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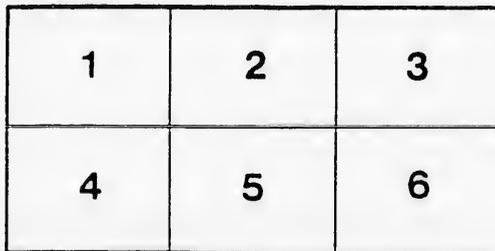
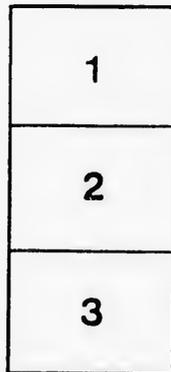
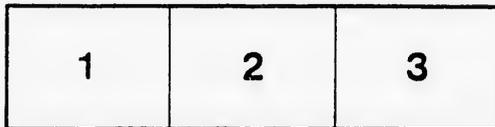
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## INTRODUCTION.

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THE KING having been pleased to approve of a new System for the Field Exercise and Evolutions of the British Army, as drawn up by the Adjutant-General to the Forces, and His Royal Highness the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, having received His MAJESTY'S commands to direct, that the Rules and Regulations as contained in that Work, be strictly observed without any deviation whatever, His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has found it indispensable to supercede by the following Compilation which he has made chiefly from the late Treatise, all those Rules and Regulations which have heretofore been in use for the instruction of the Militia Forces in this Province: and thus to provide for that conformity with the recently established practice of the British Army, which can only be obtained by extending to the Militia Forces, the instructive advantage of the improved code.

It is therefore HIS EXCELLENCY'S will and pleasure that all Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Commanding Officers pay strict attention to instruct their several Corps according to the following Regulation: and in order that no deviation may creep into practice nor any formation be executed excepting such as therein inserted; the Inspecting Field Officers will report whether, at their Inspections, these, HIS EXCELLENCY'S Commands, have been complied with.

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## DRILL, &c.

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**T**O the Regular Army, much detailed instruction, and a considerable portion of time are usually given for improving the carriage of the young Soldier, giving him a martial air, and for practising those athletic exercises which tend to supple him, to open his chest, and give freedom and power to the muscles of his strength: and all Recruits are necessarily subjected to a considerable period of such training before they are admitted to fall in with the Battalion.

These are entirely omitted in this system for the training of the Militia. The Militia-man must take his place at once in the ranks of his Corps, and there learn in the shortest possible time, to perform, with as much celerity and precision as can easily be attained, the more essential and simple exercises of the Musket, and formations of the Company and the Battalion, as hereafter indicated and ordered to be practised, in a manner to render the Militia as efficient as may be practicable, with the least possible labour.

For this purpose the niceties of individual position and training must necessarily be disregarded, and there is no need of any special training to improve the muscular strength of the people of New-Brunswick: all that is wanted, is to apply a good system to train the several fine Corps formed of those robust, loyal and hardy subjects, with as little inconvenience as possible to their other pursuits.

But although the time of the Militia-men should not be taken up at the regular meetings, to interfere with or diminish the number of Company or Battalion drills as regulated by Law, yet every opportunity, on parts of those days upon which General Meetings are ordered, or on such occasions as individual zeal may offer for practice, should be taken advantage of to teach the proper Position, Dressing, Facings and Marchings, individually, or in squad; and it is more particularly for practice on such voluntary occasions that the following brief directions are given.

## SECTION I.

## POSITION OF THE SOLDIER, WITH AND WITHOUT ARMS.

WITHOUT ARMS. *v*

The equal squareness of the shoulders and body to the front is the first and great principle of the position of a Soldier.—The heels must be in a line, and close.—The knees straight, without stiffness.—The toes a little turned out, so that the feet may form an angle of about sixty degrees.—The arms hanging near the body without stiffness; the elbows close to the side, the hands open to the front; the little fingers touching the seams of the trousers. Great care must be taken that the arms are not kept back too much. The belly rather drawn in, and the breast advanced, but without constraint; the body upright, but inclining forward, so that the weight of it may principally bear on the fore part of the feet; the head to be erect, and neither turned to the right nor left.

WITH ARMS. *v*

When the firelock is shouldered, the person of the Soldier remains in the position described above, except that the wrist of the left hand is turned out, the better to embrace the butt; the thumb alone is to appear in front, the four fingers to be under the butt. The left elbow is a little bent inwards, without being separate from the body, or being more backward or forward than the right one. The firelock is placed in the hand, (not on the middle of the fingers,) and carried in such a manner that it shall not raise, advance, or keep back one shoulder more than the other; the butt must therefore be forward, and as low as can be permitted without constraint; the fore part nearly even with that of the thigh, and the hinder part of it pressed by the wrist against the thigh; the piece must be kept steady and firm below the hollow of the shoulder; should the firelock be drawn back, or attempted to be carried high, in that case, one shoulder would be advanced, the other kept back, and the upper part of the body distorted, and not placed square with respect to the limbs.

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## SECTION II.

## ATTENTION.

When the Recruit falls in for instruction, he is first to be taught to place himself, on the word *Attention*, in the position before described, to remain perfectly silent, and to give his whole attention to his commander. Before the word attention is given, and occasionally during the time of drill, the Recruit may be allowed to rest by *Standing at Ease*, as below explained.

## STANDING AT EASE, WITH ORDERED ARMS.

*Stand at  
Ease.*

On the word *Stand at Ease*, the right foot is to be drawn back about six inches, and the greatest part of the weight of the body brought upon it; the left knee a little bent; the hands brought together before the body; the palms being struck smartly together, and that of the right hand, then slipped over the back of the left; but the shoulders to be kept back and square; the head to the front, and the whole attitude without constraint.

*Attention.*

On the word *Attention*, the hands are to fall smartly on the outside of the thighs; the right heel to be brought up in a line with the left; and the proper unconstrained position of a Soldier immediately resumed.

## SECTION III.

## EYES TO THE RIGHT, LEFT, OR FRONT.

*Eyes Right.*

On the word *Eyes Right*, glance the eyes to the right with the slightest turn possible of the head.

*Eyes Left.*

At the word *Eyes Left*, cast the eyes in like manner to the left.

*Eyes Front.*

On the word *Eyes Front*, the look and head are to be directly to the front, the habitual position of the Soldier.

*N. B.*—The words on the margin, which are printed in Italics, are the words of command to be given by the instructor.

These motions are useful on the wheeling of divisions, or its closing, or obliquing to a flank,—or when dressing is ordered after a halt: and particular attention must be paid in the several turnings of the eyes, to prevent the Soldier from moving his body, which should be preserved perfectly square to the front;—but in all marches to the front, the Recruit is to be taught to keep his eyes steadily fixed as if looking at some object of his own height at one hundred yards distance in front, and the eyes are never to be cast down, or thrown to a flank, except under the circumstances above stated. On all other occasions the touch of the Recruit alone must be his guide.

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SECTION IV.

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THE FACINGS.

In going through the facings, the left heel never quits the ground; the body must rather incline forward, and the heels be kept straight.

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <i>To the<br/>Right Face.</i>           | { | <p>1st. Place the hollow of the right foot smartly against the left heel, keeping the shoulders square to the front.</p> <p>2d. Raise the toes, and turn to the right on both heels.</p>  |
| <i>To the<br/>Left Face.</i>            | { | <p>1st. Place the right heel against the hollow of the left foot, keeping the shoulders square to the front.</p> <p>2d. Raise the toes, and turn to the left on both heels.</p>   |
| <i>To the<br/>Right about<br/>Face.</i> | { | <p>1st. Place the ball of the right toe against the left heel, keeping the shoulders square to the front.</p> <p>2d. Raise the toes, and turn to the right about on both heels.</p> <p>3d. Bring the right foot smartly back in a line with the left.</p> |
| <i>To the<br/>Left about<br/>Face.</i>  | { | <p>1st. Place the right heel against the ball of the left toe, keeping the shoulders square to the front.</p> <p>2d. Raise the toes, and turn to the left about on both heels.</p> <p>3d. Bring up the right smartly in line with the left.</p>           |

Right  
Left  
Face

Front.

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Front.

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*Right or  
Left half  
Face.*

On the word of command *Right or Left Half Face*, each man will make an exact half face, as directed, by drawing back or advancing the right foot one inch, by which the whole will stand individually in echelon.

*Front.*

When it is intended to resume the original front, the word of command *Front*, will be given, and the whole will face, as accurately as possible, to their former front.

*Right or  
Left about  
three quar-  
ters Face.*

*Front.*

Where it is necessary to perform the diagonal march to the rear, the Recruit will receive the word *Right, or Left about three quarters face*, upon which he brings the ball of the right foot (not the ball of the toe) to the left heel, or the right heel to the ball of the left foot, and makes a three quarters face in the given direction. Upon the word *Front*, if he has faced to the right, he fronts to the left; and if he has faced to the left, he fronts to the right.

The feet in the first of the above motions are to be slipped back or brought forward without a jerk; the movement being from the hip, so that the body is kept perfectly steady until faced.



## SECTION V.



The Company *Falls in* at close order, with shouldered firelocks; the files lightly touching, but without crowding; each man will then occupy a space of about twenty-one inches.—The Commander of the Company takes post on the right of the front rank, covered by a Sergeant in the rear rank—two other Sergeants will form a third, or supernumerary rank, three paces from the rear rank.

When a Company is thus singly formed with its Officers, the Captain is on the right, and the Ensign or junior Subaltern on the left of the front rank, the Lieutenant in the rear, as also the Drummer or Pioneer in a third rank, at three paces distance. In this formation Companies are to assemble on their private parades, being sized from flanks to centre. The Company will be told off in subdivisions, and four sections. When in subdivisions, the Captain takes the leading subdivision and the next in command the second. If there are four

Officers present, and the Company be in column of sections, the Captain takes the leading section, the next in seniority the rear section, the third in rank the third section from the head of the column, and the junior Officer the second. The covering Sergeant will cover the second file from the pivot of the leading subdivision, or section; but when there are but three Officers, the covering Sergeant will take the second section from the head of the column.



## SECTION VI.



## OPEN ORDER.

*Rear Rank take Open Order.* { The Company being formed in two ranks at close order, on the word of command *Rear Rank take open order*, the flank men on the right and left of the rear rank, step briskly back one pace, face to their right, and stand covered, to mark the ground on which the rear rank is to halt, and dress at open order; every other individual remains ready to move.—On the word *March*, the dressers front, and the rear rank falls back one pace, dressing by the right the instant it arrives on the ground.

*March.*



## CLOSE ORDER.

*Rear Rank take Close Order.* { On the word *Rear Rank take close order*, the whole remain perfectly steady; at the word *March*, the rank closes within one pace, and then halts.

*March.*



## SECTION VII.



## TO FORM FOUR DEEP.

*Form Four deep.* { The Company will be told off from the right by alternate files, right and left; and when it is intended to form four deep, preserving the same front, the word *Form four deep* will be given, upon which the rear rank will step back one pace, and

*March.*

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*March.* on the word *March*, the left files will double behind the right files, by taking one pace to the rear with the left feet, and one pace to the right with the right feet, which forms four deep, leaving the intervals where the left files have quitted.

This will be sufficient for all movements by fours, because the facings can be made from that standing position by fours, either to a flank or to the rear, for corresponding movements.

The formation of four deep, as above instructed, may be applied with great advantage to the passage of lines through each other; and for bringing the rear of a column (formed at any but close distance) to the front, where there is no room for a countermarch along the flanks.

Four deep may also be applied in certain cases, to the flank movements of divisions, or battalions, upon a space within the front occupied when formed in line; and in which its single rank formation, affords room for moving without restraint at the double march; as well as with trailed arms when moving to the ground of exercise, or upon any other occasion, with unfixed bayonets.

In all these formations the files preserve their proper order and place, and *Two deep* is reformed from each of them by the word *Front*, upon which the files move up to their respective intervals into line, the rear rank immediately closing on the front rank: the word *Halt* will precede the word *Front*, if the Company has been in movement.



## SECTION VIII.



### POSITION IN MARCHING.

In marching, the Soldier must maintain, as much as possible, the position of the body as directed in Section I. He must be well balanced—his arms and hands, without stiffness, must be kept steady by his sides, and not suffered to vibrate. He must not be allowed to stoop forward, or to lean back. His body must be kept square to the front, and thrown rather more forward in marching than when halted, that it may accompany the movement of the leg or thigh, which movement must spring from the haunch. The ham must be stretched but without stiffening the knee. The toe a little pointed, and kept near

the ground, so that the shoe soles may not be visible to a person in front. The head to be kept well up, straight to the front, and the eyes not suffered to be cast down. The foot, without being drawn back, must be placed flat on the ground.



### SECTION IX.



## THREE KINDS OF MARCHING.



### SLOW STEP.

*March.* { The length of each pace, from heel to heel, is thirty inches, and the Soldier must be taught to take seventy-five of these steps in a minute, without tottering, and with perfect steadiness.

This is the slowest step at which troops are to move, and will be applied to movements of parade, and occasionally to the march in line of considerable bodies.



### THE QUICK STEP.

*Quick March.* { The quick time is one hundred and eight steps in a minute, each of thirty inches, making two hundred and seventy feet in a minute. The command *Quick March*, being given, with a pause between them; the word *Quick*, is to be considered as a caution, and the whole to remain perfectly still and steady; on the word *March*, they step off with the left foot, keeping the body in the same posture, and the shoulders square to the front; the foot to be lifted off the ground, that it may clear any stones or other impediments in the way; and to be thrown forward and placed firm; the whole of the sole to touch the ground, and not the heel alone; the knees are to be bent a little, so as not to occasion fatigue or constraint—and the position to be preserved in the same manner as is directed in Section VIII.

*Double  
March*

*Halt.*

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*Step Ou*

## THE DOUBLE MARCH.

*Double  
March.*

The double is one hundred and fifty steps in a minute, each of thirty-six inches, making four hundred and fifty feet in a minute. The greatest care must always be taken to step off at, and preserve the full pace of thirty-six inches, which can be done with ease, if the Soldier is placed in a proper position; and that the weight of the body inclines well forward on the fore part of the feet. The word *Double*, the same as *Quick*, is a caution, having a pause between the words, and on the word *March*, they step off with the left foot, as in the directions for the quick step. The knees are to be a little bent, and the ball of the foot only need be brought to the ground.



## SECTION X.

THE HALT. v*Halt.*

On the word *Halt*, let the rear foot be brought up in a line with the advanced one, so as to finish the step which was taken when the command was given.

The words *Halt, Wheel,—Halt, Front,—and Halt, Dress—* are to be considered as one word of command, and no pause made betwixt the parts of their execution.

The word *March*, given singly, at all times denotes that slow time is to be taken; when *Quick*, or *Double March*, is meant, the words *Quick*, or *Double*, will precede the word *March*.



## SECTION XI.

STEPPING OUT. v*Step Out.*

The Company marches, as already directed, in slow or quick time. On the word *Step Out*, the pace must be lengthened to thirty-three inches, by leaning forward a little, but without altering the cadence.

This step is necessary, when a temporary exertion in line, and to the front, is required; and is applied both to slow and quick time: and on the word (*Slow* or *Quick step*) the pace of thirty inches must be resumed.



## SECTION XII.



## STEPPING SHORT.

*Step Short.* { On the word *Step Short*, the foot advancing will finish its pace, but the next will only be taken as far as the ball of the toe, and no farther, until the word *Forward* be given, when the usual pace of thirty inches is to be taken.

This Step is useful when a momentary retardment of either a Battalion in Line, or of a division in column, shall be required.



## SECTION XIII.



## STEPPING BACK.

*Step Back.* { *The Step Back* is performed in the slow time and length of pace, from the Halt only. On the command *Step Back—March*, the men must move straight to the rear, preserving their shoulders square to the front, and bodies erect. On the word *Halt*, the foot in front must be brought back square to the other.

A few paces only of the Step back can be necessary at a time.



## SECTION XIV.



## THE SIDE OR CLOSING STEP.

The side or closing Step is performed from the halt in quick time only, by the following commands:—

*Right Close—Quick March.*

*Left Close—Quick March.*

*Right Clo*  
*Quick*  
*March*

*Halt.*

*Right or l*  
*Close.*

*Quick mar*  
*Halt.*

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sion to,

*Mark ti*

*Forward*

This  
march,

*Right Close.* { In closing to the right, on the word *Quick March*, eyes are turned to the right, and each man carries his right foot about 10 inches directly to his right, (or, if the files are closed, to his neighbours left foot,) and instantly brings up his left foot, till the heel touches his right heel, and proceeds to take the next step in the same manner; the whole with perfect precision of time, shoulders kept square, knees not bent, and in the true line in which the body is formed. At the word *Halt*, the whole halt, turn their eyes to the front, and remain steady.

