

other, the *point of formation*, (called also the point of dressing, and the point of view) which is beyond the other flank of that body, and on which its front rank is directed.

*Pivot flank, and reverse flank of a column.* For the purpose of forming correct lines; the flanks of a column are distinguished by the names of the *pivot-flank* and the *reverse flank*; the *pivot flank* of a column is that flank which whe wheeled up to, preserves the divisions of the line in their proper order.

*Reverse flank.* The flank of a column that is not the pivot, is called the *reverse flank*.

*Echelon.* When the divisions of a Battalion, or larger body, are placed (like the steps of a flight of stairs) parallel to each other, but the one not directly behind the other, as in column, they form an *Echelon column*, or as it is oftener called, simply an *Echelon*.

*Drill.* Is the instruction and forming of men to military exercise and movements.

*Flugal-man.* The *Flugal-man*, is the person who marks the time. He is always placed in front of the battalion, a little to the right that he may be better seen by the whole of the men.

*Camp Colours, Camp Colour men.* The *Camp Colours* are small colours which are used to mark out the ground on which troops are to exercise, or the directions in which they are to form or march. The *Camp colour-men*, are active and intelligent men appointed to place the colours according to the direction of the proper Officer.

*Close order;* Is when the ranks are placed at one pace or thirty inches distant the one from the other.

*At open order* the distance between the ranks is two paces.