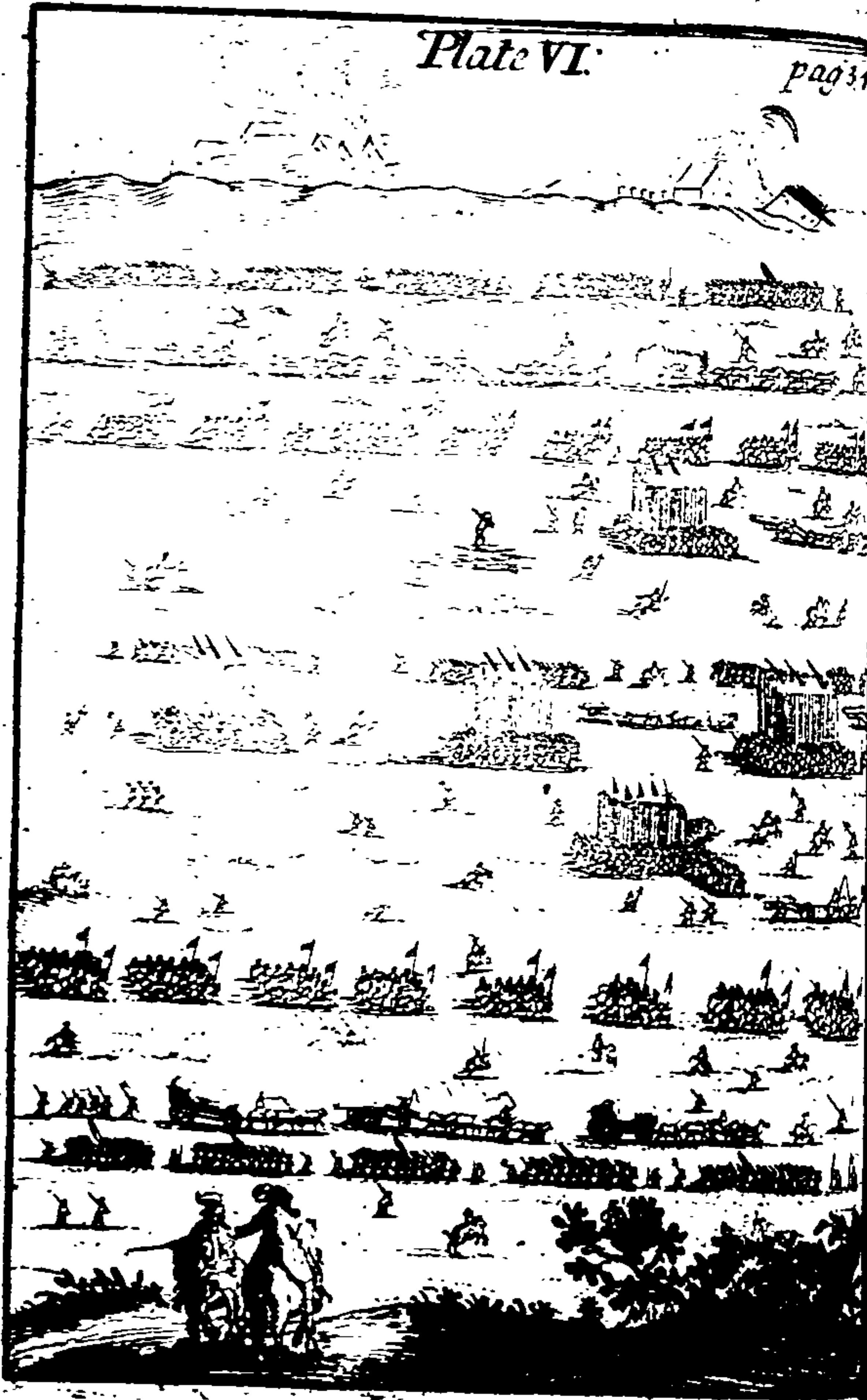
*The five first Ranks Kneel, The Reer Rank Present, Fire; Fifth Rank stand up, Present, Fire; Fifth Rank stand up, Present, Fire; Fourth Rank stand up, Present, Fire. And so of the rest.*

And as they have fired, they are to charge again, and to be in a readiness against the next Word of Command.

2. For Fire gaining Ground, the Command is, *First Rank and Musqueteers make ready, Halt*: Then *Present* and *Fire*. Here they are to recover their Arms without any command, and to file off to the Right and Left into the Reer. When the first Rank Presents, the next Rank is to make ready without any  
Command

Command, and as the first Rank files off, the next make good the Front, and so the Battalion is to March again, and every Rank to fire in this order; And when every Rank presents, the Pikes are to charge without any command.

3. Of Firing to the front retreating. The best way is to fire by single Ranks, in the same method as in gaining Ground, only after every Rank has fired and filed off to the right and Left into the Rear, instead of the next Rank advancing to make good the Front of Pikes, the Pikes are to retreat to the Musqueteers, who stand still, the Pike make an even Front with them.



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# PLATE VI.

*The best Way and method of Marching  
an Army in a Flat and Plain Country.*

**T**H E General having given out Orders the Night before he designs to March the Army, let every one be ready to march the next Morning by break of Day. The Horse and foot shall repair betimes in the Morning, under their severall Colours and Ensigns, to the Place where every Company is to be drawn up.

All the Companies being drawn up, they shall being to March, and must range themselves in Squadrons and Battalions, to be afterwards embattel'd in the Ground marked out by the Marshal of the Camp, or his Assistants.

The

The Marshal of the Camp ought in the first place to be exactly informed of the condition of the Country through which the Army is to march; taking his Instructions from the general and particular Maps of the Country, or from the Information of the Country People.

