

ON THE ARMING OF LEVIES IN THE HUNDRED OF
WIRRAL, IN THE COUNTY OF CHESTER, AND THE
INTRODUCTION OF SMALL FIRE ARMS AS
WEAPONS OF WAR IN PLACE OF
BOWS AND ARROWS.

By Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., &c.

(READ 4TH NOVEMBER, 1858.)

FROM the few accounts we have remaining respecting the arms used for defence by the inhabitants of this county prior to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, I am induced to lay before you a few remarks which I have drawn from documents in my possession, consisting of letters and orders sent by the privy council to the Lord Lieutenant, nobility and gentry of the county, respecting the musters and enrolment of the men who were liable to be called upon to do suit and service to the Queen, as well as to defend the country in times of trouble or threatened invasion, such as that of the Spanish Armada. The following letters will illustrate the style of armament of those who were called upon to defend the country; the first, which is dated the year before the arrival of the Armada, plainly shews the aggressive intentions of the King of Spain, long before the actual appearance of his fleet off the coast of England, which took place in July, 1588. To meet this danger it was ordered by the lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, that all men capable of bearing arms should be assembled in the various counties and trained so as to be in readiness for the expected attack. The following is a copy of the return made in accordance with this order, for the parishes of the Hundred of Wirral, shewing the arms then in possession of those whose names are appended thereto.

"These (sic) furniture these men hadde the xxvjth daye of Marche, Anno Salutis, 1587."

Tranmo'	Robt. Hulme, a byll, sworde, daggar, jacke and sallet.
	Ric' Cowes, a byll, sworde, daggar, jacke and sallet.
Poulton	Raffe Hulme, bowe, arrowes, sworde, daggar, jacke and scull.
	Widowe Dobbe, a byll, sworde, daggar, jacke, sallet.
Nesto	Ric' Whitte, a bowe and haulf a sheaffe of arrowes.
	George Hancoke, a bowe and haulf a sheaffe of arrowes.

- Ric' Stanton, a byll and a scull.
- Walishaye. Willm̄ Byrde, a byll, jacke, and scull, sworde and daggar.
 Widdowe Aunsdayle, a byll, jacke, sallett, sworde, daggar.
 Rob^o Aunsdayle, a caliver, flaske, and tutch boxe, a sworde
 and daggar.
- Thornton. Willm̄ Parre, a byll and murrion.
 Roger Berye, a caliver, flaske and tutchboxe, moulede, burganet,
 sworde and daggar.
 John Guddicar, a byll.
 Nicholas Harrisoune, a platte coate, murrion, bill, sworde
 and daggar.
 Willm̄ Lenarde, a byll, sallet, sworde and daggar. ✓
 His brother Thomas, a bowe and arrowes.
 Geffrey Jumpe, a bill.
 Robert Pemberton, a byll, sworde and daggar.
 Hugh Bordema, a byll and jacke.
 Ric' Burscoe, a byll, jacke, sworde and daggar.
 John Rylande, jacke and byll and murrian.
 Ric' Genion
 Willm̄ Whitladge } Douson of arrowes.
 Widowe Parre }
- Roudle Bewma, a byll, jacke, sworde, daggar and sallet.
 James Gurleye, a caliver, flaske, tutchboxe, moulede, sworde,
 daggar, burganet.
 John Bellin, a byll, sworde, dagga^r and scull.
 John Worall, a sworde and dagga^r.
 John Lene, a byll.
 John Dutton.
- Leighton. Willm̄ Cooke, a byll, murrian, jacke sworde and daggar.
 Widdowe Garrat, a bowe, haulfe sheaffe of arrowes, scull and
 byll.
 John Coulton, a byll and murrian.
 Willm̄ Marrowe, a byll.
- Thurleston. Willm̄ Watmō, a bowe, vij arrowes, sworde and daggar.
 Simonde Byrde, a byll, sworde and daggar.
 Ric' Booll.
 Widdowe Benet, a pollaxe.
- Erbye. Thomas Totty, a byll, sworde, daggar and murrion.

The next letter is headed with a description of the armature of a light horseman.

“ *For Lighte Horseme* ”

A geldinge wth stronge saddle and lethere harnessse, and for the mā a corslet furnished, northern staffe, a casse of pistols, a sworde and dagger, and evere pte of the armour to be good and sufficient.

After my verie hartie comendations havinge yesterday received at four of the clocke, in the afternone beinge the xjth daye of this October, lettres of expedicon from the righte honorable lo: levetenat of this countie whereby it appeth that by the advertisement of a post verie latye arrived the courte wth lettres of credite the Queene Ma^{ties} is informed that the Kinge of Spaine hath p^rsently a great nomber upon the seas yea and shippes, noe fewe in accompte have bene descried, wth a full determination to invade this Reale & arrive ether to Irelande Scotlande o^r both, o^r some othe^r such place as shall be thought fittest for landinge & effectinge y^t his intended violence & force upon us wth by God's assistance and our indeavoure I hope shall easelie be suppsse. And fo^r as much as my Lo: letenât by expsse direction from Her Ma^{ties} hath straitlie chargede and comanded me in S^r John Savagè his absence on her highnesse behalf to answeere the burden the Queene ma^{ties} laied upon him for the service of this countie. And by his said Hon: letres hath enjoyned me, that wth all expedicon after the recepte hereof I shoulde pceede to the musters & traininge as well of the 600 selected footeme, as of the horseme, chargeable upp^o the gent', soe as upon the soden, the trainede mē horsmen and others of this shieir may be in readinesse, to wthstande and impeache the landinge and foce of anie fo'ren power, o^r enimie what soever. Therefore in her Ma^{ties} name & by vertue of the saide ltres, I most straitly charge and comande you & everie of you, that you make redie all such me, horses, and furniture thereto belonginge as you are severallie charged fo^r her Ma^{ties} service; and the same to bring o^r sende to Northwyche upon Mondaye beinge the vj^t of November nexte there to be vewede & mustered & also delived over unto the Captaine y^t shall take charge thereof for the answeringe of the p̄sent service, w^{ch} hadde bene erre nowe, but in respecte of the dearth past and forbearinge of the harvest time, whereof fayll you not, as upon y^r aleadgeances you will answer. Dated at Cholmelye the xijth of October, Anno 1587.”

This appeal to the nobility, gentry and yeomen of the Hundred was

responded to with alacrity; voluntary contributions to a large amount were sent in to the Treasury; and, amongst other contributors, I find recorded most of the catholic families, represented by the Venerable Rowland Stanley, of Hooton, Poole and Whitmore, Bunbury and Massey, who rallied round the standard of the Queen, and thus gave proof of their loyalty and patriotism. There was also a levy made on the property in the Hundred, which shows the poverty of that part of the county at this time.

“The rentes of all the townshippes wythin the hundreth of Warroll wythin y^e pishes here after named.

The p̄she of Wallesye.....	xxvij ^{li} .
The p̄she of Bydston & Forde	xxxvij ^{li} .
The p̄she of Wytchurche (Wood Church)	xl ^v ^{li} xj ^s .
The p̄she of Bevyngton	lj ^{li} xix ^s iiiij ^d .
The p̄she of Brunbrove	xxxv ^{li} .
The p̄she of Estam.....	lxxxvij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d .
The p̄she of Stoke	lij ^{li} xvij ^s viij ^d .
The p̄she of Backforde	lxj ^{li} ij ^s iiiij ^d .
The p̄she of Shotweke	lxij ^{li} .
The p̄she of Burton	xxiiij ^{li} .
The p̄she of Neston	lxxxix ^{li} xiiij ^s iiiij ^d .
The p̄she of Heswalle.....	xxvij ^{li} .
The p̄she of Thurstynton	xij ^{li} vij ^s vj ^d .
The p̄she of West Kyrkebye	lxix ^{li} vij ^d .
Over Church, Upton	} xv ^{li} vij ^s .
Stanlo	

sumā totalis, seven hundreth poundes syxe shelynges and syxe pense.

We have for seven hundreth poundes seven score ponde to be levied, whyche ys foure Shelynges the ponde vj^s vj^d. over xv^d. For xliij byll mē after senē nobles a pyse the whoule sume fore score and xvij^{li}.