*Quick March.*

*Halt.*

*Right or left Close.* { When the whole company is to close, at the word *Right close*, the company officer takes one pace to the front, and instantly faces his company, the covering sergeant replacing him: On the word *Quick march* { *Quick March*, the whole move together as above directed. On the word *Halt*, the company officer resumes his place, having stepped in the same manner as the men, but fronting them.

*Quick march*

*Halt.*

If the close is to the left, the officer will place himself in front of the left of his company, and at the word *Halt* will resume his place by the rear.

This Step is very useful on several occasions, when halted, in moving a very small distance to either flank, to join one division to, or open it from another, or to regain an interval in line.



## SECTION XV.



### MARKING TIME.

*Mark time.* { On the word *Mark Time*, the foot then advancing completes its pace, after which the cadence is continued, without gaining any ground, but alternately throwing out the foot, and bringing it back square to the other. At the word *Forward*, the usual pace of thirty inches will be taken.

*Forward.*

This Step is necessary when a column, division, &c. on the march, has to wait for the coming up of others.

## SECTION XVI.



## CHANGING THE FEET.

*Change Feet* { To change the feet in marching, the advance foot completes its pace, the ball of the other is brought up quickly to the heel of the advanced one, which instantly makes another step forward, so that the cadence may not be lost.

This may be required of an individual, who is stepping with a different foot from the rest of his division.



## SECTION XVII.



## WHEELING.

The Wheeling Step, or march, is 120 steps of 30 inches each, or 300 feet in a minute. The directions already given for the March in Quick Time relate equally to this step.

This is applied chiefly to the purpose of wheeling, and is the rate at which all bodies accomplish their wheels, the outward file stepping 33 inches, whether the wheel is from line into column, during the march in column, or from column into line.

In this time also, should divisions double, and move up, when passing obstacles in line.

*Right wheel.*  
*March.*

{ At the word, *Right Wheel*, the man on the right of the rank faces to the right; on the word *March*, they step off together, the whole turning their eyes to the left (the wheeling flank) except the man on the left of the rank, who looks inwards, and, during the wheel becomes a kind of base line for the others to conform to, and maintain the uniformity of front. The outward wheeling man always lengthens his pace to 33 inches; the whole observe the same time, but each man shortening his step in proportion as he is nearer to the standing flank on which the wheel is made: during the wheel, the whole remain closed to the standing flank; that is, they touch, without incommoding their neighbour;

*Halt, draw*

*Eyes from*

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*Right or  
shoulders  
forward.*

*Forward*

*Halt, dress.*

they must not stoop forward, but remain upright; the rear rank must be well locked up, and during the wheel must incline so as to cover the proper front rank men. Opening out from the standing flank is to be avoided; closing in upon it, during the wheel is to be resisted. On the word *Halt, dress*, each man halts immediately without pressing forward, looking to the flank from which they receive the word of command, to dress; and remain with their eyes turned, until they receive the word *Eyes front*, when the whole remain perfectly steady.

*Eyes front.*

To train Soldiers to wheel correctly, it should first be done at the Slow Step.—The instructor should also continue the wheel for several revolutions of the circle, and also give the word *Halt, Dress*, at instants not expected, and when only a sixth or eighth or any smaller portion of the circle is completed.



## SECTION XVIII.



## WHEELING ON A MOVEABLE PIVOT.

*Right or left  
shoulders  
forward.**Forward.*

When the Company is marching to the front, and is ordered to change its direction to either flank, it receives the word *Right (or Left) shoulders forward*; upon which the outward file of the moved flank continues to step out at the full pace, and the wheel is performed (according to the principal explained in the foregoing section,) upon the inner file of the other flank, which brings the shoulder gradually round, and gaining ground sufficient to circle round the wheeling point, (where such is given,) marks time, until it receives the word *Forward*: But the wheel on the moveable pivot is always made at the same time at which the body may be moving. The commander gives the word *Forward*, when he sees that the rank has gained the front on which he intends to move in a perpendicular direction.

## SECTION XIX.

## DRESSING WHEN HALTED.

*Dress.*

Dressing is to be taught equally by the left as by the right. On the word *Dress*, each individual will cast his eyes to the point to which he is ordered to dress, with the smallest turn possible of the head, but preserving the shoulders and body square to the front. The whole person of the man must move as may be necessary, and bending backward or forward is not to be permitted. He must take short quick steps, thereby gradually and exactly to gain his position, and on no account be suffered to attempt it by any sudden or violent alteration, which must infallibly derange whatever is beyond him. The faces of the men, and not their breasts to feet, are the line of dressing. Each man is to be able just to distinguish the lower part of the face of the second man beyond him.

In dressing, the eyes of the men are always turned to the Officer who gives the word *Dress*; and who is posted at the point by which the body halts; and who from that point corrects his men, on a point at or beyond his opposite flank.

The faults to be avoided, and generally committed by the Soldiers in dressing, are passing the line; the head too forward, and body kept back; the shoulders not square; the head turned too much.

All *Dressing* is to be made with as much alacrity as possible, and the dresser of each body, as he accomplishes the operation, will give the word, *Eyes Front*, that heads may be replaced square to the front. If the body to be dressed is extensive, as that of a battalion or parade, the dresser must place one division justly, before he proceeds on that which is beyond it: And great care must be taken that the Soldiers shall wait for the successive movements of the files nearest to the point of *Appui*; so that the dressing shall be taken up gradually from thence to the outer flanks, which by this means will avoid the error of passing the line.

When the leaders of Companies dress their divisions, the duty must be performed without noise or bawling to the men, which has an unsteady and unmilitary appearance. If it be

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MA

*Company,*  
*by the right*  
*(or left)*  
*March.*

necessary to call any particular men to dress up or hack, the caution must be given in such a low tone as to be heard only by the Company.

In dressing, the following words of command will be given :

*By the Right, Forward—Dress.*

*By the Right, Backward—Dress.*

*By the Left, Forward—Dress.*

*By the Left, Backward—Dress.*

*Eyes front.* } As soon as the dressing is accomplished, the words *Eyes Front*, will be given, that heads may be replaced, and remain square to the front.

No rank, or body, ought ever to be dressed, without the person on its flank appointed to dress it, determining, or at least supposing a line, on which the rank, or body, is to be formed, and for that purpose taking as his object the distant flank man, or a pivot beyond such flank, or a man thrown out on purpose;—dressing must then be made gradually, and progressively, from the fixed point, towards the flank one; and each man successively, but quickly, must be brought up into the true line, so as to become a new point, from whence the person directing proceeds in the correction of the others; and he himself, when so directing, must take care that his person, or his eyes at least, be in the true line which he is then giving.



## SECTION XX.



### MARCHING TO THE FRONT AND REAR.

*Company,*  
*by the right*  
*(or left)*  
*March.*

The Company is to be particularly well dressed ; files correct ; arms carried ; the rear rank covering exactly, and each individual to have his just attitude and position. The march will be made by the right or left flank, and a proper trained man will therefore conduct it. The word *Company*, may be given as a caution, and at the word *March*, each man steps forward a full pace. The Soldier must not turn his head or eyes to the flank by which he is marching, as the turning of the shoulders would undoubtedly follow. His elbows must be kept steady, without constraint ; if they are open from his body, the next man must be pressed upon ; if

they are closed, there will arise an improper distance which must be filled up; in either case waving on the march will take place, which must be avoided.

To march straight forward is of the utmost consequence, and he who commands at the drill will take the greatest pains to make his Company perfect in this essential object:—for this purpose he will often place himself behind the flank file by which the squad is to move in marching, and take a point, or object, exactly in front of that file, and another in its rear; he will then command *March*, and, remaining in his place, he will direct the advance of the Company, by keeping the flank file always in a line with these objects. It is also from the rear, that the leaning back of the Soldier, and the bringing forward, or falling back of a shoulder, are soonest perceived; faults, which if not instantly rectified, will create confusion in a line, where one man, by bringing forward his shoulder, may change the direction of the march, and oblige the wing of a battalion to run, in order to keep dressed.

The flank man by which the Company is directed to march, should occasionally be taught, by placing a man in front of him, to take a distant point to march on, such as a tree, a rock, a steeple, or any object, that may be in a direct line with the man placed in his front.

In short, it is impossible to labour too much in making the Soldier move straight forward, keeping always the same front as when he commenced his march. This is effected by moving solely from the haunches, keeping the body steady, the shoulders square, and the head to the front; and it will be attained without difficulty, by strict attention to the rules given for marching, and a careful observance of an equal length of step, and an equal cadence, or time of march.

The Soldier must be frequently practised in changing the pace, without halting, from *Slow* to *Quick* and *Double*, and from *Quick* to *Slow Time*; as well as from *Quick* to *Double*, and from *Double* to *Quick Time*: but never from *Double* to *Slow* time, without a previous halt.



### SECTION XXI.

#### OPEN AND CLOSE ORDER ON THE MARCH.

{ The Company, when moving to the front in slow  
*Rear Rank* time, receives the word *Rear Rank take Open Or-*

take open  
order.

Rear Rank  
take Close  
Order.

The  
counter  
be too

To the  
Face  
Quick  
March.

W  
the C  
theref  
the leg  
to the

*take open order.*

*der*; on which the front rank continues its march, without altering the pace, and the rear rank marks the time, and steps off with the second step.

*Rear Rank take Close Order.*

On the word *Rear Rank take Close Order*, the Rear Rank steps nimbly up to *Close Order*, and instantly resumes the pace, at which the front rank has continued to march.



### SECTION XXII.

#### MARCHING IN FILE TO A FLANK.

The accuracy of the March in file is so essential in all countermarches and all file movements, that the Soldier cannot be too much exercised in it.

*To the—  
Face  
Quick  
March.*

After *Facing*, and at the word *March*, the whole Company step off at the same instant, each replacing, or rather over-stepping, the foot of the man before him; that is, the right foot of the second man comes within the left foot of the first, and thus of every one, more or less overlapping, according to the closeness or openness of the files, and the length of step. The front rank will march straight along the given line: each soldier of that rank must look along the necks of those before him, and never to the right or left, otherwise a waving of the march will take place, and, of course, the loss and extension of the line and distance, whenever the body returns to its proper front. The men of the rear rank must look to, and regulate themselves by, their leaders of the front rank, and always dress in their file. Although file marching is in general made in quick time, yet it must also be practised and made in slow time. The same position of feet as above, takes place in all marching in front, where the rear rank is closed and locked up.

When companies are marching in files during any manœuvre, the Commander of the Company will lead the front rank; therefore when the movement is by the left; on the word *To the left Face*, he, and his covering Sergeant, will instantly shift to the left flank of his company by the rear; at the word *Quick*

#### THE MARCH.

the front in slow  
take *Open Or-*

*March* the whole step off together as before directed ; and on the word *Halt, Front*, the Commander and his Sergeant return to their posts on the right in the same manner,

SECTION XXIII.

WHEELING IN FILE.

The Company, when marching in file, must be accustomed to wheel its head to either flank ; each file following successively, without losing or increasing distance.—On this occasion, each file makes a separate wheel on a pivot moveable in a very small degree, but without altering its time of march, or the eyes of the rear ranks being turned from their front rank.—The front rank men, whether they are pivot men or not, must keep up to their distance, and the wheeling men must take a very extended step, and lose no time in moving on, but by gradually gaining the new from the old direction, avoid the sudden stop that would otherwise take place. The words of command are *right or left file*.

SECTION XXIV.

COUNTERMARCHING.

The Company, when it is to Countermarch, must always be considered as a division of a battalion in column ; the instructor of the drill will therefore, previous to his giving the caution to countermarch, signify whether the right or left are supposed to be in front, that the commander of the company, and his covering sergeant, may be placed on the pivot flank before such caution is given, as it is an invariable rule in the countermarch of the divisions of a column by files, that the facings be made from the flank, then the pivot one, to the one that is to become such.

The countermarch of the divisions of a column, each on its own ground, will generally be made by files, and it changes a column that is standing with its right in front, into a column with its left in front, and thereby enables it to return along the ground it has gone over, and to take new positions without al-

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march b  
it is pec  
room fo  
divisions  
Quick, s

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lumns.  
and mus

*Right or le  
Face.*

*Quick  
March.*

*Halt, Front  
Dress.*

*Right and  
Left face.*

*Right or  
left counter  
march, quick  
March.  
Halt, front,  
dress.*

directed ; and on  
Sergeant return

tering or inverting the proper front of the line. The countermarch by ranks has the same effect, and is more expeditious ; it is peculiarly adapted to the close column where there is no room for the countermarch by files : all countermarches of the divisions of a column on their own ground will be made at the Quick, and never at the double March.

All countermarches necessarily change the pivot flank of columns. The colours cover the third files of men from the pivot, and must be ready to move up when the line is to be formed.



### COUNTERMARCH BY FILES.

*Right or left  
Face.*

*Quick  
March.*

*Halt, Front,  
Dress.*

1. On the word, *Right*, or *left*, *face*, the company faces, the commander of it immediately goes to the other flank, and his covering sergeant faces to the right about.—At the word *Quick March*, the whole, except the sergeant coverer, step off together, the company officer wheeling short round (to his left, if he has shifted to the right of the company ; or to his right, if he has shifted to the left of it) ; and proceeds, followed by the company in file, until he has conducted his pivot front rank man close to his sergeant, who has remained immovable ; he then gives the words *Halt, Front*, and *Dress*, squares, and closes his company on his sergeant, and then replaces him.



### COUNTERMARCH BY RANKS.

*Right and  
Left face.*

*Right or  
left counter-  
march, quick  
March.  
Halt, front,  
dress.*

2. On the word *Face*, whether the right or left is in front, the front rank faces from the pivot, the rear rank to it ; officers place themselves on the outward flank of their sergeants facing inwards, and the covering sergeants go to the right about.

The whole step off together, the two ranks severally wheeling in single file, till the leading file of the front rank comes close to the covering sergeant ; they then receive the word *Halt, Front, Dress*, from the officer who replaces the sergeant.

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ir front rank.—  
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All countermarches by files necessarily tend to an extension of the files ; unity of step is therefore absolutely indispensable, and the greatest care must be taken that the wheel of each file be made close, quick, and at an increased length of step of the wheeling man, so as not to retard or lengthen out the march of the whole.

Companies, or their divisions, when brought up in file to a new line, are not to stand in that position, till the men cover each other minutely ; but the instant the leading man is at his point, they will receive the word *Halt, Front*, and in that situation close in and dress correctly.



## SECTION XXV.



## DIAGONAL MARCH.

*Right (or left) half turn.*

*Front turn.*

When the company or squad are marching to the front, and it is desired to take an oblique direction, the word *Right (or left) half turn* is given, and the men move on the diagonal lines upon which they are individually placed in echelon, as described in the half facings, Section 4.—And when it is intended to move to the original front without halting, the word *Front turn* is given, when each man will turn his body to the front and move forwards without checking the pace.

When the movement is performed to the left, the reverse of the foregoing instructions will take place.

During the diagonal march the outer flank will be the pivot for the time being ; for instance, when a squad or company is moving by the *Right half turn*, the right hand man must pay particular attention to the length of pace, and to move perpendicular to the line he took up when he made his half turn, as the accuracy of his movement may assist very much in preserving the division in its proper position : The other files must be careful that their right arms do not get beyond the centre of the mens backs who precede them in echelon ; and if they keep this position, their right feet will just clear the left of the preceding file.

NOTE.—It will be desirable that the instruction for the diagonal march should commence in a single rank without arms.

*Right tu*

*Left tur*

*Right ab  
turn.*

*Left abo  
turn.*

*Forward*

FOR

*Front f  
Compa  
sxb-divis  
or Sectio*

*Forward*

This  
at the

## SECTION XXVI.

## TURNING ON THE MARCH.

- Right turn.* { *Turning* on the march, in order to continue it, is necessary when companies, or their divisions, are moving in file, or by fours, and that without halting, it is eligible to make them move on in front; or when marching in front, two deep or by fours, it is proper without halting to make them move on in file.
- Left turn.* {
- Right about turn.* { This movement is applicable to companies, whereby the front is changed on the march without halting. On the word *Turn*, each individual soldier, without changing step, or cadence, comes to the right or left about on his own ground, and in his own person performing the movement in the time prescribed for three distinct paces, then marking time till he receives the word *Forward*, when he resumes the full pace to the front.
- Left about turn.* {
- Forward.* {



## SECTION XXVII.

## FORMING COMPANY SUBDIVISIONS OR SECTIONS FROM FILE MARCHING.

- Front form Company sub-divisions or Sections.* { At this word of command, the leading file marks time, the remainder turn their bodies a whole face to the left, and wheel to the right, looking to the outward flank and feeling inwards, (that is to say,) if right in front, turn to the left, and if left in front turn to the right.
- Forward.* { As soon as the Quarter circle is completed, the word *Forward* is given, if the march is to be continued.

This movement is also applicable to moving by fours, either at the regular distance, or closed up.

On the leading file to the right form Company. { At this word of command, the leading file will halt and face to the right, the remainder of the company form on the left of the right file, by files in succession.