He shall draw up his Men in Battel Array, according as he thinks most convenient, or as the General has given Orders. If it be through a plain and open Country, which is convenient for the Cavalry, the Artillery and Waggons, then let him extend the Wings of the Army, and observe the following Order.

He shall divide his Army into three Bodies, that in the middle must consist of three Thirds of the whole Infantry, drawn up in great Bodies and Battalions, each consisting of two or three Regiments.

Upon the Wings or Flank of this Infantry, must be placed the great Artillery, guarded by some Battalion of the Infantry.

Upon the Right and Left Wing of this  
middle

Plate VII





middle Line shall the Cavalry march, in little Squadrons, each consisting of two Corners. The rest of the Infantry marching in little Bodies, shall enclose between it and the Cavalry, the Baggage and Ammunition of the Army, with some Field Pieces; as may be observed by the March represented in the figure.

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## PLATE VII.

*Of the March of an Army through an Enemies Country.*

**I**F there be a Necessity to carry the War into the Enemies Country, either to Besiege some place therein; or else for the Relief of some place already besieged, whether the Enemy be beaten in the Field, or whether he still keep the Field to put new Supplies of Men and Provision

Provision into the Garrison, or hinder Provision from being brought to the Enemies Camp.

Upon all these Occasions whether he encamp in the Field, or Quarter in Villages, the General must take care that the Commissary General of the Victuals, and the Treasurers at War be diligent and faithful in their Charge, in providing and furnishing the Army with Victuals.

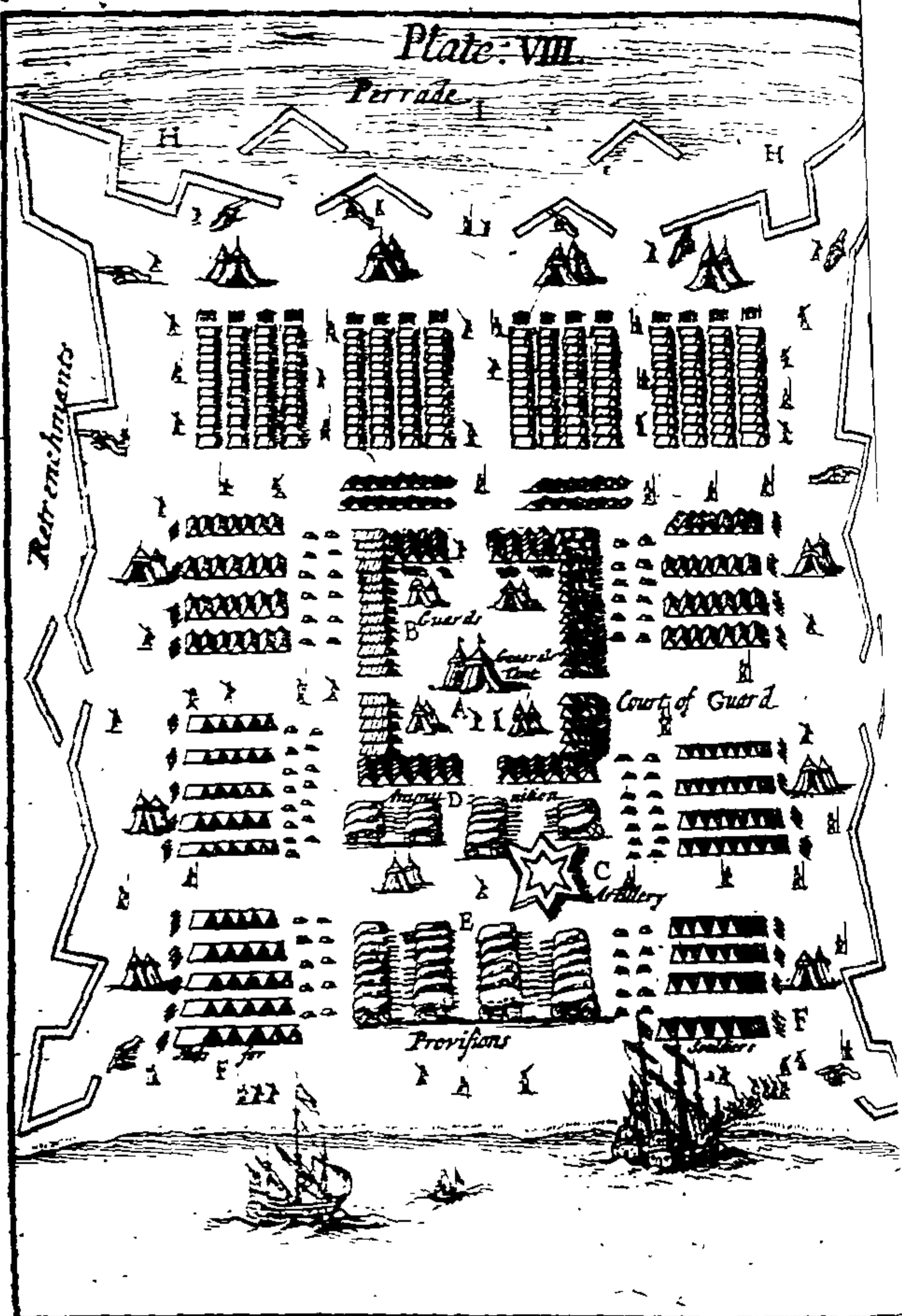
If the Enemy has been routed, and be not in a condition to recruit, then you may march as in the preceeding Pages, whether the Country be open or streighter.