It' for xiiij bowe mē after foure markes a mā cometh to xxxvij^{li} vj^s viij^d (endorsed.)

“The muster bokes wth the renttall of all the landes w^hin the hundreth of Worroll.”

Although the Spanish Armada was totally destroyed by Admiral Howard and the storm in 1588, and the country had been restored to comparative quiet, it appears that the unsettled state of the rest of Europe

generally, required the armed forces of the English to be assembled at stated periods, in order to be in readiness against any sudden emergency ; and here we have an order from Earl Derby relating to another muster which appears to have been deferred for some time in consequence of the great dearth that then existed.

“ After my verie hartie commendacons : this day I receyved lres from there lls of her Ma^{ty} most honorable pyvy counsell : whereby I ame (one her highnes behalf) charged p^{re}sently and w^out all delay to put in redines all such forces whatsoever as have bene required since my commission of Lyve-tennancie : In respecte wherof thies are in her highnes name straightly to charge and commande you that p^{re}sently upon your receyte hereof you put in aredines such demi lances and lighte horses w^{it}h there ryders armor and furniture, as by former direcc^on from me yo^u are chargeable w^hall soe as the same may be shewed before me (uppon further warneing by my lres) or such as shalbe appoynted for that sv^{er}vice at any tyme after the 24th of thes p^{re}sente sufficiente and meete for sv^{er}vice as her Ma^{ty} shalbe occaconede, to employ them : Not fayling as yo^u will answeere the neglecte thereof at your uttermoste pill.

Lathome my house this 10th of January, 1589.

Yo^r verie louing frende,
H. DERBY.

(Superscribed)

To my loving frende
William Whitmore
Esq. Dd.

Endorsed

Earle Derby lre
to put in aredines
a light horse.”

Also a letter from the Deputy Lieutenant.

“ After my hartie commendacons ; whereas you have received late lres from the Lo : lieut : of thys county for the putting in p^{re}sent redines and array such demi launce and light horse as you have bin formerly charged w^hall for her Ma^{ties} service to be viewed, mustered, and trained at such places and dayes as should be prefxed unto you. Therfore by vertue of late dyrectyons unto me in the same behalfe by the sayd Lo : Lieut : delivered, I requier and charge you in her Ma^{ty} name that you send unto

Cotton heath the xith day of Februarye next by x of the clock such demi launces and lyght horse wth all thyre armor, weapons, ryders, and d. furniture, as well for your complemt of xxvth demi launces as other wyse w^{ch} hath bin at any time heretofore sythence my Lo: lieutenncye assessed. or rated upon you where my Lo: wilbe present in pson to take muster. Letting you will that the rest of the gent' charged w^h you in that complemt are lyke wyse written unto. And also that you put in a redines w^h armor and weapons your self, servants, tennts and followers, in such serviceable sort at any time after the xxvth of Febr' next you may be viewed and mustered, before the sayd Lo: lieut: not fayling hereof as you will answer. Cholmundley thys xxvith of January 1589. I bid you hartely Farewell.

Your verey loving

W. Whitmore ar.

Friend,

HUGH CHOLMŪDELY.

(Superscribed)

To my verey lovinge
frende Willm Whitmoore
Esquier, dd'."

Although I do not find a list of the arms ordered to be shewn at Cotton heath on the eleventh of February, there is shortly afterwards another muster as shewn by the following document.

"This vewe was taken xx of May, (1590)."

Walisaye. In p̄mis Willm Byrde, a sallett, scull, a byll & a hake.
Item Rob^t Ansdall, a caliv^r, a jacke and sworde dacke.
Item a Widowe Ansdayll, a jacke sallet.
Tranmō Ric' Cowes, a jacke, salet, and a byll.
Rob' Hulme, a bylle salett, chake, sword & dagge.
Poultō Raffē Hulme, sworde, daggar & byll.
Lauslin. Widowe Dobbe, byll and jake.
Nesto. Ric' White, a bowe.
Ric' Stanton, a scull.
Thurst' Willm Whitmō a sworde & daggar.
Ri' Pickode, a bowe.
John Byrde, a byll and a sallet.
Willm Hande, a byll & sallet.
Rich' Ball, a sworde and daggar.

Erbye.	Harrye Totty, a sworde & daggar.
Thornto	Roger Berye, a sword & daggar. Nich Harrison, a byll, sworde & daggar. Thom Lenarde, a byll, sworde & daggar. Hughe Bordema, a byll and bowe. Thom : Rylande, a chake and byll. Willm Whitledge, a sword & daggar. Willm Bellin, a scull. John Worall, a sworde & daggar.
Leighto	Willm Cocke, a byll, sworde & daggar. Widowe Garatt, a byll, bowe & scull. Ric' Burscove, a sworde, dagge & a jacke. Roule Bewma, a byll and jacke."

It will be observed how loosely these equipments must have been carried out, and how very irregularly armed the men were, so that at the muster ground they had to be drafted into companies of bowmen, billmen, &c., according to the kind of weapon they possessed, to enable them to form more compact and efficient bodies, and to act with greater effect against an enemy.

But we are now arrived at a period, when by the general adoption of fire arms into the armies of the continent, it becomes requisite to reform many of the tactics formerly bearing out the art of war, and amongst others to discontinue the bow and arrows; accordingly we find proclamations issued to prepare the people for the great change about to take place, and to reconcile them in some measure to their loss of what had so long been the favourite weapon of the country.

" Hundred de
Wyrall.

To the parson, vicar, or curate of the pishe
Churche of Neston.

By virtue of ires from the Lls of hir Ma^{ty} moste ho: privie counsell unto us lately directed we will and require yo^u, That yo^u give open monycyon and warninge upon sondaye next in yo^r pishe churche, That all and singuler the gent^l of worshipe or other gent^l and freeholders whatsoever w^hin yo^r pishe do p^untly put into order and arraye all such armor, weapons, and other furniture what soev^r as the or anie of theme ther stand chardged

w^hall by statute or have at anie time heretofore shewed at former musters w^hin this countie, so as the sayd armor and weapons may be ready w^hthin one howers warning for her Ma^{ty} s^{vc}ice as for the contrarie evy of them will answere at there sevall pill. Dated at Wooday, ixth of October, 1595.

Yo^r lovinge frendes,
 PETER LEGHE,
 W. BRERETON,
 H. CHOLMONDELEY,
 PETER WARBURTON,
 THOMAS WYLBHAM.

Endorsed). A billett for gent and freeholders
 to be in aredines."

"After o^r hartly commendacions whereas we sent direccons to yo^r heretofore for the convertinge of such Billmen into Pikemen and Archers into muskett shott, as you stande charged to find for her Ma^{ty} service, not doubtinge but you have accordingly pformed the same. We are hereby to will and require you psonally to appeare before us at Burton Hill upon fryday the first of Aprill next comminge bringing w^h you all such furniture and weapon for fotemen as you stande charged w^hall by statute or have formerly shewed at other musters heretofore, chaunginge yo^r Billes into pykes, and yo^r bowes into muskettes accordinge to o^r sayde form^r lrs. Whereof hopinge you will not fayle as you tender her Ma^{ty} s^{vc}ice we bid you hartely farewell. Northwiche the xijth of Marche, (1596.)

Yo^r very lovinge frendes,
 JOHN DONE, Vic^r, W. BRERETON, H. CHUMLEY,
 P. WARBERTON, T. WILBRAM.

(Superscribed)

To the right worshipp^h
 S^r Rowland Standeley Knight,
 John Poole, George Massy,
 John Whitmore of Thurstaton
 Willm Whitmore of Leighton,

Thomas Bunbury, Peter
 Bolde of Upton, Edwarde
 Glegge of Geaton, Esquiers,
 & to evy of them give theise.

(Endorsed) Commission's lre for musters."