On the leading file to the left form Company. { The same rule is to be observed in forming to the left, with this difference, the leading file will halt and face to the left, and the remainder will form on the right by files in succession.

On the leading file to the right about, form Company. { At this word the leading file halts and faces to the right about, the remainder of the company march on in file and form on the left of the leading file in succession, and halt as they come into the line.

On the leading file to the left about, form Company. { The same rule is to be observed in this, with the difference of the leading file facing to the left about, and the remainder forming on the right.



SECTION XXVIII.



INCREASING AND DIMINISHING THE FRONT OF AN OPEN COLUMN HALTED.



INCREASING.

Form Company.

Right Subdivisions, right about three quarters face ; quick march

Halt, front, dress.

The company standing in open column of subdivisions (suppose the right in front) receives from the instructor of the drill a caution to *Form Company* ; upon which the covering sergeant will run out to mark the reverse flank, the instructor will instantly order, *Right subdivisions, right about three quarters face*, *Quick March* ; and the reverse file will march straight to the covering sergeant.— When the subdivisions has obliqued so as to gain the line of the left subdivision, the commander gives the word *Halt, Front, Dress*, and takes post on the left, the pivot flank of company. The men front to the left from the right about three quarters face.— Vide Section 4.

Form S  
divisions.

Right S  
division, l  
half face,  
quick mar

Halt, front,  
dress.

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ter's face  
reverse f  
movement  
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OF

## DIMINISHING.

*Form Sub-  
divisions.*

*Right Sub-  
division, left  
half face,  
quick march.*

*Halt, front,  
dress.*

On the cautionary command from the instructor of the drill or the Commanding Officer of the Battalion to *Form Sub-divisions*, the commander of the Company advances to mark the point where the left flank of the right Sub-division is to rest. The instructor of the drill, while the commander is advancing to that point, orders, *Right Sub-division, left half face, quick march*; and the file of the inner flank of the right Sub-division marches straight to the commander, and when it shall reach him, the Sub-division receives the word, *Halt, front, dress*. The commander remains on the left flank of the right Sub-division, and his Sergeant on that of the left.

It is to be observed, both in increasing and diminishing the front of an open column halted, that upon the usual caution, the reverse file of the pivot Sub-division falls back one pace to leave room for the flank of the reverse Sub-division, and upon the word *Halt, front*, it resumes its place.

The Sub-divisions or sections on the reverse flank, must always double in front of the pivot Sub-divisions, or sections. Thus, when the right is in front, the doubling will be in front of the left division: and, when the left is in front, it will be in front of the right division. When the front of a column is increased, the front Sub-divisions, or sections, make a three quarter's face to the right, and move by the diagonal march to the reverse flank; so that when the right is in front, the diagonal movement will be to the left and rear, and the reverse when the left is in front.



## SECTION XXIX.

—◆—  
INCREASING AND DIMINISHING THE FRONT  
OF AN OPEN COLUMN ON THE MARCH.

—◆—  
INCREASING.

The Company marching in open column of Sub-divisions (suppose right in front,) receives from the instructor of the drill the cautionary command,

D

*Form Company, right sub-division, right turn.*

*Front turn.*

*Form Company, right Sub-division, right turn*; the men at the word *Turn*, lengthen their pace to **33** inches, and when the division has cleared the extent of its own front, and the left Sub-division which has continued to march with the utmost steadiness, will have gained its inner flank; the commander of the Company will give the word *Front Turn*, to the right Sub-division, which will then move on in line with the left Sub-division; and the commander will take post on the pivot flank of the Company towards which he has been moving.

### DIMINISHING.

*Form Sub-divisions.*

*Right Sub-division, left half turn.*

*Front turn, quick.*

*Slow.*

When the instructor of the drill gives the caution to *Form Sub-divisions*, the commander of the Company advances to the proper distance in front, the instructor then gives the word, *Right Sub-division, left half turn*, and it instantly moves off at the *Double march*, if the column has been moving in quick time; and when the inner file of the reverse Sub-division shall reach the commander, he gives the words *Front turn, quick*, and the Sub-division takes up the step at which the pivot divisions of the column are moving. If the column has been marching in slow time, the reverse divisions double up in quick time, and resume the step of the pivot division at the word *slow*.

Upon the usual caution in diminishing, (as before mentioned in the directions for diminishing the front of a column halted), the reverse file of the pivot Sub-division will mark time one pace, to leave room for the diagonal advance of the right Sub-division; and when the flanks are clear, it will resume its place. The instructor of the drill must take particular care that the pivot divisions continue their march at the regular time and length of pace, and that the exact distances between the divisions are accurately preserved.

### SECTION XXX.

#### WHEELING FORWARD BY SUB-DIVISIONS FROM LINE.

*By sub-divisions, right wheel.*

On the caution by *Sub-divisions, right wheel*, the commander of the Company places himself one

Quick ma

Halt, dr

Form column sub-divi

Right sh ders fo ward.

Forward

The up to, and to flank. pivot f right v

WH

on, right turn; the  
 on their pace to 33  
 as cleared the ex-  
 left Sub-division  
 with the utmost  
 inner flank; the  
 will give the word  
 vision, which will  
 Sub-division; and  
 on the pivot flank  
 e has been moving.

Drill gives the cau-  
 commander of the  
 distance in front,  
 ord, *Right Sub-di-*  
 ventionally moves off at  
 a has been moving  
 over file of the re-  
 commander, he  
 ck, and the Sub-  
 which the pivot divi-  
 g. If the column  
 the reverse divi-  
 and resume the step  
 slow.

before mentioned  
 a column halted),  
 will mark time one  
 of the right Sub-  
 it will resume its  
 ke particular care  
 ch at the regular  
 distances between

*Quick march*

*Halt, dress.*

pace in front of the centre of the right Sub-division, at the same time the men on the right on the front rank of each Sub-division face to the right. At the word *Quick march*, each Sub-division steps off in wheeling time, observing the directions given in Section 17. The commander of the Company turning towards the men of the leading Sub-division, and inclining to its left, (the proper pivot flank,) gives the word *Halt, dress*, for both Sub-divisions, as his wheeling man is taking the last step that finishes the wheel square; and instantly posts himself on the left, the pivot flank. The Sergeant coverer, during the wheel, goes round by the rear, and takes post on the pivot flank of the second Sub-division. It is to be observed, that the commander of the Company invariably takes post with the leading Sub-division; therefore, when the Company wheels by Sub-divisions to the left, the commander moves out to the centre of the left Sub-division, and during the wheel inclines towards the right, now become the proper pivot flank of the Sub-divisions.

*Form  
 column of  
 sub-divisions*

*Right shoul-  
 ders for-  
 ward.*

*Forward,*

The Company marching to the front may be wheeled into open column of Sub-divisions, or sections, on the moveable pivot, to either flank without halting; the instructor giving the word, *Form column of Sub-divisions (or sections.) Sub-divisions, (or sections,) right (or left) shoulders forward*—and then gives the word *Forward*, when the Sub-divisions have wheeled square into column.

The proper pivot flank in column is that which, when wheeled up to, preserves the divisions of the line in the natural order, and to their proper front: the other may be called the reverse flank. In column, divisions cover and dress to the proper pivot flank: to the left when the right is in front; and to the right when the left is in front.

—○○—  
 SECTION XXXI.

—◆—  
 WHEELING BACKWARDS BY SUB-DIVISIONS  
 FROM LINE.

[ The caution will be given, *The Company will wheel back into open column of Sub-divisions,*

-DIVISIONS

us, right wheel, the  
 places himself one

*By sub-divisions on your left backward wheel.*

*right in front.* On the word of command, *By Sub-divisions, on your left backward wheel*, the commander of the Company moves out briskly and places himself in front of the centre of the right Sub-division.—The man on the left of each Sub-division at the same time faces to the right.

*Right about face--Quick march.*

When the pivots are dressed, the commander gives the word, *Right about face*,—*Quick march*, when the wheel will be performed in the manner directed in Section 17.—During the wheel, the commander of the Company turns towards his men, inclining at the same time to the left or pivot flank, and on completing the wheel gives the words *Halt, front, dress*; to both divisions: he and his covering Sergeant then place themselves on the left flank of their Sub-divisions.

*Halt, front, dress.*

When the column is intended to be left in front, the caution will be, *The Company will wheel back into open column of Sub-divisions, left in front*; and the word of command will be, *By Sub-divisions, on your right backward wheel*. When the wheel is completed, the commander will place himself on the right flank of his left Sub-division.



### SECTION XXXII.

#### MARCHING ON AN ALIGNEMENT, IN OPEN COLUMN OF SUB-DIVISIONS.

*The column will advance*

*March.*

The Company having wheeled backwards, by Sub-divisions from line, (as directed in the foregoing section,) and a distant marked object in the prolongation of the two pivot flanks being taken; the commander of the Company, who is now on the pivot flank of the leading Sub-division, immediately fixes on his intermediate points to march on.—On the word *March*, given by the commander of the drill, both divisions step off at the same instant; the leader of the first division marching with the utmost steadiness and equality of pace on the points he has taken; and the commander of the second division preserving the leader of the first in the exact line with the distant object, at the same time

WHEEL

*Halt.*

*By sub-divisions, left wheel into line.*

*Quick march*

*Halt, dress.*

*Eyes front.*

Command, *By Sub-wheel*, the command is given out briskly and in the manner of the right flank of each Sub-division.

The commander gives the command, *Quick march*, in the manner of the wheel, the pivot men towards his left or pivot gives the words: he and his men on the

command, the caution of *open column* of command will be, *Halt*. When the commander himself on the

IN OPEN CO-

backwards, by the object in the flank being taken; so is now on the flank, immediately march on.—On command of the same instant; marching with the pivot on the points of the second division first in the same time

he keeps the distance necessary for forming from the preceding division, which distance is to be taken from the front rank.—These objects are in themselves sufficient to occupy the whole attention of the leaders of the two divisions, therefore they must not look to, nor endeavour to correct the march of their divisions, which care must be entirely left to the Officers and non-commissioned Officers of the supernumerary rank.

SECTION XXXIII.

WHEELING INTO LINE FROM OPEN COLUMN OF SUB-DIVISIONS.

*Halt.*

*By sub-divisions, left wheel into line.*

*Quick march*

*Halt, dress.*

*Eyes front.*

The Company being in open column of Sub-divisions, marching on the alignment, receives the word *Halt*, from the instructor of the drill; both divisions instantly halt, and the instructor sees that the leaders of the divisions are correct on the line on which they have moved; he then gives the word, (supposing the right of the Company to be in front,) *By Sub-divisions, left wheel into line*; on which the commander of the Company goes to the centre of his Sub-division, the two pivot men face to their left, exactly square with the alignment, and a Sergeant runs out and places himself in a line with them, so as to mark the precise point at which the right flank of the leading Sub-division is to halt, when it shall have completed its wheel.—At the word *Quick march*, the whole wheel up in wheeling time; during the wheel, the commander of the Company, turning towards his men, inclines to the wheeling flank, and gives the word *Halt, dress*, at the moment the wheel of the division is completed: the commander of the Company, if necessary, corrects the internal dressing of the Company on the Sergeant and pivot men: this dressing must be quickly made, and, when done, the commander of the Company gives the word *Eyes front*, in a moderate tone of voice, and takes post in line as directed in Section 5.

## SECTION XXXIV.

WHEELING INTO LINE FROM OPEN COLUMN OF  
SUB-DIVISIONS ON THE MARCH, ON A  
MOVEABLE PIVOT.

*Wheel into  
line—Right  
shoulders  
forward.*

On the word of command, (supposing the right to be in front,) *Wheel into line, Sub-divisions right shoulders forward*, the pivot men of Sub-divisions face to their left, and mark time; the Sub-divisions at the same time bringing their shoulders forward in the manner directed in Section 18, and when the Company is in line will continue to mark time, until they shall receive from the instructor either the word *Forward*, or *Halt, dress*.

*Forward.*

In all wheels of a division of a column to form line, the flank man of the front rank on the hand wheeled to is the pivot, and not the Officer who may be upon that flank, and whose business is to conform to it,

All wheelings by Sub-divisions, or sections, from line into column, or from column into line, are performed on the word given by the commander of the battalion, when the whole of a battalion is at the same instant so to wheel; or on the word given by the commander of the Company, when Companies singly, or successively, so wheel; and are not to be repeated by the leaders of its divisions.

## SECTION XXXV.

TO FORM TO EITHER FLANK, FROM OPEN CO-  
LUMN OF SUB-DIVISIONS, OR SECTIONS.

*Halt, left  
wheel into  
line,  
Quickmarch*

The Company marching in open column of Sub-divisions, right in front, to form to its left, receives the words, *Halt, left wheel into line, quick march, &c.* and proceeds as has already been directed in Section 33.

To the right  
forward  
form Co  
pany.

Left sho  
ders for-  
ward.

Halt, dre

Left hal  
turn.

Front tu

Left sho  
ders for-  
ward.

Halt, dre

THE C  
VI

Break of  
three file

Three f  
left turn,  
right whe

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ward.  
Halt, dress.

Left half  
turn.

Front turn.

Left shoul-  
ders for-  
ward.  
Halt, dress.

To form the Company to its right flank, the instructor of the drill gives the cautionary word of command, *To the right forward, form Company*; on which the commanders of the several divisions shift to the right flank, and the commander of the leading Sub-division, or section, instantly gives the word to his division, *Left shoulders forward*. When it has wheeled square, he orders, *Halt, dress*; and dresses it on the intended line of formation.—The commander of the other sub-division, on the leading one being ordered to wheel, gives the word, *To the left half turn*, and gradually inclines, so as to be able to march clear of the rear rank of the Sub-division forming: this being well effected, the word *Front turn*, will be given to the Sub-division, and it will move on in the rear of the one formed.—When the second Sub-division is arrived at the left flank of the first, its commander gives the word, *Left shoulders forward*, then *Halt, dress*; on which the division moves up into the line with the one formed: and its commander from the left of his first division, dresses his own on the given flank point, as quickly and as accurately as possible, and resumes his proper company place.

SECTION XXXVI.

THE COMPANY IN OPEN COLUMN OF SUB-DIVISIONS TO PASS A SHORT DEFILE, BY BREAKING OFF FILES.

Break off  
three files.

Three files  
left turn,  
right wheel.

The Company is supposed in open column of sub-divisions, right in front; when the leading division is arrived within a few paces of the defile, it receives from the instructor of the drill, an order to break off a certain number of files, (suppose three.)—The commander of the leading division instantly gives the words, *Three files on the right, left turn, right wheel*; the named files immediately turn to the left, and wheeling to the right, follow in file in rear of the right flank of the sub-division.—

When the second sub-division comes to the spot where the first division contracted its front, it will receive the same words of command from its own leader, and will proceed in like manner.

*Two files  
left turn.*

Should it be required to diminish the front of the column one or two files more, the commander of the leading division will, as before, order the desired number of files to turn: on which, those already in the rear will incline to the left, so as to cover the files now ordered to break off, and which turn to the left and wheel to the right in the manner already prescribed:

*Three files  
to the front.*

As the defilé widens, (or the instructor of the drill shall direct,) the commander of the leading sub-division will order files to move up to the front, by giving the word, *One, two, or three files to the front*: on which the named files turn to their front, (the right,) and lengthening their pace, march up, file by file, to the front of their sub-division, and immediately resume the march.—Those files which are to continue in the rear, will oblique to the right, lengthening also their step, till they cover; and are closed up to the right flank of their sub-divisions.

It is to be observed that in passing a defilé, the files always break off from the reverse flank.



### SECTION XXXVII.



#### TO FORM THE RALLYING SQUARE.

*Form the  
Rallying  
Square.*

The commander of the drill having caused the soldiers to fall out and disperse to a certain distance, will give the word, *Form the Rallying Square* at the same time placing himself facing the supposed enemy; the soldiers hasten to the person so posted, fixing bayonets and shouldering their arms as they reach him. The two first who join him form on his right and left facing outwards. The three next place themselves in front of those posted, and three others to the rear, facing to the rear,

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## SQUARE.

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thus forming a square of three. The instructor will cause the next four men to take post at the several angles; and others as they come up will complete the different faces between these angles, which will form a square of five. If the front rank of either of the faces of the square should be incomplete, the instructor will fill the vacancies from the rear rank.

A square thus composed of twenty-four men (besides the person who is to rally,) and formed two deep, may be augmented to a square of seven, three deep, by four more men taking post at the angles, and others coming up to complete the faces as before; the square will then consist of forty-eight men, and may be augmented in the same manner to a square of nine, four deep, by the angles being occupied by four more men, and the faces filled up as before; and the square will then be composed of eighty men.

*If a mounted Officer is to rally the dispersed men*—He will give the words, *Form the Rallying Square*, and five men will form in his front, five in the rear, and three on the flanks; the rest of the formation proceeds as before.