But if after a Rout the Enemy be rallied again, so that they are able to make Head against the Victor, then it behoves the General to march close; and to the end the Army may be in a condition to open their Passages and make their own way, it must be divided into little Bodies. The Cavalry must be placed upon the Wings, in Front and in the Reer of the Bodies. The Infantry must march in the middle, and in a gross Battalion. The  
 Artillery

Plate VIII

Perrade

Retrenchments



Guards

Guard Tent

Court of Guard

Artillery

Artillery

Provisions

Saddles

Artillery upon one side, guarded by some old Regiments, as you see in the Plate.

*Of Camps in General.*

## PLATE VIII.

**T**Hough the manner of Incamping frequently is attended with some Variation ; yet to give the young Soldiers an insight in these Affairs will not be unnecessary as to what has been lately practised.

When an Army, or any great Body is to Encamp, it is usually disposed in Lines with a Reserve, concluding the ground at the same time to be convenient for the so receiving them, and if the Lines are but two, there ought to be 300 paces distance between them at a yard, the Pace and the Squadrons of Horse have for every one five and thirty paces of ground allowed, and the like space between the one and the other, that so without disorder  
H
they

they may march out if there be any occasion to Engage.

As for the Infantry, if they Incamp six deep, they must have 80 paces at three Foot, the pace allowed, or more if the Situation of the ground require it, and between the Squadrons of Horse and Battalions of Foot, the line must be forty or fifty paces distant. The Artillery ought to be placed upon the first Line of Infantry at such Advantage as may best annoy the Enemy if they come to make any Attaque.

The Baggage and Ammunition take their place between the second Line and the Body of the Reserve on the right Hand, and the Provisions on the Left, or near the Tent of the Commissary General of Provisions.

The Quarter Master and Serjeants, as well Horse as Foot, are to pitch their Tents in the Front, or Head of their Squadrons or Battalions, and the other Officers Tents behind: The principal *Corps du Guard*, and the Parading place is at the head of the Camp, where the Arms, Ensigns, and Colours are Lodged.

The

The Posts of the Horse are on the Wings, and the Foot take their Station in the middle, and to every Squadron, consisting of three Troops, and fifty Men in a Troop, fifty paces are allowed, and every Battalion consisting of 16 Companies, and 50 Men in each Company ought to have 100 paces for their Incampment.

As for the Dragoons, they are not Encamped in the Body of the Army, but have their Camp a little separate at the Head or Wings, to which the greatest danger seems to threaten, as being the out-guard for the Army, and each Regiment out to have Guard at the head of their Camp, and the Major General for that day is to take care to place the great Guard in a convenient place, at a distance from off the Army towards any expected Danger, which may discover any approach before it come too near, and thereby prevent any Surprize, for Caution is to be used where Danger is not, as well as where it is.

*Of Incamping of Horse.*

**I**N Encamping a Troop, if it consist of 100 Men, they ought to have 70 Foot in Front allowed them, and 200 in depth, eight Foot in breadth, and 12 in depth must be accounted to two Horsemen to make their Hutts or Tents, and the Men and Horses are to be Lodged in two Ranks, the Horses heads standing towards the Hutts of their Owners, yet between the Hutts and Stables there ought to be an Interval of eight Foot: The Captains Tent to be at the head of the Tents of his Troop, possessing the whole Front, and between the Lodging of the Captain and the Troop, there must be the space of 20 Foot, a Lane of 10 Foot must be likewise between the Stables, that the Horses may be brought out without incumbering each other, and behind the Troop, the Sutlers ought to place themselves at about 20 Foot distance, and if any considerable number of Troops Encamp together, then 20 Foot distance is allowed between Troop and

and

and Troop, or more, as the commodiousness of the ground will allow.

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### *Of Incamping of Foot.*

**A** Hundred paces is commonly allowed for the Incampment of a Battalion of Foot, divided by the Quarter Master into several Stations, he allowing for each Hutt, or Lodging, a Square of 7 Foot, 12 Foot to the By-street, and 15 Foot to the great Street, and two Foot distance between Hutt and Hutt, every Company composed of fifty Men, ought to have ten Hutts; and the Kitchen for dressing Provision, ought to be just over against the Hutts at 12 Foot distance, the length of the Kitchen 12 Foot, and the breadth 8, standing about 30 paces from the Captains Tents, and 40 paces between the Tents of the Subalternate Officers and the Captains, the remaining ground being for the Encamping of the Field-Officers, and the Captains Equipage, the Hutts of the Serjeants are to be at the head of the Souldiers, ope-



ning to the Front, the Suttlers to In-camp behind the Tents of the Officers at a convenient distance, and about 30 paces are allowed between one Battalion and another; the Colonels, Field-Officers, and Staff-Officers Tents, ought to be in the Center of the Battalion behind the Captains Tents, and the Pikes to be at 18 Foot distance from the Hutts, the Musquets to stand at the like distance, and the Drums and Colours to be placed within the hollow of the Pikes.

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*Observations on Garrisons according to the French Discipline.*

**T**Hose Officers that take place in a Garrison are usually a Governour, a Lieutenant Governour, a Major, Aid-Major, and Port Major.

The Governour above others is obliged in this case to have a care of the Place, and see that there be no wrong done to the Inhabitants, and furthermore he is to appoint the Guard Rounds  
and

and Patrolls, to give the Word each Evening, visit the Posts, keep the Officers and Soldiers in such Order that their Duty be performed, observing that frequent Parties go abroad to get Intelligence, and thereby prevent surprize; and in the Governour's Absence the Lieutenant Governour has the same Charge upon him, and commands with the like Authority.

