THE

Expert Sword-Man's

COMPANION:

Or the TRUE ART of

SELF-DEFENCE.

WITH

An ACCOUNT of the Authors LIFE, and his Transactions during the Wars with France.

To which is Annexed,

The ART of GUNNERIE

By Donald MCBANE.



GLASGOW,

Printed by James Duncan, and are to be Rold at his shop in the Salt-Market, near Gibson's Wynd.

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ADVERTISEMENT

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AUTHOR TO THE READER.

HRICE Sprightly Reader, it is BANE requires. That this his Labours lighten your Defires. To Martial Glory, while he hereby Wills, And Hopes you'll fhun Appearances of Ills. None better is than this, for Self-Defence, When taken in a True and Genuine Sense. Time was, the Author Travel'd far and near. Under the Notion of a Musquetier; And shortly after to a Pike man rose, Plac'd in the Fore-front to offend our Foes. Soon after for the Space of Twenty Years, Was I one of the Royal Granadiers: Inroll'd in Lord George Hamilton's Command, The Hope and Honour of our Native Land. In Sixteen Battles Foughten, I have been, And Fifty-two great Sieges I have feen.

Five-Score and Sixteen Times I did Advance. In Flanders, Holland, Germany and France. My Countries Cause, hot Skirmishes I Join'd. 'And Victory of my Enemies I obtain'd. My Fourth Course was a Serjeant of Dragoons, Well known at Preston, and at other Towns. And Laftly I'm Fort-Williams Cannonier, Thanks be to GOD, my En'mies I don't Fear : Who was fo oft embroil'd in Bloody Wars, Indent as 'twere and Carv'd with Cuts and Scars ; Which Fortune feem'd to fayour and o'er look. That I might ferve you with this Little Book. Buy it, and try it, then upon my Word, A good Tongue still will prove a Trusty Sword. But where there's no Eviting of a Srife, Here's what will ferve you for to lave your Life,

So Count it not a Fault in me, If you'r the Father of a Plea.



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ter of



TOTHE

Scotish Hero,

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POEM.

Written to the Heroick, Magnanimous and Valiant Gentleman Daniel Bane, Mafter of Defence; upon his Encountering and Defeating an Irish Gludiator, at the Abby of Holy-Rood-House upon a Publick Stage; before great Numbers of Nobility, Gentry, Military, and Commons: Upon the 23d, Day of June, 1726.

Ome Write Amours, some treat of Rural Things, Whil'st others treat of Septers and of Kings. Each have their Prase, but this Demands the skill, Of Homers Vain, or Varus losty Quill. The Scotish Hero Daniel Bane I Sing, May Helicon to me affissance bring. Draw nigh Apollo, and you Sacred Nine, The Theam requires a higher Strain than mine. His Semirar, his Statute and his Face, Points his Extract from no Ignoble Race: But his inherent Merits are so Rare, There be but Few who may with him Compare. He of a Disposition meek and mild, he to the Wars inclin'd even from a Child.

And when Abroad in England, Holland, France, Did every where his Countries Fame Advance. Ajax in Greece, or Hector brave in Troy, Ne'er more were fear'd than this our Scotish Boy. Whither in Private or in Publick Field. He Victor was, and made his Foes to yield. Grown Old at length, and spent with Warlike Toil, He Jid Return unto his Native Soil. Refolv'd no more to Fight, when lo he's told. An Life raw Bravado fout and bold; Imperiously all Scotist did Defy, He laid his former Resolution by. And from great Distance came in hast to fee. Who was the Man, and what a Spark was he. He took the Challenge up, and modeftly He fet a Day, their Valour for to try. When met, our Hero mov'd with generous Rage, Beat at first Time O Bryan of the Stage; His Luck was good he fell, for had he flood, He there had loft his Life and Irish Blood. Fool hardy he Appeared on Stage again. Aut all his Bragadocia Threats were vain ; For Valiant Bane like Lyon void of Fear. With furious Blows did this the Youngster tear. Seven Bloody Wounds he gave, but none he got, And this the Tague was Vanquilh'd by the Scot. Just fo me thinks did poor Therfires fly, When Valiant Ajex unto him came nigh. The Nobles Cry'd brave Bane, the Honours ours, The Shames O Bryans, and the Praise is yours. Hold on great Sir, the Cause you have begun, And let your Fame be known from Sun to Sun. Mean time Except this Paper Compliment, Which unto you is by a Poet fent. As I have Inclination, had I Wealth. I'd to the Scoush Hero Drink & Health.

Neme me Impune Lacesset.

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Donaldi Bani famigerati ad Andree O Bryan, chartam provocatoriam Refponsum.

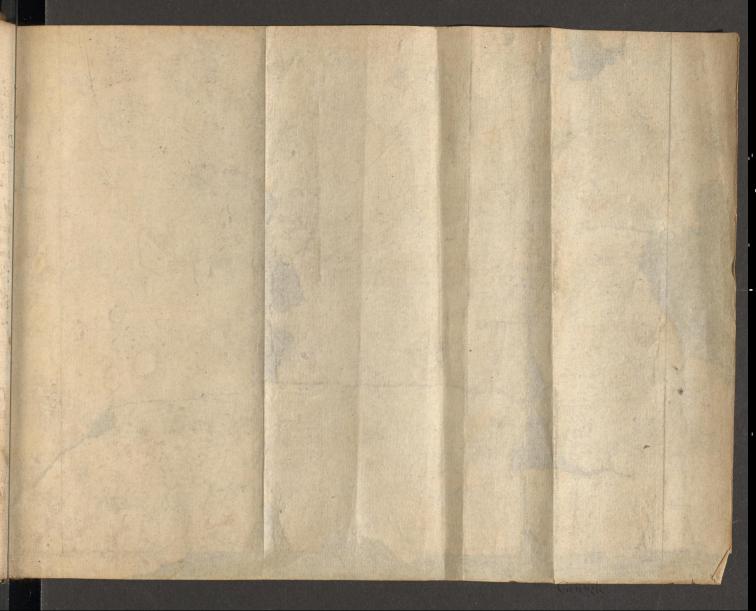
IPse ego Donaldus Banus, serma albus & altus, None huic Andreze thrasoni occurrere deero; Huic ego, cumque Deo, philopatrius obvius ibo, Arte rudis qui me ad pugnam provocat audax: Non obstant phrasi, Thrasone, & tempore curto Quando iniit pugnam Galli cum paupere Pullo, Spectatum admissi fortes nos forte videbunt Quod pugit O Bry an non est tam, credo, Magister Prasidii selix; tutela sive patronus, Quin hunc ignavum faciunt mea plectra caponem.

Ad DONALDUM BANUM EARMEN.

O Lim Donaldi vincerunt hie duo Bani, Regni prado unus, reus alter Seditionis. Dilaat has maculas, nanc extst tertius unus Mitrum priscorum decus G tutamen Jernum.

H Ere Lived of Old, two Monster Donald Banes,
Mark'd with Seditious and Usurping Stains,
Lo, now a Third wipes off this foul Disgrace,
The Shield and Glory of our Antient Race.

The Marie Control of the Control of Destruit R is Comberget ed Ambred Bryony custom provozatorani list-The see Don't be Bears, from other & deet, Green's fair per rest to the explorer to the rectification and a service of the area of the service of Bush such C. Reach her as transcripted all riller De los for a some feet to the seek at for a last species promo the slather a balance MUDDALAKBUM BRANUM The post of salving the set of The entries of the groups appropriately to the life ANECE TERRET HAD A TO THE CHICAGO TRAFF AND THE A STATE OF THE RESERVE TO A STATE OF THE STA







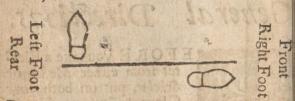
General Directions.

ret from either Master or Scholar, put on both your Gloves to save your Hands, in case you should receive a Batter, and pull of your Coat, otherways 'twill in-

commode you. When the Fleuret is preented to you, take of your Hat with
rour Left Hand, and receive the Fleuret
with your Right Hand, then make your
salute handsomly, by drawing the Right
root behind the Left, and then the Left
behind the Right to your Guard; then
idvance again to your Adversary, by bringing your Left Foot before the Right, and
hen the Right before the Left to your
Guard. In the Salute as you Retire from,
ind as you Advance up to your Adversa-

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ry, turn your Hand in Quart, and in Tierce Stand on your Guard thus; Bend your Left Knee as much as you can to stand firm and easy, keep your Right Legright up and down, and bend your Right Knee a little, keep your Right Foot pointing directly to the Front, to your Adversary, and the Left Foot broadways to the Rear, thus



Let your Feet be Two Foot distant one from the other, and have them at Command ready to Advance, Retire, Traverse, Spring to Right, or Left, Jump back or Avolt, as there is Occasion, and not let one Foot touch the other in any of these Cases, and don't stand wider with your Feet than that you can Command them, and do as abovemention'd, always keep your Body strait up, whether Pushing, Parieing, or on your Guard; keep your Head strait up, except when you push, you must bend it from your Adversary's Point, or to the contrary side from it, as is hereaster mention'd, when you Puh some particular Thrufts 3]

Thrusts. For unless you bend your Head rom his Point, you may be Hit in the legace; and if you bend your Body forward o your Adversary, besides the Danger it in by being so much nearer, you can not assily recover your self from a Lunge, nor tetire so easy and quick as you ought: Therefore rather bend a little back from im, than to him. Let your Side be only in his View, for the less Mark you give, ne better, this is call'd Light.

Keep your Lest Hand always above your lest Eye Brow ready to Parie, and when ou Push still keep it there for the same urpose, in case your Adversary should contre Temps, or Resposse. Keep your Right Hand Breast high, and your Point 3 or 4 nches higher, which is the proper Quark ward, and best to Play upon, for from this iward you can instantly go to any other, as a Parie with a Spring, or you may assign go to any other and make a Thrust. Thus you are in your proper Guard every ray.

Let the Grip of your Sword or Fleuret e no bigger, than that you can close your ttle Finger round it, and touch the Palm f your Hand; and let all your Fingers be

4) round the Grip, and the point of your Thumb close too or near the Shell, which Guards your Hand, much more than as mis some People hold it, with the Pummel in the Hand, and fore Finger stretch'd out toward the Shell, they then can not command the Sword fo well, and all the Advantage of holding it fo, is, that they have a greater length from the Point to the Hand Body, than if they held it with the Thumb close to the Shell, If the Grip of their Sword or Fleuret be larger than as here mention'd, it will easily be Beat out of man your Hand by a Batter.

When you are to Offend, whether at the Wall, or on the Floor, keep your Hand Breast high, and Point rather below not any the Mash tent, or this, as you Hat your Hand, and if you are to Defend at the Wall, keep your Hand as low as your Hipp, and your Point as high as your Forehead; but for Defence on the Floor. keep the proper Quart Guard, and by turning your Hand, you may Parie all high Thrusts, or Thrusts made at the Level of your Hand, and above; for Thrufts below the Level of your Hand, the Low Quart, wife and Seconde will Parie them.

When you Push at the Wall, first take

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(5) of your Hat with your left Hand, and make a Lunge at your Adversary's Break. to try if you have the proper Distance. which is fo that at a Lunge you can just touch his Breast with the Button of your Fleuret, but no nearer. Your Adversary is to take off his Hat at the fame Time with you, and give you leave to touch him on the Breaft, by dropping his Hand and Point down a little, to his Right or Outside, then Recover both to your Guard. Note, that when you are going to Push on the Floor, before you Salute your Adverfary, and when you are going to Push at the Wall, before you take the Distance. both Persons must, if there is any Person of Rank present, Salute the Person of Rank first, and then the Master; but if there be not any fuch Person present, then Salute the Master sirst, and the Gentlemen prefent, or Scholars afterwards; this Salute is thus, as you stand on your Guard with your Hat on, raise your Point, and bring your Blade almost right up and down; then (without any stop) drop your Point towards the Person you'd Salute, then bring over and drop it on the other fide to the

and Salute one another, or take the Distance.

other Person or Persons, who you are to Salute, and then Recover to your Guard,

Quart Guard, is with your Hand as high as your Break, and turn'd inwards, fo tha the knuckle of your Thumb, and the up per knuckle of the Fore-finger are the up permost part of your Hand, and both Lev el with one another, and the Point Thre or Four Inches above the height of your Hand, the Pummel almost under the Hee of the Palm of your Hand, which support the Blade, so that it can not easily be Bea out of your Hand, thus the Blade will be half turn'd, or be between being flat-ways and edge-ways, some People hold the Blad flat-ways, or one fide directly up Level but then there is nothing to support the Pummel, and a Batter will eafily beat you Sword out of your Hand.

Quart Guard, is to Guard off, or Parie Thrust made on the Inside of the Arm any where between the Neck and lowe part of the Breaft.

A Quart Thrust, is with the Hand and Blade turn'd, as in Quart Guard, and mad at your Adversary any where between the Neck and lower part of the Breaft, or the Infide of his Arm.

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the same height as Quart, but the Hand so turn'd in that the Blade is edge-ways, or the outside Edge up, and the inside directly underneath it, don't turn the Hand more than to let your Blade be exactly thus, for this is sufficient to Parie, and you can command your Sword; but if you turn your Hand more, it is awkward, and you can't command your Sword so well as you ought nor come to another Guard, nor take an Advantage so quick and easie as you might, were it only turn'd so much as here said, which is necessary.

Tierce Guard is to Guard off, or Parie a Thrust made on the outside of the Arm, any where between the Neck, and the Level of the lower part of the Breast.

A Tierce Thrust, is with the Hand, and Blade turn'd as in Tierce Guard, and made at the Adversary any where between the Neck, and Level of the lower part of the Breast, on the outside of his Arm.

Low Quart Guard, is with the Hand the fame Height as Quart, the Point as low as your Waistband, and the Hand turn'd so that the opening is up, and the Blade slatways, or the slat np.

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Low Quart Guard, is to Guard off, or Parie a Thrust made on the inside of the Arm, any where between the Level of the lower part of the Breast, and the Level of the lower part of the Belly.

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A Low Quart Thrust, is with the Hand and Blade turn'd, as in Low Quart Guard, and made at your Adversary any where, between the Level of the lower part of the Breast, and the Level of the lower part of the Belly, on the inside of his Arm.

Seconde, or Hanging Guard, is with the Hand as high as your Forehead, and Point as low as your Waistband, the Hand so turn'd in, that the Thumb is lowermost, and little Finger uppermost, and the Blade slat-ways; this Guard is dangerous, because the Sword hand is exposed; and it is more difficult to come to another Guard from this, than from the Tierce.

Seconde Guard, is to Guard off, or Parie a Thrust made on the outside of the Arm, any where between the Level of the lower part of the Breast, and the Level of the lower part of the Belly.

A Seconde Thurst, is with the Hand and Blade

Blade turn'd as in Seconde Guard, and made at your Adversary any where between the Level of the lower part of the Breast, and the Level of the lower part of the Belly, on the outfide of his Arm.

Italian High Quart Guard, or Parade, with the Hand as high as your Face, and with the Hand and Blade turn'd as in Tierce. the Point as low as your Neck, and inclined to the Quart or inside, which is the reason it is call'd a Quart Guard, because it Guards the Quart fide.

In your Guard, you should keep contin-0 ually Traversing round your Adversary, in the round Parade, and don't let him feel your Blade if you can possibly avoid it; and make offers as if you were going to Push, fometimes at his Face, and fometimes at his Breast, and shew as if you were going to Dart your Sword at him, if he goes down to the Portugueze Guard, or gives an opening with Defign, and fometimes Spring up as if you were going to Push or Hit him in the Face, or somewhere above his Sword, and sometimes drop your self low on a sudden, as if you wou'd come under his Sword, this Dodging and continual Motion, will 'tis likely, make him give an opening

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opening. And when he Thrusts at your Breast or Belly, if you have a mind to Batter him, your Hand and Sword being so much raised above his, will come down with such Force as will probably beat his out of his Hand, or be very near doing it, and put him so much off his Guard, that you may have time to Hit him, before he can Recover that firm hold of his Sword, which your Batter deprived him of.

Portugueze Guard is with the Hand and Blade turn'd, as in Quart Guard, but the Hand down near, and clear of the outfide of your Thigh, and the Point within Three or Four Inches of the Ground, on the outside of your Foot, you now must Parie all Thrusts with your Lest Hand. If you are Tired, and your Adversary will not give you Time to Rest or draw Breath, you may in this Guard Rest and Recover your felf, and there are few that will venture to Attack you in it, unless they have an extraordinary Dependence on the Left Hand, but take care, least your Adversary Dart his Sword at you, to be ready to Parie it. It is good to take your Scabard, or Cane by the middle, or fomething short like a Dagger, and hold it in your Left Hand and Parie with it, all by Batter.

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The French Guard, which they commonly use, and call Quart Guard, is our Defencive Guard at the Wall, so that they are oblidged to Cut, Disengage or Change, over the Point, which I think is neither so quick nor so safe, as Disengaging under the Blade with our Guard; besides it takes more Time to bring your Sword on the Level on the Line, when they are going to Thrust; and when seeble may easily be forced, and their Sword Hand is more exposed to be pricked.

Besides the aforemention'd Guards, there are Three others, call'd High Quart, High Tierce, and Low Tierce, but as they are all very open, Dangerous, and unnecessary, therefore I take no farther notice of them, than just to mention them.

There is no particular Thrust more than an other to be made from the Italian High Quart Guard; You may Thrust any Thrust as you have an Opportunity.

From the Portugueze Guard, Quart, and Low Quart, are the casiest Thruis to be made, and you may Prick your Adversary's Hand, Wrist, or Arm from this Guard

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Quart over, is a Thrust with the Hand and Blade turn'd, as in Quart Guard, and the same height, and made at your Adversary any where between the Neck and Level of the Breast, on the outside of his Arm. It is to be Parie'd as Tierce.

Re Quart, is a Thrust with the Hand and Blade turn'd as in Tierce, and the same height, and made at your Adversary any where between the Neck and Level of the lower part of the Breast, on the inside of his Arm; It is to be Parie'd as Quart, but requires a wide Parie; this Thrust is more likely to take upon a Skillfull Person, than an unskillfull one, because the former always takes care to Parie close, and not go far of the Line with his Point, and the Close Parie is not sufficient for this Thrust.

Boars Thrust is thus, as you are in either Quart or Tierce Guard, draw your Arm and Sword down as quick as possible, the Hand as low as in the Portagueze Guard, and the Point Level with your Hand, towards your Adversary, then make your Thrust

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Thrust either in Quart, Tierce, or Low Quart, by bringing your Hand and Point up to your Adversary and Lunge at the same Time, do both as quick as possible, without regarding where the Point Hits on one fide or the other, or whether it Hits his Hand, Wrist, Arm, Face or Body; this going down and returning with such quickness, and in a contrary manner from the usual School Play, is apt to put your Adversary in Confussion, not knowing where the Thrust will come, or how to Guard against it, and unless he Retires as soon as you go down, 'tis very probable that he will be hit, for belides the uncertainty where it comes, and the quickness it goes with great Force when return'd against him: This is what is call'd a Poke, which many find fault with. I would never make use of this Thrust but when engaged with a Ruffin, or some Person, that I had a mind to Kill, or was indifferent about the Consequence of it.

To Thrust with an Appeller, do thus; make a small Advance, and at the same Time make an Offer as if you were going to Thrust at his Face, then instantly drop your Point as low as his Breast, or upon part of his Belly, this dropping is the Appeller [14]

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peller, or Call for your Adversarie to drop his Point to Parie you below, but you must be so quick as not to let him feel your Blade below, but as you see his Point coming down to Parie you, then is your Time to Push above his Blade, either in Quart, or Quart over, according as he gives the Open, this is a Deceitful Thrust, but must be done with all the quickness imaginable, and if you find he does Answer the Call, or drop his Point, you may Push home below

Flanconade, is a Risposse to be made on your Adversarie, as he Recovers from Pushing Quart, you having Parie'd it, bear his Blade down as you Thrust with your Hand and Blade turn'd as in Quart Guard, but both lower, and with your Blade across his, and direct your Point to his Flank, Belly, or any where else where you can Hit. You may make a Risposse in the same manner as he Recovers from Pushing Tiece; with your Hand and Blade turn'd as in Tierce Guard, but both lower.

Always keep a Spring in your Arm and Wrist, to make your Thrust go the quicker, and your Parie the more sure, and as

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foon as you have done either, Recover them again.

Always observe your Adversary's Wrist and Point, which you may do, both at the same Time; and sometimes observe his Eyes to see how he is in Temper, this last you need do very seldom, if you do it often, or think by his Eyes to Discover where his Intentions are, you very possibly may be Deceived; for he may look at one part, when his Design is at another.

Never look another way from your Adversary when within Reach, or when Engaged, for he may take that Opportunity to Hit you; nor do you believe him, if he should say any thing to you, to perswade you to look another way, for many do it on purpose to take that Opportunity to Hit you, when perhaps they can't effect their Design otherways. If you have Occasion to look about, be sure first to Retire, or get some way or other out of his Reach,

Never over Lung your felf, because one or other of your Feet may slip, and you can't Recover your felf to a Guard so soon as you should, and may be Hit in that time, therefore make but short Lunges, that if

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you have a Sword in your Hand, only Three or Four Inches at most may enter. and that will be fufficient.

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Parie al If at any Time you happen to Totter, Ground, and you will readily come down to your Guard, firm on your Legs as you become ought to be.

Always keep the Distance of a good Lunge from your Adversary, that he may not furprize you any way.

On Wet or loose Ground, raise or turn up the outfide of your Left Foot when you Lunge, and bear on, or support your self on the infide edge of the faid Foot, for then your Foot will not readily flip back, as it would were it flat, but on a Board Floor, keep it flat always.

When you have made a Lunge, which must be as quick as possible; make not the least Halt or stop, but Recover to your Guard as foon as you can, or Spring off to Right or Left, or Jump back out of the Reach of your Adversary's Lunge, least he should Risposte you; for should you make the least Halt, if it be with Swords

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Swords; unless he be Kill'd Dead by your Thrust, he will either seize your Sword, or else Stab you for Revenge.

Parie all Thrusts with the same Edge.

Particular Directions, for Pushing at the Wall.

must keep an Offencive, and your Adversary must keep a Desencive Guard, as directed before; and to Push Quart from the Tierce Side, do thus, Incline your Hand to his Quart side, it being turn'd in Quart, and take your Aim at the Place you would Hit, over the upper Joynt of your Fore-singer, then draw in your Arm to clear your Point from his Blade, or Disengage, Close, and quick and Push Quart. To Push Tierce from the Quart side, do thus, Incline your Hand to his Tierce side, it being turn'd in Tierce, and take your Aim along the Ball of your Thumb, &c. You may make a single Feint after every ingle Thrust, so Push Seconde at the same Place.

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At the Wall, or Pushing on the Floor, if after any Thrust, your Adversary quits your Blade from the Parie, Push home on the same Side again. Or if he does not keep a good Guard, push home on the fame Side.