*The square will move to the front.*

*Inwards face.*

*Quick March.*

*Halt.*

*Prepare to resist Cavalry.*

*Ready.*

*When the square is to march.*—In order to move with the necessary regularity previously to putting the square in motion, the instructor will cause the faces to be dressed; and after the caution that *The square will move to the front, rear, right, or left*, he will give the words, *Inwards face*, and it will face to the named face of the square, and step off accordingly at the word *Quick march*.

*To resist Cavalry.*—Upon the word *Halt*, the square will halt and face outwards, and when it is to *Prepare to resist Cavalry*;—upon the word *Ready*, the front rank only (if the square is two or three deep) will kneel; if four deep, the two front ranks will kneel, and plant their bayonets. If ordered to fire, the standing ranks only will commence an independent fire, bringing the firelock gradually up to the present.

In this manner small dispersed parties of skirmishers, from eight to eighty men, may be formed to resist any sudden attack of Cavalry in passing over open ground, when they are separated from the column of march.

THE  
MANUAL EXERCISE.

Two pauses of the ordinary or slow march, between each motion.

Words of  
Command.

EXPLANATION.

1st.

*Secure Arms.* 1st. Bring the right hand briskly up, and place it under the cock, the fore finger touching the back part of it, the thumb placed between the stock and barrel, and pointing to the muzzle, keeping the firelock steady.

2d. Quit the butt with the left hand, and seize the firelock with it at the swell, bringing the elbow close down upon the lock, carefully avoiding to raise or lower the shoulder; the right hand kept fast in this motion, and the piece still upright.

3d. Quit the right hand, giving the piece a cant with the four-fingers, and bring it down to your right side, bringing the firelock down to the *secure*, under the left arm, the elbow thrown a little to the rear, the guard *just* visible, the thumb on the sling, the fingers grasping the barrel, and the hand rather below the hip bone.

2d.

*Shoulder  
Arms.*

1st. Bring the firelock up to the perpendicular line, seizing it with the right hand under the cock, as the first motion of the *secure*.

2d. Quit the left hand, and strike the butt with the palm, grasping it at the same instant.

3d. Quit the right hand, and bring it smartly down to the right side.

3d.  
Order Ar

4th.  
Fix Bay

5th.  
Shoul  
Arm

6th.  
Present

3d.

*Order Arms.* 1st. Seize the firelock with the right hand at the lower loop, just at the swell, the elbow close to the body.

2d. Bring it down to the right side, to the *trail*, allowing the little finger to slip between the stock and barrel, the butt as low down as the arm will admit without constraint.

3d. Drop the heel of it on the ground, placing the muzzle against the hollow of the right shoulder, and the hand flat upon the side of the stock; the thumb only to appear on the sling.

4th.

*Fix Bayonets.* 1st. At the word "*Fix*," place the thumb of the right hand, as quick as possible, behind the barrel.

2d. As soon as the word of command is fully given, take a gripe of the firelock, and push the muzzle a little forward, grasping the bayonet with the left hand, the elbow kept well forward, so as not to interfere with the left-hand man, and fixing it with the utmost celerity. The instant this is done, return, as quick as possible, to the order, as above described, and stand perfectly steady.

5th.

*Shoulder Arms.* 1st. As soon as the word "*Shoulder*" is given, take a gripe of the firelock with the right hand, as in fixing bayonets.

2d. At the last word, "*Arms*," the fire-lock must be thrown, with the right hand, in one motion, and with as little appearance of effort as possible, into its proper position on the left shoulder. The hand crosses the body in so doing, but must instantly be withdrawn.

6th.

*Present Arms.* 1st. Seize the firelock with the right hand, under the guard, turning the lock to the front, but without moving it from the shoulder.

2d. Raise the firelock up from the shoulder to the *poise*, by placing the left hand upon the sling, fingers pointing upwards; the wrist upon the guard, and the point of the left thumb of equal height with,

and pointing to, the left eye; the piece to be kept perpendicular in this position, the left elbow close to the butt, and right elbow close to the body.

3d. Bring down the firelock with a quick motion, as low as the right hand will admit without constraint, making it tell with the left hand, drawing back the right foot at the same instant, so that the hollow of it may touch the left heel. The firelock in this position, with the guard to the front, to be totally supported in the left hand, and opposite to the left thigh; the right hand lightly holding the small of the butt; the fingers pointing rather downwards; the body to rest entirely on the left foot: both knees straight.

7th.  
*Shoulder  
Arms.*

1st. By a turn of the right wrist, bring the firelock to its proper position on the left shoulder, making the motion tell, the left hand grasping the butt, and bringing up the right foot at the same instant to its original position.

2d. Quit the right hand briskly, and bring it down to the right side.

8th.  
*Port Arms.*

At one motion throw the firelock from the shoulder across the body, meeting it smartly with both hands at the same instant, to a diagonal position, in which the lock is to be turned to the front, and at the height of the breast; the muzzle slanting upwards, so that the barrel may cross opposite the point of the left shoulder, with the butt proportionably depressed.

The right hand grasps the small of the butt, and the left holds the piece at the swell, close to the lower pipe; the thumbs of both hands pointing towards the muzzle; both elbows close to the body, the fingers of the left hand between the stock and barrel.

9th.  
*Charge  
Bayonets.*

Make a half face to the right, the right toe straight off to the right, and the left toe full to the front, and bring down the firelock to nearly a horizontal position, with the muzzle inclining a little upwards, and the right wrist resting against the hollow of the thigh, below the hip.

10th.  
*Shoulder  
Arms.*

11th.  
*Advance  
Arms.*

12th.  
*Order Arms.*

13th.  
*Advance  
Arms.*

10th.  
*Shoulder*  
*Arms.*

1st. Throw the firelock up to its proper position on the left shoulder, the left hand falling smartly on the butt, and grasping it, and at the same instant coming to your proper front.

2d. Quit the right hand smartly, and bring it down to the right side.

11th.  
*Advance*  
*Arms.*

1st. Seize the firelock with the right hand under the guard, turning the lock to the front, but without moving it from the shoulder.

2d. Raise the firelock up from the shoulder to the poise, by placing the left hand upon the sling, fingers pointing upwards, the wrist upon the guard, and the point of the left thumb of equal height with, and pointing to the left eye; the piece to be kept perpendicular in this position.

3d. Bring the firelock down to the right side with the right hand as low as it will admit without constraint, at the same time striking it smartly with the left hand at the swell, the guard between the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand, the three last fingers under the cock, with the guard to the front.

4th. Quit the left hand.

12th.  
*Order Arms.*

1st. At this word the left hand is brought smartly across the body, and seizes the firelock, with the fore-finger in line with the point of the right shoulder.

2d. Bring the firelock down as low as the left arm will admit, to the right side; at the same time let the right hand seize the top of the ramrod, between the second joint of the fore-finger and thumb, the whole of the fingers shut in the hand.

3d. Let the firelock drop on the ground, and the right hand be smartly brought to the position of ordered arms, quitting the left hand at the same instant.

13th.  
*Advance*  
*Arms.*

1st. At the word "Advance," the thumb of the right hand is slipped quickly in rear of the barrel.

At the word "*Arms*," it is brought to the advance by a sharp cant of the right hand; the left arm is brought across the body, to steady the firelock to the shoulder.

2d. Quit the left hand.

14th.

*Shoulder Arms.*

1st. Bring up the left hand, and seize the piece at the swell, raising it about an inch; at the same instant slip the thumb of the right hand under the cock, by a turn of the right wrist.

2d. Throw it smartly to its proper position on the left shoulder, the left hand falling smartly on the butt grasping it.

3d. Quit the right hand, and bring it to the right side.

*N. B.*—*In these motions great care must be taken to preserve the squareness of the body, and to avoid raising or sinking the shoulder.*

15th.

*Support Arms.*

1st. Seize the small of the butt, under the lock, with the right hand, the thumb pointing upwards.

2d. Bring the left arm under the cock.

3d. Quit the right hand.

16th.

*Stand at Ease.*

At this word of command the right hand is brought smartly across the body, and seizes the firelock at the small of the butt close up under the left arm, with the thumb of the right hand pointing upwards, the right foot drawn back, the left knee bent, and the firelock a little sloped.

17th.

*Attention.*

At this word of command the right hand is dropt smartly to the right side, and the right foot brought in line with the left.

18th.

*Carry Arms.*

1st. Seize the small of the butt, under the left arm, with the right hand.

2d. Smartly place the left hand grasping the butt, the firelock kept steady.

19th.

*Order Arms.*

20th.

*Unfix Bayonet.*

21st.

*Stand at Ease.*

MOTIO  
BY LI

*Trail Arms.*

3d. Quit the right hand, at the same instant allowing the left arm to sink to the full extent.

19th.

*Order Arms.* As prescribed in page 35.

20th.

*Unfix  
Bayonets.*

At the word "*Unfix*," slip the thumb of the right hand in rear of the barrel; at the last sound of the word "*Bayonet*," force the muzzle a little forward, bring the left hand smartly to the upper loop, the thumb pointing upwards. Strike the bow of the bayonet with the heel of the right hand so as to unfix it; let the bow fall over the thumb, and the two forefingers on the top of the socket, with the left hand force the muzzle of the firelock back to its proper position, at the same instant bring the thumb of the left hand on the top of the scabbard, for the purpose of guiding the bayonet into it; and bring the right hand smartly to the position of ordered arms.

21st.

*Stand at Ease.* As before directed.



### SECTION XXXVIII.



#### MOTIONS OF THE FIRELOCK AS PRACTICED BY LIGHT INFANTRY AND NOT INCLUDED IN THE MANUAL EXERCISE.

*Trail Arms.*

1st. At the word *Trail*, slip the thumb of the right hand between the barrel, taking a grip of the firelock as in the first motion of the shoulder arms.

2d. Throw up the firelock to a horizontal position at the right side, by shifting it through the fingers, until the edge of the hand and little finger are about two inches before the elevating site, the rear rank at the same time stepping back one regular pace; the firelock must be held steady in this position, at the full extent of the arm, and elbows close.

## TO SHOULDER FROM THE TRAIL.

- Shoulder Arms.* { The firelock will be thrown smartly up into the hollow of the left shoulder, and the right hand will be withdrawn as quick as possible down by the right side, the rear rank at the same time closing up to one regular pace, their proper distance.
- Slope Arms.* { At this word of command, the firelock is to be slid up from the carry until the trigger guard just touches the shoulder, the lower part of the arm to be nearly horizontal; both elbows in a line, and close to the body which will give the due projection to the butt; the position of the fingers and thumb upon the butt is to be the same, as when the firelock is carried on the left shoulder.
- Stand at Ease.* { On the word "*Ease*" bring the right hand smartly across the body, placing it on the left hand, both thumbs on the fore part of the heel of the butt, that of the left hand uppermost, and drawing the right foot back at the same instant, the left knee bent.
- Attention.* { At this word of command resume the attitude of attention, by bringing the right hand smartly to the right side, and the right foot in line with the left.

## TO CARRY ARMS FROM THE SLOPE.

- Carry arms.* { At this word of command the firelock will be slipped down to the position of shoulder arms, at the same time seizing it with the right hand as directed in the first motion for ordering arms, the other two motions are the same as in ordering arms.

## TO TRAIL ARMS FROM THE SLOPE.

- Trail arms.* { This is performed in two motions, the first motion is the same as in ordering arms from the slope.  
2d. Bring down the firelock with the right hand to the horizontal trail.

## TO TRAIL ARMS FROM THE SHOULDERED POSITION.

- Trail arms.* { 1st. Seize the firelock with the right hand as directed for ordering arms.  
2d. Bring it down to the horizontal trail.

## HALTING AND DRESSING WHEN THE MEN ARE AT SLOPED, OR TRAILED ARMS.

- Halt, dress.* { As soldiers ought never to halt or dress but with carried arms; upon the word *Halt, Dress*, being given, the men instantly carry arms, without waiting for any other word of command; nor should a division ever be suffered to wheel on a halted pivot with sloped arms.

If the commanding officer should omit to give the word "*Carry Arms*," the men must, at the word *Quick March*, instantly carry arms, and step off without the least delay.

## SECTION XXXIX.

### METHOD OF PILING ARMS TWO DEEP.

- Pile arms.* { The company standing in close order with ordered arms, and told off by threes, the word "*Pile*," is then given, the whole of the company slip the thumb of the right hand in rear of the barrel of the firelock, at the same time drawing back their right feet, in order to face to their right, with the exception of numbers two in the rear rank, they advance their right feet in the hollow of the left, in order to face to the left. The word "*Arms*" is then given, the whole of the front rank, and one and three of the rear, face to the right; one and three files of the front rank turn the firelock on the heel of the butt with the sling towards them. One and three files of the rear rank turn the firelock on the heel of the butt with the sling from them, which brings the lock outwards: having done this, they lock their ramrods together, still bearing them well up so as to shew an interval. Number two file of the front rank throws his firelock to the rear as he then

stands, and brings his left hand on number one's muzzle, and completes that pile; having done that, he remains perfectly steady faced to the right; in piling with number three, the front and rear ranks have already locked their ramrods. Number two of the rear rank throws his firelock off to his own rear as he then stands, and completes number three pile by bringing his left hand on the muzzle of the firelock; having done this he faces to his right-about, and remains steady.

### UNPILE ARMS.

*Unpile  
arms.*

At the word "*Unpile*," the whole advance their right feet in the hollow of the left, and seize their firelocks at the top brass, thumbs pointing upwards, the files numbered two of the rear rank must work well round on the hips to reach their firelocks: at the word "*Arms*," the whole snatch their firelocks smartly towards them, and front at the same time.

### SECTION XI.

### PIKE EXERCISE.

The Pike must be justly placed in the right hand, with the end of the shaft resting on the middle part of the forefinger; the thumb and three last fingers grasping it; with the back of the hand a little to the front, and in line with the front part of the thigh, the shaft resting against the hollow of the shoulder.

1st.

*Order arms.*

1st. Bring the left hand across the body, and seize the shaft with the little finger in a line with the point of the right shoulder.

2d. Lower it to the extent of the left arm, and at the same instant bend the right arm, and seize it in a line with the right shoulder.

3d. Drop it on the ground in line with the middle part of the foot, placing the thumb of the right hand in front of the shaft, and the fingers extended down by the side of it, at the same instant quit the left hand.

2d.  
*Shoulder  
arms.*

3d.  
*Port arms.*

4th.  
*Charge  
bayonet.*

5th.  
*Shoulder  
arms.*

6th.  
*Support  
arms.*

7th.  
*Stand at  
Ease.*

8th.  
*Attention*  
9th.  
*Carry arms*

10th.  
*Slope arms*

11th.  
*Stand at  
Ease.*

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2d.

*Shoulder arms.*

1st. At the word "Shoulder," slip the thumb behind the shaft, and bring the fingers round to the front at the last word "Arms;" give it a smart cant up to the shoulder, bringing the left hand across the body to steady the pike; the left hand is then to be quickly withdrawn.

3d.

*Port arms.*

{ Drop the pike across the body, seizing it with the left hand, in line with the point of the left shoulder.

4th.

*Charge bayonets.*

{ Turn a half face to the right on both heels, and lower the pike to a horizontal position, with the shaft touching the right hip, and right arm extended to the rear.

5th.

*Shoulder arms.*

{ 1st. Come square to the front, and raise the pike to its position on the right shoulder, bringing the left hand at the same time across the body, to steady it.  
2d. Quit the left hand.

6th.

*Support arms.*

{ Let the pike slope over the shoulder in proportion to the men's firelocks, when sloped.

7th.

*Stand at Ease.*

{ Bring the left hand across the body, and seize the shaft about the middle of that part below the hollow of the right shoulder; the feet to be as already explained.

8th.

*Attention.*

Spring up, and quit the left hand.

9th.

*Carry arms.*

{ 1st. Sink the right arm to its extent, bring the left hand across the body, to steady the pike.  
2d. Quit the left hand,

10th.

*Slope arms.*

The same as the support.

11th.

*Stand at Ease.*

As at the support.

12th.

*Attention.* As at the support.

13th.

*Carry arms.* As from the support.

14th.

*Recover  
arms.*

Bring the pike in a perpendicular position in front of the body, with the end of the shaft resting on the fore-finger, as at the shoulder, at the same time bring the left hand up, and seize it between the last joint of the fore-finger and thumb, with the elbow and hand in a line with the shoulder.

15th.

*Shoulder  
arms.*

1st. Place the pike to the shouldered position, closing the left elbow to the body, with the hand straight across the shaft, to keep it steady.  
2d. Quit the left hand.

N. B. In taking up an alignment, the pike is to be brought before the body in a perpendicular direction, with both elbows close, the left hand holding it at about the height of the breast, and the end of the shaft resting on the fore-finger, as above directed for the *recover*.

Sergeants in line during the performance of the Manual Exercise will *order, shoulder, port and charge, support and slope,* with the men.