The Major's Care is to see the Guards mounted, the Posts and Rounds assigned, he Orders the Sentinels, and goes every Evening to receive the Word from the Governour, given it about to the Quarter-Master and Serjeants upon the Place of Arms, and likewise goes his Rounds; the Major also visits the Corps of Guards, and observes that the Soldier's Arms are well placed, and in good Order, ordering the necessary Ammunition to be distributed amongst them, he takes care of the Gates being shut and opened, and is accountable to the Governour of what passes, and gives him a Relation thereof, and indeed the Officers that are in Garrison are to be obedient to the Governour

or Commander in chief, and not to stir from thence, without leave in Writing.

The Port Major is to go morning and evening to the Governour's Houle to receive the Keys, that they may open and shut them, and frequently there is in the Garison, if it be in a Frontire-Town more especially, a Commissary of the Artillery or Store-keeper, whose care is to keep a Reckoning of the Ammunition, and to distribute it according to the Governour's Order, and always one Gunner is to be upon the Guard at the Batteries. There ought to be likewise a Commissary of the Provisions, and if there be any suspicion of an Enemy, some of the Garrison ought always to be at the Gate, to observe Strangers that go in and out, and the Centinels are to suffer no Carts or Waggons to stand or stop upon the Bridge, or under the Gate, and the Inn-keepers, and others, must give an Account to the Major every night what Strangers they Lodge.

As for the exact time of Mounting the Guards it cannot be set down by reason many vary, being set sooner, and others later,

later, as pleases the Governour, but the frequentest time is about Two in the afternoon ; and whilst the Drums give them that notice, the Serjeants and Corporals cast Lots at the Major's House for the Posts and Rounds, which are writ down in a Register to that intent ; then they return to their companions, who assemble before the Captain's Quarters, and if only detached Men mount, and not whole Companies, they are Lead by the Serjeants, the Drums beating the while, as far as the place of Arms, and when the Detachments are drawn thither, and formed in a Readiness to Mount the Guards, the Major or Aid-Major, makes the Captains, even to the Serjeants, draw Lots for their Posts and Rounds, always observing in the weakest Places to post the strongest Guard with skilful Officers, and not till the Officers have taken their Posts do's the Major order the Main Guard, or Guard of Arms to March off ; then he causes those of the Gate and Bastions to do the like, and after them, those that were without, and during the time the Guard

is

is mounting those Officers who are to be Relieved put their Men in a posture of Arms, and Draw off from the Guard, posting themselves at the Head of their Soldiers over against those that are to take their Places, and deliver to them whatever Orders they are, whilst the other Corporals do the like to the Corporals that are come on, and those that are Relieved being Drawn up at the Place of Arms, they are there dismissed, in order to refresh themselves.

Those Officers that have Mounted the Guard proceed thereupon to Command the Souldiers to set down their Arms, the Pikes at that time being advanced, and the Musqueteers shouldered, which is done upon these Words of Command, viz,

*Recover your Arms.*

*Ranks file off by Division to the Right and Left. March.*

*Set down your Arms in good Order.*

This done, the Corporals upon the Souldiers setting down their Arms, receive Orders to be careful in all things that they may be in a Readiness to prevent Danger,

ger,

ger or Surprise; and here the out-Sentinels upon the approach of any stranger, whether Horse or Foot, are to make him stand, and call their Corporal, who is to give notice of it to the Officer, and he to send him to the Governour's House with a Guard, to know his Business, and, if the Centinels discover any Troops, though at a great distance, they are to give notice to the Main-Guard, and the Officers are to make the Barriers fast, and draw up the Bridges, suffering none to pass unless an Order be brought from the Governour, by the Major or Aid-Major.

There is in all, or most Garrisons, a Bell to give notice to those that are abroad to repair home a little before the time of the Gates being shut, and then the Keys are fetched from the Governour, and returned again, so that none can pass after the Gates are shut; and then one half of the Guards Draw off upon the Rampart to pass that night in the Corps of Guard in the Bastions or Curtains, and whilst some Soldiers are ordered by the Corporal to fetch Fire and Candle, the Words are received by the Serjeants at the

the

the Place of Arms, and then it is carried to the Officers, and dispersed about amongst the Corporals, and after that, none, whether Towns-Men or Strangers are to be upon the Ramparts, without giving an Account of themselves, especially when the Tuptoe is beat ; and the Major himself, when he goes the Rounds is received by the Officers of the Guards by their Corporal, attended by two Musqueteers giving the Word but once, *viz.* at his Round-Major, but when the Governour or Commander in chief is received upon the Rounds, he may require the Word as many times as he thinks fit ; all other Rounds are obliged to give the Word, and the Corporal receives it with his drawn Sword at the Breast of the Party, and where there is the least thing suspected in a Garrison, the Rounds go frequently at every quarter of an hour, that the Ramparts may not be unprovided, and care is taken to know who neglects ; and thus Rounds are made with Light ; wherefore at the Approach of it, the Centinel must demand who comes there ? with such an

audible

audible Voice that it may be heard by the next Guard, and he that approaches must reply, or may be in peril; for the Centinél is not to let him come within his Arms, and the Answer is generally the Round, the Round Major, or the Governour's Round being to be received not by the Centinel but the Corporal, who is called forth for that purpose, and he is to bid him that has the Word Advance, which upon coming forth he gives him the word in his Ear so softly that it cannot be over-heard; but if the Word be wrong, the Officer of the Guard is to have notice, and the Party to be secured, if he sees occasion; and although in the night-time it is observed that the Centinels stand with their Pikes charged, and rest their Musquets upon the passing by of the Rounds, yet in the day-time it is the contrary; for then the Pikes are ordered, and the Musquets shouldered. As for the out Corps of Guard they pass the Rounds about the covered Ways; but there is no Word required of them, they being only to listen, and give notice if any thing happens.