"After o^r hartly comendacons. By vertue of lres sent down from y^e Lls of hir Ma^{ty} most Ho: privy Counsell for y^e furnishing putting in redines

and trayninge of y^e forces of this County, as well horse as fotemen. These shalbe in her Ma^{ty} behalfe to will and require yow and evy of yow. That you send all such horses or geldings and their Riders furnished as yow stand charged wthall. To Northwich one Wednesday the xixth of this May by x^m of the clock there to be mustered and trayned under the Capten apoynted to lead them. And wheras divers of those w^{ch} staund charged with the sayd horses have heretofore made defaults at o^r former musters, either in horses or furniture, or both in so much that o^r certificate w^{ch} we sent last being imp^{er}fect. We are by the sayde Lls comanded to returne a more p^{er}fect and exact certificate of the sayd s^{er}vise. These shall be to will yow also that all y^r former defects may be fully supplied, and the sayd s^{er}vise by you so p^{er}formed at this tyme, as yow will answer the same upoⁿ o^r certificate next to be sent, w^{ch} must be made accordinge to the very trueth as we fynd the same, before the last of this May. So hoping yow will have regard hereof accordingly, we bidd yow hartely farewell. Northwich the vjth May 1596.

Yo^r very loving freinds,

JOHN DONE ar:

W. BRERETON

F. CHOLMONDLEY

P. WARBURTON:

THOM^S WYLB^RAM.

We require yow also y^t yow be before us at Burton hill the seventh day of June next ensuyinge, bringing wth yow all such arm^{or} & weapon for footemen as yow stand charged w^hall changeing y^r bowme into muskets & y^{o^r} billmen into pycks according to o^r form^{er} direccōns not yet accomplished.

(Superscribed)

To the Right worth o^r lovinge
 friends Sir Rowland Standeley
 Knight, John Poole, George
 Massye, John Whitmore,
 Thom^S Bunbery, John Hockenhill
 Will^m Whitmore, Peter
 Bowld, Edward Glegge
 and Hugh Glascor
 Esquieres be these
 d d "

Prior to the date of these documents, it appears that the arms chiefly used by the soldiers were the bow and arrow, the use of which was carried

to great perfection throughout the country, occasioning that healthy and muscular development of Englishmen, which for several centuries made their name a dread to foreigners; and many were their contrivances to defend themselves against

"the sturdy English,
"And their cloth yard shafts."

There is no doubt that the bow and arrow were looked upon by all nations, whether civilized or barbarian, as the most effective weapon that could be found; accordingly we find the bowmen constantly in the foremost ranks in nearly all the great wars, from the period of the Egyptians to modern times, when they went out of use in Europe on the introduction of powder; but even at the present day they are the chief weapon of war used by many civilized countries, as China and India, as well as by the barbarous nations of Africa and America, and the great Islands of the South Pacific and Indian Oceans.

A recent writer on British antiquities, grounding his opinion on the silence of the early authors who wrote on the habits and manners of the Britons, has endeavoured to prove that the bow and arrow were not used by the primitive races of these islands. But I do not agree with him, believing that the great number of flint arrow heads continually found in and around the burial places of the aborigines of Britain were used for weapons of war as well as the chase.

Of the form of these destructive implements we have examples remaining to us from a very remote period; and on the table before you is a very interesting bow, with arrow heads lying beside it, (the shafts of the arrows, being probably made of reeds, were not found, and are supposed to have rotted away): they were discovered in a tomb at Thebes, in Egypt, and by the hieroglyphic inscriptions on the walls of the tomb are computed to have been deposited there about 2500 years before the birth of Christ. Other examples are found on the inscribed tablets taken from the ruins in Assyria and Persia, the Greek sculptures, and other monuments descending to comparatively recent times. They were chiefly of a plain straight round form, tapering to the ends, exactly like those used by our own countrymen until the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. But though there is no great difference in form, there is much in the size of both bows and arrows, as used by the ancient nations, in comparison with those used by the English in mediæval times; for, while we find the former short and thin, those of

the English archers were of great length and strength, so much so indeed that few but Englishmen could pull the bows, and the arrows were so long that they were called "cloth yard shafts," being of the length of that well-known measure, and having large heavy points of iron of various forms, from the ferules of which it may be seen how thick the shafts must have been.

Of the other weapons, the sword, the dagger and the byll, the two former were not much unlike those now in use, whilst the latter was much heavier and broader in the head than the pointed lance for which it was exchanged.

Of the form of the musket, as first introduced, there is a specimen before you ; but very few years elapsed before it assumed various forms and sizes, and many were the fantastic varieties of shape and ornamentation it underwent, until at a more recent period it was made of an uniform size and design, better adapted to the modern method of warfare, ending for a time in the "Brown Bess," which is also undergoing a great change by the gradual introduction of the more deadly-aiming rifle with the percussion cap.

But whatever value was attached to the various kinds of arms, it appears the musket has often been changed in form and size since its first introduction into the army, and was never considered to be a perfect arm, insomuch that, during the thirty-nine years' peace of Europe, many inventions were tried to render it more effective, and great improvements made, as was experienced in the late Crimean war ; and it has since been brought to such perfection that it is thought that wars will not be so protracted as they formerly were, on account of the rapidity with which the musket can be loaded and its greater destructiveness—qualities which I fear will too soon be tested, as whilst I write we have news of disagreements between the Emperor of the French, who espouses the cause of the King of Piedmont, and the Emperor of Austria, of so threatening a nature that it is apprehended they can only end in war, the plains of Lombardy being the first battle-fields.

Since writing the foregoing, I have had recourse to two curious books in my possession, wherein I find a description of the other arms and accoutrements named in the orders ; one is entitled "The Military Discipline, wherein is mo^t martially shone the order of Drilling for y^e Musket and Pike, 1627. Set forth in Postures with the words of Command and Briefe Instructions

for the Right use of the same. To be exercised in Musters By order from y^e Lords of his Ma^{ties} most Ho^{ble} Privy Counsaile. Are to be sould by Roger Daniell, at the Angell in Lumbard streete." The book is made up of copper-plate impressions, and contains forty-three figures of "muskettiers," shewing the positions of the soldiers during drill as follows—"March with y^e Rest in your Right Hand; march and with your musket cary your Rest; unshoulder your musket; Hold up the musket wth y^e right hand and let y^e Rest sinke in y^e left; In the left hand carry the musket with the Rest; Take your match in the Right hand; Hold your match fast and blow it well; Cocke yo^r match; Try your match; Garde yo^r Panne and blow yo^r match; Hold up yo^r musket and Present; Give fire; Dismount your musket and carry it wth your Rest; uncocke your match and put it againe betweene yo^r fingers; cleare youre Panne; Prime your Panne; Shut your Panne; Cast of yo^r Panne; Blow your Panne; Cast about yo^r musket; Trayle your Rest; open your charges; Charge your musket; Draw out yo^r scourer (ramrod); shorten yo^r scouring sticke; Ramme in yo^r Pouder; Draw your scourer out of your musket; shorten your scourer; Returne yo^r scourer; Bring your musket forward wth the left hand; Hold y^e musket with y^e Right hand and recover yo^r Rest; shoulder yo^r musket; March and wth yo^r musket carry y^e Rest; unshoulder your musket; Lay your Musket in y^e Rest; Hold yo^r musket in y^e Rest; Hold y^e musket with y^e Rest in y^e left hand onely in ballance; Take yo^r match in the Right hand; Blow of your match; Cocke yo^r match; Try your match; Garde yo^r Panne and be ready." Then follow the instructions for the exercise of the Pike as follows—"Order your Pike; advance your Pike, &c.;" with thirty-two figures of postures, with descriptions, all engraved on copper.

The other is a small pamphlet entitled "Instructions for Musters and Armes, and the use thereof: By order from the Lords of his Majestie's most Honorable Privy Counsaile. Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton, and John Bill, Printers to the King's most Excellent Majestie, 1623." It is divided into two parts, the first relating to pikemen, giving instructions for the use of that weapon; and the second part is "For the musket, with instructions how to advance, with orders as to firing, &c.;" at the end of which I find the following—

"The arms of a Pikeman are Gorget, Curats, Headpeece, Sword, Girdle and Hangers.

The arms of a Muskietier, are a Masket, a Rest, Baneliers, Headpeece, Sword, Girdle and Hangers.