SECTION XLI.



PLATOON EXERCISE.



TWO DEEP, BOTH RANKS STANDING.

*Ready.* On the word *Ready*, both ranks fix their eyes on an object in front, bring down their firelocks to a horizontal position, on the right side; the left hand holding the firelock near the swell, and the right grasping the small of the butt. The firelocks of the front rank in a line with the hannels, at the same time facing the twelfth of a circle to the right, which brings the left toes direct to the front, and the front rank step about six inches in a diagonal direction, with the right feet, *i. e.* four inches to the right, and four inches to the rear. The rear rank step, with the right feet as far to the right, as will bring the right toe of each man close to the hollow of the left foot of their right hand man, so that the feet will be at right angles. The right elbow is to be nimbly raised a little, placing the thumb upon the cock; then dropping the elbow as quick as possible, forcing down the cock with the thumb, and afterwards replace the right hand on the small of the butt. From the left arms being brought across the body, the left shoulders of both ranks must necessarily be brought forward in a small degree, but the body must be preserved as square to the front as possible, without producing constraint, the elbows to be close.

*P'sent.* On the word *Present*, both ranks bring up their firelock to the Present, each man slowly and independently levelling at the particular object his eye has fixed upon, and as soon as he has covered it, fires of his own accord; the rear rank men support the weight of their bodies principally on the right

*Load.*

leg, the knee of which is to be bent, to enable them to present to the right of their front files; the elbows must not be projected; as soon as the instructor sees that the whole have fired, he will give the word *Load*, when the firelocks will be brought down from the present, to the position described for making ready, at the same time seizing the cock with the fore finger and thumb of the right hand, the feet to be kept steady.

*Half cock.*

2d. Half cock by drawing back the right elbow briskly, bringing it down on the butt of the firelock.

*Handle Cartridge.*

1st. Drag the cartridge from the pouch.  
2d. Bring it to the mouth, holding it between the fore finger and thumb, and bite off the top of the cartridge.

*Prime.*

1st. Shake some powder into the pan.  
2d. Shut the pan with the three last fingers.  
3d. Seize the small of the butt with the above three fingers.

*'Bout.*

1st. The firelocks of the front rank are to be dropped smartly on the ground, the butts projecting four or five inches before the left toes, the barrels to the front, so that no part of the firelock will be between the right hand and the ramrod, the muzzles must not be slanted beyond the right shoulders. The position of the body and the feet of the front rank is not to vary in the smallest degree during the performance of the Platoon Exercise.

The rear rank at the word *'Bout* will make a half face to the right, and step about ten inches to the rear, with the right feet, by this means, the left feet will be at a right angle with the original front of the divisions; and at the same time forming a similar angle with the present position of the right feet, the right knee to be bent, the principal weight of the body resting upon the right leg; the firelock to be slanting, the lock uppermost, and the flat part of the butt crossing the fore part of the left foot.

2d. Shake the powder into the barrel, putting in after it, the paper and ball.

3d. Seize the top of the ramrod with the fore finger and thumb.

*Dr  
Ram**Ram  
Cartri**Relo  
Ramm**Shoul  
Arm**N. I  
ercise  
Load.**EXE**Prime  
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*Draw  
Ram Rods.*

- 1st. Force the ramrod half out, and seize it back handed exactly in the middle.
- 2d. Draw it entirely out, and turning it with the whole hand and arm extended from you; put it one inch into the barrel.

*Ram down  
Cartridge.*

- 1st. Push the ramrod down, holding it as before, exactly in the middle, till the hand touches the muzzle.
- 2d. Slip the forefinger and thumb to the upper end without letting the ramrod fall farther into the barrel.
- 3d. Push the cartridge well down to the bottom.
- 4th. Strike it two very quick strokes with the ramrod.

*Return  
Ramrods.*

- 1st. Draw the ramrod half out, catching it back handed.
- 2d. Draw it entirely out, turning it very briskly from you, with the arm extended, and put it into the loops, forcing it as quick as possible to the bottom.

At the word *Two*, (when the battalion is going through the Platoon Exercise by signal from a single man, the word *Two* will not be given, the motions of the single man being sufficient) the firelocks will be brought to the horizontal position of making ready, the rear rank resuming the proper position of the feet.

*Shoulder  
Arms.*

The firelocks will be shouldered in the same manner as if the company had been at charge bayonets, and the feet are to be placed at the same time in the proper position.

N. B.—When the battalion is to go through the platoon exercise at a review, they will commence with the word *Prime and Load*.



## SECTION XLII.



### EXPLANATION OF PRIMING AND LOADING.

*Prime and  
Load.*

- 1st. Bring the firelock down in one motion to the horizontal priming position, the thumb of the right hand placed against the pan cover, or steel;

the fingers clenched, and the elbow a little turned out, so that the wrist may be clear of the cock.

2d. Open the pan, by throwing up the steel with a strong motion of the right arm, turning the elbow in, and keeping the firelock steady in the left hand.

3d. Bring your hand around to the pouch, and draw out the cartridge.

The rest as before described, except that in loading, (when not performed at the drill by separate words of command.) The different motions are to be done with as much dispatch as possible, every man coming to the position of making ready as soon as his ramrod is returned.



### SECTION XLIII.

#### TO FIRE THREE DEEP, FRONT RANK KNEELING, CENTRE AND REAR RANK STANDING.

*Ready.*

1st. On the word *Ready*, the front rank men sink smartly down on their right knees in such a manner, that the left leg is perfectly perpendicular to the ground.

2d. Bring down the firelock in exactly the same manner as front rank standing, and throw the right leg to the rear, between the legs of the centre rank men, (the left side of the right knees is directly to the rear of the right side of the left foot;) in this position they cock and prime in the same manner as front rank standing, the centre and rear rank make ready in the same manner as two deep standing.

*P<sup>s</sup>ent.*

{ The ranks present and fire in the manner already described for two ranks standing.

*Load.*

{ On this word of command, the kneeling rank after having primed, &c. bring the firelocks smartly round to the left side close to the left thigh, the muzzle three inches behind the left knee. It is the left hand that moves the firelock from the right side to the left, and the right hand is brought across the body, to accomplish the loading. After loading, the firelock is raised, and advanced to the front by

*Cease fire*

**FIR**

*Ready*

*P<sup>s</sup>ent.*

*Load.*

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the left hand, and the position of making ready is resumed. The centre rank loads in exactly the same manner as the front rank standing, the butts being to the right of the right thigh of the front rank men. The rear rank load in the same manner as rear rank two deep standing.

*Cease firing.* { On the signal *Cease Firing*, the front rank re-  
sumes its standing position, and shoulders arms.



### SECTION XLII.

#### FIRING AND LOADING TWO DEEP, BOTH RANKS KNEELING.

#### RANK KNEEL- STANDING.

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*Ready.*

Both ranks sink smartly down on their right knees, and throw back their right legs; in the front rank, the left side of the right knees is directly to the rear of the right side of the left foot, but the rear rank carries the right knee about four inches to the right; the left legs of both must be perpendicular, the front and rear ranks respectively bring down their firelocks to the same position, as front and rear ranks standing.

*Present.*

The same as two ranks standing.

*Load.*

The front rank men in loading, bring round their firelocks to the left side, and throw their butts to the rear, so that the barrels may be close to their left thigh, and the muzzle three inches behind the left knees; the left hand moves the firelock from the right side to the left and the right is brought across the body to accomplish the loading. After loading, the firelock is raised, and advanced to the front by the left hand, to the position of making ready. The rear rank men turn the body to the right in a small degree, lean well to the rear, and throw the butts in front, so that the firelock may be in contact with the right thigh of the front rank men, and the muzzle in line with the hip bone; they then resume their original position for making ready.

## SECTION XLV.

## ATTENTION IN FILE FIRING.

Great care must be taken in file firing, that it is not hurried; and that the men *Present* deliberately, bringing up the firelock gradually and looking at their object before they fire,—otherwise, it will lose all its effect against an enemy. The value of a soldier's ammunition, and a jealousy of its expenditure without effect, must be carefully inculcated;—for in proportion as a cool and well directed fire serves to distract and throw an enemy into disorder, so is a wild, confused, and hurried fire, (which is always without effect,) calculated to give him confidence and a contempt for his opponent:—It is impossible, therefore, to labour too much at giving to soldiers the habit of steady, cool, and effective firing. They should be practised to aim from a hollow at objects on high ground, and from the latter at objects in a hollow, as well as in all the different inequalities of surface. They should likewise be practised, as frequently as possible, to fire with ball; but the difficulty of finding situations in which this kind of practice could be carried on, must of course retard the perfection at which the soldier should arrive: Much, however, may be done by careful instruction, even with blank cartridge; and commanding officers must direct their special attention to the detailed instructions upon this important subject, which are annexed to the Manual and Platoon Exercise. According to these principles, file firing must be conducted slowly and deliberately. Each file must bring up the piece to the present at the same time, but the rear rank man must not fire until the front rank man has fired; and the front rank man must always reserve his fire until the file he follows has fired: If this is carefully attended to, no hurry, and consequent loss of fire and intermission of firing can ensue.

*Street firing*

An effective successive fire of divisions may be given by a column at open, half, or quarter distance, when formed in a street, or in narrow ground where deployment is impracticable:—It will be performed in the following manner:—The leading division will stand fast, and the remaining divisions will *form four deep*:—The leading division will give its file, and *Shoulder Arms*,—*form four deep*, and go to the *right about*, passing through the intervals of the rear companies. The moment the front of

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No. 2 is clear, it will form two deep, and give its fire,—*Shoulder Arms*,—*Form four deep*,—go to the *right about*, and retire as before. As each company gains the rear in succession, it *Halts, Fronts*, and *Loads*. In this movement, when each company retires through the intervals of those in its rear, the Officer Commanding it places himself directly in *front* of his pivot file, and passes with it through the interval, that he may not disturb the officers on the flanks of the other divisions.

This mode of firing is particularly applicable to the advance of a column into a fortified or open town, but it may be adapted to a variety of occasions, where the nature of the ground or other circumstances render it desirable.

*Firing in Square.*

In firing in square the two front ranks should come to the kneeling position (on preparing to receive Cavalry) without cocking; because, when they are not required to fire, which can seldom be the case from each of the four faces at the same time, there is an awkwardness in half cocking while in that constrained position. Each face will therefore fire when required, and will cock as usual at the previous word *Ready*. The standing ranks in square will fire independently from the right of faces, as already explained.



SECTION XLVI.



TO FIRE A FEU DE JOIE.

The line drawn up at open order, (double distance) with shouldered arms, and bayonets fixed.

*With Blank  
 Cartridge,  
 Prime and  
 Load.*

In quick time, as per Regulation.

*Ready.*

After loading, remain quarter-faced to the right, firelocks to be brought smartly to the recover and cock.

*Present.*

Elevated in the air.

The right hand man of the front rank commences the fire, which will run down the front and up the rear, as quick as possible. When the right hand man of the rear rank has fired, the whole will glance their eyes to the right, to bring the firelock to the priming position, and when loaded they will remain steady, waiting for the word.

*Ready Present.* { As before directed.

The same to be repeated a third time.

After the third fire, the whole will glance their eyes to the right, to bring the firelock to the port together.

*Half cock Arms.* { Place the thumb of the right hand in front of the cock-screw, and the fore-finger at the same time upon the trigger; the cock is then to be drawn a little back, and the trigger to be drawn so as to disengage the catch; the cock to be gently let down till the edge of the flint touches the hammer; then quit the trigger and draw back the cock to the catch of the half-cock; the small of the butt to be seized with the right hand, and the right foot brought up to the left.

*Shoulder Arms. Shut Paus. Present arms. Shoulder arms. Order arms.* { As before directed.

Three Cheers.



## SECTION XLVII.

### MANNER OF INSPECTING A COMPANY ON PARADE.

*Attention.* As per Regulation.  
*Fix Bayonets.* As directed.  
*Shoulder Arms.* As already directed.  
*Rear Rank take Open Order, March.* { As already directed.

*Open P*

*Slope A*

*The*

*Carry A*

*Shut Pa*

*Order A*

*Executin*

*Arms.*

*Return*

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*Open Pans.* { 1st. Bring the right hand across the body, place  
the fore finger on the face of the pan.  
2d. Force the pan open with the fore finger,  
turning the back of the hand against the barrel.  
3d. Quit the right hand.

*Slope Arms.* As directed in page 40.

The inspection of Arms is now to take place.

*Carry Arms.* As already directed.

*Shut Pans.* { 1st. Bring the right hand across the body;—place  
the fore finger on the back of the pan cover, elbow  
close to the body.  
2d. Force the pan down.  
3d. Quit the right hand.

*Order Arms.* As already directed.

*Examine Arms.* { At the word "*Examine*," slip the thumb in rear  
of the barrel, at the word "*Arms*," face to the  
right, bringing the butt between the feet, sling to-  
wards the body, holding the firelock with the left  
hand, at the full extent of the arm; draw the ram-  
rod, let it down the barrel, and quit the right hand.  
When the officer comes within a pace, draw the  
ramrod and place it on the upper brass, nine inches  
to the front, fore finger one inch in rear of the  
brass, elbow square, and arm above the ramrod.

*Return Ramrods.* { Return the ramrod, shifting the firelock on the  
right side.

An inspection of the appointments, clothing, &c. is now to  
be made.

*Unfix Bayonets.* { As directed.

*Rear Rank  
take close  
Order,  
March,* { As before directed.

*Stand at Ease.* As before directed.

## SECTION XLVIII.

MODE TO BE OBSERVED IN DISMISSING A  
COMPANY OFF PARADE.

- Recover Arms.* { Bring the firelock to the recover, by throwing it briskly out of the left hand, (if with shouldered arms,) the guard to the front, the cock resting against the left breast, the left hand seizes the firelock above the lock, and the right hand grasps the small of the butt.
- Ease Springs.* { At this word, the firelock is kept steady at the recover, the pan thrown open with the thumb of the right hand, and the cock let easy down with the fore finger and thumb of the same hand.
- Right Face.* In the manner prescribed by regulation.
- Lodge Arms* { At this word, the whole drop their firelocks smartly to the *port*, the front rank spring off to the left, the rear rank to the right, break off, and quit the parade without noise.

*N. B.*—In turning in a *Guard* or *Picquet*, the same mode is to be observed, with the exception of *easing Springs*.

## SECTION XLIX.

## BALL FIRING.

When the soldier has gone through the blank cartridge drill, he will, as soon as opportunity offers, practise at a target with ball.

The first target for the instruction of soldiers is to be *round*, eight feet in diameter, and the practice will commence at a distance of *thirty* yards, (or nearer, if necessary,) so that it will be almost impossible that the soldier should miss it. This method is intended to produce confidence in the young soldier, at the commencement of his practice, instead of the system hitherto observed, of placing him in front of a small target at a long range, and by this means frequently producing in the

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round of the soldier (from constantly missing) a degree of despair of ever becoming a good shot. On the contrary, finding that he always hits at a certain distance, confidence ensues, and he feels determined to command his object at an increased range ever afterwards.

The range will be increased by degrees to 50—80—100 yards, at the same target; and when the soldiers are individually steady at these distances, the instructor will fire them by files, increasing the distance from 50 yards upwards, changing ranks occasionally—then by sections—and lastly by platoon.

The soldier will now practise at a target of six feet by two, as the last of his drill. This target will be divided by black lines into three compartments, *upper*, *centre*, and *lower* divisions, (the centre division having a bull's eye of eight inches diameter in its centre, surrounded, at two inches distance, by a circle of an inch broad,) and be placed at a range of 80 yards, which distance will be increased, as improvement takes place, to 100, 150, and 200 yards.

This division of the target is necessary, in order to correct any soldier's general line of fire, by referring to former practice reports, where his shots have been inserted—as for instance, "always fires low, &c."—The reports must be correctly copied into a book kept by each company for the purpose; and signed by the officer who superintended the practice, according to the following form.

Report of the Target Practice of Captain		on the		day of		182		Company,	
No.	NAMES.	Dist. yards.	Hits.			Total Hits.	Total Misses.	Number of Rounds.	REMARKS.
			Upper	Centre	Lower				
1	Sergt. J. Adam,	100	1	...	2	3	3	6	
2	Cor. B. Brown,	...	...	+	3	4	2	6	Outer Circle.
3	Drum. C. Grant,	...	2	o	...	3	3	6	o Bull's eye.
4	Pri. Alexander,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In Hospital.
Total.....		...	3	2	5	10	8	18	

(Signed)

J. D. Captain.

N. B.—This form will enable any Commanding Officer to judge of the proficiency of his Companies, and any General of his Battalions, by comparison with others.

DIRECTIONS  
FOR  
FUNERAL PARTIES.

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The party appointed for the escort, according to the rank of the deceased, is to be drawn up two deep, with open ranks and unfixed bayonets, facing the house, or marquee, where the corpse is lodged; and when it is brought out, the officer commanding will give the following words of command:

PRESENT ARMS.