As



As for the Patrolls they are made in the Street by a Serjeant, commanding about six Soldiers of the Main-guard, and then the Soldiers are to be in their Quarters, and all publick Houses within the Garrison to shut up their Doors; and at any time when the Alarm is rung, all the Soldiers are to hasten and present themselves before their Capain's Quarters, in order to his Leading them to the Posts assigned by the Major; and when day appears the Reveille is beat, and the Keys are fetched again from the Governour, and the Soldiers are commanded off the Ramparts, and drawn in two Ranks with their Musquets presented, till the Gates are opened, and a detached Party must be sent out into the Suburbs, adjacent Villages, and narrow ways, the Bridge being drawn up after their going out till they return and bring News the Coast is clear, thereupon the Bridges are let down; then the out Centries being placed, the Keys are carried back to the Governour, and the Soldiers are commanded to set down their Arms, though where there are any considerable  
number

number of Horse in Garrison, it is their Business to go out upon Parties, and see that the Roads are clear, and every Officer is accountable for his Post, &c. All Governours, or Commanders in chief should have their Doors guarded by a Centinel, or a great number according to their Quality in Command. These are the chief things, and indeed the most material, and ought to be carefully observed; for it has sometimes appeared that the safety of a Kingdom has depended upon a strong Fortrefs.

*The manner of drawing up a Battalion,  
and the Officers taking their Sta-  
tions for Parade, when they are to  
receive the King, or General, &c.*

**H**ERE the Battalion, or Regiment being drawn up in Exercise, the Ranks at twelve Feet distance, and the Files are three, the Musqueteers sloping, and carrying their Arms well, the Pikes must order their Pikes in close posture to their Bodies, holding them near to their Heads, the butt ends to the Latchets of their Shoes: The Serjeants taking two, or one, on the right and left of every Rank at an equal distance, as the Souldiers are at in the File, but those in the Rear must place themselves at three paces from the Last Rank of Soldiers, well ordering their Halberts, and having their Hats off, the Drums are to stand on the right, and the left even with the Front Rank of the Souldiers, and at the same distance one from the other. The

*Hoitboys*

*Plate IX.*



*Hoitboys* are to be on the right of the Drums on the one side, and the Drums on the right on the other.

*The Officers Posts or Places.*

Lieutenants to be divided equally at the head of the right and left Wings of Shot, the Ensigns to be at the head of the Pikes in an equal Line, each two paces distant from the Body ; the Captains to be divided on each Wing, advanced two paces before the Lieutenants, the Commander in Chief excepted, none are to be before the Ensigns, and he to be two paces advanced beyond the Captains, unless it be when a Regiment makes but one Battalion , and the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel be present, then the latter is to take his Post on the left hand of the former. The Major who must be on Horse-back, is to place himself in a direct Line before the Serjeants on the right Angle. somewhat more advanced before the Line of the Captains,

and the Aid Major being likewise mounted in the left Angle after the same manner.

If the King be to be received, then Pikes must be Advanced, and Musquets Shouldered, the same likewise to the Queen; but to all others the Pikes are Ordered.

If a Company of Granadiers belong to the Regiment, it must be drawn up on the right of the Battalion at three deep, about three paces being left between their Drums and those of the Battalion.

### *The Order and Manner of Salute.*

As soon as it is observed the King approaches, the Drums must beat a March, and the Officers are to Salute in their Order as he passes by, keeping the Spear of their Pikes exactly with the proper Front, and not by any means turning them cross ways.

The Salute being made, they without making a Leg, or Bowing are immediately

diately to pull off their Hats, keeping them off with their bodies upright, till the persons to be saluted pass.

The manner of the Ensign's Saluting is with their Colours at one Motion, bringing them near the ground directly before them, raising them altogether at one Motion, upon which they pull off their Hats as the former. The Serjeants are to stand with their Hats off, and their Halberts Ordered, facing the same way with the Battalion; and here it is to be noted, That if the Person to be Saluted goes round the Battalion, it must face as he moves without altering their Posts.

This must be observed upon the private review of a Battalion, but if it so happen, that it be to be done in the Field, and the Army drawn up, each Battalion must salute with Pikes and Musquets *Charged*. The Musqueteers upon the approach to be Shouldered, and the Pikes advanced, when the Major proceeds to give the Word, &c.

*Recover your Arms.*

Upon this bring your Pikes and Musquets

quets directly before you, the butt ends of your Pikes in the Palms of your Hands, and the right Heel brought to the left Instep, and when the Drum first strikes the March, you must Charge with Pikes and Musquets at one Motion, and keep your Arms in that posture, until the person to be Saluted pass them; these words of Command ensue.

*Recover your Arms.*

*Poise your Musquets.*

*Shoulder your Musquets.*

At which time the Pikes are to be brought to the Advance, but in case of Marching the Salute is somewhat different.

*Of Marching, and the Salute, &c.*

In marching a Battalion, be sure in the first place, to see the Files close to the right or left in their marching Order, which is so much distant, as they can conveniently have the use of their Arms, without incumbering each other, and greater Bodies in this case require more distance than the lesser, as half a Foot  
and



and more from the right hand Man, and so in Order to the rest, when the Pikes being advanced, and Musquets Shoulder'd. The words of Command are,

*Files close to the Right, (or the Left.)*

*To your close Order.*

*March.*

Then each man is to turn to the hand named, and consequently closes to the distances and hand mentioned; and when this is performed, the next word of Command is,

*To your Leader.*

Hereupon the Serjeants are to see the Ranks kept at their twelve large Feet distance, and being thus disposed, if it march in a Body, the Lieutenants must be in the Rear, at the same distance they were in the Front from the Soldiers; the Serjeants that were in the Rear, taking care of the Flanks, that they keep even and well in Order, and upon the the word *March*, they are in Front and Rear, to step with their left Feet forward all at a time, setting them down together, marching very slowly, the Pikes marching equal with the

Wings of Shot, not in the least pressing upon each other.