It is required, that the muskets be all of a Bore, the Pikes of a length : But to the end this course may not by a suddain alteration turne to a generall charge and burthen upon the people, the Lords Lieutenants, and the Deputy Lieutenants are rather to use the way of advice and encouragement, as a matter which will be very acceptable to his Majestie, who will take notice of the affection of such as shall most readily provide arms according to this order, then to inforce a present generall observation thereof. But in case where the armes shall be decayed, and must be renewed, this order is to be strictly observed.

The armes of Horsemen, Cuirassiers, are a Gorget, Curats, Cutases, Pouldrons, Vambraces, a left-hand Gauntlet, Taces, Cuisses, a Caske, a Sword, Girdle and Hangers, a case of Pistols, Firelockes, Saddle, Bridle, Belt, Petrel, Crooper, with the leathers belonging to fasten his Pistols, and his necessary sacke of carriage, and a good horse to mount on.

The armes of a Hargo-buzier or Dragon, which hath succeeded in the place of light horsemen (and are indeed of singular use almost in all the actions of warre), the armes are a good Hargobus or Dragon, fitted with an iron worke to be carried in a Belte ; a Belte with a Flaske, Priming-box, Key and Bullet-bag, an open Headpiece with cheekes, a good Buffe Coat with deep skirts, Sword, Girdle and Hangers, a Saddle, Bridle, Bitt, Petrell, Crooper, with strappes for his sacke of necessaries, and a horse of lesse force and lesse price than a Cuirassier.

In the exercise of the foot troupes, the companies are to be of hundreds onely, besides officers, that they may bee so much the nearer together to be trayned and exercised with lesse paines to the souldiers, and lesse losse of time, when they shall be called together by their captaine.

* * * * * For it is not intended that the whole Companies should be drawne together to be exercised : But that upon Sundays after Evening prayer and upon Holidays (as it hath beene formerly used for Bow), * * * * &c.

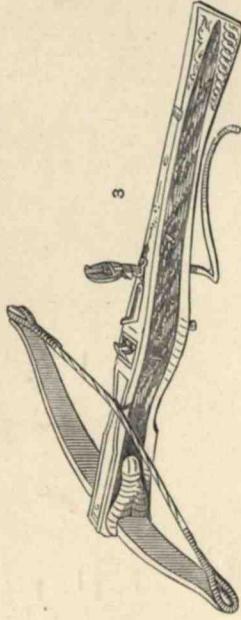
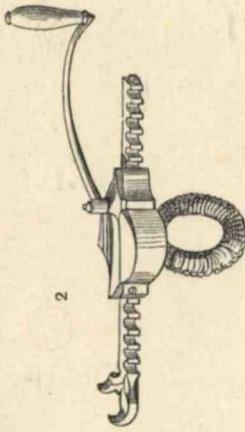
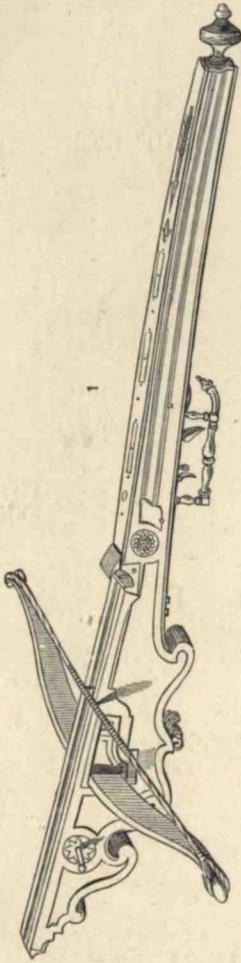
A special care and order must be taken that all those that find a man to serve on Horsebacke, whether they find the horse or the man, or both, must not change the horse or man at their pleasure ; for so it would be

every day to practice a new man or a new horse, and the exercise be made vaine, &c.

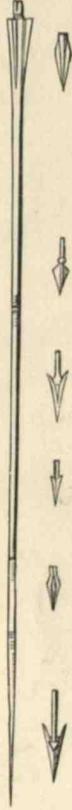
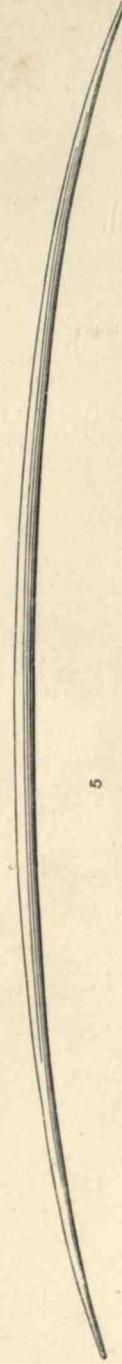
A principal care is to be taken for the provision of the armes that they may be provided at such rates as they are truly worth, that the people be not subject to the abuse of undertakers for these businesses: and also for the furnishing of every shire with a competent proportion of Match, Powder and Bullets, to which purpose directions have beene heretofore already given. Neverthelesse it is not held necessary, until the souldiers bee perfect in their postures, and ready managing of the Pike when they are armed, and the Musket together with the Rest, that there should bee any expense at all: and then to be exercised with some false fires, which is onely a little powder in the pan: nor at any time to blow away their powder in vaine; but that powder which should be allowed by the country for trayning, be bestowed only at marks: In which case, it is to be wisht, that little small prizes might be provided at the cost of the country, to be shot for at marks, which would give an ambition to men to carry them away, and would save the country more in powder than their value: And a desire in men to render themselves perfect, would make them to finde themselves powder with that money, which on those daies and in those times, would be worse spent in an Alehouse."

The accompanying wood-cuts are drawn after those in the book, and as much in fac-simile as can be done in wood and copper: opposite to them are placed some of the designs taken from the windows at Tranmere Hall, an account of which was published in the Society's Proceedings (see vol. III page 107), which I feel convinced were copied from the copper engravings. Their execution may be assigned to about the year 1627, or soon afterwards.

PLATE I.