REVERSE ARMS.

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EXPLANATION FOR REVERSING ARMS.

The right hand strikes the butt of the firelock, which is turned upwards; the guard turned towards the body; the firelock is then placed under the left arm, seizing the cock and hammer with the fore finger and thumb of the left hand. The right hand is thrown behind the body, and grasps the firelock; the right heel at the same time is brought to its original position.

The officers swords are reversed under the right arm; the point of the sword downwards, grasping the hilt with the right hand.

The sergeants pikes to be reversed under the left arm; the pike upwards, and the right hand thrown behind the back, grasping the shaft

REAR RANKS TAKE CLOSE ORDER.

The party will then wheel forwards or backwards by divisions, or sub-divisions, as circumstances may require, and will stand in column, left in front, until the procession is ready, when the ranks will be opened by word of command.

## MARCH.

The party moves off in ordinary time, followed by the music, with drums muffled, playing the Dead March.

## THE CORPSE.

PALL-BEARERS OF EQUAL RANK WITH THE DECEASED.

CHIEF MOURNERS.

OFFICERS TWO AND TWO,

According to rank, the juniors next to the body of the deceased.

When the first division of the funeral party arrives near the burial-ground, the word of command "*Halt*," is given, and the officer commanding will order the ranks of the divisions to wheel to the right and left, having been previously told off for that purpose, and facing inwards, forming a lane for the corpse to pass through.

REST UPON YOUR ARMS REVERSED.

## EXPLANATION.

The firelock is quited by the right hand, and brought to a perpendicular position; the muzzle placed upon the toes of the left foot. The right and left hands open are placed upon the butt end of the firelock.

The soldier's head leaning on the back of the left hand, so as to look towards the corpse.

The corpse, &c. having passed through the lane, the word "*Attention*," is given, on which the soldiers raise their heads.

## REVERSE ARMS.

The ranks are then wheeled up, and at "*Open Order*," move in ordinary time, and form in line in same order, near to and facing the grave.

The command will then be given,

REST UPON YOUR ARMS REVERSED.

After the performance of the Funeral Service, the following words of command are given :

## ATTENTION.

## PRESENT ARMS,

by seizing the firelock with the left hand at the swell, the right hand shifted, and both holding the firelock in the position of *Presented Arms*.

## SHOULDER ARMS.

PRIME AND LOAD WITH BLANK CARTRIDGE  
AND SHOULDER,

FIRE THREE VOLLIES IN THE AIR.

## ORDER ARMS.

## FIX BAYONETS.

## SHOULDER ARMS.

## REAR RANK TAKE CLOSE ORDER.

Wheel backwards by divisions on the left, and march to camp or barracks, the right in front, quick time.

In marching back, the music are not to play or the drums to beat, until the party is entirely clear of the burying-ground.

N. B. *In the funerals of General Officers, the arrangement of the prescribed number of pieces of cannon, and of the different troops, must be made under the superintendence of the General Officer commanding the whole, and must necessarily depend on local circumstances.*

In pursuance of the foregoing instructions, and on the principles they contain, every company of a battalion must be frequently exercised by its own officers, each superintending a rank or an allotted part of the whole movement. On a space of 70 or 80 yards square, every movement and formation may be practised that is necessary to qualify it for the operations of the battalion. Officers should be instructed in the exercise of the sword; and they must be habituated to give their words of command with energy and precision.—Every Officer, on first joining a regiment, must be drilled and exercised until he shall have a perfect knowledge of all the detail of drill required from a soldier. He cannot be considered capable of instructing the men under his command, nor be permitted to take the command of a company in the battalion, until he is master of all these points.

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the Battalion.

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Battalion.

Position of  
the Companies in  
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Directions.

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## PART II.

### SECTION LI.

#### FORMATION OF THE BATTALION.

The Battalion is composed of Eight or Ten Companies, viz.—

*Strength of the Battalion.* { One Grenadier Company,  
Six or eight Battalion Companies,  
One Light Company.

*Formation of the Battalion.* { When the companies join, and the battalion is formed, there is to be no interval between any of them, Grenadier, Light Company, or other; but every part of the front of the battalion should be equally strong.

Each company which makes a part of the same line, and is to act in it, must be formed and arranged in the same manner.

*Position of the Companies in Battalion.* { The companies will draw up as follows from right to left according to the regimental rank of their respective Captains; viz.—Grenadiers;—1st Captain; 3d Captain;—5th Captain;—6th Captain;—4th Captain;—2d Captain;—Light Company.

*Divisions.* { The battalion will be told off as follows, viz.—Four grand divisions,—eight companies,—sixteen sub-divisions,—thirty-two sections, the battalion is also divided into right and left wings.

The battalion companies will be numbered from the right to the left, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.—The sub-divisions will be termed right and left of each,—the sections will be numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, of each,—the Grenadier and Light Companies will be numbered separately in the same manner, and with the addition of those distinctions. These several appellations will be preserved, whether faced to front or rear.

*Companies equalized.* { The companies must be equalized in point of numbers, at all times when the battalion is formed for field movement; and could the battalions of a line, also be equalized, the greatest advantage would arise; but though from the different strengths of battalions, this cannot take place, yet the first requisite always must; and is indispensable.

—○○—

SECTION LII.

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FORMATION OF THE BATTALION AT CLOSE ORDER.

Ranks are at the distance of one pace, except the third, or supernumerary rank, which has three paces.

All the Field Officers and the Adjutant are mounted.

The commanding Officer is the only officer advanced in front, for the general purpose of exercise when the battalion is single; but in the march in line, and in the firings, he is in the rear of the colours.

The Lieutenant-Colonel is behind the colours, twelve paces from the rear rank.

The first Major is six paces in rear of the second battalion company from the right flank: the second Major at the same distance in rear of the second battalion company from the left flank: the adjutant at the same distance in rear of the colours.

One officer is on the right of the front rank of each company, and one on the left of the battalion; all these are covered in the rear rank by their respective sergeants: and the remaining officers and sergeants are in a third rank behind their companies.

The colors are placed between the third and fourth battalion companies, † both in the front rank, and each covered by a non-commissioned officer, or a steady man in the rear rank. One sergeant is in the front rank betwixt the colours; he is covered by a second sergeant in the rear rank, and by a third in the supernumerary rank. The sole business of these three sergeants

† When the battalion consists of ten companies, the colours will be placed between the fourth and fifth battalion companies.

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is, when the battalion moves in line, to advance and direct the march as hereafter mentioned. The place of the first of those sergeants, when they do move out, is preserved by a named officer or sergeant, who moves up from the supernumerary rank for that purpose.

*Use of the  
third or su-  
pernumera-  
ry rank.*

The third rank is at three paces distance when halted or marching in line. When marching in column, it must close up to the distance of the other ranks. The essential use of the third rank is, to keep the others closed up to the front during the attack, and to prevent any break beginning in the rear: on this important service, too many officers and non-commissioned officers cannot be employed. The Pioneers are assembled behind the centre, formed two deep, and nine paces from the third rank.

The drummers of the six battalion companies are assembled in two divisions: six paces behind the third rank of their first and sixth companies.—The Grenadier and Light company drummers and fifers are six paces behind their respective companies.

The musicians are three paces behind the pioneers in a single rank, and at all times, as well as the drummers and pioneers, are formed at loose files, only occupying no more space than is necessary.

The Staff of Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, and Quarter-Master, are three paces behind the music.

*Officers.*

In general, Officers remain posted with their proper Companies; but Commanding Officers will occasionally make such changes as they may find necessary.

*Replacing  
Sergeants.*

Whenever Officers move out of the front rank, in parade, marching in column, wheeling into line, or otherwise, their places are taken by their Sergeant coverers, and preserved until the Officers again resume them.

When the line is halted, and especially during the firings when engaged, the Sergeant coverers fall back into the third rank, and observe their Companies.

## SECTION LIII.

## DRESSING.

*For Dressing the Company, see Section XIX.*

*General at-  
tentions of  
dressing in  
all forma-  
tions.*

When forming into and dressing in line from column, and also forming line from echelon, the soldiers come into line with their eyes directed to the general point of *Appui*, where the leading flank is to rest: The Officer in dressing is placed on that flank of his division, to which the men's eyes are turned, and from the second file from the flank of the Company towards which his wheeling flank moves from column, or his inward flank from echelon, he makes his corrections on his intermediate point, and the battalion point, which is previously marked by the Adjutant, or some other person placed in the true general line. On all occasions, therefore, by the men aligning themselves to one hand, and the officers correcting to the other, the most perfect line may be obtained.

When proper points are given, it becomes easy to dress correctly a company or battalion after wheeling up, if due care be taken that the pivot men do on no account move up, or fall back, whatever direction may be given by the company Officers for completing the dressing. If a defect exists after a wheel into line, it must proceed from the other men not having aligned with those fixed points; the internal correction of companies must therefore be made, but the original pivot men remain immovable, until a general dressing of the battalion is made by a Field Officer, if necessary.

*Closing to  
correct dis-  
tances.*

When distances have been lost, and that it is necessary to close by the side step to regain them, such closing will always be made to the centre, which is the point of *Appui*: The dressing will therefore be made from centre to flanks; and Officers commanding companies of the right wing, will place themselves, to give the word and time, in front of their left flanks, and those of the left wing in front of the right flank: When the whole battalion is to close, the flank to which the closing is made, will be the point of *Appui*, from whence the dressing is taken; and Officers will accordingly

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place themselves in front of the flank of their companies to which the closing is ordered. When Officers change from one flank to the other in order to close, they will pass by the front, instead of the rear of their companies.



SECTION LIV.

DRESSING A BATTALION AFTER AN ADVANCE  
IN LINE.

*Dressing a  
Battalion  
after an ad-  
vance in line*

In *Dressing* a single battalion after the halt, whatever correction is necessary, must be made, by advancing or retiring the flanks, and not by moving the centre; which has been the guide during the march. When the commanding officer gives the word *Dress*, the company officer on the left of the colours instantly dresses the six or eight files to the right of the colour in a proper parallel direction, the two wings immediately conform to the centre, and afterwards receive the word *Eyes Front*. Should the commander require a more exact dressing, he will order a colour to advance one step, and *Face* to the left, also the second company officer on the left of the colour to advance one step, and *Face* to the right; then the flank company officers to advance, and to *Face* to the centre; then each other company officer instantly to *Cover* those at their due distances, and *Face* to the centre; then the officers of the left wing to *Face* about, so as the whole stand fronted to the left.—Then Battalion, *Right Dress*, on which the companies *March* up to their respective officers, who will halt and dress their companies, and immediately front into line.

It must be observed in this mode of dressing, whether it is taken from the centre, or from a flank, that company officers, who originally face to the left, take distance equal to the front of their own company, from the officer before them; but such as face to the right, must take distances from the officer before them equal to the front of the company which in line is on the right of them. When circumstances allow the dressing to

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begin from the left, an advantage arises, that the officers do all originally face to the left.

In all dressing, the rear rank men must conform to the movements of their relative files of the front rank, while dressing from a point of *Appui*; and the supernummerary officers must be responsible that the dressing of the rear rank is thus accurately preserved.



### SECTION LV.



#### WHEN THE BATTALION TAKES OPEN ORDER.

*Rear ranks  
taken open  
order.*

At the word *Order*, officers recover swords, and two aides are placed with their flags erect on the right, and one on the left of the battalion, three paces in front: They are corrected in the proper line of covering by the first Major. The flank men on the right of the rear rank of each company step briskly back one pace, to mark the ground upon which the rank is to halt; they face to the right, and cover as pivots, corrected by the Sergeant-Major on the right.

*March.*

At this word, the rear rank falls back one pace, dressing by the right: The leaders of companies march three paces obliquely to the left, so as to place themselves in front of, and opposite to, the second file; then instantly face to the right, and cover the points afforded by the Adjutant's aids: The officers with the colours march forward three paces, and cover to their right: The other officers pass through the intervals, and cover to the right; the Lieutenants taking post on the second file from the left; the remaining officers (if there are more than two subalterns) covering the centre of the second and third sections: if there are only two subalterns, the second subaltern will cover opposite the centre of the company.

The music pass through the centre of the battalion, and form in rank entire between the colours and the front rank. The pioneers fall back six paces behind the centre of the rear rank: the drummers take the same distance behind their division: The first major places himself on the right of the

*Rear ranks  
take close  
order.*

*March.*

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### S OPEN ORDER.

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The flank men on  
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between the colours  
ers fall back six pa-  
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and their division:  
on the right of the

line of officers: the second major on their left: the  
adjutant on the left of the front rank: the Staff,  
viz, the Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, and Quar-  
termaster, place themselves on the right of the front  
rank of the Grenadiers, at one pace distance. The  
Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel (dismounted) advance  
four and two paces before the colours. The ser-  
geant covers move up to the front rank, to pre-  
serve the intervals left by the officers.

The whole remain in this position until the first  
major, who has corrected the covering of the offi-  
cers, orders the aids to *lower their flags*; and up-  
on this signal, the officers face to the *front*, and  
drop their swords across their bodies, the aids retire  
to their places.

The whole thus arrive at their several posts, and  
the battalion remains formed in this parade order,  
to receive a superior officer. When a battalion is  
reviewed singly, the division of drummers may be  
moved up and formed two deep on each flank of the  
line: the pioneers may be formed two deep on the  
right of the drummers of the right, and the staff  
may form on the right of the whole.



### SECTION LVI.



### WHEN THE BATTALION RESUMES CLOSE ORDER.

*Rear rank  
take close  
order.*

The Lientenant-Colonel, Officers, Colours, Staff  
and Music, face to the right.

The drummers, and pioneers, (if on the flanks)  
face to the centre.

The sergeants (if in the front rank) face to the  
right.

*March.*

The rear rank closes within one pace.

The music marches through the centre interval.

The sergeants, drummers, pioneers, &c. &c. &c.  
resume their places, each as in the original forma-  
tion of the battalion in close order.

*Colours.*

When the battalion wheels by companies or subdivisions to either flank into column; both colours, and the file or directing sergeants always wheel to the proper front, and place themselves behind the third file from the new pivot.

*Colour reserve.*

There is no separate colour reserve; the pioneers, music, &c. sufficiently strengthen the centre; but in the firings the two files on each side of the colours may be ordered to reserve their fire.

## MANUAL EXERCISE.

### PLATOON EXERCISE.

*Additional motions of the firelock as practised by Light Infantry, and not included in the Manual Exercise.—See Sec. 38.*

## EVOLUTIONS OF THE BATTALION.

The rules laid down and explained in part the first, for the formation of columns from line, and line from columns,—marching in alignment,—wheeling upon fixed and moveable pivots, diminishing and increasing the front of columns, filings, and countermarching the divisions of a column, apply equally, in all the detail of instruction, to the company in battalion: commanding officers, will, therefore, conduct their battalion drill, upon all those points, with reference to the said rules, and to the instructions therein contained.

### SECTION LVII.

#### MARCHING IN LINE.

The march in line, either to the front or rear, is the most important and the most difficult of all movements, and requires every exertion of commanding officers, and every attention of officers and men for its true attainment. The essential points to be observed, are, the perpendicular direction of the march to the front of the battalion as then standing; the perfect squareness of shoulders and body of each individual;—the light touch of the files;—and the accurate equality of cadence and step given by advanced sergeants.

*Directing  
Sergeant.*

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*Directing Sergeants.*

Every individual should therefore be well prepared for this movement: but to insure its correct execution, three or more directing (or colour) Sergeants must be trained and formed in the centre of the battalion between the colours; upon whose exact cadence, step, squareness of body, and precision of movement, dependance can be placed. A Sergeant is also to cover them in the supernumerary rank.

At all times when the battalion is formed in line, and directed to advance, the central Sergeant of the three who lead the line, takes six paces to his front and halts. His sergeant cover, who has taken his place in the line, covers him correctly, and the latter is again covered by the sergeant-major, six or eight paces in rear of the line. These three points being corrected by the Adjutant, or a mounted officer, a fourth point in prolongation is easily obtained. If a distinct and visible object should present itself in the true line, the mounted officer will order the directing sergeant to march upon it. If this be not the case, the directing sergeant, (after being assured by the mounted officer that he himself is perfectly and squarely placed,) will, by casting his eyes down the centre of his body, from the junction of his two heels, take up and prolong a line perpendicular to himself and to the battalion; for this purpose he will observe and take up any accidental small point on the ground within 100 or 150 paces. Intermediate ones cannot be wanting, and their removal is easy, as he successively approaches them in his march.

These preparatory arrangements being made, the mounted officer will give the word "*Steady*," and the other two centre sergeants will immediately move out, and align themselves upon the one already posted. When the battalion advances, the sergeant-major will remain steady in the rear of the line, for 20 or 30 paces, to ascertain under the direction of the mounted officer, the squareness and correctness of the line of march. If no wavering or crowding in the line appear, the direction is certainly true, and the sergeant-major will then follow in the rear, covering as before.