When the Body is marched as far as is intended, then the Command to them must be,

*Halt.*

*To the Right-about.*

The Drums beating a Retreat, the Lieutenants in the same Order and Method, lead them back to their Ground, as was before observed; and then again the word of Command is *Halt.*

*To the Right-about.* } *viz.* To the Left-a-  
*As you were.* } *bout.*

At this word, the Lieutenants must quit the Rear, and come to their Stations in the Front, whilst the Serjeants in the Flank who were removed from the Rear, take their places again.

### *Of Guards in Garrison.*

**I**T is impossible to fix any particular number of Guards in Garrisons. Towns being  
being

being differently situate and the advantages and disadvantages of the Circumjacent grounds being unequal. But the Guards commonly used in Garrisons, or

1. The main Guard kept generally at the Town-house, *ou Maison de la Ville*, from which Centries go to the Governours house, to the Lievtennat de Roys, to the Treasury, to the Person and to some other particular Posts as Conveni-ences requires,
2. There are Guards kept on every Bastion affording Centries to the Courtines and Ordinance on the Ramper.
- 3 Every Port has a Guard sending Centries to the barriers, and other convenient Places within the Town,
4. The Magazines of Ammunition, Corn and Hay has their particular Guards with their subparticular Posts allotted them.

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### *Of Guards in Camp.*

**T**HE first Guard in Camp, is that on the Kings Quarters that is, the Generals Lodgings, which belongs particularly to the Kings Guards of Horse and Foot

to mount, 2. The Lieutenant Generals, and Major Generals have their particular Guards mounted with Commissionate Officers. 3. The Briggadeers have a Serjeant, and 8 or 10 Musqueteers mounted on their Tents and Baggage. 4. The Picquet Guard, which has its name from a round Pole, through the top of which passes two sticks cross ways for the Arms to rest upon, and it is stuck in the Ground 18 Foots from the head of the Battalion. This Guard is the most necessary Guard in the Army, and are supposed always to be in Arms ready to march in case of any surprize, to entertain the Enemy until the Army be in order to give battel. 4. The quarter Guard which is advanced 150 Paces on the Front of the Army, its design being to inform the picquet of all accidents and occurrences that happen other exterior Guards belonging to the Army on Rivers, Passes, Villages, &c. 4. The Provoes Guard where all the Malefactors are kept.

When a Regiment or Battalion Marches, they have two Guards, 1. The Van Guard  
which

which is a small detachment commanded by a Comissionate Officer, marching about two or three Miles before the Battalion, to clear the way of all Inconveniences, 2. The Rear Guard, consisting of about the number of the former, they are commonly two or three Miles behind the Battalion, their business is to bring up all malingers, and take care that none of the Baggage be left behind.

*Of Partisan Parties.*

A Partisan is supposed to be well acquainted with the Countries the Armies incamps in, and has his Commission from the General, chusing what Soldiers he pleases to go along with him, his Duty is to survey the Enemies Camp, and to give an account of it to the General, to take what Prisoners he can of the Enemy, to intercept their Provisions and Ammunition, and to take the out Centry of your Enemy from their Posts to the General, that he may thereby the better understand the Enemies force.

*A Parte Blew.*

1st. A Parte Blew is a select Company of Contrades and Acquaintances, belonging to Different Regiments that privately carry their Arms from the Picket, and meet at the Rear of some particular Battalion, and having thier Complement march confusedly, until they be without all the Guard of their own Camp, then they Chuse an Officer amongst themselves, who they as much obey as if he had the Kings Commission of all Parties; this is the True and most honourable; they fight all other Parties whatsoever they meet with, Robbing Officers, Soldiers, Countrymen, Plundering Villages, and tying or killing their Safe guards.

*Malroders.*

Malroders, or a small party of Soldiers, that go from the Camp without Arms, to rob Orchards and Villages, but the Safeguards and Provoes oftentimes prevents their designs.

*Of the Drum.*

**T**HE Drum has been very anciently used in War, and always approved by the greatest Captains; the Soldiers understanding thereby, what they are to do in many points, as well as by the voice of their Commander, and therefore it is called *semè-vocal*, and gives directions of sundry kinds in these six points of War more peculiarly distinguished, *viz.*

1. *The Call.* 2. *The Troop.* 3. *The March.* 4. *The Preparative.* 5. *The Battaille.* 6. *The Retreat.* *Bank Ruffle.* And of these in their order.

2. *The Call* or *Assembly* is to bring the Soldiers together to their Arms upon deliberate or urgent occasions, or to hear any Proclamation or Orders that are to be given by the Officers; so the Soldiers ought not, especially in time of War, on great Penalties, to ramble beyond the hearing of it, unless they be sent upon Parties,  
or

or by some Express, with the Knowledge and Approbation of the General or Officer in Chief.

2. The *Troop* or *Fricassee* being beat, the Souldiers must incontinently shoulder their Musquets, and Advance their Pikes, closing their Ranks and Files to Order, following their Officers to the Place of Randesvouz, or elsewhere.

3. The *March* beaten, you must observe to take your open Order in Rank, shoulder both Musquet and Pike, and march quicker, or slower, as the Drum beats.