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At the Wall, the Defender may Rifposte with his Arm only, and not Lunge, for this will make the other take care to Push True, Quick, and Recover the Moment after he has made his Thrust, else he may be Hit. The Defender may Parie by Batter at the Wall, or by fingle Round Parie. Hand high

You may Force a Thrust at the Wall, COULTALA ? or Push in the Round Parade Single or Double. the your f

any Tierce and and the transfer the tran auger Aont General Directions. Comary S

HE Moment after you have Receive ed, or given a Fleueret, and have Saluted, or with Swords, as foon as you and some have Advanced near enough, and come within Reach of one another, either give your Adversary's Fleueret or Sword, a Single Single

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Single or Double Batter, or make a Single or Double Feint and Pulh; and be carefull at coming near, that he does not Bater yours out of your Hand, or Thrust at you before you are aware of it; endeavour to Catch him thus first, if you can. some way or other; for after Points are presented, you must take care of your self, and may take all Advantages of Surprize. for there's no Time given. When you Push any Quart on the Quart Side, you nust bear off, or clear your Adversary's Point from the Line towards you, with your Sword, in your Thrust, and keep your Hand high to Guard your Face, and look over your Arm, bending your Head to the contrary Side from his Point, for unless you Clear his Point of the Line, you will cun your self upon it. When you Push any Tierce on the Tierce Side, you must to the same as before Seconde, and look under your Arm, bending your Head to the contrary Side from his Point. In faort you nust at all Times when you Push, if your Adversary does not of himself have an Open. Clear his Point off from the Line, or else you'll be in great Danger.

Endeavour at all Times when you Parie iny Thrust, to keep your Point towards

your Adversary, and Parie with the Fort mito of your Blade, that Part from the middle, line to the Shell, is call'd the Fort or firength of the Blade. If you do this rightly, and limb he makes a home Lunge, or Lunges for far, that if he were not Parie'd he would want reach you, he will run himself upon your have Point. When you Parie a Thrust, be cautious of quiting his Blade, least he push as foon as you quit, for your quiting him makes his Blade come to the Line with a Ind. great Spring, and it will follow yours fo close, that if you are making a Thrust, her I that Spring will Parie you off the Line, with and carry his Direct, or else it may be a turner Contre Temps; so to prevent the Worst, her for your own Safety if you do Thrust, do will it only at his Arm, or Hand, by which walk you will be in little or no Danger.

dis fecure Never Parie wide if possible you can while avoid it, for you then are open, and may be deceived by a Feint, therefore endeayour to Parie close, for the other is too lame. apt to become a Custome.

Be Cautious of Parieing with a greater high Spring and Force than ordinary: for if you water miss the Parie, and your Adversarie did not carry his Point as he should do, or

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did not Push home, before you can Redid not Pulh home, below have Time cover to your Guard, he will have Time to give a Second Thrust. And if you perceive a strong Thrust coming, rather than stand to Parie it with that Force that is requifite, Avolt contrary, or from it, by which you will not only avoid the Thrust, but may Hit him before he Recovers to his Guard.

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Avolting is very proper to avoid a Thrust, and at the fame time you may give one fafely; It is thus, as he pushes a Home Thrust on the Quart side, step back. off the Line with your Left Foot, or contrary from his Thrust: As he Pushes a Home Thrust on the Tierce side, bring up b your Left Foot as far as the Fore part of your Right Foot, or step with your Lest Foot foreward on your own Quart side, this secures your Body by carrying it off cal the Line he Push'd on, and his Lunge brings his Body on the Line you then are on, which you may fafely do before he can no Recover.

Avoid Contre Temps, for they are often fatal to both Parties, this is when both Push together on the same Line. As your Ad. de versary turns his Wrist, or Disengages,

(22)

(which is Changing his Point from one fide of your Blade to the other, and under your Blade) if he does it wide, or as he cuts over the Point, this is Changing his Point from one fide of your Blade to the other, by raifing his Point till it is Clear of yours, then droping it on the other fide, or if he Feints wide; you may Push Home at his Arm as he does any of these, this Pushing is call'd Timeing, because you do it, as he does any of the above-mention'd.

Wide Feints are Dangerous, except it be fometimes with an unskillfull Person, for it is very likely he will Answer your wide Feint, and follow your Sword, which gives you an Opportunity to Hit him; a Skilfull Person will not Answer a wide Feint, but will Time you, therefore Feint Close from one side of his Blade to the other, and endeavour always to keep your Point within three or four Inches of his Blade, and as much from his Shell, but no within his Shell, least he seize your Blade and break it; this you must observe at all Times on your Guard.

Never let your Adversaie bear upon you hand if he Offers it slip him, and if you can do it quick, you may have a Thrust a said

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[23]

him on the Contrary fide, or part where he beares; if he bears you down, flip and Push above; if he bears you up flip and Push below; if he bears on you in Quart, flip and push in Tierce; and if he bears on you in Tierce, flip and push in Quart, and if you don't push, flip and present your Point to him against his Breast, to prevent him from offering to Advance or Close. If you can't flip him, Retire back, or Spring of to Right or Lest, else he will Command your Sword.

If he Offers to Batter your Sword, slip, and you may have a Thrust at him before he can Recover to his Guard again.

After you have made a Thrust and are Recovering, or as soon as you have Parie'd a Thrust; if you are nimble to Spring on one side or other, of your Adversarie, you may have a Thrust at him, be it in his Back or any where else, for all is fair play, whil'st Swords are presented, and you are Disputing the Victory.

As you Recover from a Lunge, be fure to Batter your Adversaries Blade, or go of in the Round Parade, or bearing on his Sword.

When

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When you Advance upon your Adverfarie step foreward with your Right Foot a little, and immediatly draw your Left Foot after you to your Guard. When you Retire, step back with your Left Foot a little, and immediatly draw your Right Foot after you, to your Guard, you may Repeat either, as you have Occasion to Advance or Retire; and when you Traverse, step with your Left Foot first, foreward or Backward; as you do when you Avolt, just as you have Occasion, to Right or Left.

When you Advance upon your Adverfarie, make only half Thrusts at him, to prick him in the Sword Hand, Wrift, or Arm, but don't push beyond the Length of his Elbow, unless you have a very fair Open at his Body; this is very fafe, and a few Wounds in the Hand, Wrist, or Arm, may effect what you defire, to get the better of him, with little Hazard to your felf. You may prick him in the afore-named Places, in Quart Tierce, or Low Quart, by droping your Hand and Point a little, so prick him under the Shell; this you may also do as you Retire, or Traverse; and at any Time when you have Parie'd Juart or Tierce, you may Risposte With Hand

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at his Hand or Arm; pricking him in any of those Places will make him go of the At Line with his Blade, to Parie you when too late, he then gives an open to his Body. After any Thrust you may Resposte a Thrust at his Arm or Body, just as he is Recovering.

If your Adversarie Advances upon you, the step back with your Lett Foot, so far as to be in the Posture of a Lunge, and at the same Time, push with your Arm only, at his Arm, and if he still Advances, draw back your Right Foot and er Arm, to the Posture of a Guard, then step back with your Left again, and push as before said, this you may Repeat as you have Occasion, or think proper, this will flop him from Advancing fo furiously as ale he would, and perhaps he will be Hit or nd -Disabled; the steping back carries your Body out of the Reach of his Lunge, and is very fafe.

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If your Adversary will not stand you, when you have Lunged, bring up your Left Foot and Recover your Arm to the Posture of a Guard, then Thrust again, and Repeat this as you have Occasion, or think proper, but take care least he Close [26]

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you or Command your Sword, when you Thrust and are on your Lunge, perhaps he will Retire on purpose, with Design to take such Opportunity.

'Tis less Dangerous to Retire, than to Advance upon your Adversary, and not at all Scandalous, for you may Time him every time he Advances, and so get the better, by Disabling his Sword Arm, Hand or Wrist.

When you Attack, never make more than one Thrust at the same Place in the fame manner, but Change your Method, viz. from a plain Thrust, to a single or Double Feint, or to a fingle or Double Batter, or first make a half Thrust to Hit the Arm &c. then Thrust Home, or at the former Place; or Force, or make an Appeller; or if you want to Hit in Quart Tierce or Low Quart, try the Boors Thrust; and Change the Thrust, and push at some other part, then return to the former, these are to Deceive him, that he may not Guard your Part so well as he might, which you have the Defign at, and if he does perceive your Defign to be at any particular part, and Guards accordingly, you may then Surprize him in another part- Try

all thrusts, for some may Answer your intent; if they don't Answer Standing, try Advancing, or Traversing, or Retire a little, and endeavour to Catch him as he Advances.

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If at any time you observe your Adverfary to be in Confusion, be sure not to let him Recover it, but take the Advantage of it, and keep him so, by a brisk Attack. By Avolting, Sliping and Retireing, and giving the Point, in these Cases, a Weak Man, is a Match for a much Stronger, and it is certainly best to do these if your Adversary be Fool Hardy and press foreward, whether he understand the Sword or not, for he may run himself upon your Point; or when he has tired himself, you may then play with him, and do what you please; commonly those People who are unskill'd, do thus, they think (and indeed with Reason) that they must not let you Attack, because they do not know how to Defend as they ought, for the Defencive Part is the most difficult, therefore they drive on with great Fury, (whil'it they have Strength) to put you out of your Play, but when once that is over they are at your Mercy.

Some

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Some Men care not (at least don't think of it, being only intent upon Hiting their Adversary) if they Receive a thrust, if it be not immediatly Mortal, so that they can but give one, but this may properly be called Rashness, or Fool Hardiness.

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At any time if your Adversary keeps an High Guard, make an offer to thrust at his Face, then Feint below, and Push above his Sword; if he keeps a Low Guard, make an offer to Push low, then Feint above, and Push below his Sword. Be cautious of making a Home thrust above, or below, for you then give a great open, and don't do it unless your Adversary's Sword is far of the Line, and in that case 'tis better to push upon the Level, at the Breast or Arm, for that is nearest, and you readier to Parie should he Risposte.

Command your Temper and you will do much better, than if you give way to your Passion; and if you do Command it, and are Engaged with a Person that can not, you will have very much the Advantage of him, for his Passion will make him Play wild and wide, and consequently exposes himself to be Hit very often, whereas your thoughts not being in Hurry and

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[29]

and Confusion, you may Desend your self with ease and Judgment, and take an Advantage readily when ever you have a mind, you are the more capable of doing this, because your Strength, Mind, and Spirits are not Spent or Exhausted.

When you have a Juarrel with any Man, and have not Opportunity to Decide ard, it immediatly, don't trust him within Reach. 1 1 unless others be present, or near, and when you are going to Fight, or returning from it, having got the better, don't trust your Adversary behind you, nor any way within Reach, least he give you foul Flay, and Stab you for Revenge, or takes a Villainous way of getting the better of you when you are not provided, or ready to Defend your felf, and during your Dispute, if it happen that you both consent to Rest to take Breath, don't quit your Sword out of your Hand, nor look from him, nor stand within his Reach, and if he Submits and offers to deliver his Sword, don't let him come near, but with the point of his Sword in his Hand, and Mounting presented to you, and should he desire to be Reconciled, and the Swords are drawn, whether you have Exchanged any Thrusts, or not. don't fuffer him to come near, tho' in a friendly

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friendly manner, unless he throw his Sword down on the Ground, and if after you have Disarmed your Adversary, or he submitted and delivered his Sword, you return him his Sword again, be fure give it with the Point towards him, and be ready in all the aforemention'd Cases, with your own Sword, and take care least he Spring in upon you, and trip you up, or by being Stronger, he may difarm you of your own Sword, or break one or other, and stab you with the Piece, that is when you have Difarm'd him, or he has delivered his Sword. I mention these to Caution you on all Occasions to be on your Guard, and not to trust any Man whatever, who is your Adversary, for many have been deceived by not taking Care of themselves in these Cases, tho' their Adversaries have been Men of firich Honour, as they thought, and that they would not be fo Bafe and Villainous, as to be guilty of any Thing below the Character of brave Men, and Gentlemen, Experientia Docet.

When your Adversarie Pushes a Home Quart, and does not Recover immediatly, or slips with either of his Feet, or is tottering, or you can be quick enough to Close him upon his Thrust, you may Disarm him

thus; Avolt a little in Quart, or step with you your Left Foot to the contrary fide from his Point, and Parie him Low, and feize his Blade close to the Shell, with your Thumb on the upper edge of it, then give a Batter with the infide or Quart Edge of your own Blade, on the Foible of his Blade, Note, from the middle of it. to the Point, is call'd the Foible, which will force the Sword out of his Hand, be he ever so frong, and then present the Point of it towards him, that he may not offer to close you, and as foon as possible, on present your Point to him also, take care he does not seize your Sword, either whil'st you are Disarming him, or as you Recover from so doing, and that he does not Close you and Trip you up. If he Push an home Tierce, you may bring him round, by the Round Parie, to the Quart fide; and Difarm as already mention'd.

Note, That when joyn'd Difarm in Tierce, you must bring up your Lest Foot, and place it behind his Right Foot, to be ready to Trip him up if you have a mind, or there is Occasion, and at all Times, when you seize your Adversarie's Sword, it is to be done with the Left Hand; not the Sword Hand. But to Difarm in Tierce,

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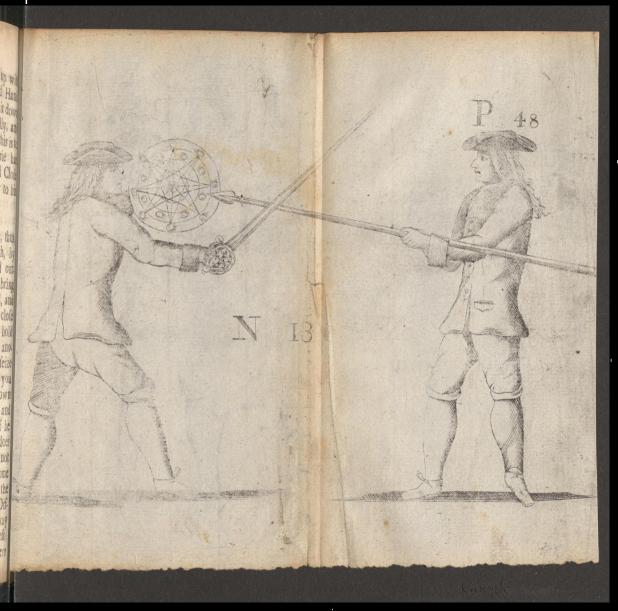
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as the same Time that you step up with your Lest Foot, seize his Sword Hand and Mounting together, and bring it down Chose to the lower part of your Belly, and present your Point to his Breast; this is to be understood that your Adversarie has Pushed Tierce, and you Parie, and Close him before he can slip, or Recover to his Guard.

Another way to Difarm in Tierce, thus. you may seize his Wrist underneath, by turning your Left Hand down and outwards, fo that the Palm is up, then bring his Sword and Hand over your Head, and hold the Blade under your Left Arm, close to your Left side, and still keep your hold of his Wrist, and point your Point another way to Difarm in Tierce; thus, seize his Blade fast, a little from the Shell, you may then eafily force it back over his own Head, and perhaps out of his Hand, and flick the point of it into his Back, if he Offers to Close you upon it, or if he does feize your Sword, fo that you have not the Command of it. If he Push an home Quart, you may bring him Round by the Round Parie to the Tierce fide, and Difarm, as already mention'd in the first way of Difarming in Tierce, which is the eafieft; there



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there are feveral other ways of Difarmines. but more Difficult and Dangerous. You may Close when he Pushes Seconde, by Parieing in Seconde, then seize his Hand and Mounting together; you must not step foreward with your Left Foot in this Case, but only step foreward with your Right Foot as on a Lung, and take care he does not Stun you by a Knock with his Head in your Face. Note, At all times when you Disarm, you must Parie first, and when you have hold, take care to fe-cure his Sword fast, and keep your own out of his Reach, with the Point ready to Hit, if he struggles, or offers to Close, and when both are Closed and Command one anothers Sword, you should part upon Honour, but take care how ye go off, and that he does not Forfeit his Honour, beware of being Trip'd up, and endeavour to serve him fo if you can; take care you are not deceived by a Feint, or false Thrust, and to be Hit instead of Disarming him, for in Difarming, you give a great Open, you may Difarm Advanceing, Retireing, or Traversing.

If your Adversarie have a much longer sword than your self, and you are nimble, and Parie well, 'tis not amiss to endeayour

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to gather him up, and take the Advantage when you are within the Length of his Sword, by Difarming, or otherwife, as interthere is occasion; for whil'st you are at Ind full length of his Sword, you have no chance to Hit him, and can only A& on the Defenceive, whil'st he Acts entirely Man Offenceive, a good way to get in is thus, from the Tierce fide disengage to the Quart, and continue the motion; if he does not flip; and bearing on him with a fpring, who force his Sword aside, to his Quart or we your Tierce side, as you do this, turn your Hand and Blade to the Seconde, you may Push Seconde if you thro' his Blade aside, or you Advance and Close him, but take MA care to feize his Hand and Mounting together fait, that he may not feize it with Ind the other Hand, or else seize the Blade of or Ruff close to the shell, are now it of min fact

When you would make a Thrust in the Round Parade, be fure not to go above hum twice Round at most, for if you go more in you may be Tim'd; and if your Adversa butten rie Attack vou in the Round Parade, and you don't Time him at the first Charge of his his Point; then follow his Blade once how Round, and if he goes more than once, who after following him once Round, Parie fingle

[35]

ingle or plain Parie. Never let him stand Idle any Time, but keep him in Motion, for when he is standing still, he waits to Time or surprize you, or perhaps is tired nor out of Breath, which Time you should make the best use of; and don't be fond of Disarming.

If you are engaged with a Ruffin, or a stranger, be watchfull that he does not how his Hat, Dust, or something else at your Face which may blind you, upon which he will take the Opportunity to make a home Thrust; or perhaps, if he sees an Open, he will dart his Sword at the you, and if he misses, trust to his Heels.

I would not advise you at any time to at do the last mention'd, but with a Bravo or Russian, I would throw any Thing in his Face to blind him, and then take the advantage of it: such Fellows as those, of ten carry Dust in their Pockets, or something on purpose for that end; but no Gentleman ought to use such Methods, unterswitch with such People who often carry Pocket Pistols about 'em, so to prevent the worst to ones self, I think 'tis not at miss to get the better of them as soon as possible, by blinding them, or by any other

(36 -)

means whatever, before they shew a Pi state tol, for fair Play is what they ought no have.

If you Fight in the Dark, make cornellinual use of the Round Parade, and a foon as ever you seel your Adversary links. Blade, Push along the same, and Recove again in the Contre Parie, or Round Parie, and avoid having any Light in your Face, and Traverse round from it if there have be. And in the Day time avoid having the Sun, or a great Wind in your Face.

These Directions are for Right Handed and by Men, and the same will serve for Lesland Handed Men, only where the Right-fide when Arm, Foot, &c. is mention'd, they multing understand it as for the Left-side, Arm Foot &c. and fo where the Left is men what tion'd, they must understand it as for the lim Right. And if a Right Handed Man, and I wo a Left Handed Man Engage, they should be endeavour to keep the Outside, and Push Quart over the Arm, or Quart under the Arm, all on the Outside, which are the fafeit Thrusts for each at that Time, and In the Round Parade on the Outside; to dom't which they may take all the different ways of Feint, Batter &c. to Push their Thrusts

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It one another, as when Engaged with Perfons that use the same Hand as themelves, they may also use the Boors Thrust. nd the Appeller, and the Portugueze Guard. of After this, you may give Directions how Man with a small Sword, muit Act, with Man that has a Broad Sword.

numay have an early mo Reep a low Guard with your small word out of his Reach, and always flip is he strikes, still Pulhing at his Arm, leting his Blow to the Ground, keeping alvays above him; and if he Attacks you very Rash, raise your Hand to a Cross duard before your Face, and Receive his la Blow upon the strength of your Sword, hind before he can Recover, you can Hit minim in the Seconde as often as you please, and ake good care of your Sword Hand, and rou have Ten to One odds; for I compare to Thrust of a small Sword to a Pistol a Ball, for it Kills, and suppose you Receive by chance a Cut it's foon Cured, but a Thrust of a small Sword is very Dangermous, especially in the Body.

all If you meet with a Man with Sword hand Target, and you with your small word, take off your Coat and Roll it aabout your Left Hand, and take a wet

Napkin and put it under your Hat, and that will prevent his Cuts, in case he Hits you either on the Arm or Head, fave the Blade of your Sword as much as possible, by flipping from his Blows, and your Sword Hand making always high Feints to his Face, then he will raise his Targe and blind his fight, that you may have an eary Opportunity to take him in the Belly; I reckon a Man that does not understand a Target, better to want it, than to have it, it would have been better for him to have a Cane or Scabbard in his Left Hand, to Parie a small Sword, than a Target to blind him; and when a Man with a Broad Sword, draws against a Manswith a small Sword, let him stand upon a high Hanging Guard at great length, and then he can Parie by the way of Quart or Tierce, by Moving his Hand, and as he Paries let him make a fmall stroke constantly to his Sword Hand, or making a back stroak, or under stroak to keep him off, and in Constant Motion, for he will be soon tired, because his Sword is heavier, and have the Left Hand always before his Breast to Desend, and if he understands to Parie he may Change to a Medium, and flip and throw: But still the small Sword hath

hath great odds of the Broad, for the small Sword Kills, and you may Receive Forty Cuts and not be Disabled.

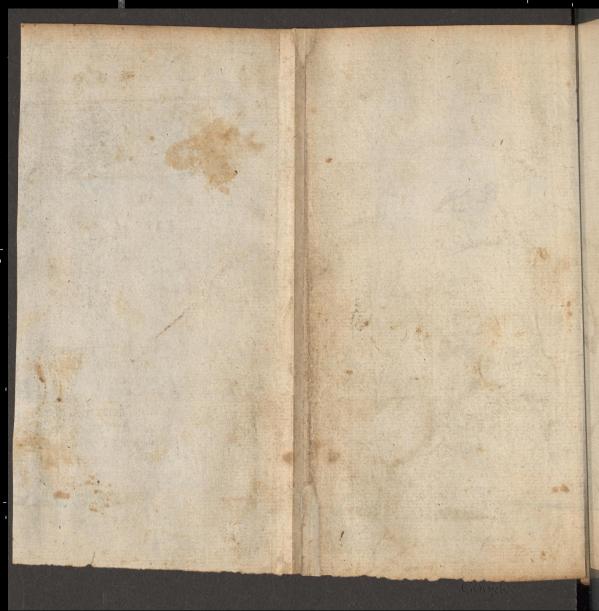


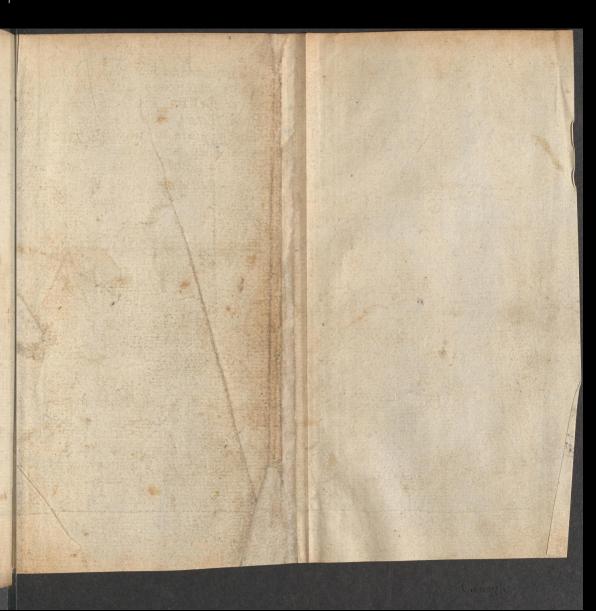


The First Lesson of the Small Sword, begins as thus.