The mounted officer will occasionally superintend the whole, but so long as these three points cover directly on the distant visible object, or on the intermediate ones taken up successively by the directing sergeant in his own person, the correct squareness of the battalion may be depended upon.

To pass obstacles when Marching in Line.

The march in line is generally adopted where the country is open, but in certain cases, where partial obstacles may offer, they can be avoided by forming flanks to the right or left, and then right or left wheel to follow the forward flank of the line. The formation in this manner will increase as the obstacle increases; but as it diminishes the flanks will successively form up, until the whole are again in line. Where the obstacles are of small extent, but frequently occurring, this mode is the most ready; this can be applied in either advancing or retiring. When they are of greater extent an entire column formation should be adopted.

SECTION LVIII.

WHEN A BATTALION HALTED, AND CORRECTLY DRESSED, IS TO ADVANCE IN LINE.

The Battalion will advance.

On the *caution*, the centre sergeants will advance and take their direction, corrected by a mounted, or the commanding officer, as pointed out in the General Principles, in the preceding section.

Quick March.

The line of direction being thus ascertained, at the word *Quick March*, the whole battalion instantly step off; the eyes directed first to the front, the toes of each wing preserving a slight touch inward; and shoulders, as well as heads, kept square to the front.

Halt.

When the line halts the directing sergeants will resume their place in the battalion, and be in readiness to move out again, if required to advance after firing, or dressing.

When the battalion is to retire, it must be previously dressed, with the same precision as when it was to advance; and the direction of the march must be ascertained with the same accuracy. At the word *The battalion will retire*, the directing sergeants face about, and the same arrangements are made, as already directed for the advance.

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## FIRINGS.

In all movements, firing should commence after a formation, whether by companies from the flanks or centre—by wings—or by battalions; but this will depend much upon circumstances, and the discretion of commanding officers. After a march to the front, the firing of a battalion should generally commence from the centre, and not from the flanks: In successive formations, it may begin from the division on which the change of position is made.

*Time of firing by divisions, &c.*

In firing by companies from right to left—from left to right—from flanks to centre, and from centre to flanks, the leaders of each will step out one pace to the front and face inwards; and will be careful to observe the following directions. To *Make Ready* when the previous division *Fires*; to see that their companies bring up their pieces regularly to the *Present*, and to preserve the pause of slow time, viz. the seventy-fifth part of a minute, between each of the words "*Ready*"—"Present."

*By wings.* In firing by wings, one wing will *Make Ready* the instant the other is *Shouldering*;—The commanding officer of the battalion will fire one wing, the second in command the other: Wings may offer a destructive cross fire by the oblique present inwards.

*File firing.* File or independent firing should be frequently practised, as described in the company drill, section 45, as being the most essential and useful mode of firing upon actual service.

*File firing, during formations.*

It is most essential that battalions should be well practised in formations while divisions already formed are firing,—for precise dressing will then be difficult; and officers commanding divisions must therefore give their utmost attention to the true parallel direction of their divisions upon the line; the outer section of each division will always reserve its fire until the officer of the next division shall give the word *Eyes Front*, to his men after quickly dressing them.

## SECTION LX.

WHEN A BATTALION ADVANCING IN LINE IS  
TO CHARGE.

*Prepare to charge.* { Upon the caution *Prepare to Charge* being given, the front rank will bring their arms to the long trail, and the rear rank to the port, without permitting the motion to alter the square position of the body, or the regularity of the step.

*Charge.* { Upon the word *Charge*, which ought soon to follow the caution, the front rank only will come to the charge, the whole battalion stepping off at the same moment at the double march.

*Halt.* { When a battalion *Halts*, both ranks will come to the shoulder, and the whole will dress by the centre and commence independent firing, or advance or retire from the right of companies according to circumstances or the discretion of the commander.

## SECTION LX.

WHEN A BATTALION HALTED IN LINE IS TO  
ADVANCE BY FILES OR BY FOURS, FROM  
THE RIGHT OR LEFT OF COMPANIES.

*Right (or left) face—  
or form four  
deep, & then  
right (or  
left) face.* { The battalion will face to the right or left and the heads of companies will disengage to the front. If the advance is to be made from the left of companies, the officers commanding companies and their covering sergeants will shift to the left flank to lead the files.

*Quick,  
or double  
March.* { The whole will move off by wheeling in successive files to the left (or right) leading perpendicularly to the front, the heads of companies preserving distance and dressing.

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*Right (or  
left) face, or  
form four  
deep, & then  
right (or  
left) face.*

When this movement takes place from the right of companies, the distance and dressing must be kept from the left, the second company from the left being the company of direction ; because if the battalion is halted and fronted in this movement preparatory to wheeling into line, it will be a column left in front, and vice versa if the movement takes place from the left of companies, when the second company from the right is the directing one.



SECTION LXI.



WHEN A BATTALION HAVING ADVANCED BY FILES FROM THE RIGHT (OR LEFT) OF COMPANIES, IS HALTED AND IS TO FORM LINE.

*By files front form, double or quick march.* { Where the ground is broken, the files will form up to the front on the right (or left) of the standing files, and quickly resume their place in line. If the advance has been made from the left of companies, the officers commanding companies will shift to their right flank, so soon as the companies are dressed.

When there are no obstacles in front to impede the movement, the companies may form up in the manner pointed out in section 27.



SECTION LXII.



WHEN A BATTALION HALTED IN LINE IS TO RETIRE BY FILES, OR BY FOURS FROM THE RIGHT OR LEFT OF COMPANIES.

*Right (or left) face, or form four deep, & then right (or left) face.* { The battalion will face to the right (or left) and the heads of companies will disengage to the rear. If the battalion is to retire from the left of companies, the officers commanding companies and their covering sergeants will shift to the left flank to lead the files, and the distance and dressing will be kept from the right, but if the battalion is to retire from

*Quick or  
double  
march.*

the right of companies the distance and dressing will be kept from the left.  
The whole will step off by wheeling in file to the right (or left) and leading perpendicular to the rear, the heads of companies preserving their distance and dressing.



### SECTION LXIII.

WHEN A BATTALION HAVING RETIRED BY FILES, OR BY FOURS, FROM THE RIGHT (OR LEFT) OF COMPANIES, IS HALTED TO FORM LINE.

*By files rear  
form, quick  
or double  
march, halt,  
right about  
face.*

The files form up to the right (or left) of the leading files, quickly resuming their proper places in line.  
If this movement has been made from the left of companies the leaders will shift to their right flanks, and resume their proper places.

The above movement is particularly useful when a battalion in the first line retires, and passes through a second line which advances to relieve it. In this case the second line will advance to within twelve paces of the first and halt, the battalion of the first line moving on at a quick pace to the rear through the second line, which, whenever the head of a division presents itself, throws back as many files as is necessary to give it passage, and again immediately moves up. The retiring battalion may then to secure a more correct line, send out their covering sergeants, halt and form in open column, dress the pivots, and wheel into line.

If the battalion in the second line passes by fours or by files through the first line, it will advance within twelve paces of the first line, before any opening is made to let it pass, and should it be necessary to let the battalion of the second line pass the first by file, advance in line—the battalions of the first line will be wheeled into open column of sub-division to let it pass.

*Formation  
of  
columns.*

*Formation  
of open c  
olumn from  
line.*

*Column o  
march and  
maneuver*

*Central  
movement  
in double c  
olumns.*

### OPEN COLUMN.

*Formation of column.*

Columns are formed from line for the convenience of movement, and for the purpose of again extending into line.

*Formation of open column from line.*

When a column is to be formed from line, it may be done by the wheel of divisions, either backward or forward, as already directed in the company drill, vide section 30 and 31—Upon the caution, the leaders of divisions place themselves one pace before the centre of their companies, facing to the front; the pivots face, and the covering sergeant of the right, (or left), company (according to which flank is to be in front) runs out and places himself at the point where the wheeling flank of that company is to rest at the completion of the wheel; the covering sergeants of the whole fall back two paces; and the supernumerary rank closes up within two paces of the rear rank. When the wheel is performed, the officer corrects the dressing, and places himself on the pivot flank: his covering sergeant covers the second file from that flank.

*Column of march and manœuvre.*

Columns of march or manœuvre will generally be composed of companies, sub-divisions, or sections. An open column occupies the same extent of ground as when in line, minus the front of its leading division; and its chief objects are facility of movement, the quick formation of the line to the flank, and the change of situation in the shortest lines from one position to another.—It is named the column of *March* or *Route*, when applied to common marches, where the attention of men and officers is less scrupulously demanded—and the column of *Manœuvre* when being within reach of the enemy, or at exercise, the greatest exactness is required to insure its speedy formation at any instant into line, during its movement from one position to another. The rear divisions of a battalion, or more considerable column, either of march or manœuvre, will constantly follow every turning which the head may make; each successively changing its direction at the same point with the leading division.

*Central movements in double columns.*

Double columns are formed upon the centre of battalions, brigades, or lines, for the special purposes of attack, and, in certain cases, for the passage of ditches when presented in front of a centre.

All such advances should be made in double files from the centre, or in double column formed on the two centre sub-divisions of a battalion, or the two centre divisions of a brigade. It is obvious, that, for the purposes of attack, a force can, by means of this formation, be more readily and sooner brought to bear upon a given object, than by an advance of column from a flank:—In the latter movement the divisions have the diameter, in the former only the radius, of the circle to traverse:—it follows, therefore, that the same force is formed from the centre in one half the time that it can be done from a flank:—But, in battalion movements, the consideration of these advantages must not prevent the equal practice of advances in column from a flank; for when the central movement is applied to a brigade, the formation from the centre for the whole becomes totally a flank movement for the battalions on the flanks.

*Covering pivots.*

In column, divisions cover and dress to the proper pivot flank; to the left when the right is in front; and to the right when the left is in front.

*Posting of officers.*

In column, the ordinary post of a commanding officer of a battalion is near the flank of the leading division; that of the other field officers to be respectively near the flanks of the centre and rear on the reverse flank.

*In column of companies.*

Each division of which a column is composed is conducted by a leader, placed on the pivot flank of the front rank, which is his general post: In a column of companies such leader is the Captain or commander of the company. The Lieutenant is to cover the second file from the reverse flank; the second and third subalterns in rear of the second and third sections; and the covering sergeant is to cover the second file from the pivot flank.

*In column of sub-divisions* { Vide section V.

*In column of sections.* { Vide section V.

## SECTION LXIV.

## WHEN A BATTALION HALTED IN LINE BREAKS INTO OPEN COLUMN TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

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column formed on  
battalion, or the  
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t flank.

In wheeling forward the command is, *To the right, or, to the left wheel*; in wheeling backward, the command is, *On the Right, or, on the left, backwards wheel*: But it will be better in every case, that the troops for whose instruction this treatise is designed, should break into column by wheeling *forward*, after having faced to the right about, then by wheeling *backward*. To effect this, upon the caution, *The battalion will break into open column, right (or) left in front*. The pivot men face as required, and after being dressed by the Major or Adjutant, will receive the word *Steady*, upon which the commanding officer will give the word *Right about face—Quick march*, when the wheel will be performed in the manner pointed out in the company drill, vide section XXXI.

THE BATTALION WILL  
BREAK INTO  
OPEN COLUMN  
RIGHT  
IN FRONT.

RIGHT  
ABOUT FACE,  
QUICK  
MARCH.

## SECTION LXV.

## FORMING CLOSE, HALF, or QUARTER DISTANCE COLUMN, FROM OPEN COLUMN.

THE COLUMN  
WILL CLOSE  
TO THE  
FRONT.

Upon the caution *The column will close to the front*, or the column will close to half, or quarter distance, the covering sergeant of the front company will step out and place himself six paces in front of the officer commanding that company, to give the perpendicular; and having been correctly dressed by the Major or Adjutant, he will remain steady, until the rear company shall have received the word, *Halt*, when he will resume his proper place in the battalion.

QUICK  
MARCH.

*Halt.*

On the word *Quick march*, the whole of the battalion (except the front company, which is to stand fast,) will step off together, and will receive the word *Halt*, from their respective commanding officers, so soon as they shall arrive at their proper distance: the officers commanding companies paying particular attention to the covering and distance.

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Should the commanding officer perceive that the companies require dressing, he will give the word *Dress*, upon which the officers commanding companies will step out to correct the dressing of their companies, their places being supplied by their covering sergeants, who must be particularly attentive in preserving the covering and distance.

If this formation is required to be done upon the march, upon the caution, *The column will close to the front*, the officer commanding the front company will give the word *Halt*, to his own company, and his covering sergeant will immediately step out as before directed, and place himself in front of the officer; the other companies will halt as they arrive at their proper distance. But column of half or quarter distance may be formed on the march without loss of time, by the front company moving on at the regular pace, and the rear companies gaining their distance on the double march; or by increasing the length of pace, by stepping out.

Close, half, or quarter distance column, may also be formed upon a centre, or rear division. If upon the rear, the covering sergeant of the rear division must step to the rear of the officer to give the perpendicular.

*Distance of division in close column.*

When close columns are formed, the companies or divisions must be at three paces distance, in order to leave room for the formation of fours.

*Column at half & quarter distance.*

The column at half and quarter distance is equally applicable to most of the changes of position, and formations of open column, except the formation of line to a flank, or in the changes of position when line is to be formed to a new front; and in all route marches, and marches of manoeuvre, to any considerable extent, the quarter distance should be adopted.

*Advantages of quarter distance.*

Quarter distance unites the convenience of movement upon a space three fourths less than the extent occupied by the march of an open column, with the capability of moving out and forming in any manner that may be required to resist attack: and the compact formation at quarter distance has, moreover, the advantage of averting the evils which attend the loss of distance in open column, from the irregularity of ground or other causes; for, even

*Covering sergeants.*

*Supernumeraries.*

*Colours.*

WHEN  
I

THE COLUMN WILL MARCH TO THE RIGHT

RIGHT FACE OR FORM FOUR DEEP MARCH, RIGHT FACE

QUICK MARCH.

HALT, FRONT.

When supernumeraries, and from

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If intervals are lost on the march at quarter distance, the unity and strength of the column are not impaired, unless the loss exceeds the extent of the front of the division, which can rarely happen without marked and culpable inattention of the company and division leaders.

*Covering sergeants.*

In close column, and in line at close order, the covering sergeant is invariably to cover the commander of the company, but in open column, and in column at half or quarter distance, he is to cover the second file from the pivot.

*Supernumeraries.*

In close column, the supernumerary officers and sergeants will take post on the reverse flank. In half and quarter distance column, they will take post in rear of their respective divisions. When the column is right in front, the colours to be on the right of the left centre company; and when left in front, on the left of the right centre company.

*Colours.*



### SECTION LXVI.



#### WHEN THE COLUMN AT CLOSE OR QUARTER DISTANCE MARCHES TO A FLANK.

THE COLUMN WILL MARCH TO THE RIGHT.

RIGHTFACE, OR FORM FOUR DEEP, MARCH, RIGHTFACE.

QUICK MARCH.

HALT, FRONT.

The caution will express to which flank the column is to march, and if the column is right in front and the caution is to march to the right, the officers commanding companies will immediately shift with their covering sergeants to the right flank. The battalion will then either face to the right, or form four deep and face to the right; and the officer who leads the front company, will take care to march in the exact alignment, upon the points that will be given: all the others will dress and move by him; and the leaders of divisions will be careful to preserve their proper distance from him. When the column *halts*, and *fronts*, the pivot officers and their covering sergeants shift to their proper places by the rear of their divisions. If the column is right in front and marches to the left, the officers of course remain upon that flank.

When a close column takes ground to the reverse flank, the supernumeraries take post in rear of the column upon the caution, and return to the reverse flank when the column is *halted* and *fronted*.

## SECTION LXXVII.

## THE COLUMN HALTED AT CLOSE OR QUARTER DISTANCE TO WHEEL.

*At close distance on a fixed pivot.*

COLUMN TO  
THE LEFT  
WHEEL.

1st. Upon the caution (supposing the right in front,) the flank file on the left of the front company, whether officer or man, will face to the left; the front company stands fast, but the remaining companies make a half face to the right; the covering sergeant of the front company moving out to mark where the outward flank of the column will rest when the wheel is complete.

QUICK  
MARCH.

Upon the word *Quick march*, the front company will wheel as usual, with the exception that the wheeling step must be shorter to give the rear companies time to come round. These companies will step off at the same moment, bringing the right shoulder gradually up, and each file circling round and covering the relative files of the division in front: The officers and covering sergeants will circle in the same way round the officers in their front, and confine their attention to the covering.

*Halt.*

The leader of the front company will give the word *Halt*, when the wheel is complete; and each other company as it circles round will halt of itself, as the files cover the halted files of the division in front; and the word *Steady* will be given by the commanding officer the moment he sees that the rear divisions cover; after which no man is to move until companies are ordered to be dressed.