4. The *Preparative* is to warn you, that you close your due distance in preparing for Battel, or Skirmish, and see that nothing be out of Order that may turn to your Advantages or Hinderance, for a Battle seldom succeeds well where the Order is not observed with the greatest exactness.

5. The *Battel* is that which is usually called the Charge or Signal, to Charge the Enemy ; so that upon this the Souldier must raise his Spirit to the highest pitch of Fury, though with caution, for  
 Valour



Valour and Prudence ought to go hand in hand, if you would attain to things noble and great.

6. *The Retreat.* This is best when at any time the Enemy is too strong, or by drawing off to better your ground, you may gain a better advantage, or expect greater Succour, as when on a sudden, and advanced Party espies an Ambushment.

Besides these, there are two others used, but they are not properly called Points of War, *viz.*

*The Tatto, or Tapto, and the Revalley.*

The first of these is used in a Garrison, or upon the Rounds, both to warn the Souldiers and Inhabitants, when they ought to repair to their Quarters, or Guard; and when to shut the Doors, that so if any Spies be abroad, they may be the better distinguished; for when the Tapto is returned to the Body of Guards, a warning Piece ought to be shot off, after which no person ought to be out of his Quarters, or from his  
Post,

Post, unless the Watch-word be given him.

The *Revaelly* takes, as is most likely, its Denomination from the *French* word *Reveiller*, which signifies as much, as to arise up, or awake from sleep, for this is beaten in the Morning, to give notice to the People, that they may go safely abroad, at which time the Out-Centinel's are taken off.

A Ban, is a Proclamation beat in a Garrison, or along the Front of the lines in Camp, when any thing is lost or Stollen, or to inform the Soldiers of their limited distance from the Camp, without which if they be found they are taken as Deserters.

A Ruffle, is beat when Souldiers under Arms are dismiss, each man to his Lodgings.

There are of late other things signified by the Drum, as the manner of Exercise, but it being mostly according to Humour, the Drum Majors ought to give it to every Fileleader in writing, that so he may be able to direct his File by his Example, what they are to do  
till

till the Souldiers are Perfect in it, and the reason why we so direct is, because it is variable, and not so substantial as the word of Command.

There are at this day in many Regiments *Hoitboys* used instead of the ancient *Flutes*, but they have no signification Sign, being only to chear and raise the Spirits of the Souldiers, that their labour may seem the less.

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OF  
FORTIFICATION.

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PART II.

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*Of general Maxims or Rules observed  
in Fortifications.*

**I**N the handling of this Part, I shall be plain, yet brief as possible.

1. General Maxim is, That all the parts of the Place, be of *Cannon Proof* Flanked, *i. e.* defended.

2. That in all the Place, there may be no part of the *wall*, or outside of the *Rampire*, that is not seen from the top to the bottom of the *Mete* or *Ditch*.

3. That

3. That the *Bastions* are large, and full of Earth, and not empty; the bigger they are, they are the more to be esteemed, there being the more room to intrench in case of necessity: whose *Gorge* let be at least 35 *fathoms*, and their *flank* at least, 18 *fathoms*.

4. That the *Angle* of the *Bastion* or *flanked Angle*, be not much above 90, nor much less than 60 *Degrees*, for in the former it would be too *Obtuse*, and open, at the Point, and in the latter it would be too slender, and so easily to be battered down by the *Enemies Cannon*.

5. That the *Angle* of the *flank* may be somewhat *Obtuse*; neither is there any more virtue in a *Right-Angle*, than any other, for the defence of the Fort.

6. That the length of an extended *Curtain* be not above 135 *Fathoms*, nor the single above 80 *Fathoms*, nor be less than 40 *Fathoms*, to be well defended from two *Flanks*.