4



LEIPZIG
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

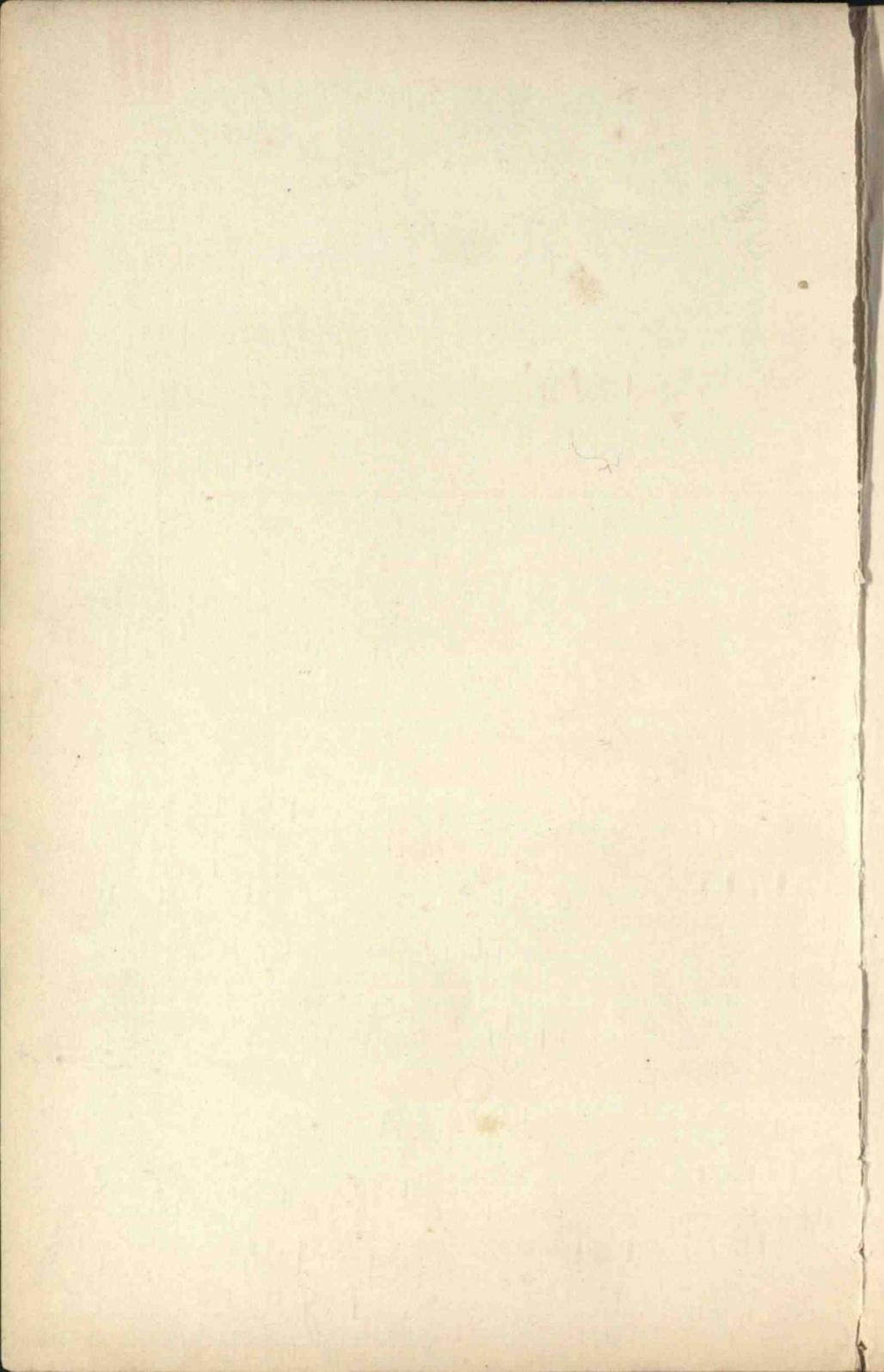
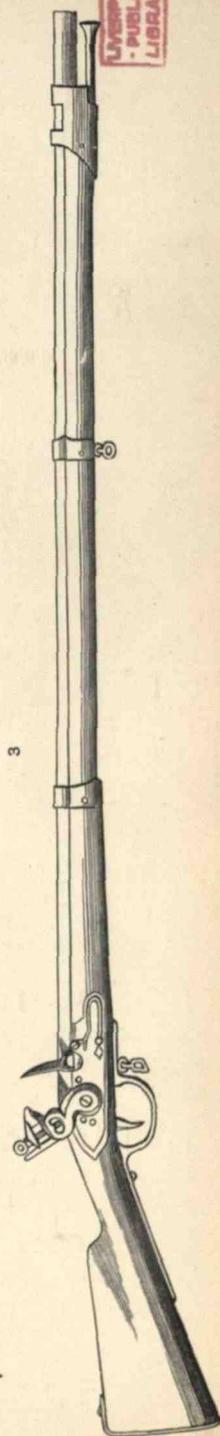
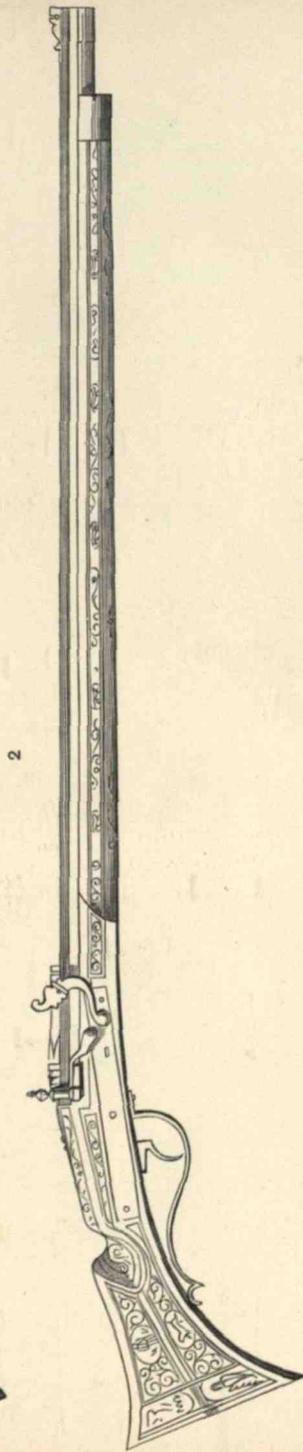
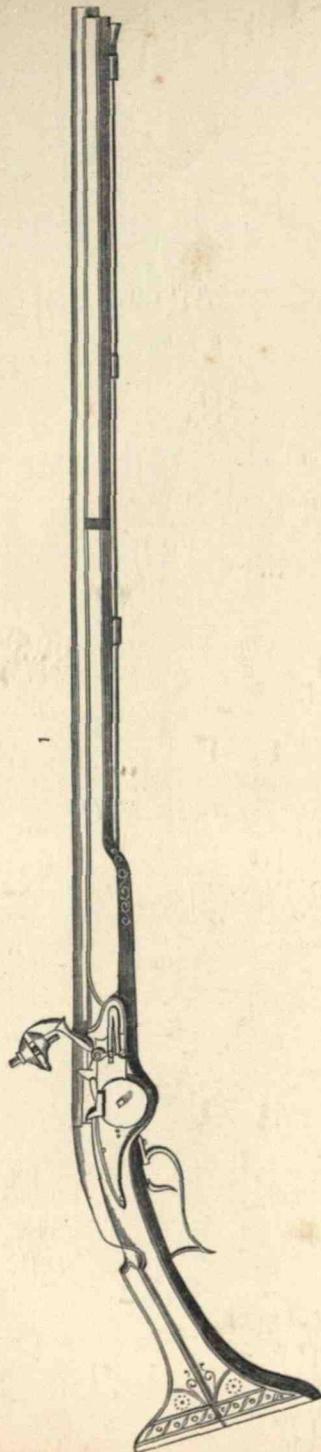


PLATE II.