AKE your Hat off with your Left Hand, and Deliver the Fleuerat to your Scholar with your Right Hand, and the Pummel foremost, putting him firm on his Guard: Advance in Quart, Advance in Turce, Quart to his Right, and Tierce to his Left, either coming on, or going off. Retire and Parie Quart, Retire and Parie Tierce; Salute with your Hat in your Left Hand, drawing the Right Foot behind the Left, and Coming to the same Posture again; batter









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Batter upon the Tierce fide if possible, and go off, and stand firm upon your Guard, bending well upon your Left Thigh, and when you Push upon the Right Thigh, with your Nails up in Quart, and down in Tierce; In case it were a Sword, draw your Sword with your Right Hand, and Cock your Hat with your Left Hand keeping your Hair from your Eyes, and your Lest Hand over your Eyes in order to Parie, your Sword at quarter Sword and a straight Arm, there is no Occasion to move Hats at sharp Weapons: When your Adversary Advances with the Right, Retire you with the Left, still keeping at quarter Sword, either coming on or going off, for half Sword is Dangerous, for fear of a Contre Temps.

And here you will fee the Postures; and likewise at the End of every Lesson accordingly in Copper Plates. No 1.

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The second Lesson.

A Standing Lesson begins as thus, Push Suart, Push Tierce, Push Seconde, Recover in Quart, and Push Quart, Push Flanconade

(42)

Flanconade and then Quart, Push low Quart which the French call Quart Cuppy, Re cover well in Tierce to the Sword, and Push Tierce, still Parieing and Pushing keeping close to his Shell, break Measure well when he Advances with a straight Arm, in going off and a Batter.

The End of the Second Lesson. No II

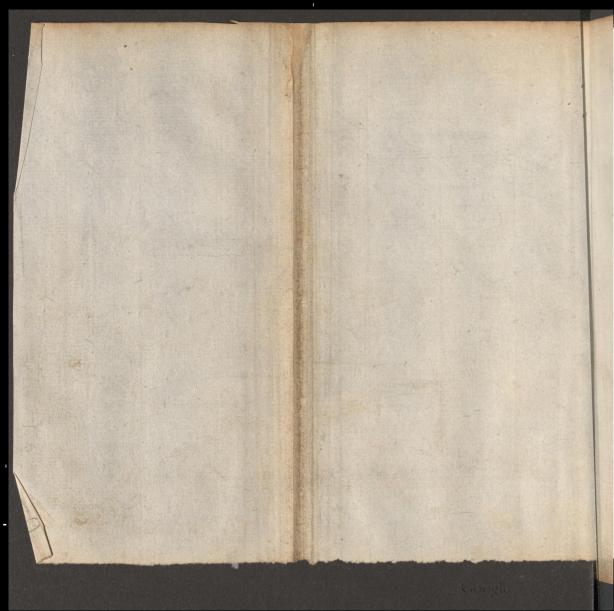
The Third Lesson.

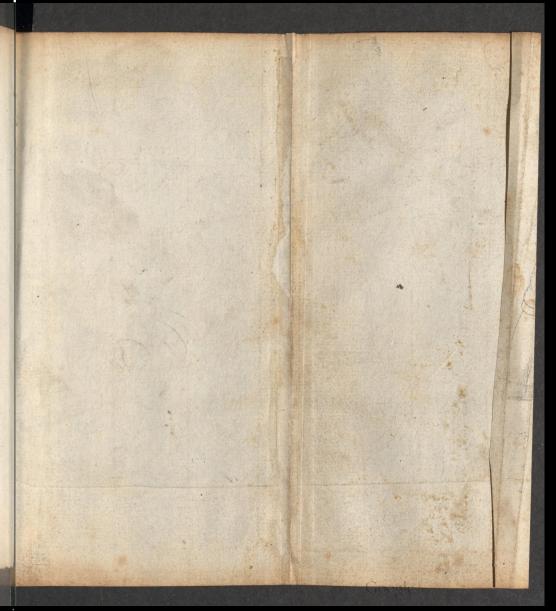
A Dvance in Quart, and Push Quart along the Blade. Advance in Tierce and Push Tierce, Advance in Quart, and Push low Quart, Advance in Tierce, and Push Seconde.

Retire in Quart, Parie and Push Quart, Retire in Tierce, Parie and Push Tierce Retire in Quart, Parie and Push low Quart Retire in Tierce, Parie and Puih Seconde. and go off with a Batter on the Round Parade upon all Occasions.

No III. The End of the 3d, Lesson.













The Fourth Leffon.

A Dvance in Tierce close to the Shell, and Puth Quart. Batter and go off; Advance in Quart, and push Tierce, Batering in going off; Advance in Quart, with low Quart under the Aim, Battering in going off; Advance in Tierce to his Right Eye, and push Seconde, likewise Batter in going off.

The End of the Fourth Lesson. No IV.

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The Fifth Lesson.

Eint Tierce, Push Quart close to the Sword, going off with the Round Parade, Feint Quart, push Tierce close to the Sword, Feint low Quart, push Quart over the Arm, Feint Seconde, and push Quart over the Arm, always going off with the Round Parade or a Batter.

The End of the Fifth Lesson. No V.

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The sixth Lesson.

Ouble Feint in Quart, Double Fein in Tierce, Feint Quart and Tierce and push Seconde; Feint Seconde, Feint to his Eye, and push Seconde, go off with a Batter, or the Round Parade upon all oc casions.

The End of the Sixth Lesson. No VI

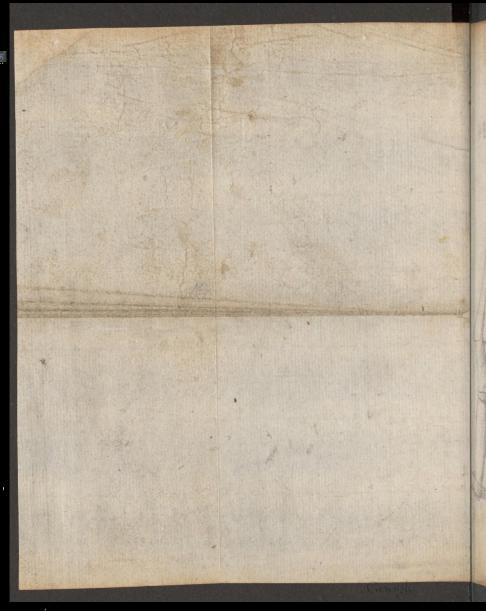
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The seventh Lesson.

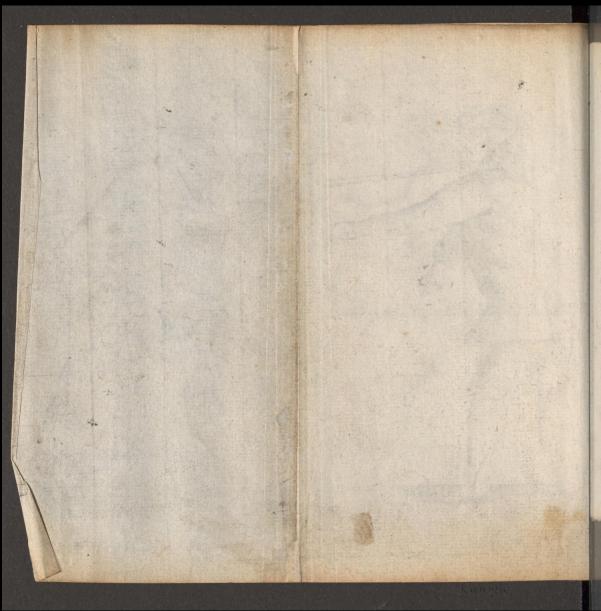
A Ttack the Round Parade in Quart, and the Round Parade in Tierce, go of the Round Parade, Attack the Round Parade in Seconde, and go off with a Batter in Tierce; Attack the Round Parade in Quart over the Arm, still going off with the Round Parade, or a Batter.

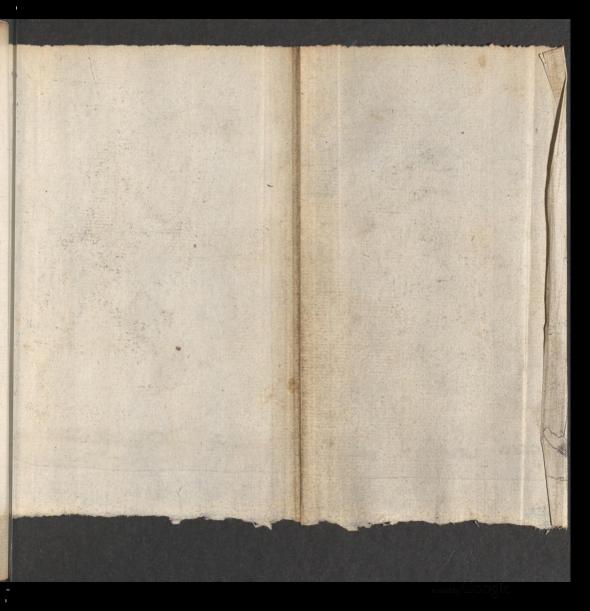
The End of the Seventh Lesson. No VII













The Eighth Lesson.

Our Quarts from the Tierse side, first Attack a single Quart, and go off with Batter. 2d, Attack a low Quart and go off with a Batter. 3d, Quart, bind in Quart and disengage quart over the Arm. 4th, Quart, a half Thrust to his Face, stamp o the Ground with an Appeal, and push quart over the Arm.

Four Tierces from the quart side, sirst a single tierce, then tierce and Seconde; then a low tierce, which the French calls tierce cuppy. 4th, a half Thrust in tierce, and a full. Thrust in quart, without turning Hand for losing Time, and then going off with the Round Parade, or Batter upon all occasions.

The End of the Eighth Lesson. No VIII.

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The Ninth Lesson.

Of Revolting and Binding, likewise of Slipping

W Hen your Adversary Pushes Quart, Time him, and slip back your Left Foot

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Foot, your Lest Hand before your Facin order to Parie, when he pushes rierd come up with your Lest Foot to the From and Time him with your Hand in tierd and when you are going off push quant when he feels your Sword, and when to offers to feel you, slip him in tierce, are when he feels you in tierce, slip him in quart, when he feels you in low quart, of Mounts your Sword at any rate, slip him in Seconde, when he bears down upo your Sword, slip him in low quart along the Blade, going off in theree upon all of casions.

The End of the Ninth Lesson. No IX.

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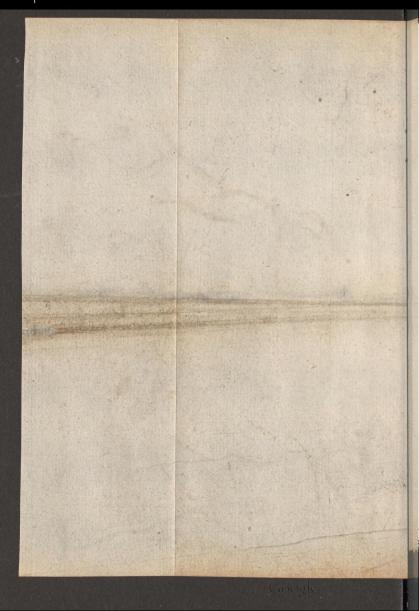
The Tenth Lesson.

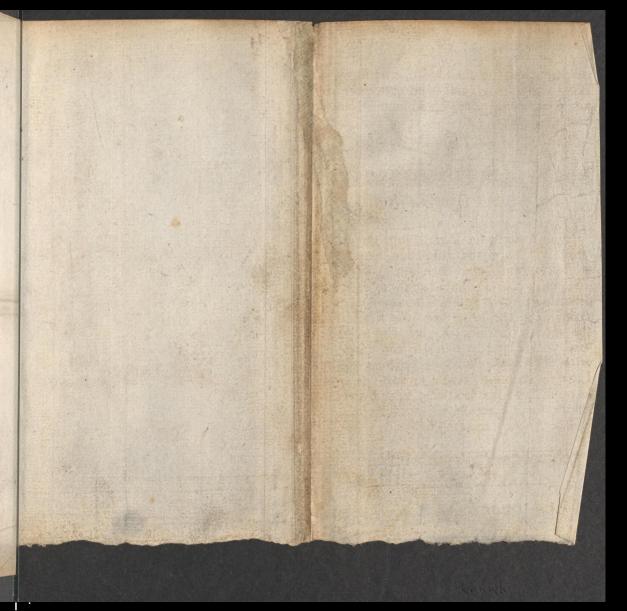
A Dvance along the Tierce and push quartand Advance along the quart, and push low quart, Recover to his Sword in tierce and push tierce, then go off, Advance it tierce and push Seconde, Advance in Seconde Parade, and push Seconde over his Arm, Advance in quart close, and disergage quart over his Arm, along the Blad without turning Hand; and when you I













n quart, beat up his Sword, and fink your Body with an Appeal, and push quart over is Arm, with your Hand high Mounted, beat and go off.

The End of the Tenth Leffon. No X.

The 11th, Lesson.

A Dvance in quart with a half Thrust, and when he Parie's, turn your Hand tierce way upon the same side, your Hand well Mounted; Advance along the tierce, and when he Paries, keep close to his Sword, and turn your Hand quart over the Arm, upon the tierce side, the French calls the above Thrusts, Recart, and Reteerce, turn your Hand in tierce to the quart side. with a Round Parade, inclining off the Line with your Right Foot, as much as possible to his Left side, your Left Hand before your Face in order to Parie.

The End of the 11th, Lesson.

The 12th, Leffon.

MAke a half Thrust in tierce, and push quart, and incline off the Line to your

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your Right side, as much as you can a keep out of his Points way, make a ha Thrust in quart, and move to your Les and push low quart, with your Right Foo off the Line to your Lest, and his Righ make a half Thrust to his Face in tiers and drop the same tierce upon him under his Arm, make a half Thrust in quart his Lest Eye, and when he draws back his Head, drop your Point upon his Bell at the same Time, Batter and go off.

The End of the 12th, Lesson. No XI

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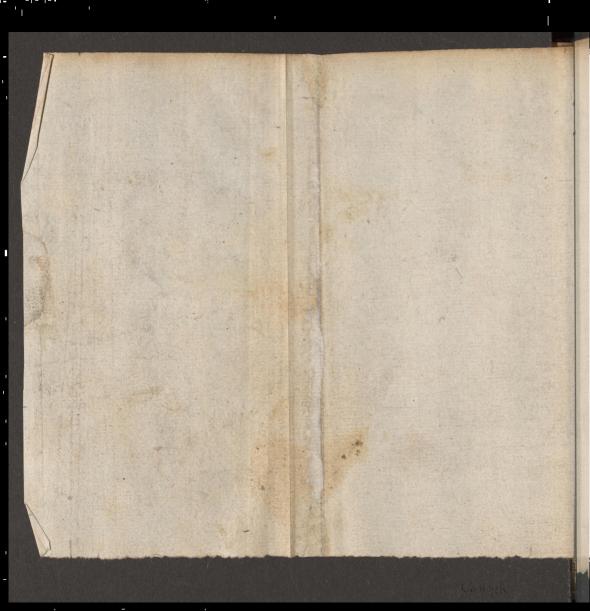
The 13th, Lesson.

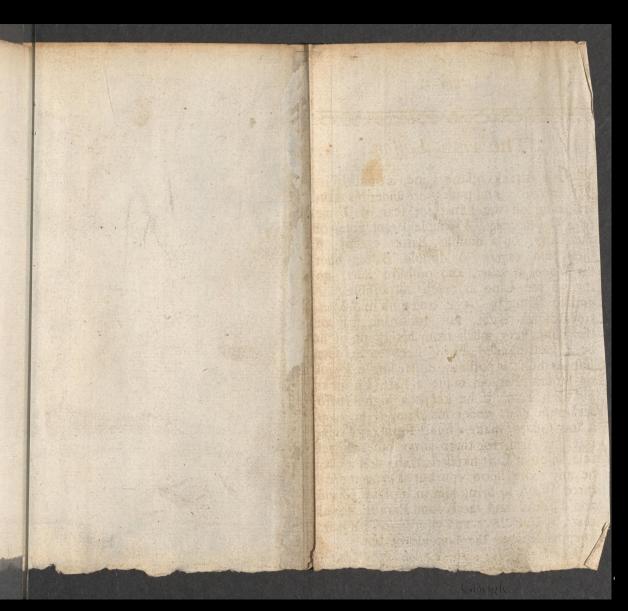
Either Pick or Halbart, against Sword an Target, or any other Wapon.

When a Man Feints upon a Line, ther is Time to be taken, or when he feints wide, when he shires his Hand itierce, push quart at him, if he shires he Hand in quart, push tierce at him, if he ofers to push low quart, push Flankeneath; him, for Flankeneath is no Thrust, but a goo Risposie; if he pushes tierce at you, down wit your Head, and take him in Seconde, if he Feints wide, push him in the mean Time.

The End of the 13th, Lesson. No XII









The 14th, Lesson.

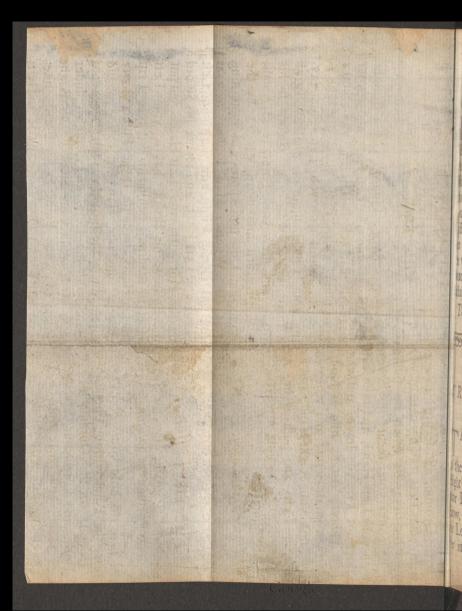
Our Attacks off the Line, a small Feint in tierce, and push quart under his Arm. nclining off the Line, for fear of Time, r a Gountertang; A double Feint going off he Line, or a double Batter going off, den push quart: A double Batter upon is Blade in quart, and push in quart, gong off the Line as much as possible: A ouble Batter in tierce, and push in Seconde owards his Back, and inclining still off he Line very much from his Point, if he e a Lest-handed Man, keep to his Outide as much as possible, either single Thrust or Round Parade, make a half Thrust to is Left Eye, if he keeps a high Guard, and push quart under his Arm, if he keeps l low Guard, make a fmall Feint, and come over his Arm, for there is no other Thrult. afe upon a Left handed Man, neither has ne any more upon you but Two, there is hree Ways to bring him in, a plain Thrust, and a Feint, and the Round Parade, for his quart, is your tierce, and your tierce, his quart, reeping always the Out-fide of him.

The End of the 14th, Lesson. No XIV.

The 15th, Lesson.

Eep a Strong Guard, and a straight Point, and your Lest Hand above your Face, in readiness to Disarm, and when a Man pushes quart, Parie quart, and take a way his Sword with your Lest Hand, lay ing your Thumb upon his Shell, and give a small Batter with your Sword to his Blade, and shew both Points to his Breast. if you Return his Sword, give it by the Point, but I do not Approve of Returning it at all. When a Man Pushes tierce at you full Home, Close him with your Les Hand and Left Foot, and secure his Sword by the Hilt with your Left Hand, and pur the Point to his Breast, having your Lef Heel in readiness behind his Right to Trip up his Heels, likewise if he Pushes tiere at you, run your Hand as if you would catch him by the Nose, and seize his Swore Hand with the Left, and bring it unde your Arm, with your Heel to his Righ Foot, and your Point to his Breaft, like wife when he pushes tierce, parie and turn his Point over his Right Shoulder wit VOU





your Lest Hand, and shew your Point to his Breaft, and when he pushes a Seconde. parie it to the Ground, and secure his Sword Hand with your Left, taking care of your Head from his, likewife when he pushes tierce if he closes you, secure his Sword Hand with your Left Hand, and take care hat he does not Trip you down, and when you get at Liberty Attack him as foon as possible with a small Feint; and when you ire Tired, fink your Right Hand, and Paie with your Left, and push as he Advances towards you, keeping always good listance.

The End of the 15th, Lesson. No XV.

The Ist, Lesson.

Of Rapier, and Poinard, after the Spanish and Portugueze fashion.

Ake care to hold your Rapier very low, the Point within Three Inches of the Ground, on the Outside of your Right Foot, and keep your Poinard in our Left Hand, as high as your Left Eve brow, Defending still with the Poinard in is Left Hand, and offending with his Raier in his Right Hand. You must Parie

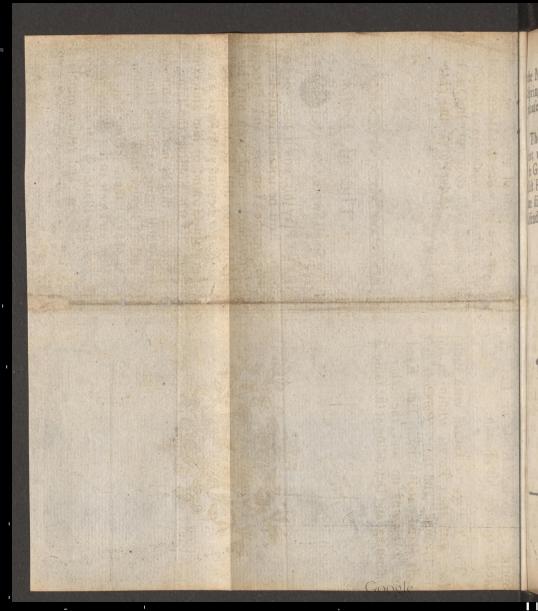
by the Descent of your Poinard, and Thrus your Rapier with an Ascent, and Return very quickly to your former Guard. While Engaged hold constantly in Quick Motion with your Adversary, and give him no Delay.

The 2d, Lesson.

The Small Sword, Contra Rapier and Poinard

O Play this, you'll take (if your Scab bard be not sufficiently strong) your Hat by the Lineing, and Parie thereby pretty quick, untill you find his Rapier Binding him still, because of the length of his Rapier beyond your Small Sword, until vou gain Ground of him and come with in his Reach, holding the fame Guard a gainst him, that he holds against you, (you Sword still being a Hollow Blade, and con sequently lighter than his which is long and heavy) then feeling his Blade, and feeing an Open in his Body, you'll Thrul along his Blade Quart or Tierce as you fee the Open, and return nimbly to you Guard, without ever quiting his Blade it





the Motion, and when you are Recovered, Spring off to the Right or Left as you please out of his Reach.

The Portugueze Guard with their Spadoes, with their Points within an Inch to the Ground, and their Poinards in their Left Hand, above their Left Eye-brow, one still going up and the other down, Offending and Defending at the same Time.