7. That the *Rampier* be so wide, that so a *Parapet* of Earth *Cannon-proof* may be erected thereon, and a *Teraplane*

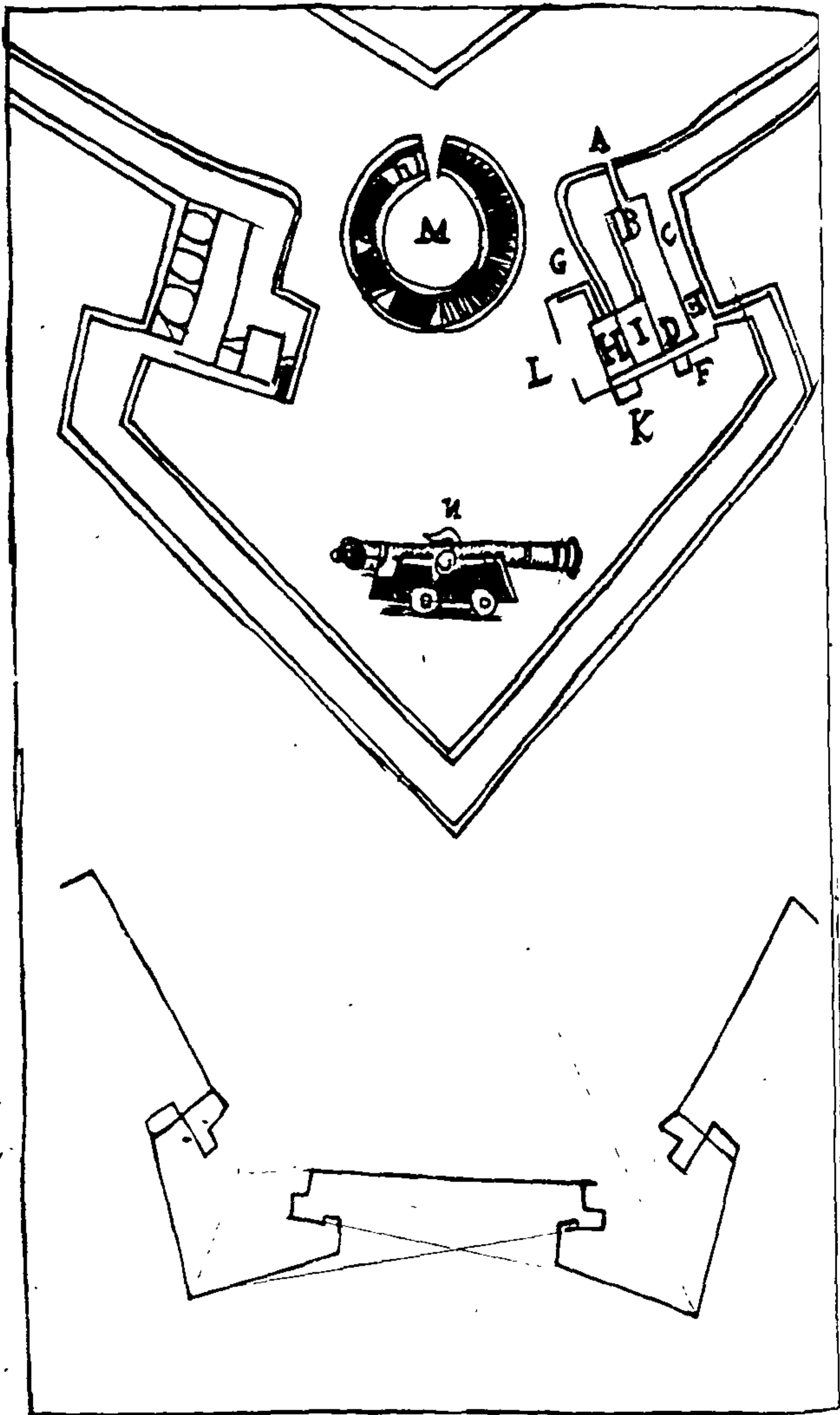
left, full wide for the *Ordnance* to be recoiled.

8. That the *Mote* or *Ditch* be at least 20 *Fathoms* broad, and as deep as possible. Now dry *Motes* in great Cities are to be preferred before others that are full of Water, to facilitate the *Sallies*, the relief and retreat of the Besieged; and in small *Fortifications* the *Motes* full of Water are the most esteemable, because in such, *Sallies* are not necessary, and Supplies are very much to be feared.

9. That the Parts that are most remote from the *Center*, be commanded by those which are nearest to it.

10. That the Defence of a Face is much stronger, when the Angle made by the Face and *Exterior Polygon* is a great Angle; this *Maxim* is so very essential, that it will try the goodness of any *Fortification* whatsoever. Thus I have described the Ten chiefest *Maxims*, necessary for good *Fortifications*.

PLATE



# PLATE I.

## Of Cazemates.

**B**EFORE I give you the Measures of my *Cazemates*, I shall explain all the parts of which they are compos'd.

A is the *winding pair of Stairs* to descend from the *Rampart* into the first *Cazemate*, which is six foot high above the bottom of the *Mote*; And this is that which I call the *Great Cazemate*.

B is the *Great Cazemate* seen in part by the *Besiegers* when they are lodged upon the *Level* of their *Paropets* and *Curtains*.

C Is the *Paropet* of the *Cazemate*, 3 or 4 *fathom* thick to cover the *Cannon* and the *Cannoneers* from the sight of the *Counter-Batteries* of the *Besiegers*, when they have either raised or earthed them within the *Counter-scarps*.

D Is a part of the great *Cazemate* wrought farther in, always covered and



defended by the *Great Ear*, and *flanked Angle* of the opposite *Bastion*.

E Is its *Paropet* or *Breastwork* 3 or 4 fathoms thick.

F Is the Magazine for *Powder*, *Bullets*, and other *Ammunition* belonging to the *Cazemate*, it must be cover'd and hollow'd *inward*, into the solid substance of the *Bastion*.

G Is the pair of *Stairs* into the second *Cazemate*.

H Is the second *Cazemate* that lies out of sight, as being about *two thirds* of it, not to be seen by the *Enemy*, though they should come to be lodged upon the *Counterscarps* themselves.

I Is the *Paropet* of the *blind Cazemate* 2 or 3 fathom thick.

K Is its Magazine, made like the Magazine belonging to the former.

L Is the *third Cazemate not seen*, and raised even with the *Platform* of the *Bastion*. Upon this may all sorts of *Artillery* be planted, to shoot as well above the *Paropets*, as through the *Holes* that are cut through the thickness of the *Paropet*; which is from 2 to 3 fathoms

M. The Draught of a Platform for the planting of Cannon, called a Cavalier with its peculiar Magazine.

The Structure or Manner of making the Cazemates, according to M. Mallet:

I shall not here go about to *entangle* my self in a *vain Dispute* with those that would have the word *Cazemate* to be derived from the *Spanish* words *Caze* and *Mata*, as if we should say, *A House of Murder*, and therefore without more ado, I come to shew you how my own are made.

Suppose the Bastions to be drawn out in *white lines*, that the *Scale* be made full the length of one of the sides of the *Polygon*; and that it be divided into as many equal *Parts* as it contains *fathoms*, as has been explained. Then extend the *Defence* of the Bastion A B, from 6 or 7 fathoms at most, from B to C, from the Point C draw C D parallel to the flank B E, then divide the flank B E in two equal parts, at the Point F to draw from the P point G, which is the middle of the