LYONS
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

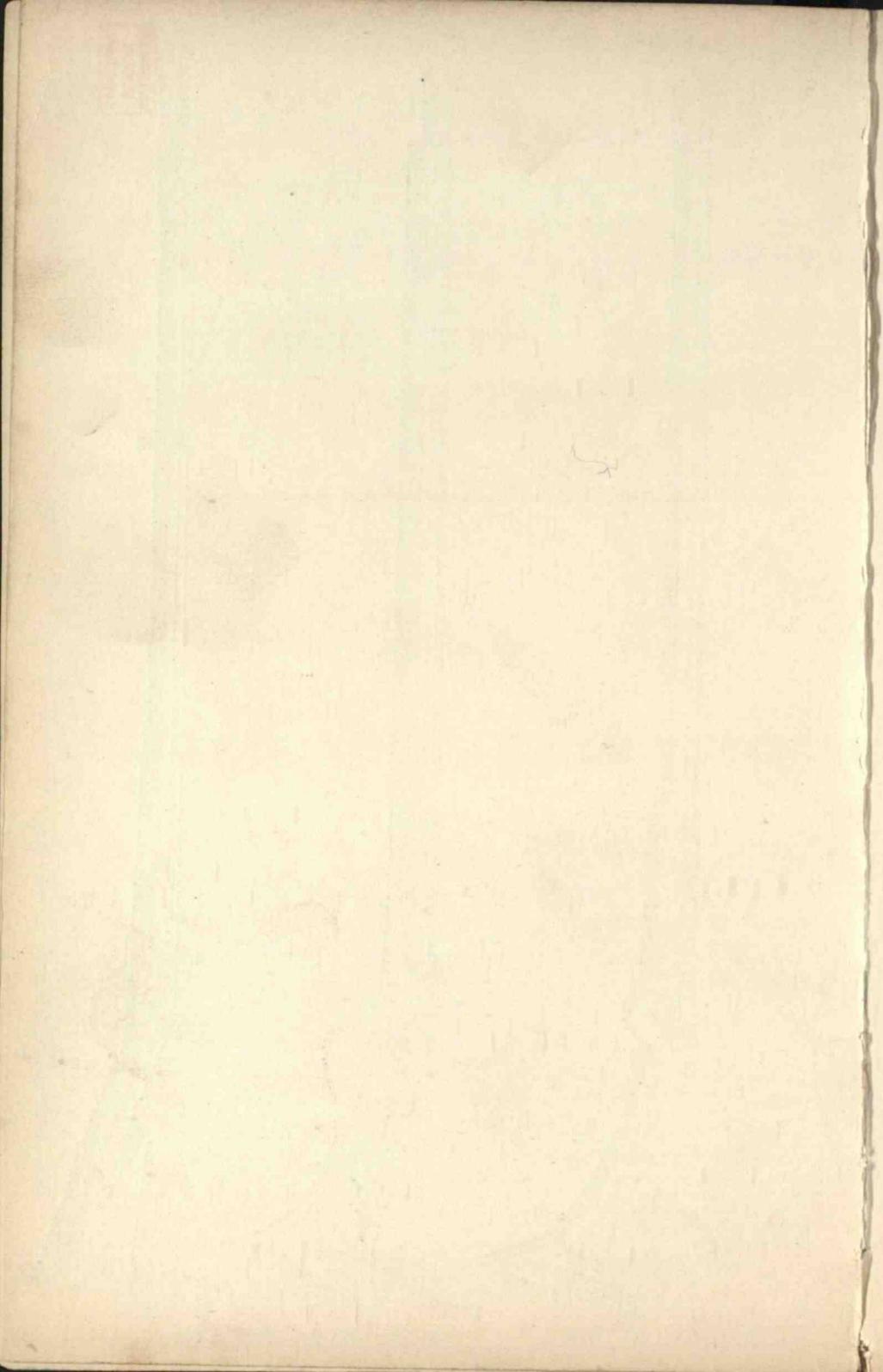
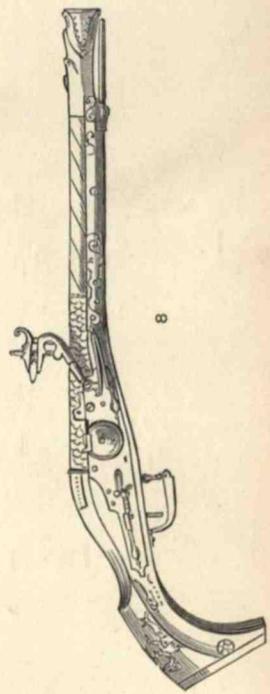
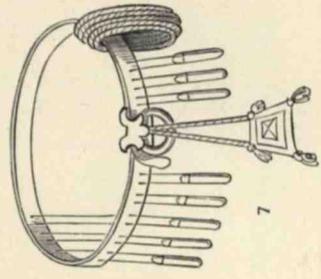
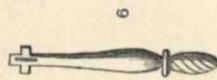
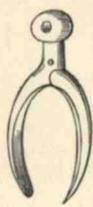
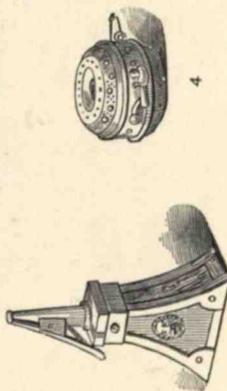
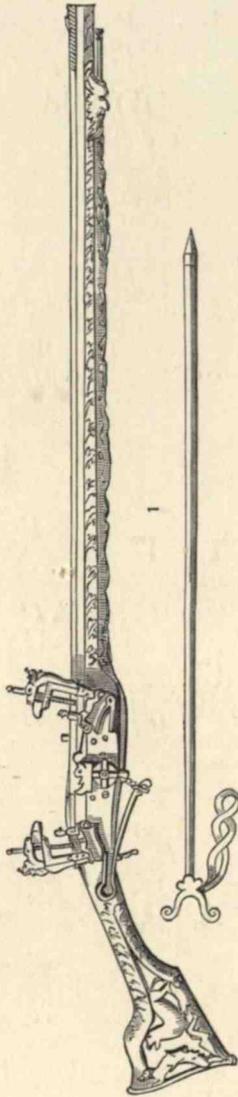


PLATE III.



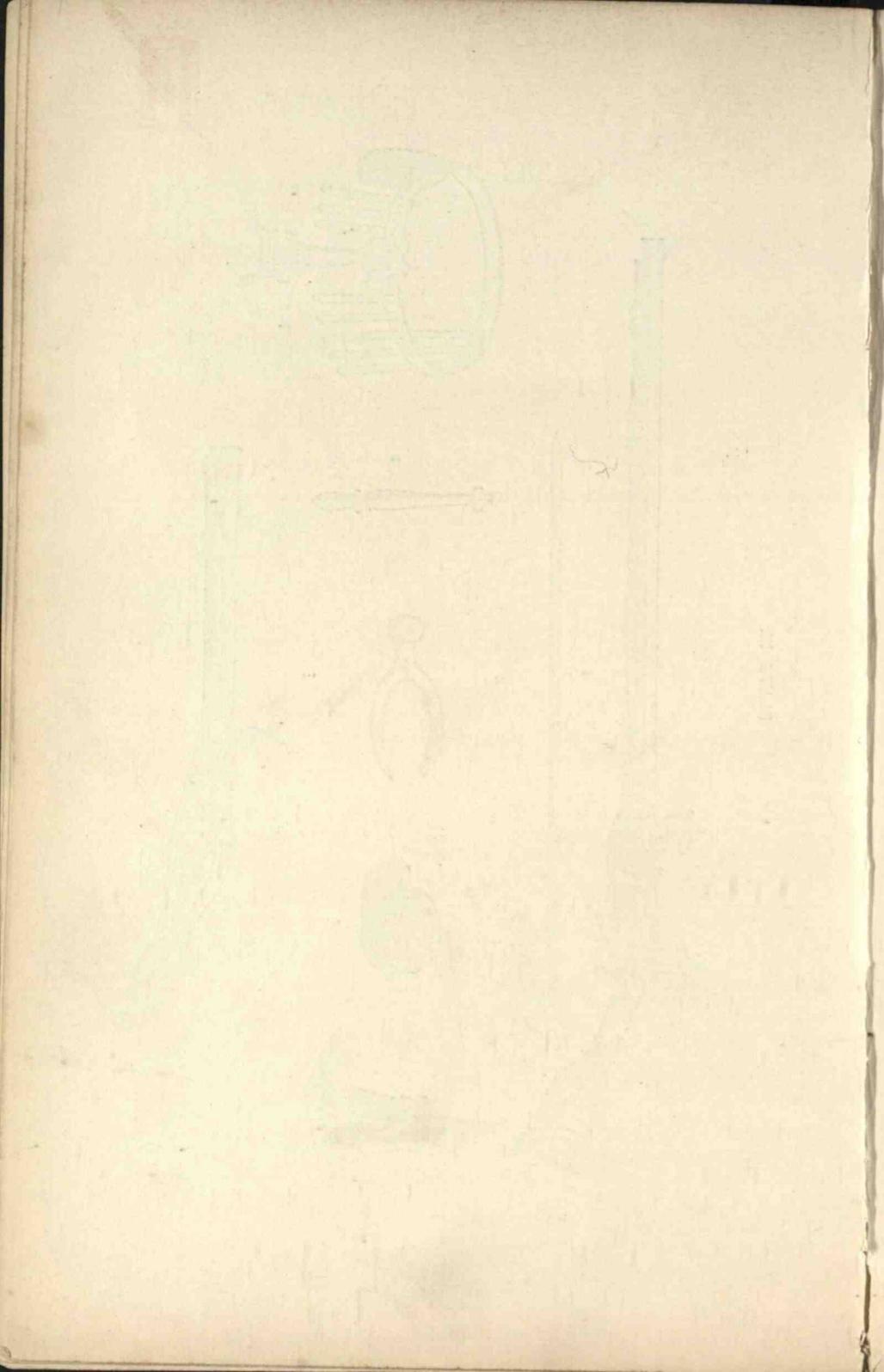
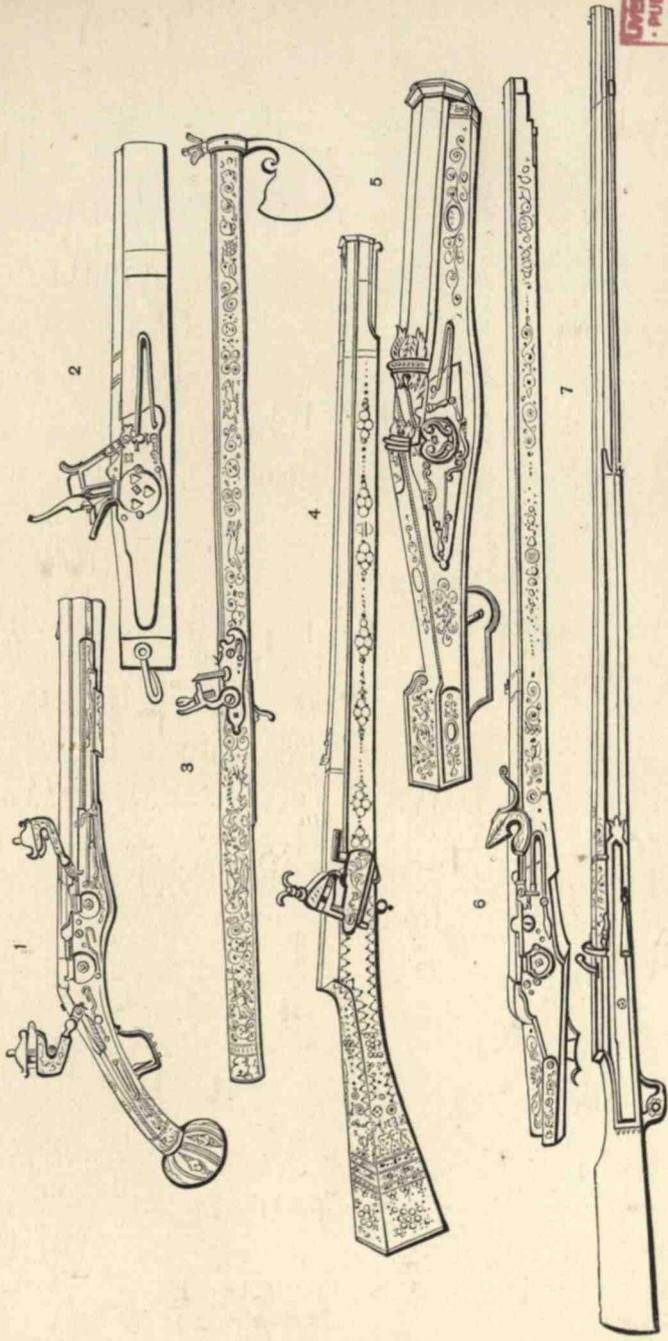