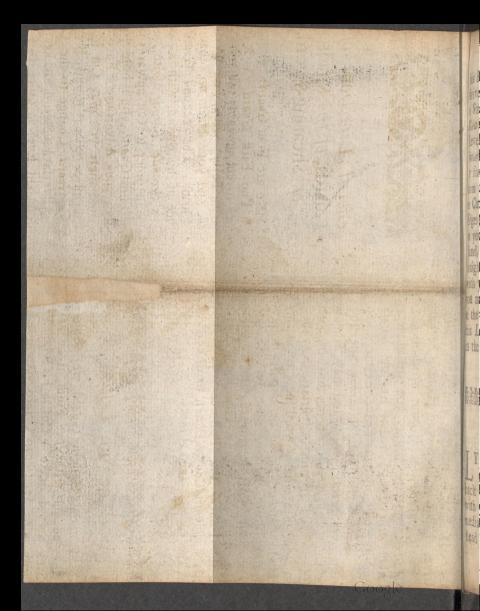
General



General Directions of the Guards, of the Spadroon, or Shearing-Sword.

Here are Four Guards belonging to it: The First Guard, is a low Quart Guard, to cut upwards towards your Adversary's Belly, with your Wrist a little turn'd, and your Nails up, that will Cut or Thrust. The Second Guard, to the Out-fide of his Sword, with a low Point, with a Seconde Parade, with your Nails down, in order to Cut upwards or Thrust. The Third Guard, you'll hold your Sword towards your Adversarie's Face to the inside, and there you may Cut to his Face, or Thrust a Quart to his Breast. The Fourth Guard, Change to the Out-side of your Adversarie's Sword, and keep the Point to his Right Eye, in order to Cut him in the Face, and if he draws back his Face, Thrust at his Breast, or any other part of his





his Body that is nearest you; especially strive to Cut at his Sword Hand if he has a Small Sword, for if your Spadroon or Shearing-Sword be Light, you are upon a Level with the Man that has the Small Sword; and you can Traverse either back or foreward with your Spadroon, after the form of a Broad Sword, and may Thrust or Cut (your Spadroon being sharp on both Edges) and if your Advertarie Advance on you with what Sword he has in his Hand, whether Broad or Small, keep a firaight Point, looking under your Sword with your Nails downward, and from that you may come to any Guard you pleafe of the Four The Postures will follow this Lesson in Copper-Plates, to direct you in the Guerds and Attacks.

No XVII.

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The 2d, Lesson.

I Y upon a Hanging Guard, well straitched out with your Point, if he has a back Sword make a Cut to his Right Eye with your Stadroon, Guard your self immediatly with a St. George's Guard, and inficad of a Cut which he will Expect from Your

your Guard, being a St. George Guard, Return a quick Thrust under his Sword I Arm by way of Seconde, and then come to a St. George Guard immediatly again, then make a Cut to his Face jumping backwards, inclining to his Left and your Right, and then Guard your Head from his Cut is with a Crofs Guard, most commonly called an St. George, and push a low Quart to the undermost part of his Belly, and then Guard your Head immediatly again, for every fecond Parade must be a Thrust, once a Cut and then a Thrust, and after you make your Thrust, come quick to your Guard, which must be a Hanging Guard, with your Left Hand betwixt your Legs.

The 3d, Lesson.

Y upon your St. George Guard, with your Stadroon, make a Thrust to his Right Eye, and if he makes a Defence for his Eye, Cut at the Out-fide of his Leg, and come off with a straight Point, make the same push at his Right Eye, and Cut him on the Lest-side of the Face, then come to the St. George Guard immediatly, and if he Returns a Blow to your Head, which

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which he will certainly do, if he have any Life in him, then Return to him again, and Guard your Face with an in-fide Guard, and instead of a Cut, Return a quick Thrust to his Breast, or any part of his Body, and then go off with a straight Point, for fear he should Advance, and if he do Advance. Retire with your Lest Foot and push at him.

The 4th, Lesson.

Play at him under Hand till you get a Blow on his Sword or Sword Arm, which will Difable either Sword or Sword Arm, and if he Advances keep a straight Point, that you may be Capable to Parie him either Quart or Tierce, and to Parie and Risposse either Quart or Tierce, your Spadroon being as light as his hollow Blade, and if he makes a Seconde at you, Parie it by way of a Hanging Guard which is easy done, and as soon as you have paried him, make a Cut at the Right-side of his Face, or Sword Arm, and if he paries that, make a Thrust at him under his Sword Arm to his Ribs, by way of Seconde, and give a

flap on his Sword or Sword Arm on the Ont-fide, and come off with a straight Point

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The 5th, Lesson.

B Egins this, by way of Fence or Falfifie the the Fence comes under the Sword Arm and the Fallifie goes over the Point, when you have a mind to spare a Man and no Kill him, make a half Thrust to his Belly and Cut him over the Head, and then make a Feint to the out-fide of his Sword to his MID Ribs, by way of Seconde, which he will be apt to parie, then give him a Cut over his Head which feldom or never miffes !! then Return to a Hanging Guard or St George, then make a Falsifie to the Lest. In fide of his Face, and Cut him on the Right In Ear if you can, or any way downward to his Heel, for you have a very good opportunity, and be very fure to keep a straight Point on all Occasions, with your Thumb on downwards, with a long streatch by way of a Hanging Guard; and when you have a mind to give him a Thrust by way of Faltifie, make a Cut at his Nofe, and he [] will draw back his Face, then give him a W Thrust under his Sword Arm, and if he paries

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Paries that Thrust, give him a Cut over Pointis Head or Face which you can, let him lave what Sword he will, then going off with a straight Point, giving him a slap on the Sword Arm, Face or Body, which you can most conveniently hit, and you nay Double those Fence or Falsifies either Right or Left; by way of Traversaming either Right or Left with a quick whe notion or fpringing up to his Head, and when you are hard put to it, make a Thrust to his Mouth, which he will strive to Deme fend, then turn your Hand, give a back Cut to his Throat, when you meet with an Enemy this never fails, the Italians makes very much use of this Thruit and Cut, and likeways the Piemontiers, Vallouns, Swetz, and Gaskoon French, which I know very well by Experience, by being often Engaged with them, and I never found any Nation make use of this Weapon but the above-named.

The 6th, Lesson.

Hen you meet with a Man with a Broad Sword and Targe, take off the Right Slive of your Coat, and Roll

it about your Arm, and that will Defen his Cut, put a wet Napkin under your Ha and another about your Neck, then vo may Attack with your Spadroon, either Highland-Man and his Targe, or a Horse Man and his Broad Sword; a Man with his Targe will certainly Attack you, keer your Left-side foremost, and Receive hi Cut on your Left Arm, your Arm being well Guarded with your Goat; Raife you Arm as high as your Head; for he canno Cut neither Arm nor Head; then make very quick Thrust to his Left Eye above his Targe, he will Recover his Targe to fave his Left Eye, which will blind his Sight, then you have a great Opportunity It, to Run him through the Body or Cut his Legs, a Man that does not understand the Targe is better without it than with it, for it blinds his own Eyes, fo that he that has the Spadroon or shearing Sword has the better, and very capable to Attack the Horse-Man keeping away Fire Arms, and he is able to cut his Bridle Reins, and dismount the Horse-man, and if he have a Pistol do you take another and then you will be on a Level with him, for this is an extraordinary Weapon that none can Compear 14 with it, neither has there ever been any fuch ha [61]

In such Weapon Printed in Great Britain, or Ireland before, for the benefit of all Readers.

Back Sword.

A Fter you take up your Sword, you are to Lodge it on your Left Arm, then Retire to an Out-fide Guard with a Gracefull Air; then Changing to an Out-fide Guard, with a quick Motion both Foot and your Hand, with your Left Handdown on Knee, shewing your Point in a direct Line to your Adversarie's Right Eye, covering well your Out-fide, the Point of your Sword over your Right Knee, to save your Leg.

The next Guard is a Medium.

Shewing your Sword in a Line with the Center of your Body, an Eye in each fide of your Blade, and Point to your Adversarie's Right Eye, but if a Left Handed Man to his Left Eye, your Foot and Hand in a direct Line, in order to Cover your Leg, if he offers to Change, flip Foot and Hand and through to his Head, be very quick and Guard your own Head with St.

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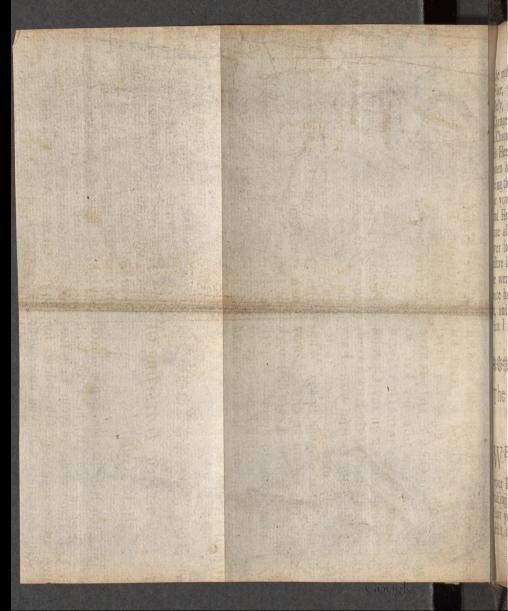
George's Guard, which is a Crofs Guard to cover your Face, taking care to keep it your Writt for fear of a Cut there, an Return him the same Cut.

Athly, Turn to a Hanging Guard, the Pummel of your Sword upward, the Poin down, covering your left Knee for fear of the Popes eye, and keep your Head close to your Sword Arm, if he strikes at your Head, raise your Hand, if at your Ribsturn your Point from you, (this is a Guard of Defence) take care to save your self as Directed, and Return him the same Cut, Covering your Head as above.

No XVIII

Guard Crossing your Hanging, to St. Georg's Guard Crossing your Face, looking under your Hilt, which is to Cover your Head, your Point, your Left Shoulder, your Head close to your Sword Arm to Defend it, if your Adversarie strikes at you, Return him the same stroak, and come quick to the same Guard, and strike to his Face, come quick to your Guard, and keep to your Guard; follow those three stroaks, and come quick to your Guard. Note, The first Cut at his Head, the 2d, at his Face, and 3d, at his Ribs; apply much to this Guard, it being the





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he most securest, for though you miss his Face, you have a Hazard to reach his selly, or Thigh, if he stopes you there, Change quick to his Out-fide, and you have Chance to reach him from his Ear, to is Heel, but still apply to the same Guard when he opposes you, it in my Opinion being the fecureft Guard of the Back Sword. or you do not only Defend your Face and Head, but ly in a Readiness to seture all other parts of your Body: Whover follows this Guard as directed, may issure himself he is half Learn'd, though ne were never come to School; Experience hath Taught me the Knowledge of t, and if Occasion offers, it is the Guard that I shall Depend on.

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The Lessons, or Traversing of these Guards.

W Hen you Rife to your In-fide Guard, bring up your Right Foot, with your Left Hand close to your Left Ear, taking care to keep your Guard low, for sear your Adversary Cuts you under your Hilt, or Catches you at Changing, care must

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must be taken that the Back-Sword is Reverse to the Small, for all Changes at i are over the Point, and at the Small, al are under it.

Traversing to your Out-side must be done thus, Viz. You must take great care that your Enemy does not Cut you on you Change, falling Briskly back with you Lest Foot behind your Right, your Hil to Cover your Right Knee, in order to save your Leg, your Point Directed to hir Right Eye upon all those Changes; al Traversing are by the In-side and Out-side Guard, still beginning with the In-side.

The Advanceing upon a Line is, by throwing quick at the In-side and Out-side of the Face, taking great care to Cove your self, at all those Occasions, having the same Reason to Defend your self coming off, as you had of Offending going on.

When standing on an Out-side Guard make a quick Motion at his Face, wit an In-side Cut, and if he moves, Chang as quick as possible, and Cut him on his Out-side.



If at all Motion at at his In-1 The F all Swo When y You are dore you head, often near Care or should be Cut in Strong a littended e not to lover you much ou Cut a lead with The Diff The 2

If at an Infide Guard, make a quick Totion at his Out-side, and Thrust Home this In-side.

The Fallikes in this Case are to be Doubled over the Point, as the Feints of the mall Sword are under the Shell.

When you Fight Sword and Dagger.

You are to keep your Sword as Directed, at a good Out fide Guard, your Dagger bove your Brow, in order to Defend your lead, often having them a Cross, but take reat Care to have your Sword Out fide, or should your Dagger be out, you may be Cut in the Face or Head in Changing: f Sword and Buckler, keep your Lest Hand Extended with your Buckler, at such a rate is not to hinder your fight, taking care to Cover your Buckler with your Sword, and y much on your Out-side Guard, and if you Cut at his Leg, take care to Cover your Head with your Buckler.

No XIX.

The Difference between Buckler and Target, are as follows.

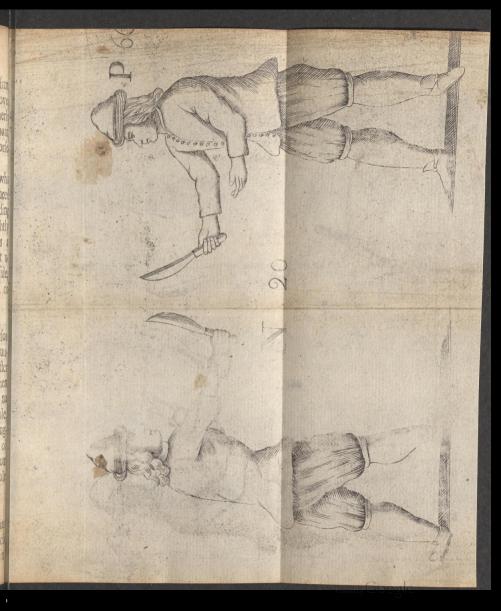
The Buckler Extended as above The Target

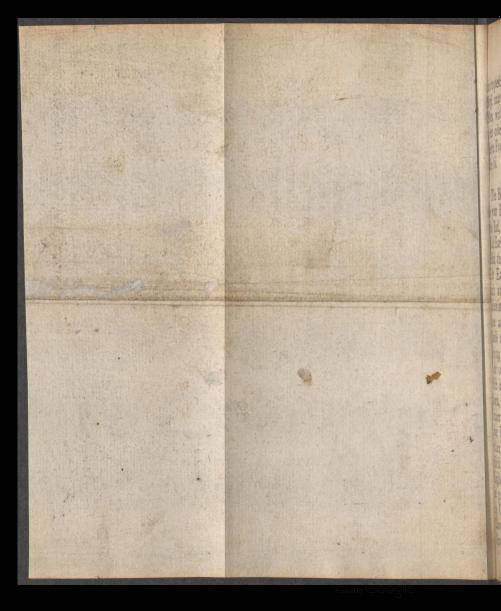
Target being much broader, is fixed from the Wrist to the Elbow, in order to Cover the Left-fide, and was much used formerly as a Defence against Cut, Thrust, Shoat, Halbert and Pike, Lochaber-ax, or Horse-Man.

This Target is of great use to those who rightly understand it, but to unexperienced People is often very Fatal, by blinding themselves with it, for want of rightly understanding it. Therefore who has a mind to use it must take care to have it upon an Edge, fo as to Cover his Left-side. from which is a Defence against Ball or any Weapon.

Fauchions, are Weapons that no Person can get any Credit by, for whoever understands the Back-Sword, must be Master of them, and whoever are Spectators when those Weapons are made use of, have no Pleasure in seeing it, tho' single or double, by Reason there is but one Guard belonging to them, and he who makes use of them, and can fave his Knuckles without his Head is broake, may without controle fay, he was not hit at all.

The Quarter-Staff, is a Weapon that has been made much use of, and is now much





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in request, for whoever is Master of the staff, may Defend himself against any one san, with Back or small Sword, as has been often Experienced, it is generally even Foot long, and of A/b, if it can be had.

The Raising the Staff is thus, taking it n your Right Hand, about a Foot from he End, bring the other End over your Left Ear, and secure it with your Left land, then Change Foot and Hand, to his eft Ear that Opposes you, throughing wick at his Head either Advancing or Letiering, if he offers to Close you, or come any ways to half Staff, flip your Hands about a Yard afunder, always obferving to have one Hand under and the other over, still Guarding your Head, if you lrike at his Head, slip your Right Hand lown, and when he Returns flip it to ormer Distance, bring your Lest Hand to your Right, and return him a quick Blow ither on his Ribs, Arm or Leg, coming wick to your former Posture, raising your Right Hand alittle above your Left; if he prefies hard upon you, Cover your self by Changing your Hands up and down to Cover your Head and Body, returning Blows at half Staff, from Right to Left,

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Rustical Fellow, when you Engage him Closs, Dart your Staff at his Face with your Left Hand, which he endeavouring to stop, slide your Right Hand to your Left, and at full length hit him on the Lest-side of his Head, which is scarce to be Defended.

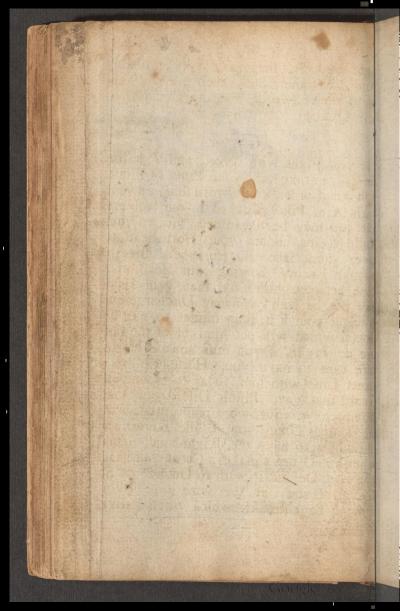
The Hollanders who Fight with their Knives have no legal Guard, for they by fliping when their Adverfarys strikes at them faves themselves, and the souplest Man often carries the Victory, in their scandalous way of Butchering one the other.

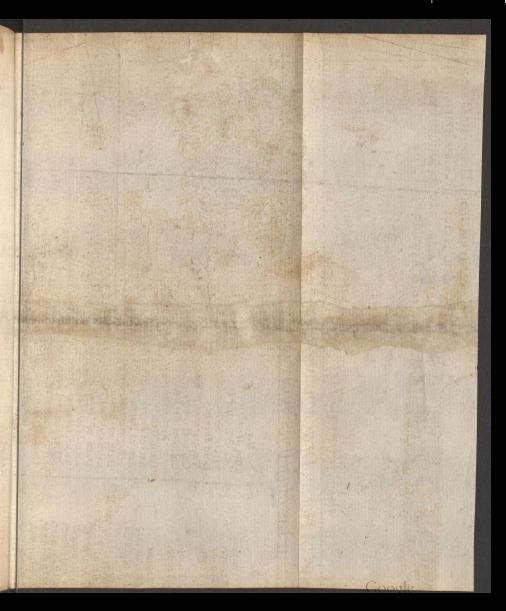
No XX.

Sword and Pistol, is what is too often practifed on Desperat Occasions on Foot.

When Gentlemen are fo Desperate as to Engage in this Manner, they in Honour ought to have Regard to do one another Justice, and each to take a fast hold of a Cloak or Plaid, holding it so high in their Lest hand, that they cannot see their Adversary, and Cock on the other if he be ready; so by Cocking their Pistols, they may be so Advertised, as by sliping to the Right









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If you Hoyle-back that you Bridle R cover your Line better to your Line better that and if you take card the care to hall Thin if possible when you you may Georg's him a Batal.

Right or Left, they may very probably avoid each others Snot, then may they apply to their Swords, for the Decision of their Quarrel.

No XXI.

If you Fight with Sword and Piffol on Horje-back, take care your Pistol or Pistols be in good order, your Sword slung on your Right Arm, Pistols Cocked in your Holkers, that you may be in readiness, shorten your Bridle Reins, mount your Horse-head to cover yours, face your Horse-head directly to your Enemy, bowing your Head in a Line between his Ears, that your Head may not be feen; you may Discharge one Pistol at your first Rancounter to shart his Horse, which will put him out of the Posture he was in, if you miss him and Horie, take care to have your Horse-head in a direct Line with him, so as to be on your Guard that way. Pistols Discharged, take care to have your Sword ready, and above all Things Guard your Bridle Reins, and if possible to have the Right-hand, so that when your Enemy makes a Cut at your head, you may Defend it with an Out fide or St. Georg's Guard, at the same time giving him a Back stroak, which often proves Fatal. To

To avoid those Desperate Combats, my Advice is for all Gentlemen, to take a hearty Cup, and to Drink Friends to a-wood Trouble.

No XXII.

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A

LIST, of the feveral Regiments of Horse, Dragoons and Foot, in his Majesty's Service.

Iff, Troop, 2d, Troop, 3d, Troop, 4th, Troop,

zff, Troop,

ist Regiment, 2d, Regiment, 3d, Regiment,

ift, Royal Regiment, 2d, Royal Regiment, 3d, Regiment, 4th, Regiment 5th Regiment, 7th, Regiment, 8th, Regiment,

1st, Royal English, 2d, Royal Scots,

Horse Cuards.
Lord Herbers.
Earl of Herstsord.
Earl of Spolmondeloy.
Lord Spanon.
Horse Grenadier Guards.
Collonel Fane.
Collonel Berkly.

Foot Guards.
Lieut. Gen. Wills 3 Battal.
Earl of Scarsborough, 2 Bat.
Earl of Dunmore. 2 Bat.
Regiments of Horfe.

Duke of Bolton.

Lord Cobban.

Duke of Argyle.

Licut. General Wade.

Licut. General Napier.

Licut. General Mearing.

Licut. General Mearing.

Licut. General Mearing.

Dragoons.
Major General Gere.
Collonel Gampbel.

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gd, King's Regiment,
4th, Regiment,
5th, Regiment,
5th, Regiment,
7th, Regiment,
9th, Regiment,
1th, Regiment,
1th, Regiment,
1th, Regiment,
1th, Regiment,
1th, Regiment,
1th, Regiment,

Lieut. General Carpenter.
Lieut. General Evans.
Collonel Sydney.
Earl of Stairs.
Brigadier Ker.
Brigadier Sir Robert Rich.
Major General Crofts.
Brigad. Charles Churchill.
Major General Honey wood.
Collonel Bowls
Collonel William Stanbope.
Collonel Nevill

28th

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39th

Regiments of Foot.

Eft, Royal Regiment, 2d, Regiment ad, Regiment, 4th, Regiment, 5th, Regiment, 6 h, Regiment, 7th, Regiment, 8th, Regiment, 9th, Regiment, ioth, Regiment, Trih, Regiment, 12th, Regiment, 18th, Regiment, 14th, Regiment, Isth Regiment, 16th, Regiment, 17th, Regiment, 18th, Regiment, 19th, Regiment, 20th, Regiment, 21ft. Regiment, 22d, Regiment, 23d, Regiment, 24th, Regiment, 25th, Regiment, 26th, Regiment, 27th, Regiment,

Earl of Orkney, 2 Battalions Brigadier Kirk. Lord London-Derry. Lord Gadazan. Collonel Kane. Major General Dormer. Ld. Killmain Earl Tirawley Brigadier Pocock Lieut. General Windram. Major General Groves. Collonel Montague. Lieut. General Wetbam. Major Gen. Lord Mark Ker. Brigadier Glayton. Colionel Harrijon. Earl Delorain. Brigadier Tyrrel. Collonel Costie. Collonel Groves. Collonel Edgerton. Sir Fames Wood. Collonel Handifyde. Lieut. General Sabine: Collonel Howard. Collonel John Middleson. Collonel Anstrutber. Collonel Melej worth,

28th, Regiment, 29th, Regiment, 30th, Regiment, 31th. Regiment, 32th. Regiment, 35th. Regiment, 35th. Regiment, 56th. Regiment, 57th. Regiment, 37th. Regiment, 36th. Regiment,

39th, Regiment,

40th, Regiment,

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Collonel Barrel.
Collonel Diney.
Lieut. General Bisser.
Major General Foun Ker.
Brigadier Dubourgay.
Collonel Hawley.
Collonel Hawley.
Collonel Charles Orway.
Collonel Lane.
Collonel Murray.
Collonel Lucas.
Brigadier Newion.
Collonel Richard Philips.