PLATE IV.



1000

Give fire.



A MUSKETTIER,
1628.



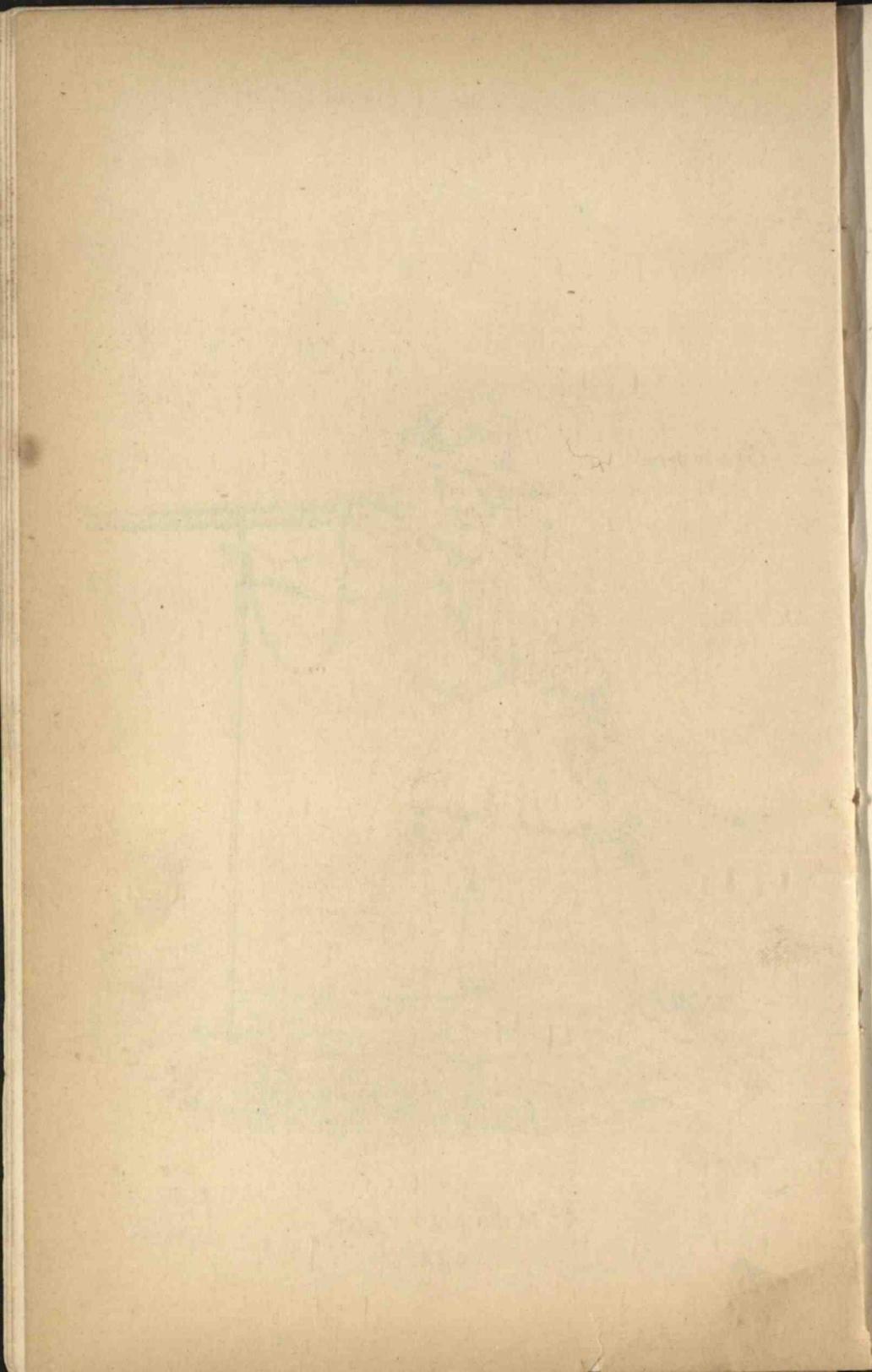
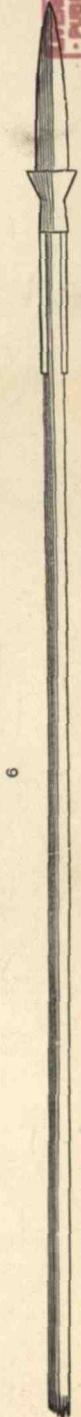
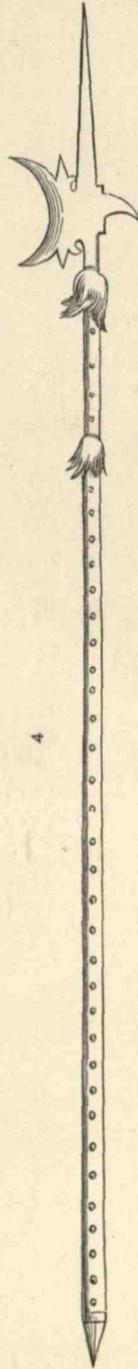
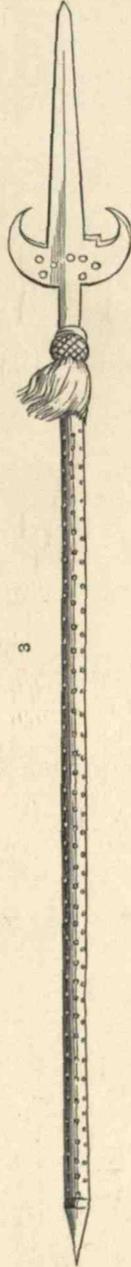
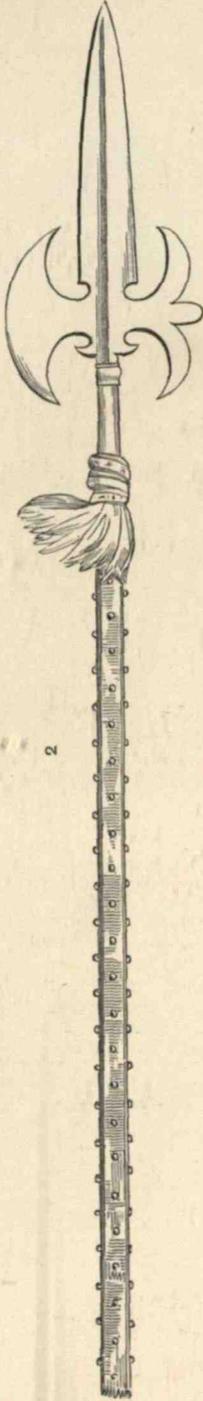
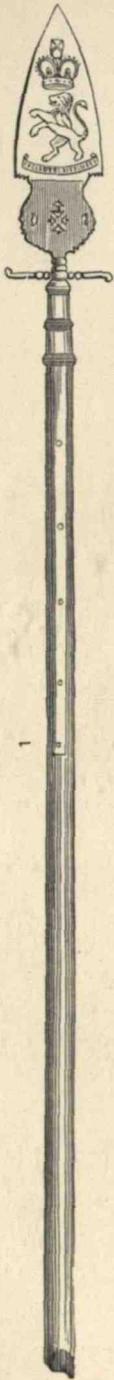