The Independent Company in Scotland.

Collonel Grant.
The Right Honourable Lord Lovat.
Sir Duncan Campbel of Locknell.
Captain Monroe.
Captain Campbel of Skipnige.
Captain Campbel of Carrick.



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THE

Remarkable Passages and Astions,

OF THE

LIFE

OFTHE

AUTHOR.



Y Father Lived Two
Miles from Inverness;
he keept a Farm and
a Publick House; I
was always Wild and
would not wait on the
Schools (which I find
is to my great Loss this
Day) I was still for

any Thing but Work; at length my Father took Thought to put me to a Trade, and then I was Bound to a Tobacco-fpinner in Inverness; when I was sometime at

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it, my Mistress began to Lessen my Distant which I could not Endure, I being a Raw young Fellow would have Eaten two Days Meat in one Day; fo I went and Listed my felf a Soldier in Captain M'kenzie's me a Company, this was in the Year 1687, at all which Time I was Twenty Three Years and of Age; a little after I Listed, we Marched from Inverness, to Join the Laird of Mintosh against Cappoch Midonald, who would take a piece of Land from Mintofb, notwithstanding it was declared by every Law to belong to Mintolb: The two Clans was both on Foot, and our Company was still with Mintofb, who Marched towards M'donald and his Clan, untill we the came in fight of them, (which made me with I had been Spinning Tobacco) Minrollo fent one of his Friends to Midonald to Treat with him, and fee if he would book come into any Reafonable Terms, M'donald lelor directly denyed, but would Fight it be the Event as it would: Then both Parties ordered their Men to March up the Hill, a Company being in the Front, we drew up in a Line of Battle as we could, our Company being on the Right; we were no fooner in Order, but there Appears Double our Number of the M'donalds, which made us then to fear the Worst, at least for my (77.)

part, I repeated my former Wish, (Inever having feen the like) The M'donalds came down the Hill upon us without either Shoe. Stocking, or Bonnet on their Head, they save a shout, and then the Fire began on poth fides, and continued a hot Dispute for an Hour; then they broke in upon us with their Sword and Target, and Lochaber Axes, which obliged us to give way, feeng my Captain fore wounded, and a great many more with Heads lying cloven on every side, I was sadly Affrighted, never having seen the like before, a Highlandman Attacked me with Sword and Targe, and cut my Wooden handled Bayonet out of the Muzel of my Gun; I then Clubed my Gun and give him a stroak with it, which made the Butt-end to fly off; feeing the Highland-men to come fast upon me, I took my Heels, and Run Thirty Miles, before I looked behind me, every Person I faw or met, I took him for my Enemy, at length I came to the Garrison of Invernefs, what was left of our Company came up some time after; we remained there untill the next Year 88, when King William came over, and our Company was broke.

I was then Obliged to List in King William's Service in Grant's Regiment, we

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lay at Inverness for near Two Years, in which Time Clavers began to Raise and Army for King James, in Opposition to King William: Clavers having got the Reference most part of the Highland Clans to join him, General Mkay Commanding under the King William having but a few Men, there was a Draught drawn out of Collone Grant's Regiment, to Reinforce M'key, of River whom I was one; after we join'd the Ge neral, we were Commanded to March to the Blair of Athol, where we got a certain Account of our Enemy, hearing of the about their Number and nearness to us, we drew up at the House of Runrawrie, then passed the Pass of Killicrankie, having a great and Water in the Rear, and another on the Right of our Line, we left our Baggage in the Rear, at the Smith's House, and and drew up in Battle Order, and stood for final fome Time; at length our Enemy made their Appearance on the Top of a Hill; mile we then gave a shout, Daring them as it like were to Advance, which they quickly did to our great Loss, when they Advanced we Played our Cannon for an Hour upon the them, the Sun going down caused the Highland men to Advance on us like mad land Men, without Shoe or Stoking, covering themselves from our Fire with their Targes, had 21

t last they cast away their Musquets, drew heir Broad Swords and advanced furiously pon us, and were in the middle of us beore we could Fire Three Shots a-Diece. proke us, and obliged us to Retreat, some ed to the Water, and some another way, we were for most part new Men) I fled o the Baggage, and took a Horse in order o Ride the Water; there follows me a e Ge Lighland-man with Sword and Targe, in morder to take the Horse and Kill my self. action'd Laught to fee how he and I scamp ed about; I kept always the Horse bewixt him and me, at length he drew his Pistol and I fled, he Fired after me; I gent vent above the Pass, where I met with ahe other Water very Deep, it was about Eighteen Foot over betwixt two Rocks. resolved to Jump it, so I laid down my Fun and Hat, and Jumped and lost one of my Shoes in the Jump; many of our Men was lost in that Water and at the Pass: The Enemy pursuing hard, I made the best of my way to Dunkel, where I stayed un-ill what of our Men was lest came up; then every one went to his respective Regiment, (this Battle was Foughten in the Year 89.)

In the Year 90, General Mkay Commanding

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werlochie in Lochaber, at which Time we began to Build Fort-William.

It was the King's Pleasure to break in Three Regiments, in order to make one of the first Regiment under the Command of the Regiments that were Broke was Glencairn and Kenmuire's.

een Da General M'kay and his Army Marched Rul off, and left Collonel Hill's Regiment in wall the Fort, and him Governour of the same I remained there and ferved in one Colline lonel Forbes Company, at that Time I had little skill how to manage my Pay, fo there was an Old Soldier ordered to take care of me, and to manage my Pay as he pleaf ed; he gave me nothing but what had the thought fit, when I asked him for Money to he would for ordinary give me a Blow, resented it several Times, but I came of Second best; I Complained to my Officer but found it in vain, for at that Time, i long any Difference fell out betwixt two So diers, they were obliged to Decide it with their Swords I was afraid to venture of my Governour, he being a Bold old So dier, being a fort of a Gentleman, was a lower owed to wear a Sword; I had nothing out a Wooden Handled Bayonet, and did not know how I should be upsides with im, by Chance I got some Money from m, by Chance I went directly to a Sereant who Taught Gentlemen the Art of he Small Sword, I desired the Favour of im to Teach me that Art of the Sword; e answered he could not, because my Pay rould not fatisfie him, I defired but Fouren Days Teaching, and gave him a Crown Hand, which he Imbraced: I was Taught rivatly fo that none might know of it, lanchen I took some Spirits to me, and would live no longer as I had done, but would ight the Old Fellow: I got a Sword of ne of my Neighbours, and went privatly ith it under my Coat unto the Canteen, here the Old Gentleman was; I Demand the remainder of my Pay, his Answer as, you faucie Rogue, if you ask any loney of me, I'll beat you Back and Side, hen I think fit I'll give you Money. plyed, Sir that will not do, either give e Money, or give me Gentlemens Satisction immediatly; fays he, Sirra, with you s not worth my while, I urged him fo at he and I went to the Back of the arrison in the Dusk of the Evening, least Person should see us, we drew on each

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each other, I had a small Sword, he had a Broad; after two Turns, he beat my sword out of my Hand, I took my Heel of he runing after me overtook me, and gave me a Blow with the flate side of the Sword obliging me to submit to him; he carried who away my Sword and Pauned it in the carried bour seeing his Sword go for Ale was very displeased with me, but there was no help for what was past.

Next Morning I went to my old Master popular and gave him some more Money, and ask ed what Guard I should keep with a small make the Sword against a Broad; he shew'd me to keep a low Guard, and flip from his Blow sell w and Push above his Sword when it goe to the Ground, and make a half Thrust to his Sword Arm, and to fave my imalies Sword from his: Next Day being Pay Day, he took up my Money as he had dong formerly, I went and Demanded my Pay free from him, he answered I got Meat and Drink, and what Occasion have you so Money; I told him I would have it whether he would or not, whereupon he gave me a Blow with his Sword and Scabard which I took very ill, and went to see for a Sword, but could get none; I was at laft obliged

bbliged to take one of my Commerads Sword He whether he would or not, and put it under ny Coat; I came where the Old Gentlemy Coat; I came where the one alled man was, he being in Company, I called im to the Door, defired the remainder of my Money without any further Delay, one has place we formerly herways walk to the Place we formerly vere at, which he immediatly did: In our vay he was always faying, I should not one off fo well as I did before, for he vould Cut a Leg or Arm off me; I was esolute and no way asraid, we came to he Place where we Fought before, he put off his Coat, I would not, thinking it would ave his Sword from cutting me, we lookd about to fee if any Person were in view, hen we drew, and after two or three Furns, he making a great stroak at my Leg, I flipt him, and Thrust him through he Body before he could Recover him. Pelf; finding he was Wounded he struck uriously, and giving way he fell foreward, feeing that pusht him in the Leg. leaft he should Run after me as before. I then Commanded him to give me his Sword: which he did, I put the Sword into the icabard, and went into the Garrison to he Drawer that Sold the Drink, and gave he Gentleman's Sword to him, defiring im to give me my Sword, and keep that

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Sword untill he saw the owner of it, the the Swords I had taken, I laid them down where I got them; by this time he wa Carried into the Garrison by some Con Drivers, a Surgeon was call'd to dress hi Wounds: His Officer came and asked how he came by that Misfortune, he refused to tell, being a high spirited Man; I then mile became Master of my own Pay, and hi likeways time about, for it was half a Year to M before he fully recovered of his Wounds I then began to think fomething of my to Re felf, and purchased a Sword, this was my first Adventure with the Sword, in the Regin Year 1502.

After this I Lived Peaceably for fome Time, and continued learning at the Fencing School Publickly for Two Months, I had several bouts with the Scholars, I came off still Master.

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In the Letter end of the Year there was a Draught out of our Regiment, to Reinforce our Regiments in Flanders, Twenty Men of a Company were Drawn, they were all Difarmed, and with a Guard Marched as Prifoners to Lieth, I was one of the Guard, when they were Shiped I went on Board to Drink with my Old Commerads

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Commerads, I fell afleep, the Wind Blew. when I awakned the Ship was past the Bass; I then desired the Captain to set me on Shore, he faid it was fuch good Luny Lads as I they wanted in Flanders, and the first Shoar I should be on should be in Holland, where I would be very much made of, because you are a Volunteer of your own Accord, we Landed at Haverfluce in Holland, from which we Marched to Mastrick, where we stayed Two Days to Refresh our selves, we Marched from that to Brusles, where our Army was in Camp, where the Officers of the fundry Regiments came and drew for us, it was my good Fortune to fall into Lord Orkney's Royal Regiment: A little after we laid Siege to Namur, where we had a very hot Siege, in order to divert our Siege and Raise it, the French Bombarded Brusses, notwithstanding our Flying Army was on the other fide of the Town; before they lest it, they Burnt a great deal of it; we continued a Closs Siege at Namuire for a long Time, with great Loss of Men on both fides; I was in fix Storms against the City, five of which I came off pretty fafe, the fixth time I was forely Wounded, three times Shot, fix times stobed with a Bayonet; in this Attack the French and we went through

through one another, in taking the Palla. Age fads, all our Wounded Men were carried to Brustes to an Hospital there, where the Surgeons came and Dressed our Wounds, I keeping a good Heart, I soon Recovered, this was in the Year, 1695.

Next Year our Grand Army Encamp ed at Rotterdam, where my former Cap. Any tain came from Fort-William to View the Camp; feeing me there he was not well than pleased at my coming to Holland contrary to Orders, he spake to my Captain and promised him Two Men for me the next on Year, if he would let me go over to myme, former Regiment, the Gentleman immedial in atly Complyed, and my Captain and I camerin in over again to Fort-William, where I continued untill the Peace of Rejwick; which was concluded Seftember 20th, 1697. In 2 askill few Months afterwards, we were Relieved by Brigadier Maisland, we were Broke w in the Fort, every one being obliged to make his best Shift.

I came Home to my Parents at Inverness, in his my Father being Dead, I stayed with my Mother sometime, she being in no Extra-ticked ordinary Circumstance to Maintain an idle Man, desired me to go Work for my Bread, while

r go to my old Trade again. I defired er to provide me some Money, and I rould go and feek my Fortune, my Moher gave me Twenty Shillings and a Suit of new Cloaths, and her Bleffing.

I took Leave of all Friends and came ff for Perth, where I Listed in the Earl of Angus's Regiment, I served there as a Pike-man for sometime; one Day being on Hu Guard, I happened to be Absent from my Duty, the Corporal being angry upon my ppearing, he obliged me to stand Four fours Centrie, and Beat me for my Abomence; at which my Highland Blood warmand d. I resolved to be Revenged on him on when the Guard was relieved next mornng, I told the Corporal he had afronted the ne on the Guard, for which I would have h atisfaction, which he was very willing to elle live; he desired me to go to the South-Bol neh (which is very near to the Town of Perth) and he would follow me quickly. when he came he asked if I was for Death or Life, I told him I was for any thing hat happened, we drew on each other. fter some turns he received a Thrust on he Breaft bone, he falling backward cryd you Rogue run, for I am Killed, I faid wished it were otherways, I took him

by the Hand defiring him to rife, but he could not, he threw away his Sword, then and I returned mine, I faid to him are you mound Dead really, he answered, I am in very deed, he opened his Breast and shewed me him the Blood, he again desired me to run a- mil way, for if I was catch'd I would be hanged: I defired him to give me what Money were he had, in a very trembling manner he mil put his Hand in his Pocket, and gave me Three Shillings to carry me off, faying it was all he had, he took me by the Hand and faid he forgave me, crying make your Escape, when I was about Two Miles from Perth, in the Road that goes to Stirling, I met with my Officer, who asked where I was going, I told him my Misfortune, and that I was afraid of fix quarters of St. Johnstoun Ribbons, so I resolved to make my Escape, he was very forry for it, and gave me half a Crown, to carry me to Glasgore, he wrote to one Captain Cockburn, who was Recruiting for the Royal Regiment of Scots then Lying in Ireland, he likeways faid he would fuffer none to pursue after me, I was not much asraid of any Man catching me, I was at that time as swift as a Highland Horse, I came for Stirling, and there met me two Soldiers and a Drum, they asked me where I was going

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ng, and what I was! I answered, it was none of their Business, they told I must give Account and better Language; one of them Very frew his Shatle, and faid I was his Prisonr; immediatly I Jumpt over a Ditch and lrew my Sword, then they attacked me, thrust one through the Shoulder, the Drum hrew his Stick at my Face and fled, the ther one I Thrust through the Hand, he earing surther Danger beged Pardon, so hey made the best of their way to the Garrison, I searing a Party to be sent asyour er me, went to the Tor-wood, where I taid that Night, the next Morning I came or Glasgow, and found the Captain I was Recommended too, who immediatly gave ne a Line to his Sergeant then lying at illin Saltcoats with Recruits; he Shiped me, and next Morning we set Sail for Ireland, then in vas I pretty fafe.

We arrived at Carrickfirgus we marched to Belfast, and from thence to Dublir, where the Regiment lay; my Pay being mall, I went to Court a Maid in Smooked Alley, where was one who made me very velcome, carried me into a Room, and all'd for Wine, the thought I was the Man with Pockets Lined, but found a Disagon cointment in the end, a Fellow came in

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who call'd himself her Husband, he drew his Sword, and in a most furious manner low faid, you Rogue, what have you to do it with my Wife, I begged him Pardon, for paid I knew not the was his Wife, he faid I must either give him Money or Satisfaction, having on coloured Cloaths he knew not I was a Soldier, he drew very near, with and being afraid he would Stick me, I will drew my Sword and told him what fatis- latisfaction he wanted he must take it off the Room point of my Sword, then we to it, the fello Fellows Heart failed him, then he took a mel Chair in his Left-hand, to Defend, and the Two pretended Wife came benind, and taking mod me by the Hair of the Head, I Fought with and wrought this way for near half an Vinc Hour, at length a Constable is call'd, who who took hold of the Woman to fend her to the But Erydwell, we gave good Words to the But Constable, desiring him to sit down, I told him I was a Recruite, he faid I should home Wear my Red Cloaths, I promised to do fo for the Time to come; the Fellow that Fought with me said, had he known I was a Soldier, he would not have troubled me, for I am Wounded both in the Arm and Thigh, we called for a Bottle to make the Constable Drink, the Land-lord said, fee you have as much Money as Pay it, otherways

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rays Friend you must go to the Striping-Loom; I pulled out all that I had, it was ut two Shillings, thinking the Price was ho more; the Land-lord said, it was three hillings, likewise he told me, I must Pay he other Two Bottles, or leave my Coat; told him that was hard fince the Gentlenear noman had called for them, that is nothing . aid he, call for them who will, you must Pay them, otherways go to the Striping-the Room, the Constable being a good honest the Fellow Paid on Shilling for me, and made he Woman leave her Scarff for the other the Two Bottles. The Land-lady said, when you come back again bring more Money with you; I told her I would pay her a Visite again, which accordingly I did, I who asked some of my Commerads what kind eth of a House it was, they said it was a Baudy-House: I put on my Livery and with Two of my Commerads came to the House, the Land lady knew me not, but the Young Lady knew me; We asked the Land lady, if the had any Young Ladys in the House? she answered none for Soldiers: Meeting with my former Antagonist, Spark faid I to him, you and I mult have a Turn this Night, he answered, his Arm was so fore he could not Fight, but his Mistress was at my Service any Time when

I wanted her: Then he called up to Land-lady, and gave us fix Bottles of Windland told me I was welcome when I pleded, fo we parted in Peace.

At that time I went to a French Mass to Learn to Push, I tarried with him Moneth; my Fellow Scholar and I sell ou he said I was not able to do with the Sword, what he could do with the Forwe we went to Ommentoun-Green and drew o each other, I Wounded him in three place then we went and took a Pot, and was good Friends, and I stayed at that School a Month longer.

Our turn coming to leave the City, we Marched to Limrick, and foine was Quartered upon the Farmers; in the House where I Quartered, I fell in Love with an Irish Girl and would have Kiffed her, but she would not untill she was Married, she told me she had Twenty Shillings, a Cow, and a Goat; I got Three of my Commerads, and went to the Change-House, to send for the Priest and to be merry; the Girl came with her Money, the Priest was sent for, when he came, he said to me, this Woman is too Young for you, (we desired her to say the same Words that the Priest

Are you willing to take this willing to take this willing to take this willing to take this Muckel Man? he says again to her, What came you here for! she Malfaid, What came you here for? The Priest answered her, I came here to Marry you. She repeats, I came here to Marry you. The Priest said, I believe you are a Fool: She repeats the same Words, I believe you are a Fool: Get out of the House, said the Priest to her; Get out of the House, said the Girle to the Priest. Out he goes in hast, and was very angry with the Land lady for sending for him: We made the Girle believe the was Married, and got her to Pay the Wedding Dinner out of the Twenty shillings: We came Home to her Mothers House, and Lived together Twenty Days; our Men in the Country got Orders to march into Limrick, I left her with her Mother; when I was gone, her Mother went and asked the Priest if her Daughter was Married? He told no; then she was angry at her Daughter, and the Daughter was not well pleased with her Mother, then they ended their strife in a Battle.

We remained in Limrick about Eighteen months, I continued still at the School and and several Turns with my Fellow Schol-

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ars, and continued still formest Scholar in my Master's School: There was several other Schools in the City, with whom my Masters Scholars had several Conflicts; and last one of the Masters and I fell out a bout a Sister of his whom I Intended to Marry, all the Tocher I got, was a Duel with her Brother: After which I fet up for a Master my self, and keept a School while our Regiment lay there.

An Order came that we should March to Cork, in order to Ship for Holland, in our March a great deal of our Men diferted, my Captain feared my Diferting which made him fet a Sergeant and Four Men to look after me, while they pre. Teach tended to Guard me, behold they Deserted w themselves; then my Captain Wished he state had made me their Guard, indeed of them land being mine. Next morning Ten Regiments went Aboard at the Cove of Cork: We were Five Weeks in our Voyage from Cork, to Holland.

Which

Now follows an Account of my Transactions in Holland, during my aboad there; our Regiment went to the Bush at Brabin, there I met with the Sergeant I had Killed at Perth, I asked him if ever he was

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The Corporal in Perth! He faid he was: I free faid was not you once Kill'd at Perth as on myou faid your felf! He faid almost, but the most altogether, by a Roguish Fellow calculated Daniel Bane, and I believe you are the Man; I took him by the Hand, so we went and took a Bottle. He served a set sergeant all the Wars of Queen Ann; now the keeps a Publick House in Gravesend, about Twenty Miles from London.

Mach Brabin being very Throng, there being Eight Battalions of English, Eight Battali-ons of Dutch and Scots, Eight Regiments of Horse and Dragoons; which obliged me for to Hire a Quarters. I set up a School for Teaching the Art of the Sword, and had very good Business. But there being a he great many Schools in the Town which caused great envy amongst us, they took all methods and ways to do me a Mischief, which obliged me to be constantly on my Guard, and to Fight Twenty-four Times before they would be perswaded that I was Master of my Business; I took one of the Swirz Soldiers to be my Servant the could fpeak some broken English) this made me acquaint with a great many of the Dutch and Switz Officers, who continued at my School fome Weeks.

At this Time the Switz mocked the English, and call'd them Beardless Boys la and Killed several of the English at Nigh when going home, this obliged the Englished to stand to their Defence, a Body of them gathered together (being tolerated by their Officers) and flew a vast Number of the Gui Swetzers, this was like to have rais'd a took mutany, and caused a Complaint to be made to the States General, who ordered the Switzers to an other Garrison.

I continued keeping my School, a short Time after I came to know, that there was Four good Swords-men in the Town, that kept Woman, and Gaming, the Wheel of Fortune, and Ledgerdemain, by which they got vast Money; I resolved to have a share of that Gain, at least to have a fair Tryall for it; I Fought all the Four one by one, the last of them was Lest. handed, he and I went to the Rampart. Il where we fearched one another for Fire and Arms, finding none, we drew and had two or three clean Turns, at last he put up Wien his Hand and took a Pittol from the Cock | WI of his Hat, he cocked it against his shoulder and presented it to me, upon which I asked Quarters, but he refused calling me an English Bouger, and Fired at me and run

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In for it, one of the Balls went through Bony Cravat, I thinking I was Shot did not Ne un as I was wont to do, but Run as I build after him, crying for the Guard, the of the uard being half a Mile distant I was not the ard, at last I overtook him over against of the Guard, and gave him a Thrust in the and attocks; then I fled to the Flesh-market. be Body could take me out there it being Priviledged Place; I tarried there till light then went Home to my Ouarters. ld call'd for his Commerads that same horlight, who agreed to give me a Brace of there books, and Two Petty-Couns a Week ith this and my School, I Lived very well Whee r that Winter.

In 1701, we went to Camp at Breda in e Netherlands, where we was Received in his Majesty King William, it was a amp of Pleasure, so we tarried but Four-en Days, and was Ordered back to our arrisons.

When I came to the Garrison I enquirlifer my Missers, one of them had takin up with a Tinker, and said she was larried to him; I told her Married or nmarried, she must Pay me a Pistol a leek; the Tinker gave me my Demand

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for Three or Four Weeks, then he Relieve away with her, which was a great Liderato me, having but one, I applyed to to the Genclemen who had supplyed me beforent that they must give me another, who gran we ed my Request, and gave me Two, so the GI had Three; I keept my School, and need Wise keept a Change house and sold Window Wise keept a Change house and sold Window mever Jealous of me, for I never was come cerned with Common Women through the whole Tract of my Marriage Life.

In 1702, we Marched to Camp at Rowal ondale, where we heard the fad News on the Death of King William; then France the and Spain Proclaimed Wars against Engel land and their Allies, at this Time the great Duke of Marlbourgh was made Captain the General of Her Majesties Forces; we have a very plentiful Camp, during this Camp and there was a great Snow in March, an one lay untill April, the Genever being plent was regarded not the Cold.

My old Trade was still going on, Gaming Tents, Pass-banks and W hoors, which brough me Four Pound a Week; I was often in Danger by protecting them, I risqued my Life four or five times in a Day on their account.

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We Marched from this Camp to the Camp at Cleeve, where Lord Cut's Comwent on with my old Trade, I was till Wars with the Dutch and Switzers, in totalis Camp a great many of our Men Difand rited to the French, but affoon as we catch-

There was a great Wood in our Front alled the Wood of Orleance, it was full f Wild Creatures, at that Time there was Wild Man taken by the Brandeburghs. Re was Drinking at a Spring-well about oun fetting, he was Eight Foot high, be-Bellet of their Forrage Cords, he received great many Wounds in the taking of much, the Nails upon his Fingers and Toes are a Quarter long, if he catch'd hold any Person, he tore Cloathes and Skin once, he was brought to the Dutch Geeral who ordered his Wounds to be drefd; they called for a Master of Languages it could not understand him, I can give further Account of him whether he outlived or Died.

We were Attacked by the French, likeife they endeavoured to get betwixt Na-G 2

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megin and our Army, which obliged us to make March all Night untill we came in fight of the Town, then we halted a little time and upon our Arms, then we espied Sixty Squa Mo droon of the French Horse ond Dragoons Il Commanded by the Duke of Berwick, u pon this Lord Cutts drew up his Army u The pon the Top of an Hill in order to Figh mil them, Buffler who Commanded the French W Foot fell behind; in which Time the Dutch General called for my Lord Athlone where Fred my Lord Cutts was, he asked them whaled will they were minded to do? Cults answered were with Courage brave and bold, he was will all ling to Fight, my Lord, fayshe, you have too many to Loss, and to few to Fight Crown for which Reason I desire you to make the let best of your way with the Army, until blu you get under the Walls of the Town he obeyed Orders; he left feveral Companion nies of Granadiers to Guard the Reer, my Lord Orkney's Company of Royal Grana Ring diers was one, in which I was one : The Comp French Horse pursuing so hard, we wer food obliged to get in to the Walls, but the Cannon playing upon the French Horse obliged us to ly down, untill the Canno fropped a little: The French tarried until their Foot and Train came up, we retire ed under the Pallasadoes of the Town b thi

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this Time, our Baggage and Wives were all taken by the French Horse; then they raifed a Battery and Cannonaded us very hard, one of the Ball carried away the half of my Cape and the half of my Gun, but I received no more Damage.

Army

They continued their Cannon Firing upon us till the next Day, then they striped our Wives and fent them to us, many of would rather they had keept them; the French finding themselves at a Loss, retired without the Reach of our Shot, then were we peaceable in our Camp, having all taken that I had and my Wife strip'd, I went to my Captain and Borrowed Eight Crowns to buy a Barrel of Beer, in order maken to fet up again; in my way to the Town to buy my Beer, I met with bad Company of at the Port, Strangers I knew not, were Com Playing at a Game called the Taylors Inet, vention, at which I ventured thinking to Ga gain fomething, but alas, I lost my Eight Crowns, I was then worse than ever, I flood amazed, not knowing what to do. at last I fell upon the Fellow who got the Money, and took Sixty Crowns from him, then he called for his Companions, they were Seven in Number, all fell upon me with their Swords, I drew my Spadroon in

my own Defence, with a Stick in my Lef Hand, I resolved to Die, rather than par with the Crowns; O how the by-handers Laught to see the Battle, Swords broken Legs and Arms cut, and Five of them to Wounded that they could do no more, the other Two Engaged me pretty hard, but the I made a Retreat untill I got to my Camp Inc. and came to my good Wife, who asked me for the Barrel of Beer, calling me lou, Rogue and an Hundred worse Names, fay-leof ing you have Drunk the Money; I defired no her to call for a Surgeon, when he came is he Dressed my Wounds I got in the Skir-hard mish; I took a hearty Bottle with the Surgeor, and my Wife the still scolded me, I gen went and Payed my Captain his Eight Crowns, and told him what Market I had We made; I gave my Wife Thirty Crowns, other what remained I went and bought Cloaths Dutt for my felf, and she did the same. feveral

At this Time his Grace the Duke of Marlborough came to us with a good Number of Troops, and the Army closs Besseged Coysardward, which put us in case to Form a Camp against the French, this made them to Retire a little further off; next Morning we Marched over the Maiz by the Grux, the French followed us, we not

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a strong Fort, called Fort France, which we took with Sword in Hand; the Frence had a great Loss of Men, I received some still shad a word of which I soon recovered the

His Grace caused us to Lay Seige to another Garrison of the French, called Rearmount, it submitted in a few Days and the Fort held it out untill we took all the their Wood Works, then they yielded themselves Prisoners of War, they like the wise were sent Prisoners to Holland, a sew man Days after we laid Seige to another Town on the River Maiz call'd Stephensward New! we took it in a little time with Sword in Hand, and the Fort likeways, those Mer in p were sent Prisoners down to Holland; our IDo Army Marched to another Town (upon him the same River) call'd Marcheigh, upon in our approach the French left the Town, slwa we Camped there Three Days; a great of many of our Men went out a Plundering, men I went in Company, at last I came to a many Bouer's House and got a Hog, I tyed a en, I Cord to its Foot, and was driving it Home to the Camp, there meets me Two Hol- wild landers, they would have the half of the in Th Hog. I refused, they drew their Swords, I mal drew my Studroom, and to it we went, I me resolved to Die e're I would quite my hel Hog;

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being afraid, we Encamped: next Morning we Marched for Dunderstake in the Nether-Flands, we were not above an Hour in Camp till the French came in fight, we hen left our Tents standing, when we Faced them they begun to Cannonad us, we did to the same to them, the Cannons played from Two Afternoon untill Six a Clock at Night, ake the French had a great Water in their Front, otherways we had been in the middle of them, in the Night time they thought fit to March off, leaving great Fires burning, and Dogs youling, that we might not hear or fee their March: next Morning he our Light Horse pursued them and made mel a great Slaughter on their Rear.

We Camped at the Wind-miln at the side of the Maiz, where his Grace made a Detatchment out of every Battalion, with several pieces of Cannon and Hopits, in order to Attack a strong Shottoe a French Garrison, it had a Morrash of Water about it, we took it in Four Hours time with Sword in Hand, his Grace sent them all Prisoners to Holland.

After this we laid Seige to Venlow, a French Garrison upon the River Maiz; the Town submitted in a sew Days, it had

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Hog; I cut one of them in the Face, he could make no more use of his Sword, but threw Stones at me in the Time the other was Fighting with me, he gave me many a sad Blow with the Stones, the other thinking to Kill the Hog cut off its was hose, it cryed terribly and alarmed the Day Grand Guard which was hard by, Two of the Gray Horse came to see what it was, then the Dutch run away, I was conducted safe by the Guard, and came to the atw Camp with my Booty.

Next Morning we Marched along the River fide untill we came to Mastrick, I being up all Night before, in the March I fell Drouzie, and fell into the River where I lost my Gun, and very narrowly escaped my felf; the Army halted for an Hour, as I was coming along the Line I took up one of the Hollanders Firelocks and came to our Company in the Front; we Encamped hard by Mastrick, while we lay there, I went in to see some of my Mistresses that I had there, I asked them if they had got me any Money, all I got was Three Pistols from Six of them, I took a Bottle of Wine with them and was very Hearty untill Nine at Night, at which Time I left them, and came away for the Gamp,

Camp, it was a little Dark when I can by the Gallows, where a great many we hanging in Chains, one of them cryed French with a loud Voice, give me a drin mil of Water; hearing the Voice and thin hearth ing they were all Dead, it made me ru all with speed to the Camp, where I told to Gove Story to my Commerads, they could no believe it; next Morning we went to fe and his the Truth of it, and there we found a Ma would hanging in Chains Alive, with a Penr Loaf hanging within a little of his Mout ment when he would fnatch at it, it fled from our him and then would hit him on the Mout man he Lived this way Eleven Days, he es not the Flesh off both his Shoulders; he wante a Spy from the French, and was design and to blow up the Magazine of that Garrifor hadan the Governour ordered this Death for him

Being near the end of the Year, ou many laid Seige to the great City Luke some they furrendered to his Grace Immediatly but the two Citydales flood it out, one of them was on the Top of a Hill, it was the firongest, and we attacked it sirst; in Ten Days Time we were in readiness then we began to play our Cannon and Morter-pieces: Before we cut out out Trenches, we were within Ten Yeards of their

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their pallafados, our Cannons beat down their Walls in Three Days Time, our Morters Burnt down their Houses, the Governour Beat a Parley, and promifed to deliver the Citydale to his Grace against Ten a Clock next Morning; that Night the Governour fent to the other Fort, de-Affiliance from it, the Governour h defired him to hold it out another Day, and Make would fend to his Relief: next morning about Nine a Clock the Governour hanged his Coffine over the Wall, and fired the upon our Trenches, then we fired all our Mad Guns and Morters, we destroyed a great many of them, about Three a-clock Afternoon the Duke of Marlebroigh came to the Grand Battery, he commanded Twenty Granadiers of each Company through the whole Army, and Ten Battalions of the first Troops, to Storm the Fort Sword in Hand; our Orders was to give no Quarters to none within the Fort; we made all ready for the Attack, every Granadier had Three Grannads, our Word was, God be foremost; when we came, we came with a loud Huzza, and Fired our Granads amongst them, and small Shot without number; we continued thus for an Hour and Man half, then we Jump'd over the Palasa. dos, we then made use of our Swords and Bayoners

Bayonets, and made a fore Slaughter upo the French, which obliged them to cry fe Gut Quarters: although it was against Orden and we had Mercy on our Fellow Creature and turned them all behind us, then th Dutch used them as they pleased, the hung out their Flag in feveral Places cr ing for Quarters, but none was given, th caused them to take Courage and beat t two Times from the Bridge, then our Mo ters began to Play anew, I was one tha made the Attack at the Sallie-Port, a Officer at the Head of his Platoon, kneel ed down and asked Quarters, I gave i him, and took his Sword being mounted tome, fo with Silver; after we took the Sallie-Port the Officer took me to a Cellar under the Wall, where was Ten or Twelve Trunk full of Gold and Money, he gave me E leven Bags of it for faving his Life, wha I got was all Pistol Pieces, I made al fpeed I could to my Company, where they want were tumbling over the Wall all the Car cassus that were Loaden with Hand-Gran with ads, I took up one of them with Defigi in the to throw it amongst the Enemy, but it pre vented me and broke in my Hands, and Killed feverals about me, and blew me o ver the Pallafods, burnt my Cloaths about 1991 me, fo that the Skin came off me; I and was my

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my Gold fell among Murray's Company of Granadeers, flead like an Old Dead Horse from Head to Foot, they cast me into Water to put out the Fire about me; the Fort was taken and Plundered, our Army got the Money that was to Pay the French Army.

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That Night our Troops took Possession of the Fort, and looking after the Dead and Wounded, I was found among them, and carried into a House that the Surgeons might dress our Wounds, when he saw me he faid, it was needless to apply any thing to me, for before Morning I would be Dead; my Wife came and when the faw me the clapt her Hands and cryed, she ran into the City and got Milk and rubed me with, puting some of it in my Mouth: I continued in this House for sometime, when our Army laid Seige to the other Citydale they immediatly furrendered and got Honourable Terms, Marching out with Flying Colours and Drums Beating, fo went to their own Camp; his Grace the Duke of Marleborough ordered his Troops to Garrisons, and ended that Glorious Campaign, having cleared the Maize in Bra. bant and also Lukeland.

[IIO]

All our Wounded Men were left in Luke the Surgeon would not Drefs my Body not order any Thing to be applyed to me, was left to the care of my Wife only, the Addressed her self to a Cloyster, where were several Englishmen, who came over and faw me, they caused Two Porters carry and O me on a Barrow to their Cloyster, they took great care of me, they caused a Tub to be made wherein I lay at my whole Length in Oyl for Twenty Days, they have opened my Mouth with a Knife and poured in Oyl or Milk, I was all this Time were blind; they Killed two young Dogs, and will plyed their Lights warm to my Eyes, which we like took the Heat out of my Eyes in Twenty ton E four Hours, then they put me in a Bed in 10 and Fed me with Strong Broth and Wine, temps Wi they suffered not my Wife to come near me, but took a Room for her near the lent to Cloyster; in a little Time I was in Case Number to Travel to the Garrison, the English Hes made Clergy-men in the Cloyster gave me Four Pistols, and took a Seat for me in the Stageto Sanfin Waggon, in which I came where our Regiment lay, called the Bush in Brabant, the Men my Captain made me very wellcome, and tifell Car gave me my Pay, for the whole Time I was away from the Company.

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When I was perfectly Recovered I fet up my School, my Wife kept an Ale-house, I went to look for my Bread-woners (the Lasses) finding they were all pickt up by the Hollanders, I was obliged to Fight for them and got them, and placeing them in good Quarters for that Winter, they were better to me than Six Milk Cows, I lived after this very peaceably.

In the Spring 1703, we took the Field and laid Seige to House, where there was a very Strong Castle on the Maiz, it lay betwixt Luke and Namuire, in a few Days we took the Town, the Castle held out about Eight Days longer; we made Ladders to Scale the Walls, and made Attemps with them, which obliged them to Surrender Prisoners of War, they were all fent to Holland; the Duke left a good Number of Men in it, to Repair the Breaches made in it, it being one of the Fronteers of the Country; our Army laid Seige to Sanflight not far from Antford, we took it in Fourteen Days Time, and fent all the Men in it to Holland, we had a plentifull Camp, and I followed my old Trade at the Generals Quarters, where I had Sixteen Mistresses that payed me Contribution Weekly, it was dear Bought, I was in danger of my Life every Day upon their Account: One Sunday Morning I and my Conforts had a Man Playing at the Taylors Invention, by came the Priest to say Mass, but seeing the Man have a handful of Money, and looking on for some time; we made him kneel down and Play all at the Money he had, which was Twenty one Pistols, he went off in a Passion, but I know not if he said Mass that Day.

Next Day we Marched for Santroy, we get the were Two or Three Nights in Camp by 1 whole the Way, we had an Alarm that the Enemy was near to us, which obliged our Ar- 1180 my to March to Santroy; the Night before will our March I was up all Night, when I with came to my Tent I fell asleep, my Commerads could not awake me, fo they took flore, away the Tent and my Arms except my Sword, they cast some Straw over me and left me, never thinking to fee me again, and up comes a French Dragoon feeking Plun- or den der and took me Prisoner, he took my Sword from me fore against my Will, he drave me before him, untill he came to a Wood side where he wanted to ease Nature, he alighted and took a Pistol with him, commanding me to hold his Horse. when his Breeches was down I mounted [113]

his Horse, and Rode for it, he cryed and Fired after me, the Bullet came through my Hair and Cap and grazed on my Head,
I loofed my Sword that was tyed to the Sadle, and with it I whipt the Horse, he cryed in French stop the English Rogue, a great many Wives were before which cast Stones at me, which obliged me to Ride the faster, untill I came to the Front where our Royal Regiment was, when my Captain faw me he was amazed, faying he never thought to fee me again, I told him the whole Story which pleased him well: we came to Sautrey and Encamped there, and I Sold my Horse and Accountiments for Twelve Pistols, we continued there a good while, and I fet up my old Trade of Gameing, at this Time I had Twenty four Whores, all of them placed in Sattlers Tents; I was still in Jeopardy on their account, Forreigners still falling out with them, obliged me to Protect them; then I got plenty of Money, but made a bad use my of it.

l, he At this Time we had a Flying Army Commanded by Vsadam a Hollander, who beat the French Army near Antwerp; at the same Time the Duke of Marleborough Detatch'd an Army to Besiege Limburgh, which [114]

which he took in a few Days, and fen son all the Men in it Prisoners to Holland, un till they were Relived with Men or Money in this Campaign we made several Attempt to get over the Brabant Line, but could The not that Year; with the taking of Limburgi Dute we finished our Campaign, and went to our former Garrisons, where I set up my med ! old Trade, my Mistresses were Reduced by eagues 1 at this Time to Four.

In 1704, we set out for Germany, and had Seven Weeks March, but had plenty well of good Bread and Wine, and the People and were very kind to us all along the Rhene level when we came to Cobelands we found a butter strong Calle on this side of the Rhene, and mil the Town on the other fide, the Castle Saluted our Army three Times with their En great Guns round the Castle, they Fired will tharp Shot over our Heads, they always hind do so because it was never taken; we came o ha to Myance and Camped there by the fide in Me of the Rhene; at this Place the German look Princes made us very Welcome, and gave and our Army a great deal of Wine, the Duke lender of Marleborough Marched the whole Ca I Gill velry and joined the Emperors Army, leaf with the Duke of Bavoria should Ingage him a with the French Army, we Marcht after min his

his Grace the Duke of Marleborough and Rhene; we March'd up great Hills and Mountains, where we were obliged to draw our Train with the strength of Men through the Duke of Whitemburghs Land, in few Days we joined the Emperors Army which aused great Joy, we Rested there Four Days, the next Day we March'd Five Leagues into the Duke of Bavaria's Land, where we faw the French and Bavarian Army in Camp closs by Denneward, the plenty River of Danube was in their Rear, they were at Work casting up Trenches with Min all Expedition; the Duke of Marleborough flopt the Army, and Confulted with Prince Lewis De Bade, in order that the whole Army should Attack them at once; it seems the Emperors General refused, by reason his Men was Fatigate with Marching. which obliged the Duke of Marleborough came to Fight them himself; he Commanded Ten Men of a Company to go to the wood and make Fachines; then the French played their Cannon upon us from their Trenches, and likeways from the Town. our Gunners foon fet the Village on Fire, and dismounted a great deal of the Enemies Cannon, both sides continued thus Cannonading on another for an Hour and

an half, untill the Foot was in readiness to Attack; the Ten Men of a Company who had made the Fachines, went in the Duke of Front with the Fachines on their Breast. in order to fill the Trenches for the Horse Army; to go over, Brigadeer Ferguson Commanded the Men with the Fachines, General Faugle, Major General Withers, with Ten Batalions of Foot and Sixteen Squadrons of Horse, march'd closs after the Men with we plui the Fachines, under the Muzel of the Enemies Guns, the Battle was very hot and a few continued for four Hours, we filled up Heat their Trenches with Dead Men and Fachines, then our Horse and Dragoons went the Fier over upon the Enemy and Slaughtered dia them down to the Danube, wherein a great all many of them were Drowned, the Town continued still flanking us with their Cannon, next Morning we fatisfied them for their kindness, we took the Town and Six Regiments of Foot that were in it; mend this Pass was several Times Besieged but and never taken before this Time, our Com- 101 all pany of Granadeers lost forty eight Men, Quality belides several wounded Men, I my self reloved received three stobs of a Bayonet, and a brace of Balls that lyes in my Thigh to bol a about and groups a state one I this Day. After mander

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After taking the Town, we laid our Bridges on the Water and Marched to the Duke of Bavaria's Country, notwithstanding of my Wounds I marched with the Army; in our March we took a Town with two Regiments in it, they were sent Prisoners to Denneward, we Camped that Night in a plentifull Country, the People fled and left their Houses well furnished, el we plundered and lived a jolly Life, in orand a few Days March we came into the Heart of the Country to a City called Freeburgh, we Camped there a good while, the French Camped over against us on the other fide of the Water, at a great City call'd Ousburg, being in an Enemies Country we had liberty to do as we pleased in it; being fully Recovered I refolved to fet up my old way of living at the Duke of Marleborough's Quarters, I got my Commerads who waited on my Command, we fet up all fort of Gaming Tents, we had not above Sixty Campaign Ladys in the Ouarters; Sixteen Professors of the Sword resolved to go to the Emperors Quarters, where we got Fourteen brave Dutch Lafses to Reinforce our Quarters, next Day came Twenty-four Swords Men and Demanded the Lasses again, or else give them Satisfaction, we made up Twenty-four Men

Men and Drank together; then we Fough held two and two, there was Eleven of the o Dutch Killed and Seven of our Men, on Just Bargain was, that if they beat us, we were least to give them the Lasses, and Pay them I intel Tribute, and on the contrary, they were ten to Pay us Tribute: We Fought a Second and Time; I being of the Royal it fell me to no Fight first, the first Time I was foon done at N but the Second Time before I put up my of A Sword, I Fought Eight of them to it end www ed, and they promifed to Pay their Tri bute, we Buried our Dead and parted Two or three Days after, we tent Sir of old Pretty Men to receive our Tribute, bu Fred only two came back, and brought no Mo ney, the other four they Shot; our Buff hard fiels went on and we prospered, at length I was ordered on a Command, I left on to take care of my Affairs, for I had al ways two Mens share.

We Marched three Thousand Grana deers with a great many Horse, in orde to burn the whole Country that belonged to the Duke of Bavaria, which we did the next Day after our Return, the whole Army March'd and Burn'd their Quarter before their March.