PLATE VI.



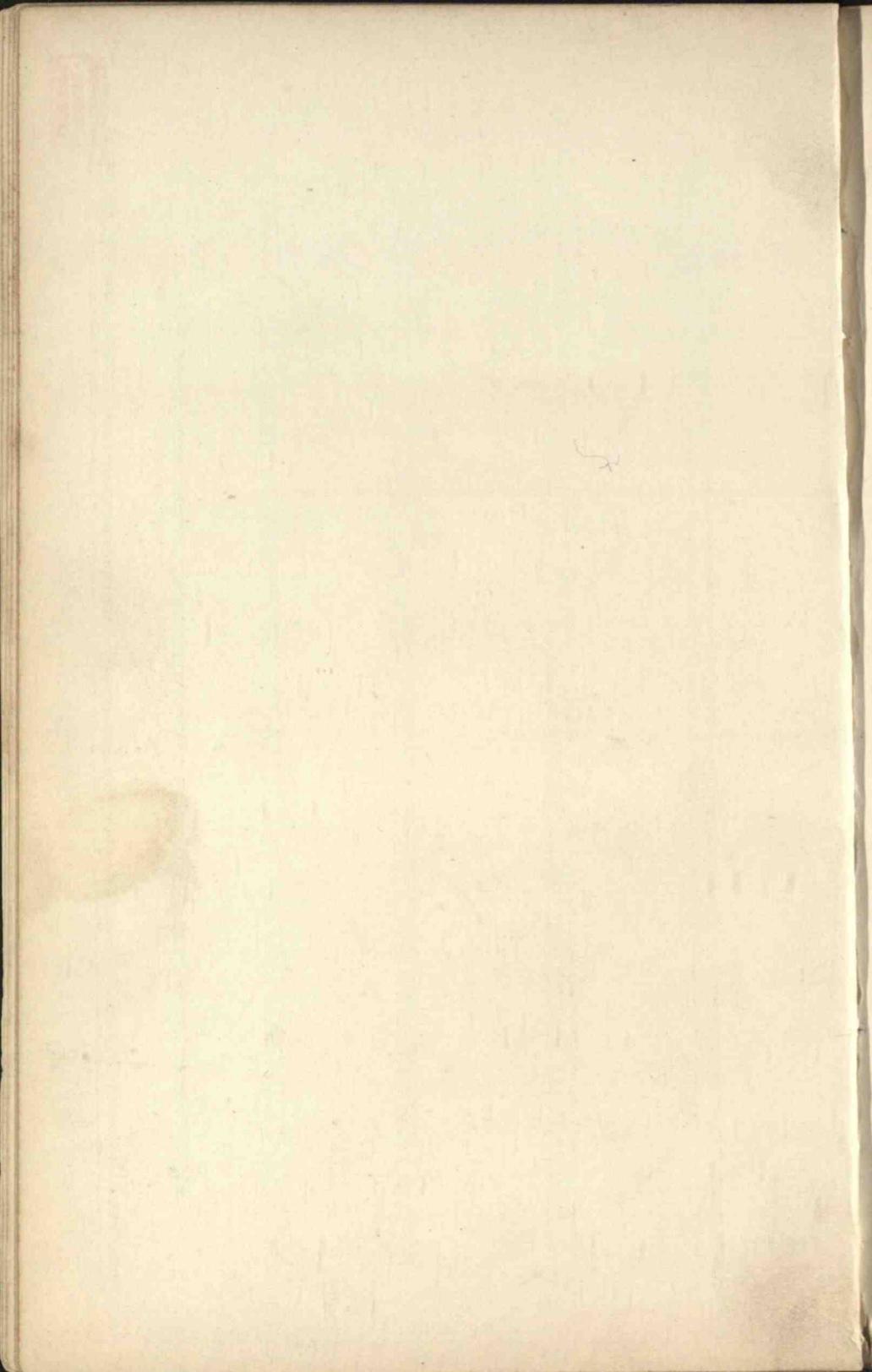
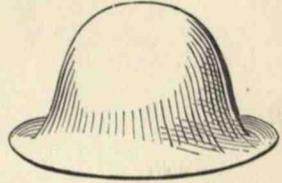


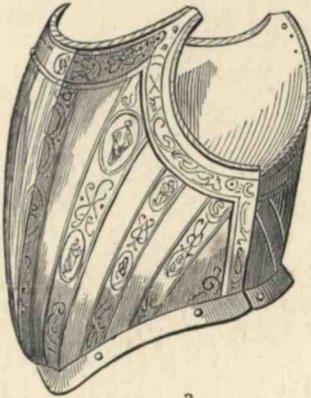
PLATE VII.



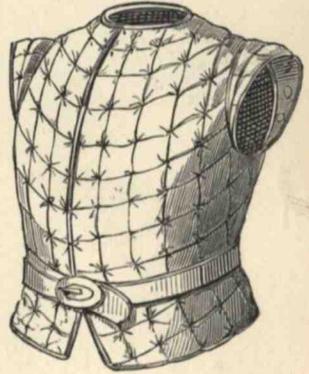
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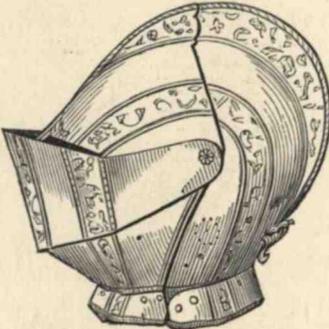
2



3



4



5

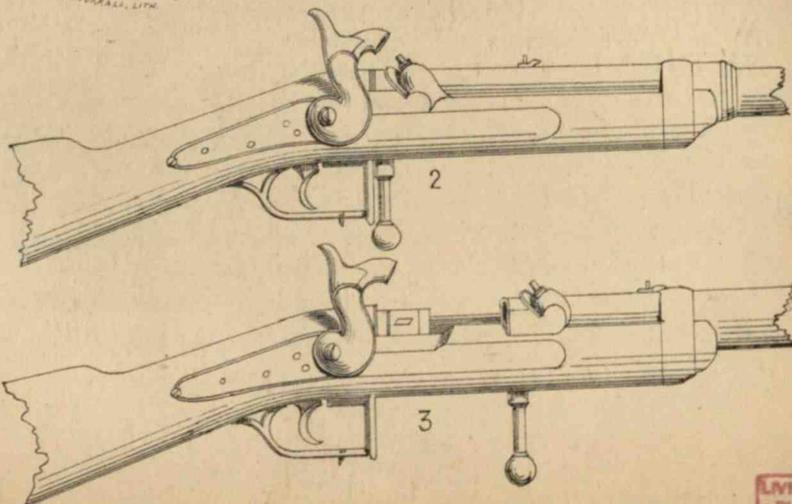


6

1880
MAY 10
1880



H. C. MORRALL, LITH.



RIFLE - MEN, 1859.