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We Crost the River Danube back again, the French they Crost it likeways and came to Houston and Blenham, Six Miles from Denneward, our Army march'd within two Leagues of them, where Prince Eugen joined us; we marched towards the Enenemy a little way, and came back to the fame Ground, and fent all our Baggage to Denneward, and lay on our Arms all that Night; in the Morning being the 2d, of August, by break of Day we march'd up within Shot of the Enemy, and halted there on our Arms, untill Prince Eugen came through the Wood upon the Right of our Army; when we Advanced the French Guns played very hard on us, bout Seven a Clock in the Morning we placed our Batteries very near their Camp, we played very hard on them and Burnt a Village, wherein we play'd our Cannon, which did a deal of Dammage to them; there was a little Water in their Front, our General Commanded Bridges to be laid over it for Horse to go over, Lord Cutts Attacked the Right Wing with both Horse and Foot, he was Beaten several Times; he Advanced upon them making a new Attack, untill the whole Army Engaged, which obliged the Duke of Bavarra's Troops to give Way; the French Closed [120]

Closed to the Right, and got into a strong Village call'd Blerham; the Duke of Bathe Danube, where a great deal of his Horse were Drowned: In the Village there was of French Thirty-fix Battalions and good of Foot, and Six Regiments of Dragoons, real by we Cannonaded on the Village, untill we will Burnt it about their Ears, we took their was Head General Count Tailard; when we and Attacked them we were Beat several times man, with great Lofs, at last we took them all out on Prisoners, they laid down their Arms and heat marched a Mile to the Right of Your Ar- they cal my, we took a great many of their Head Wast Officers, with the Standards, Tents, and the their whole Train and Amunition; in the Attacks we made upon the French, I was luk Four Times Shot with Ball in feveral arem parts of my Body, and Five Times Stob. onthe ed with a Bayonet, and was left among Amy the Dead; about the middle of the Night and land the Dutch of our Army came a Plunder- her le ing, and fript me of all except my Shirt; butter a little after came another and took the in En Shirt also, I befought him to leave me it, Comped but he gave me a ftroak with the But of his Gun, because I was not quick enough The to pull it off, thus was I left in a Deplorable condition, a little after the Ground liber took

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took Fire, I creept up on a Dead Manuntill the Fire was part me, then the I fell off him, and lay among the Dead, expecting Death every minute, not only by reafon of Wounds, but by reason of the Cold and great Thirst that I had, I drank several handfulls of the Dead Mens Blood We I lay beside, the more I Drank the worse I was; I continued untill Day light, then came a Serjeant and a Soldier of our Company, looking for the Wounded Men of our Company, when the Serjeant faw me he cast his Coat and put it on me, and they carried me on their Shoulders, to a Village where the Wounded were and and our Surgeons, then they gave me Water to drink to cause me Voinit the Blood I had drunk; I got my Wounds dreffed, then they gave me a Dram, which I received; we continued there a Day or two, then our Army marched in pursuite of the Fiench, and laid Seige to a Town call'd Oulham, they left a small Army to take the Town, but the Grand Army marched hard after the Enemy, and laid Seige to Lando, and Camped at Grownensburgh.

The Wounded Men at Hogestead, lay up and down in the Fields, with a Guard to look over us, untill they got Waggons, 00k

to carry us to a Town call'd Marelyka and in Swapperland, Six Leagues from the place All we fougheat, our Grand Hospital was their but very scarce of Surgeons, there was tou Thousand Wounded Men; I had form the money wherewith I Imployed a Surgeon to note my felf, so that in a moneths time I would metal have Jumpt upon my Crutches and walk ed through the lown, where I faw my me old Trade of Gameing going on very well I call'd for the Master of the Game and the go asked him, why he gave me none of the Profite, (he was an Italian in the German Time Service) he told me he had two Com merads that were Frenchmen that knew here me not, they would give me nothing un less I would Fight all the Three, I told them I would have a fair tryal for it, fo in fent for a Sword, the Italian and I went mich to it, he was Lame of his Left Arm, and I of my Legs, you may Judge how the Campe Spectators did Laugh to fee two Lame Men Fight, I Fought him and the other Two, and Wounded them all Three, fo I became Master of the Pass-Bank, I gave them then what I thought fit, I was kinder to them then they were to me, when they had the Power in their Hands; we continued very good Commerads for fourteen Days, then all that were able to go

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to Camp were obliged to go, I went down the River of Main, the finest Country on both sides of the River that ever I saw, at last I came to Lando, where the Seige was very hot, I went to the Generals Quarters, to see how my Business went there, I sound it went on very well.

We left the Emperors Army at Lando, our Army marched down to Holland. I had the good Fortune to go to my old Quarters, where I fet up my old Trade; at this Time her Majelly Queen Ann, for our good Service in that Campaign, ordered every Man two Guinies, which we call'd Smart Money.

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In 1705, we fet out to the Fields, we marched up to Germany upon the River Muffel, by a Town called Trecar, we Camped on a Hill called Hungry-Hill, where we were not so Plenty as formerly; the French Horse lay on our Front, every Day our Horse and theirs were Charging one another; I set up my old Trade, and lived very well, but meeting with some new Troops that did not know me, I was obliged to Fight very often: While we lay here there came an Express to the Duke of Marlebourgh, that the French were very strong

firong in the Netherlands, and had Beat the fundamental but, but o Dutch Army into Saint Peters Hill, near could Mastrick, they were obliged to Trench will themselves; the French at this time took he ! House, the Duke then ordered all the Gra. Polls nadeers in the Army, and fo many Men all of a Company that could march well, we will marched Night and Day untill we came man to the Dutch, when the French faw us they will of Retired, in a few Days our Grand Army came up, and laid Seige to House, and re- In my took it with Sword in Hand, his Grace fent away the Prisoners to Holland, and left a freth Garrison of Men there: then me no we marched in Six Lines making no noise, in Ro and Attacked the Brabant Line, and took with it about break of Day, with little or no finds loss; when we were over on their side, they Attacked us with very great Lois, nonded then they took Retreat to Loraine, to mello maintain that Pass, we took their Baggage maintain and feveral Pieces of Cannon, some with Canons three Bores, we fell upon their Rear and John took Four Regiments of them Prisoners in Grave b Tarlimount, they were fent Prisoners to Foot, th Holland; our Army marched near Loraine, where the French frequently Cannonaded many a us, our Picket and theirs did frequently Engage over the Pass with finall Shot, we made saveral Attacks on the Pass of Lo-

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aine. but could not take it: We laid Seige to Saintlue and took it, this Campaign being ended, his Grace ordered all the Troops to their former Garrisons, when I came to the Bulo, I followed my old Trade in all Points as I used formerly, I was in great Danger from the Italians and French, they put hard on me; it was a very cold Winter, several Centries were Frozen to Death on their Posts.

In 1706, the Spring being good we fet out in the End of March with Courage, and marched through Brabant, untill we came near Ramelie, where all the Foring Whitfunday, we Espied our Enemy the French all in Battle Order, we drew up immediatly over against them, they Can-nonaded us very briskly, when our Train came up we Erected Batteries, and did great Execution among the French Horse, the Cannons continued two or three Hours, then both Horse and Foot Engaged, the Scots Grays behaved well against the Enemies Foot, the Danes Cavelrie Fought well against the Houshold of France, we took many a Standard, and all their Baggage and Bread Waggons, with all their Ammunition, there was a great many Killed.

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and a great many Prisoners taken, we ther out pursued the Chase over the Pass of Lorain into Flanders; that Campaign we took all Flanders. We laid Seige to four strong Garrisons, Dormount, Minnen, and Ouftain, the City of Ath, which we took with a hill great deal of difficulty; at the Seige of Ath I was in several Storms, I was throwing Granads eight Hours together, where I apple got a Ball in my Head, which will mind will me of it while I Live; that City submit- in while ed to the Duke, and were fent Prisoners and to Holland; this Campaign ended and we who were ordered to our Garrisons, it fell the by Lot of our Regiment to go to Bridges, in let where I recovered of the Wound in my months Head, I have a piece of Silver in it, while was I was under the Cure my Contribution what I came in to me from my Commerads, when minor I was fully Recovered I fer up a School, unter and had very good Bustiness, I had several Combats in Protecting my new Ladies we me I got there. very bol

In 1707, we took the Field, and Camp- Plat, ed at Pungdeperie, during this Camp I had My good Buffiness by Gameing and with my Panel Ladies; there was a wicked Fellow who belonged to the Dutch Blew Guards, he man was a French Gascoon, he Bullied all the Regnet Swords.

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Swords-men belonging to them, he and I fell out about a Mistress, he Challenged me immediatly to Answer him, which I did, to we went out to the back of an old Trench, where he shewed me Five Graves which he had filled, and told me I should be the Sixth, (we had a great many Spectators both Dutch and English) if I would not yield him the Lady, for shame I could not but Fight him, he drew his Sword, and with it drew a Line, saying, that should be my Grave; I told him it was too fhort for me, likewise I did not love to ly wet at Night, but faid it would fit him better; we fell to it, he advanced upon me so that I was obliged to give Way a little, I bound his Sword and made a half Thrust at his Breast, he Timed me and wounded me in the Mouth; we took another turn, I took a little better care. and gave him a Thrust in the Body, which made him very angry; he came upon me very boldly, some of the Spectators cryed stand your Ground, I wished them in my Place, then I gave him a Thrust in the Belly, he then darted his Sword at me, I Parried it, he went and lay down on his Coat and spake none, I took up my Scabard and made the best of my Way to the Regiment, hearing no more about him, but that

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that his Commerads were glad he was or the stage, for he was very troublesome.

We removed our Camp to a Place cal him led Meldor, where we continued a longe Botto Time, there I had Thirty-two Ladies, an into were obliged each of them to Pay me out Crown a Week, my Gameing went of the apace; there was a Quarter-Master of Tap with Diagoons came to one of the Tents, and took the Bobs out of the Ears of one o the Ladies and Ten Crowns, he gave he had a kick on the Back-fide and went off; the was mil Landlord fent me Word, I told him I would went to fee them next Morning; I called for the man Quarter-Mafter at a Suttlers Tent, he came in to me, and told he knew my Errand, and lott that he would give me Satisfaction; he we can and I took a Bottle of white Wine, it we went out and met a Genever Man and a No carried him with us; we came to a hollow Place in a high Way, where he laid on could in the Money and Bobs, faying, won them and wear them, we took a Snuff and a Dram polent then we took a Turn for the Money, bu gon w I could make nothing of him, fo we tool Breath a little, and fell to it again and Closed one another, and secured one and Fre, w thers Swords, but none of us could get Ad the the vantage of another; we had Five such page Turps

Turns, but could make nothing of it, we were Four or Five Times through others Shirts, but could not draw Blood; then I told him I would agree with him, he gave the Bobs to the Genever Man, and defired him to carry them to the Young Lady, as for the Money we agreed to Drink it and let the Whore work for more: This Quarter-Master was an Old Fencing-Master in the West of Ireland.

A little after this I got Thirty Men that was willing to be at my Command, so we went to the Duke of Marleborough's Secretary and got a Warrant to go a Partifaning, that Night we went out very quietly to try what we could make; before Day we came near the French Camp, and hid our selves in a Wood all the next Day, at Night we went to the Rear of the French Camp, and hid our felves as we could in a little Wood by the High-way min side, (about Three Leagues from Namure) presently appears a Collonel of French Dragoons with Sixteen Horsemen, and his own Baggage, I defined them to furrender, but they were unwill ng, which obliged us to Fire, wherewith we Wounded Four, and and the other Twelve and the Coll nel Pritoners, we took the sixteen Horie and the

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the Prisoners, and made the best of our to Way for our own Camp, we brought him before the Secretary, and there he Paid Eight Pistols for each Horse and Servant, Syrus and Twenty for himself, because he was they well Civily treated, he and his Servants were but his upon Paroll, and we were difinifed, fo we Parted our Money: I asked how my Affairs went on, my Depute gave me a good and of Horle Account. the Re

After Two or three Days Rest, I and will my Volunteers resolved to try what we he hold could make of the French; we went to the watta Secretary for a new Warrant, we obtained in an it, and our Orders was to take special Care then F of our felves, and to return in Ten Days, fightly and make a true Report what should hap freed to pen in the Time; we came to the Wood end of of Orleans, and lay closs the Day follow- near to ing. I ordered my Guide to go to the cloved French Camp to see what they were doing, thought or when they were to Forrage; about lad the Twelve at Night he returned and told me, wal that the Housbold of France was to For- with will rage near where I and my Men lay, they dano had the best Horse in the Camp: About the the Five in the Morning, we removed a little gran nearer the High-way where they were to hen D pass, but when they came we were not a- with ble

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ble to Attack them, but presently they begun to spread themselves, and posted their Guards about them, my Guide and Spy was as throng cutting the Corn as they were, he had his Forrage Coards asweet bout his Walf, and an old Boors Coat on him; near Night he came off from them, and told which way they were to Return, and in what Order. There was a Guard of Horse in the Front, and another in the Rear, there was a great distance beland twixt the Guards; when I viewed them in the hollow of the High-way. I thought fit to Attack them in the Center, which we tained did, and took Sixty of their Horse, one of them Fired and Wounded on of my Lads flightly in the Face, we went off with all speed for that Shot Alarmed the Camp. each of us had Two Horse, when we came near to Bruffels one of our Garrisons, I espyed Three Squadroons of Horse, so we thought fit to place our selves in a Boors Yard that was well Fenced, I creept as far as I could, and found they were French with white Paper in their Hats, then I Fired among them and ran in to the Garden, they all followed me, but could not get at us on Horse back, so a Squadron of them Dismounted, and cut down the Hedge. with their Swords, in that time we kept 1 2

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a constant Fire upon them, we Fired Ten of Shots a-piece, and then Run for it, lofting Fourteen of our Men in that Difpure, Land when we got over into the Wood they could follow us no further; it was a great Rain, and we all resolved to go and thel- where w ter our selves from it under a great Tree will in the Wood, when we came there, we Priore spyed a Party of the French under it about alled Sixty Men, all the Guns were standing as until bout the Root of it, we Fired and fur- Ind! prised them, so that they all Run and left me Di their Arms, we Pursued and took an Offi- Money cer and Twelve Men, we tyed them Two Malter and Iwo, and took the Flints out of their word Guns, and made them carry them on their we well Backs to a Town called Baliedelang, where Rear 0 we refreshed our selves, and fold their but Firelocks for half a Crown a-piece; then on to we Marched with all speed to Brussels, many and presented the Prisoners to the Governor, who gave us Crowns a-piece for the Sans, Men, and Four Crowns for the Officer: liged m he kept them untill they were Relieved, and we came for our Camp, and told the Secretary all that befell us; every one of us went to his own Tent, and I went to enquire after my Bussiness, and found that Two of the Men that I trusted with my Affairs, had carried away Two of my Ladies

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to their own Quarters, which obliged me to Fight them both, fo they carried the Ladies home again.

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At this time we Marched to Newvel. where we purfued the French, and beat up their Rear, and took Four Regiments Prisoners, after this we Marched to a Flace called Swinie, where we halted for tome time; one Day as I walked along the Line I met with a Pass-Bank, at the Front of the Danes Horse, I asked a share of the Money that was got at the Game, the Master answered, he had a Point on his Sword, I told him mine had another, then we went to try it in a little Wood in the Rear of the Camp; we no fooner drew but he cryed for help, and cryed tollow on, follow on, follow on, there was a great many of his Countrymen Graffing their Horses, who came on me with Swords, Staves, and Clubs and Stones, which obliged me to take my Heels; I happened with my Spadroon to Wound their Quarter-Master, which put them in a great Rage at me, they followed me hard, in the way as I fied there was a Trench by a Boors House, I thought to Jump it, but the Ground brake in with me, fo I fell in it, before I got out I got many a Stroak, then they drew [134]

and thew drew me out: the Quarter-master ordered them to Beat me, and they did do it to purpose, so that I was lest for Dead; there was a Well where they used to Water their Horses, he ordered me to be cast into it, there was not above a Foot and an half of Water in it, when I came to my Senses I looked about me, but could see nothing, but as it were a Star above me. thus I lay in a most Wretched condition. being all Blood and Battery, my Cloaths rent off me, my Back black with bruifed Blood; some time after there came a Woman to draw Water, I took hold of the Chain and came up to the breatt of the Well, when the Woman faw me she supposed I was a Devil, she quite her hands of the Chain, and I went down to my old Quarters, the last fall was worse than the first, there I lay bemoaning my Missortune, and like to Perish every Moment with Cold, I cryed but no Body was to hear me in that Pit; the Time of Watering Horie came, and I was drawn up, when the Men saw me they Blessed themfelves, and asked what I was, I told them I was Drunk and fell into it, they asked where my Cloaths were. I told them that the Boors took them from me; one of them eall'd a Genever Man and gave me a Dram,

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that them fram, and shewed me the way to the Regiment, I thanked him kindly; when I thought all Trouble was over, it but began with me, for as I went along the Line all the Dogs of the Army came out on me, the faster I ran they followed me the harder, at last I came to my Tent; when my Wise saw me in such a Case, she cryed Pitysully; I desired her to get a Surgeon, when he came I let Blood of both Arms, and got a hot Drink and went to Bed, I did not Recover for a Moneths time; after this I Proclaimed open Wars with all such base Rogues, then we went to our Winter Quarters: I set up my School in Ghent.

In 1708, We Encamped betwixt Brussels and Lovaine, the French lest the Ground and Marched toward Ghent, we followed them hard; and took most of their Baggage, a sew Days after we Fought them at Audinard, where they sustained a great Loss; I was Wounded in the Battle, and was sent to the Hospital in Brussels, where I was a Moneth e're I Recovered of my Wounds, at this Time we laid Siege to Lyle, whither I went to Camp, at this Siege there was great Loss on both Sides; in the Time of this Siege, General Web was Commanded to go to Ostend with a small

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small flying Army to bring Provisions to said the Camp: In our return, three I housand all the fix Hundred French with fix piece of Can- gent d non Attacked us near Winning, in a great my Plain hard by a Wood-fide, our Army was made but a Thousand three Hundred; to their red Me shame we beat them into the Wood and the took their Cannon; we brought our Pro- Cannon visions safe to the Camp, I was Wounded that in this Action, and fent again to the Hof- obt s pital in Bruffels, where I continued above found a Moneth; then I came out on my Crut- word ches, and fet up my old Trade of Game- with the ing: At this Time the Duke of Bavaria and Con laid Siege to Bruffels, which obliged every ded; Man that could go to take Arms, we were harms Befreged with fitty Thousand Men, all that of their was within the Town was Thirteen Re- In A giments and five Hundred Men in the Hof- al of pital; my Charge was five Piece of Can- ou lot pon I had Sixteen Men to affit me; the Ping: French broke Ground very near our Works, and which obliged us to stand to it, we continned five Days Cannonading one another, they Eurned leveral Houses with their wie the Eombs; the fixth Day they Stormed us with min Twelve Hundred Men, the Storm continued from Nine at Night, untill Seventhe diver next Morning, we beat them off and Kil- Governo led an Hundred and Sixty of the French; in Gen

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we Salied out upon them and Levelled a great deal of their Works; after this the Enemy defired the Favour of General Murray who Commanded our Forces, to grant a Parley untill they carried off their Dead Men, which was granted; no fooner they had carried them off, but we fell ha Cannonading one another again, fome of their Deferters told us, that we were to be Stormed next Day with Sixteen Hundred Men, and to take the Town with Sword in Hand; about Ten a Clock at Night the Enemy got Account, that General Cadogan was in his March for our Relief; this put them in such Consusion, that they Blew up their Magazine, and all their Wounded Men. About the break of Day, a great deal of Deserters from the French were at our Port, and gave us an Account of their Flying: Then our General tent a good party of Dragoons and Huzars to drive up their Rear; on their Return they brought a great Dale of the Enemies Baggage, likewife they brought in all their Cannon and an Hundred and Forty of their Wounded Men, and put them in to the Hospital where they were taken care off; the Governour of the City Prince Pijcal and the General, ordered to every Gunner (138)

Ten Pistols of Smart Money as their Rehips ward, and Two Pistols to every fingle Mar will

After this all of us that were able to Travel went to our own Regiments; Lyl and being taken we laid Siege to Ghent, the Year being so far spent we were oblige to the to take it, that we might Winter in it has they feemed not to Surrender, then the Duke of Marleborough ordered, a Hundred held Piece of Cannon to be mounted opposite shall to the Great-Church, in order to Burn the on of Town with hot Balls, likewife ordered and Fifty Mortars and Ho-bits, and three Hun food dred small Mortars call'd Cow-horns, with a Mal all the Granadeers to Play at once upor all the Town, in Case they would not Sur being render; when the Cityzens faw this, they Hear threatned to fall upon the French, if they would not Accept of the Offer Marlebo more rough made to them; this obliged them to Accept: They Marched out with Flying Colours and Drums Beating; we took Bridges at the same Time (in these Two Garrifons were Five Thousand French) On Christmas Day we marched into Ghent, where I Lived very well with my School that Winter. Thus Ended this Glorious Campaign. In all their [139]

In 1709, we took the Field, and laid liege to the City of Turney and the City-lale, I was one of the Beliegers at the City-Hale; while we were breaking Ground and Erecting Batteries, they Fired very hard upon us with their Cannon, but we foon nade then keep in their Heads; we Stormmade them Reep III then I leads, we had their Out-works in the Night-time and the house them, and before Day we calt a Trench to shelter our selves; when they saw what the we had done, they planted a Gun directwe had done, they planet the Wall, with one of the Shot, but one of the Heads of the Men that was Shot, knocked me down, and all his Brains came round my Head, I being half Senfeleis put up my Hand to my Head, and finding the Brains, cryed to my Neighbour that all my Brains were knock'd out; he faid were your Brains out you could not speak: When our Gunners fpyed where the Shot came from, they Directed the whole Batterie against that Place, and beat down the Wall, and Dismounted the Gun before they could Fire it a-gain In a little Time after the City submited, and marched all their Men into the Citydale, it was very Strong and held out for feveral Weeks untill they Sprung all their Mines; then we Beat them out of it, and took Possession of both City and the Rity dale.

The Duke then Marched his Army to on the wards Mons, in order to Beslege it, at the Time the French Army Advanced to the Plains and Woods of Malplackie; his Grac out, a the Duke of Marlebourgh left fome Troop and at Mons, and Marched the Army to giv the French Battle, when they heard of our fina March they Intrenched themselves; whe man we came up they Cannonaded us two day ett of I had two Children at this Time, our Wive Foodby were far in the Rear, my Wife gave mid Plat little Boy to a Commerads Wife who had the a Horse, the Woman hearing her Husban mountain was Dead, the Rode untill the faw me is bleet the Front of the Line, then she threw the miles, Boy at me; then I was obliged to put hin lumi in my Haberfack, he was about threemond Years of Age; as we were inclining to the the Right, the Boy got a Shot in the Arm, Justin then got a Surgeon and dreffed it, I had gen neither Bread nor Drink to give him, I media got a Dram to him from an Officer and links a Leg of a Foul, then he held his Peace in who and was very quiet all Night, in the Morn link ing his Mother took him from me, his more Grace the Duke of Marlebourgh ordered merer every Battalion to go to Prayers, but the what wicked

(141) wicked French with their Cannon obliged s to make our Prayers fhort, then his Grace ordered every Man a Dram of Geever, then we Marched towards the Enehany; the Duke of Argyle with Thirty Thousand made the first Attack on the Woods, and put them out of three Tren-Thombes, with great Loss on both sides, a Can-Ball went through my Cape and broke my Gun, then I took up another Gun and went on; the Earl of Orkney ordered Six Piece of Cannon to be drawn through the Wood by strength of Men, which was done, wand Placed in the Plain against the Enewommy, the Six Piece of Cannon did great Execution on both Men and Horse, and Marobliged them to run some one Way some we returned to the Place we Fought in, and lay on our Arms all Night Imamong the Dead; next Day we marched Tome to the Ground we were on before, then his Grace Detatch'd an Army to lay closs In Siege to Mons. I bought a fine Horse from one of our Officers, and gave him four Pistols for it, I set a Wounded Man on him who kept the Horse for me; that Night the Duke of Marleborough gave Orders to all the Horse and Dragoous, that wherever they could get any of the Horse they had loft, to Pay a Pistol and take wicked them

them again; I mounted my Horse with the French Furniture on him, in order to Se him, they offered me Fourteen Pistols, bu I would have Sixteen; then I Rode to the Rear of the Dutch Horse where the Break Dut Waggons were, two Dragoons with twell Quarter-masters Challenged my Horse sound their own, they ordered me to Dismount of and they would give me a Pistol accordand ding to Orders; I told them Gentlemen you install fee by the French mounting, that he is a none of yours, I bought him from an Off lined cer who Shot the French-man of him; id ne to defired them to come along and I would do shew them the Officer, but they refused Proces one of them took me by the Leg and calmid me off the Horse, then I drew my Spadroon will and held the Bridle in my left Hand, they man drew upon me, I Defended as I could, but II fome of them was fo Foolish as to run undil pon the Point of it, another cut the Bridle middle fo the Horse got loose, and I ran to the house Bread-Guard and delivered my Sword to way for the Serjeant, and told him I was his Pri-lae, h foner, and the Crimes I had committed in the within the Liberty of his Centries; I asked part to for his Officers, he told they were at Dinner, I defired him to fave me from the Refole Dutch Guard, and to fend me to our own min Regiment, and to fend an Account of my our to Crime

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Crime with me; in the Time I was speak ng to him, the Dutch Guard came, and he delivered me to them, without acquaintng his Officers, (for which he was broke) the Dutch used me most Barbarously, they beat me with their Guns, and cut the headband of my Breeches, that I might carry them up with my Hands, least I should frun away, they brought me before their Brigadeer who would not hear me speak for my felf, but Swore he would have me Hanged affoon as he had Dined, he orderled me to be Carried to the Standard Guard, and to have the Provo in readiness; the Provo came and shewed me his Ropes, and told me he should soon put an end adron to the Life of an English Bouger; he went by and put a Nail in a Tree that was hard by, and tyed the Rope with a Loop on me it, I saw him doing all this which bred a bide dreadfull Fear on me; kind Providence to the brought the Earl of Orkney's Edecamp that od to way, some of the by-standers told him my Bh Cafe, he Rode up to the Guard in haft. but the Centries would not suffer him to and speak to me; then he went to the Briga-Di deer who was still in a Passion, and fully Refolved to put his former Orders in Excontion, Major Whitney desired the Brigader to take a Bottle of Wine, and in the Crime mean [144]

mean Time he fent his Servant to ou high own Regiment, and brought a Party to carry me to our own Quarter-Guard, who ther I was immediatly carried; next Morning I was Try'd and Acquit before General Wood, my Accusers were found gui ty of Robbery, and were obliged to Pa me Fourteen Pistols as I had been offere on the for the Horse; this good Service laid m under an endless Obligation to that Ger in inc tleman: We went a little nearer the Cit lege 10 of Mons, and it being taken we ended that com Campaign, and were fent to our Winter Quarters; our Lot was to Ghent where way Lived very well that Winter: On Da halfan as I was walking in the Castle, I met I A Man and his Wife who were Fighting, wild " defired the Man not to beat down the We baged ! man, and Thrust him away with my Handhe other the Woman got up and call'd me a Rogue to faying, what had I to do with her Husband the St fhe took me by the Hair, and he got m Hallo Finger in his Mouth; O! how the Species sel tators did Laugh to see her drawing matter back, and him drawing me foreward by won the Finger, untill the People of the House took them off me, I had no manner clouds Arms about me; that Learned me never the to meddle my felf with the Pleas of Mallong and Wife finte.

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In 1710, We fet out to Camp, and laid Siege to Dowie, we made a strong Line in the Front between us and the French, in this Camp I had several Skirmishes with Forreigners, in Desence of my Mistresses and Gameing Trade; we took both h City and Citydale, the French March'd out Offer upon Condition, the Duke left a good Garrison of Men in it, and march'd further into the French Country, and laid Siege to Beathong, there we made Lines of Communication, in few Weeks we took it; and march'd further into the French Country, and laid Siege to St. Vinian, at h that same Time we laid Siege to that great net City Aire, the French was looking on and could make no help, the Battalion I belonged to stayed at the Siege of St Vinian, the other Battalion of the Royal went to Rough the Siege of Aire; one Night I was one of the Stormers of the Counter-Scarf and Half-Moon, and took it with Sword in Hand. essenthe Shell of a Granade Wounded me fore in the Side, the next Morning they yieldand hed upon Conditions, they march'd out with Hol Flying Colours and Drums Beating: Aire mer flood it out some Weeks longer, but were obliged to Surrender upon Terms; this Campaign ended, and we were ordered to [146]

our old Garrisons, where I followed my lathout old Trades.

ave a the Towards the Letter end of Winter, there are was a Detatchment of every Company and 101 through all our Garrisons, to go and Can-doll toon upon the Borders of France, when well we were all gathered together, Cadogan Mon came to us with a Train; then we march'd events to a great City called Orrafs in Normandy, in the we placed our Guns against their High an tol Magazines with hot Balls, we fet them all net lon Fire with some Houses Adjacent to a affect them, this put the City in an Uproar, fear-nod St ing he should Burn the whole City; they go to fent to fee what he was for, he told them gas of to fend him Twenty Years Contribution, 1 Mil and that in the space of Two Hours, o- Men B therways he would Burn it at once, they en we fent him a Waggon Loden with Gold and etc. 11 Silver, so we Retired, and were sent to be to our own Garrisons. our Arm

In 1711, we took the Field and March'd and to the Plains of Dowie, and stayed there a few Days untill our Army Conveened; then we March'd to Leward between Dowie and Balbaine, we continued there for several Weeks, there I followed my old Trade as well in the Hollands Quarters, as in the trans

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Marleborough's Quarters; there was Two Hollanders that was Angry that I should have a share in their Quarters, so they swore I should have it no more; they ame to the Gameing Tent I had there, ind cut it down, and abused my Servant; hey fent me a Challenge to meet them ext Morning, but being under Arnis to be Reviewed by the General I could not atend, this offended them because I gave hem not a Meeting; both of them came where I was in Bed, and faid, if I would not arise and give them Satisfaction, they would Stab me where I lay; I desired them o go to a Tent in the Rear and take a Glass of Wine, and I would be with them n a Minute, I sent for a Commerade one Joseph Borrough an English-man, who came; then we went to the Tent where they were, and asked what they Defigned? they told us they would Fight in the Front of our Army, and that they had provided a Waggon to carry us on we were going Landlord of the Tent as we were going out searched us for Fire Arms, he found Two Pistols upon one of them, and one upon the other, but none upon us, so we walked to the Place appointed in the Front of the Army, they fiript and we likeways; then they took a Dram and K 2 Drunk (148)

Drunk to each other, I asked if they would not give us a Dram, but refused, upon which loved my Commerade drew and Engaged his Man, I likewise Engaged my Man, we were not long untill we ended the Con ender troversie, on lay on the Spot, the other chord was carried in the Waggon that was pro en or vided for us, we went to our Camp and a Date kept quiet a Day or Two: After this went march'd to a Place call'd Shotto-Brooke of the where we made several Attempts on the mere will French Line, to draw them from the Paffy Day of Orlew, but to no Purpose; one Day we Camp W made Fachines in order to take their Line are me this we did by way of Faint, but that Nigh me wen we cast them all away, and took the Past and from by Day-light, all our Army passed over lend u before Seven in the Morning, we march'dulini up a Hill and Camped in fight of the lame French; about Twelve a Clock at Night mall we moved our Camp and passed over the intel River, surrounded Buschean, and laid closs breeden Siege to it; the French from their Camp miles Cannonaded us, but to no Purpose, for we Route secured our selves with good Trenches de we took it very foon; fome time after i Wie was taken I went in to view it, I me was n with Gameing Tents in the Market-place I and the Hollanders fell out, then we drew that our Swords, some thing Extraordinary hap pened

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pened, and I was obliged to Fly, the Guard followed me and Fired several shots at me, I Escaped them and came to my Cap-tain, and told him what had be allen me; he ordered me into Dowie under the Protection of Collonel Douglas, untill he should fend for me; in the Way to Dowle it being Dark at Night, the French took me, and stript me and took my Money from me, they carried me into a Wood where there was a great many more Prisoners; by Day-light we were brought to the French Camp where the Partizan knew me, and gave me my Cloaths and Two Crowns, we were carried before General Legby, and from him to General Villars, who orout dered us all to the Provoes; he caused me to List in his own Regiment: The next Day I came to the Head Quarters were I pickt up a Mistress, I staid with her that Night, in the Morning she went away with my Breeches and my Money; when I began to make a Noise, the Landlady call'd me a Rogue, she said, you brought her in your for we felf, and we thought she had been your enches, Wife, you shall Pay before you go otherways we will take your Coat, I was obliged to fend to my Captain, who sent me place, a Pair of Breeches, and Money to clear e drew my Quarters; next Day I came to the

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Quarters again, where I fell out with form fluid of the Swords-men, about a share of the Gameing Money, I got the better of Two of them, the Guard came and took us Pri foners; we were carried before the Gene ral, who faid I began foon, if you were not a Stranger you should be punished while A he pardoned me; next Morning came Drum-Major from our Army, to Relieve those Men that were with the Provoes, my Name was among them also, the Genera faid take him, for if he tlay he will Kil and Ma all my Men.

don; 1 This was the first Time that ever I was taken, I was Eleven Days with them, Bear-G. was glad when we went to our own Camp my Captain was very glad to fee me A live; in Four Days after we were ordered to our Garrisons, we lay in Ghent where Reput I was still busied with my School and old a still Trade.

In 1712, we took the Field and En in the camped at Shotto-geamersie, while we lay fonoti there, the Hollanders laid Siege to Lando and sie, then a Cessation of Arms came; then was we Marched to Ghent and left the Dutch III, all Troops, the Royal Regiment I belonged to went to Dunkirk: Thus ended our Flander

(151) Flanders Wars; while I stayed in Dunkirk I kept a School and had good Bread, at length I took the Ague, and my Collonel fent me to England, and Recommended me to Chance Colledge: When I got my Foot on British Ground, I desired to be thankfull for all the Deliverances I met with while Abroad. Here ends all my Trans-

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France.

Some Time after I Recovered, I went and Married a Wife, I kept an Ale-House and a School, and Lived very well in London; I Fought Thirty-seven Prizes in Bear-Garden.

actions in Holland, Germany, Flanders and

At the Late Rebellion I lest Chance-Colledge, and Listed in General Honeywood's Regiment of Dragoons, where I was made a Serjeant, I had the Honour to Guard the Standard at the Battle of Preston; after the Battle we were ordered to ly in Balton in the Muire of Lancaster, where by reafon of the long cold Winter, my old Wounds in my Leg broke out, which caused me to draw my Discharge, which was granted me, and was Recommended to Chancie-Colledge as a Serjeant of Drayoons; yet being willing to ferve his Majety. I went as Gun.

mer to Fort-William in the North of Scotland. In 1726, I Fought a Clean Young Man at Edinburgh, I gave him Seven Wounds, and broke his Arm with the Fauchion, this I did at the Request of several Noblemen and Gentlemen. But now being Sixty-three Years of Age, resolves never to Fight any more, but to Repent for my former Wickedness.

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ORDINANCE

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Land Service.

Rdinance for Land Service are of different Kinds; fuch as are for Garrifons, are, or ought to be of Iron, and made of good Lengths and well Fortified, that to your Enemy may be Annoyed at a Confiderable Diftance, to prevent their near Approaches.

Ordinance for Service of the Field and Battering must be of Brass, being less subject to Casualities, and are more proper for Marching and General Uses; betides if a Gun happen to split, the same Mettle is ready to be Converted into a Gun, for the same Service.

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Ordinance for Field Service, are used acligent 1 cording to the Opinion of the General. having Regard to the Ways and Paffages in the Countries, through which they are to March. However Ordinances from 12 Pound Ball to Saker, which is 5 & Pound, are the most Proper Artillery for open Countries; if your Country be Hilly or deep Ways, and your Expedition requires a quick March, you must use Guns of small Dimensions, as Mynion of 4 Pound Ball. and a Pounders.

Ordinance for Batteries must be of larger Dimensions, such as Demy Cannon of 24 Pound Ball, 18 and 16 Pound Ball, the last are very much used in Forraign Service: the Lengths of these Guns never exceed Ten Foot, and are often not above Nine Foot, but well Fortified; having spoken of what Guns are proper for Garrison and Field Services, you are now to observe the following Directions.

First, You are to take Notice, that there is much more Trouble in your Duty on Field Service, in Regard every Days March Imploys your Care in keeping your Guns in good Order, and that all Things belonging to them be at Hand, and that your Gunner

[155]

Gunner and Affiftances be Sober, and Diligent in their Attendance and respective Duties. It is true your Superiour Officers have the same Care over you, but this must not Excuse your Watchsulness; for Diligence will save you a great deal of Trouble, obliging all Men that know their Business to be Active and ready for Service.

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Your Carriages being different from Sea Service, and daily Marching, must be well observed whether the Iron-work continue firm, as well on the Bodies as Wheels, and whether your Axeltrees be found, that they be well Greased before you March from any Garrison or Incampment.

That such Waggons, Tumbrels of Ammunition, or Shot-Carts under your Charge be Sound in all Degrees, as spoken of before, especially such as have Powder, these must never want good Greasing, to prevent Fireing the Axeltree and Nave; which Accident may blow up your Powder, and do further Dammage to your Train.

That your Ladles, and Spunges, and Worms, may be Lasht and plac'd on the side of the Carriage of the Gun, and the Lockers that are made in the Train of your

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your Carriages, have more or less Powder and Ball with other Necessaries, as may Direction Defend you upon any Surprize of Ambushment, till you can more Conveniently have the rest of the Ammunition which must March near your Orginance.

As for Catridges, with all other Matters incident to the use of Ordinance, are made as on Board for Sea Service, and your care in fearching your Guns, and to fit the Formers for making them, but this Trouble is general made Easy, Catridges being made ready in the Magazines for the Service of your Campaign.

You must be Carefull in supplying your feli with good large Powder Horns, with good Priming-Irons, and Drifts to Clear the Vents of your Guns; you must likewife have Budg-Barrels, Cases of Wood and Tinfunnels, all these are necessary to secure Powder from Accidents of Fire, in time of Service.

Handspikes and Crows must be at hand, for quick Traverling your Guns; all thefe Uteniels are the most Material about your Guns, either in the Field or on Batteries. all other Emptions are used as in the Sea Service.

[157] Service, and therefore need not mention the applying them, having given a full Direction of their Ufe.

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As for all other Habiliments of War, which you find in the Inventory given you for a Train of Ten Guns, will be employed as the General Officers of the Train or Engineers shall Direct, either for making of Bridges, or repairing of Passes for Marching the Cannon.

Such Stores as Horse-barness, and what are incident to the use of Waggons, Tumbrels or the like, are applied according to the Directions of the Officers, that have that Charge Committed to them.

To proportion your Horses, either for Guns or Waggons, it is generally allowed according to Weight, as Two Hundred Weight to each Horse, allowing the Carriage, this Weight is certainly enough confidering daily Marching, with other Hardthips Horses must endure; if your Ways be Hilly or extraordinary Deep, you must add to the Number.

You are often obliged to make use of Men, and then there is allowed Six Men [158.]

for each Horse, as an Equivalent to their Service, but this is very rarely Acted unless in narrow Passages, where Carriages are taken in Pieces, and the Cannon and Carriages drawn upon Sledges; many other Contrivances are made use of, to get Guns over narrow Mountanious Passes. Upon such Occasions as this, a Gunner is obliged to be very Active, that he may Deserve his General Officer's Fayour.

You are obliged every Night in all Encampments to receive Orders from your Principal Officer, or Adjutant as shall be appointed to give out Orders; strictly observing the Sobriety of all Gunners and Matrosses, whither on or from Duty, that you have your Matches Lighted, and secure from Weather; that your Guns be decently plac'd, with all Necessaries sitting for immediate Service, or for quick Decamping.

Having Briefly spoken of a Gunner's Duty, with Directions in Managing himself in a Marching Train; I shall now acquaint him how to Erect his Batteries,

Advancing and Directing of Batteries in former Wars, were very far Different

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to our present Times; Old Authors Direct you to Place your Batteries, Two or Three Hundred Paces Distant from the Town Besieged, and Erected their Batteries extream Lofty. This Method was to Batter Houses; but that Service was Expensive and Tedious: Morters are more Expeditious, and far more Terrible to the Befiegs ed. All Engineers Covet to Advance their Batteries as near as possible, before they proceed to a General Battery, which is about an Hundred Paces, if farther you spend your Shot in Vain; at this Diftance you will be fure to Place every Shot to do Service required, and your Enemies Cannon will be foon Dismounted, which gives you Liberty of being Masters of all Out-works.

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Your Batteries must be made on Rising Ground to carry off Water; and you must Intrench them to prevent Water lying within your Works, which will spoil your Ammunition; you must Cover your Guns from the Enemy, with good Fences of Earth Eight or Ten Foot thick, faceing your Parrapets in the inside, with Three Inch Plank Nail'd to good Posts set into the Ground, so you will always have your Earth stand firm, without which it will slip down by your Guns Fireing; if you can-

not be supplied with Plank, you must make with a Fence of Rattling, by Bowes or fuch in like, your Parrapet must be Nine Foot of Enhigh, your Ambrazure or Porthole need and foot not be above Two Foot wide in the infide, and flopt to Four Foot on the outfide which is enough, your Guns having no Occasion of being Traversed upon the alotter Place you design to Batter, the rest of your series, Guns affifting the faid Service: Your Am- Pends brazures need not stand above Ten Foot 100 wide from each other; let your Platforms Place th be well laid and Plank'd, that your Guns may be used with greater Expedition.

Whil'st your Battering Cannon are at Weather Work, you have some other Eatteries Com-Jay ove modioufly Plac'd to Divert the Enemy; tream I these Guns are used by Skilfull Gunners that they may Annoy the Enemy the better; Morters are also used to Incommode the Besseged, all which gives Life to the Grand Batteries, and faves Men.

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Necessary Rules to be Observed, when your Guns are Mounted on your Batteries.

First, That your Powder and Match be securely kept in different Places, to prevent such Accidents as may Deprive you of all YOUR (161)

your Ammunition at once, and not only that, but Disorder your Batteries, and give your Enemy Reason to make a Salley, and secure your Cannon, or at least Spoil them by Spiking or such like Methods.

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2dly, That your Round-Shot, Crows, and all other Material Stores, ly so in time of Service, that no Shot from the Enemy can Prejudge them, or cause them to be Hurtfull to your selves; you must therefore Place them below that Danger.

3dly, You must have Tan'd-Hides, and Tarr'd-Paulins, to Cover your Powder from Weather, and also small Tarr'd-Paulins to lay over the Breech of your Guns in Extream Rains.

athly, That you always be provided with good Match, and preserve it well from being Wet; and likewise prevent its doing any Dammage, by laying it any where regligently.

gibly, That your Powder-Horns be always fill'd, and good Priming-Irons, Drifts, and Bits, be Annexed to the Horn, that if the Vent of your Guns want Clearing, it may be readily performed.

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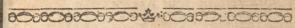
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6thly, After you have with all the Care imaginable put all Things in Order, and you have Orders to Play your Cannon against your Enemies Walls; you must then observe, whether your Guns will do the Execution intended, by Shooting by the Dispart Line, (if not) then find out how much you fall short, and so cut your Dispart for your use; this Way is a good Direction, but if you observe how your Bed and Coins ly in the Carriage and Mark them, and fo run out the Gun to the Port to the usual Distance, this will give you less Trouble, then placing your Differt, and you may Fire with greater Expedition, obferving fometimes with your Eye, fome Object on the Place you Batter, that your Shot may not be Shot to Loss; this is the way which must Direct you if you Batter in the Night.

or the Batteries, behave themselves quietly without Hurry, laying all Things they make the of in their proper Places, so will your Guns perform the Service intended: Lest the Ordinance in Land Service may prove something Difficult, I therefore have given you an Exercise hereaster, which Words of Command will make the Use

Use more easy to you, and yet little different from that of Sea Service.



AN

EXERCISE

Guns on Batteries,

Supposing them Unloaded.

Silence.

Handle your Crows and Hand-stikes. Runback your Gun from the Ambrazure. Draw forth the Tampeon.

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Handle your Ladle.
Put it into the Gun.

observing to keep the open part upright.

Examine Home to the Breech.

Draw forth your Ladle.

and discharge it from Filth &c.

Lay down your Ladle.

Handle your Sjunge.

Put it into the Gun.

T 2

Stop

(164) Stop the Vent, with your Thumb. Put Home the Spunge to the Breech. Turn it about Thrice. Draw forth your Spunge. keeping it turning. Strike it on the Muzzle. Exchange your Spunge for the Rammer. Handle your Cartridge. Put it into the Gun. Handle your Wadd. Put it into the Gun. Handle your Rammer. Put it into the Gun. Ram Home Wadd and Cartridge. Give Three Strokes. Examine with the Priming-Iron. Withdraw your Rammer. Handle your Shot. Strike it on the Muzzle. Put the Shot into the Gun. Handle your Wadd. Put it into the Gun. Ram Home Wadd and Shot. Give Two Strokes. Draw forth your Rammer. Lay down your Rammer. Handle your Priming-Iron. Handle your Powder-Horn. Unftop your Powder-Horn. Hold up your Horn.

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Run

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Prime your Gun.

carrying the Powder foreward.

Stop your Powder-Horn.

Join you Left-hand to the small end of the Horn.

Bruise your Powder.

Return your Horn.

Cover your Priming with the Apron.

Handle your Stikes.

Run Home the Gun to the Ambrazure.

Lay your Gun right in her Carriage.

Point your Gun to the Object.

Handle your Linstock.

Take off your Apron. Blow your Match.

Fire.

Rammer

The Gunners, and Matrosses attending the Gunner of each Gun, must have their Hand-spikes ready to Heave the Train off the Carriage when Ordered, that so the Gunner may make quicker Dispatch in laying the Gun to Pass.

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Beginning and End

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ORD! What is Man? Originally | him Dust: Ingendered in Sin, brought forth with Sorrow; Helpless in his Infancy, Extravagantly Wild in his Youth; Mad in his Manhood, Decrip- es Flat ped in his old Age: His first Voice moves Pity, his last Commands Grief. Nature Cloaths the Beafts with Hair, the Birds Man is Born Naked; his Hands cannot handle, his Feet cannot Walk; his Tongue cannot Speak, nor his Eyes fee aright; Simple

(167)

imple is his Thoughts. Vain is his Desire; Toys is his Delight; he no fooner puts on is diffinguishing Character Reason, but he Burns it with Wild-fire Pussion; Paints it with abominable Pride, Tears it with inatiable Revenge. Dirts it with Avarice, nd Stains it with Debauchery: His next tate is full of Mifery, Fears Torment him, lopes intoxicate him; Care perplex him, enemies affault him; Friends Betray him, Thieves Rob him; Wrongs oppress him, nd Dangers way-lay him; His last Sense Deplorable, His Eyes dim, his Hands eeble; Feet Lame, Sinews shrunk, Bones ry; His Days are full of Sorrow, his lights full of Pain; His Life Miserable, is Death Terrible: His Infancy full of Folly, Youth of diforder and Toil; Age f Infirmity: Lord! what is Man? A Dunghill blanch'd with Snow; a May-game f Fortune, a Mark for Malice; a Butt pr Envy: If Poor he is despised, if Rich e is Flattered; if Prudent he is mistrusted, Simple be is derided: His Beauty is a Name Flower, his Strength is Grass; his Wit a But lash, his Wisdom is Folly; his Judgement reak, his Art Imperfection, his Glory a laze, his Time a Span; himself a Bubble, e is Born Crying; Lives Laughing, and lies Groaning.

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