STEADY.

*At quarter distance on a fixed pivot.*

COLUMN  
RIGHT (OR  
LEFT) WHEEL,  
QUICK, OR  
DOUBLE  
MARCH.

*Halt.*

2d. Upon the caution, the pivot man of the leading division upon whom the wheel is made will advance six paces, and will then halt and face. The rear divisions half face to the reverse flank, above described, and upon the word *Quick or double march*, the front division will advance and wheel round the pivot, receiving the word *Halt* from its leader as in

STEADY.

WHEN  
DIST  
OF

THE RIGHT,  
(OR LEFT)  
COMPANY  
WILL STAND  
FAST.

REMAINING  
COMPANIES,  
FORM FOUR  
DEPT,  
MARCH.

RIGHT, (OR  
LEFT) FACE.

QUICK, OR  
DOUBLE  
MARCH.

*Halt, front,  
dress.*

Daring  
talion is p  
himself m  
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column, w  
direction a

No. 1, each succeeding division advancing and circling round to its relative distance in column, until the word *Steady*, is given by the commander.

STEADY.



SECTION LXVIII.



WHEN A BATTALION FORMS A CLOSE OR QUARTER DISTANCE COLUMN FROM LINE, IN REAR OF EITHER OF THE FLANK COMPANIES.

THE RIGHT,  
(OR LEFT)  
COMPANY  
WILL STAND  
FAST.

REMAINING  
COMPANIES,  
FORM FOUR  
DEEP,  
MARCH.

RIGHT, (OR  
LEFT) FACE.

QUICK, OR  
DOUBLE  
MARCH.

*Halt, front,  
dress.*

The caution will state which company the formation is to be made in rear of, as, *The battalion will form a close column in rear of the right (or left) company.* Upon this caution the officer commanding the named company shifts (if necessary) to the flank which is to become the pivot one of the column, and the covering sergeant of that company places himself six paces in front of the officer, to mark the perpendicular of the front of the column: the other officers if not already there, shift to the flanks of their companies which are to lead. The battalion will then be formed FOUR DEEP and faced to the named flank, the heads of the companies disengaging to the rear.

The whole will then move at the *Quick, or Double March* to the rear of the named company, the covering sergeants stepping out when within six paces to take up the covering and distance at the proper pivot point, and each leader will stop in his own person at his covering sergeant, and giving his words of command, *Halt, front, dress*, when the pivot flank of his company shall reach his covering sergeant, whom he immediately replaces, after having dressed his company; remaining himself perfectly steady, and giving his whole attention to the covering in column.

During the formation of all such columns, as soon as the battalion is put in motion, the field officer will immediately place himself in front of the column, before the sergeant of the named company; and from thence judging the perpendicular of the column, will attend to the sergeants covering each other in that direction as they come up.

## SECTION LXXIX.

WHEN A BATTALION IN LINE IS ORDERED TO  
FORM A CLOSE OR QUARTER DISTANCE  
COLUMN ON A CENTRE COMPANY.

THE ———  
COMPANY  
WILL STAND  
FAST.

REMAINING  
COMPANIES,  
FORM FOUR  
DEEP,  
MARCH.

INWARDS  
FACE.

QUICK,  
(OR DOUBLE)  
MARCH.

*Halt, front,  
dress.*

The caution will state which company, and whether the column is to be right or left in front, and the officer of the named company will immediately upon the caution, shift (if he is not already there) to the flank which is to become the pivot one of the column, and the other officers, if necessary, shift to the flanks that are to lead. The battalion will then be formed four deep, and faced inwards, and the heads of companies will disengage in the direction they are going to move.

The whole will then move off at the *Quick* or *double march*, led by their respective officers, to the front or rear of the named company: the covering sergeants stepping out in time to take up the covering and distance. The officers will, upon their pivot flank arriving at their covering sergeants, give the word *Halt, front, dress*,—and having correctly dressed their companies, will replace their covering sergeants, and remain perfectly steady.

## SECTION LXX.

WHEN AN OPEN CLOSE OR QUARTER DISTANCE  
COLUMN IS ORDERED TO COUNTERMARCH  
BY RANKS.

THE COLUMN  
WILL COUN-  
TERMARCH  
BY RANKS.  
OUTWARDS  
FACE.

On the caution to "*countermarch by ranks*," the covering sergeants will face about upon their own ground, and when the commanding officer gives the word "*outwards face*," the front rank will face from the pivot, and the rear rank to it. The platoon officers will then take a side step from the column, and face towards their men, in the proper situation

QUICK  
MARCH

*Halt, front,  
dress.*

WHEN

FORM  
SQUARE.  
QUICK  
MARCH.

*Halt, right  
about face.*

PREPARE  
FOR  
CAVALRY.

READY.

QUICK  
MARCH.

Halt, front,  
dress.

for dressing their divisions, when the countermarch is completed. At the word *Quick March*, both ranks will step off, the front rank countermarching to the side to which it has faced, and the rear rank following it, until the men, who were originally on the reverse flanks, arrive close up to the sergeants. The officers will then Halt, front and dress their divisions; after which the sergeants will step back in line with the rear rank, and the officers will replace them in the front rank.



### SECTION LXXI.



#### WHEN A COLUMN AT QUARTER DISTANCE IS ORDERED TO FORM SQUARE.

FORM  
SQUARE.  
QUICK  
MARCH.

Halt, right  
about face.

1. Upon the caution being given, the pivot men of sections will face outwards—two to the right, and two to the left—and upon the word *Quick March*, the front company will fall back upon the company in its rear, and No. 2, 3, 4, and 5, will wheel outwards by sections, the rear sections closing to the front after the wheel; No. 6, and the Light company, will close up, and form the rear face of the square, receiving from their respective leaders the words *Halt, right about face*.

If the column should be on the march, and it be required to form a square, the commander, after seeing that the quarter distances are correct, will *halt*, and form square, as above instructed.



PREPARE  
FOR  
CAVALRY.

READY.

2. *When the Square is to Resist Cavalry.*—The caution will be given, *Prepare for Cavalry*, and upon the word *Ready*, the two front ranks of the square, come to the kneeling position, slanting their firelocks forward, and resting the butts upon the ground; but the two kneeling ranks will not cock until required to fire. The standing ranks will fire by files; the firing to commence, and to cease, by signal from bugle, or from drum.

KNEELING RANKS READY BY PRESENT, FIRE.

LOAD.

The kneeling ranks will fire a volley, when required by word of command from the commanding officer, either by faces, or the whole at once. After the fire, the ranks will resume the posture of defence, and will come to the standing position, on the word *load*.

The kneeling ranks may fire previously, resuming their posture of defence while the standing ranks fire, according to circumstances, and the discretion of the commander.

RE-FORM COLUMN. QUICK MARCH.

*Halt, dress.*

*Halt, dress.*

*Halt, front, dress.*

3. *To Reduce the Square.*—Upon the word *Re-form column*, the rear sections of the two side faces step back to wheeling distance, the pivot men of sections face inwards, and upon the word *Quick march*, they wheel backwards, and will be halted and dressed by the respective leaders of companies; at the same time, the front and two rear companies advance, and retire, and receive respectively from their leaders, the words *Halt, dress*, and *Halt, front, dress*, when at the regular quarter distance. The square is thus reduced to the proper order in column, and the officers take post with their respective companies.

SECTION LXXII.

WHEN A BATTALION IN COLUMN OF COMPANIES AT CLOSE, OR QUARTER DISTANCE, (RIGHT IN FRONT,) DEPLOYS INTO LINE ON THE FRONT COMPANY.

DEPLOY ON THE FRONT COMPANY.

Upon the caution, *The battalion will deploy on the front company*, the officer commanding that company (only) will immediately shift to the right flank by the rear, two sergeants belonging to it, will at the same time step out and align themselves in front of the company as base points; one with his right arm touching the breast of the right hand man, and the other with his right arm touching the breast of the left hand man; the Adjutant or

FRONT C  
PANY W  
STAND F  
REMAIN  
COMPAN  
FORM F  
DEEP  
MARCH  
LEFT F  
QUICK,  
DOUBL  
MARCH

Front t

*Halt, d  
up.*

Front t

*Halt, d  
up.*

WH

DEPLOY C  
THE REA  
COMPANY

a volley, when re-  
from the command-  
r the whole at once,  
sume the posture of  
standing position, on

resuming their pos-  
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cumber.

Upon the word *Re-*  
of the two side faces  
, the pivot men of  
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r quarter distance.  
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N OF COMPA-  
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commanding that  
y shift to the right  
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d align themselves  
points; one with  
t of the right hand  
ght arm touching  
the Adjutant or

Sergeant-major will give a distant point in pro-  
longation of the base points, a little beyond where  
the extreme left of the battalion is to rest; and the  
Major on the right of the front company will dress  
these three points in a correct line.

FRONT COM-  
PANY WILL  
STANDFAST,  
REMAINING  
COMPANIES  
FORM FOUR  
DEEP,  
MARCH.  
LEFT FACE.

These points having been correctly dressed, the  
front company will be directed to stand fast, and  
the remainder of the battalion after having been  
formed four deep, will be faced to the left, prepa-  
ratory to the deployment.

QUICK, (OR  
DOUBLE)  
MARCH.

At the word *Quick, or double march*, the compa-  
nies faced step off with the heads dressed moving  
parallel to the line of formation.

Front turn.

The officer of the second, or leading division,  
having stepped out to the right, upon the above  
word quick or double march, allows his division  
led by his sergeant to go on a space equal to his  
front, and then gives the word *front turn*. His  
sergeant will run out, and take up the distance in  
line, when one half the front of the company is  
clear of the division on which it is to form. He  
then steps forward and placing himself before the  
left flank of the preceding division, gives the word  
*Halt, dress up*, one pace in rear of the points of  
formation, and having correctly and expeditiously  
dressed his men upon the sergeant, resumes his  
proper place in line.

Halt, dress  
up.

Front turn.

Halt, dress  
up.

In this manner every other company proceeds,  
each being successively fronted, marched up, and  
halted in line, by its officer, who stops on the left  
flank of the division which precedes him, and gives  
the word *front turn*, the moment his right flank is  
clear of it, so that there shall be no necessity, upon  
dressing up, to incline to the formed line.

### WHEN THE COLUMN DEPLOYS UPON THE REAR COMPANY.

DEPLOY ON  
THE REAR  
COMPANY.

Upon the caution being given, the base points  
will be taken up in prolongation of the front com-  
pany, by the sergeants of the named rear one, in  
the same manner as directed for the deployment  
on the front company; the officers commanding

THE REAR  
COMPANY  
WILL STAND  
FAST, RE-  
MAINING  
COMPANIES  
FORM FOUR  
DEEP, RIGHT  
FACE, QUICK  
(OR DOUBLE)  
MARCH.  
*Halt, front  
dress.*

the companies in front of the rear one, and their covering sergeants, at the same time shifting by the rear of their divisions to the right flank.

The rear company will stand fast, and the remaining companies after forming fours, will face to the right, and move as before directed; and the moment the front of the named rear company is clear, the leader will give the word *Quick march*, and will *halt, dress*, at his base point; each other company will successively *halt, front*, and when uncovered, will advance on the alignment, observing all the details for deployment, already given.

The officers after having correctly dressed their companies on their sergeants, will shift by the rear of their divisions to their proper place in line.

The same instructions apply to deployment on a central company, observing always that the base and prolongation of the line is to be taken on the front company, and that the officers and covering sergeants who have occasion to shift their flanks, must do it on the caution.

Upon the caution for deployment, the supernumeraries who are upon the reverse flank of the close column, will pass to the rear of the column, and will form from right to left, as their companies are numbered in the battalion, and join them as they deploy.

### SECTION LXXIII.

#### POINTS OF FORMATION.

*Prolonging  
of align-  
ments.*

When the persons who prolong a line are on horseback, the head of the horse of each standing perpendicular to that line is the object; and when they dismount, (which should always be done, when the steadiness of the horse cannot be depended upon,) they should cover, holding the horse by the outer hand, and the inner shoulder which is in a line with the horse, will be raised in passing, by the flanks of a column in march. All other men, who may be posted on foot as points for a column to march upon, will be placed in a similar manner.

Battalion  
points.

Covering  
sergeant

Base points

*Battalion points.*

In the successive formation of divisions into line, as from close column, and from echelon, the division upon which the formation is ordered will be considered the established base, which is successively prolonged for the others; and the divisions, as they come up, must align themselves correctly on the part already formed, and the field officer from the flanks of the base will correct that line in the true prolongation which is prepared for him by the adjutant, or other persons, just beyond where the flank of his battalion is to extend.

When such formations are made on a central division, these points of correction will be taken on both flanks.

*Covering sergeants.*

In addition to the points already mentioned, and to assist officers commanding companies with guides when dressing from a point of appui, as it may frequently happen that some intervening object may obscure the distant point, two sergeants will be placed upon all occasions of formation of lines, in front of each flank file of the company named as the base, facing to the point of appui; and a covering sergeant will always run out (as before directed) from each company when it arrives within ten paces of the point of formation, and will cover at the distance of the division in the line established by the sergeants in front of the base, who will remain steady until the third company from them receives the word *Eyes front*, when they will pass to the rear. The covering sergeant of the next company will also remain steady until the third company from him receives the word *Eyes front*, and so on until the line is formed. In this manner each covering sergeant will have two points to cover on, and each division will always have two points upon which it will be brought parallel to the general line.—When covering sergeants are taking up points, they must hold their pikes perpendicular in front of their bodies.

*Base points.*

When a company is named as the base of a formation, two covering sergeants belonging to it, will immediately step out and give the base for the covering points, and as the formations will generally be made upon the flanks or centre, two sergeants

of each flank company, and of the two centre companies, will always be told off for this purpose.

*Covering sergeants in changes of position by the open column.*

When a line changes its front in any direction, by means of the open column, a covering sergeant from each division will always run out ten paces before the division reaches the new alignment, to mark its distance; and he will cover at the proper pivot flank upon the point of formation. When formations to line or changes of position are made by sub-divisions or sections, the covering sergeants of companies are sufficient to take up points.

*Column entering a new alignment.*

*Corrections upon flank pivots.*

The covering sergeants whenever they move out for the purpose of taking up distance for their companies, whether in line or column, will be corrected in their covering by the Major or Adjutant, from the flanks, or from the base of formation, upon the flank point of the battalion.



### ALIGNEMENT.

When columns are moving upon an alignment, the greatest attention is necessary in the officers commanding companies to keeping their distance and covering, and to insure the former a table is annexed, by which is shewn the necessary number of paces required by a given number of files.

*Adjutants and their aids.*

Number of files in a division, each occupying 21 inches.	5	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	30	40	50	100
Front of division in paces of thirty inches.	Paces, In 3—15	7	8—12	9—24	10—15	11—6	12—18	14	21	28	35	70

*Attention required by the leading officers.*

The officer who commands the division which leads a column in any given alignment, must move upon the given points without regarding his division, so that his shoulder shall just graze the head of any mounted officer's horse, posted at an intermediate point, (or the shoulder of any man on foot, placed for the same purpose,) and which he must invaria-

two centre com-  
this purpose.

in any direction,  
covering sergeant  
out ten paces be-  
gnement, to mark  
the proper pivot  
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	20	30	40	50	100
	11	21	28	35	70

division which  
ent, must move  
rding his divi-  
raze the head of  
an intermediate  
on foot, placed  
e must invaria-

be preserve in a straight line with the distant  
points. All the following officers must maintain  
their exact distance from the company preceding,  
covering the pivots in their own person. Should  
any of the company leaders neglect their covering,  
those that succeed them must rectify the fault, and  
exactly touch whatever intermediate points may be  
placed to mark an alignment.

*Column en-  
tering a new  
alignment.*

When the column is entering on a new aligne-  
ment by wheeling on a moveable pivot, the officer  
leading the front division must never change the  
time or length of pace, but must move with his  
front rank perpendicular to the line or which he  
marches. The same directions must be given to the officers  
leading the other companies, who must also care-  
fully observe, in wheeling, that no time is lost in  
giving the word *Forward*, immediately after the  
wheel, without attending to the succeeding company.

The explanation of marching on an alignment,  
is of course closely connected with the movement  
in column, and must be considered together.

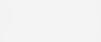
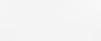
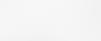
*Adjutants  
and their  
aids.*

It is the particular duty of an Adjutant in the  
field, under the superintendance of the field officers,  
to establish the points necessary for the movements  
and formations of the battalion, and he may be  
assisted in the exercise of it by two detached per-  
sons placed behind each flank of the battalion, who  
are properly trained, to take up quickly such line  
as he shall give them. These aids may be em-  
ployed to give a succession of points on which a  
column may march: when the head of the column  
shall reach one of them, he will move thirty or forty  
yards beyond the other aid, and will cover under  
the direction of the Field Officer or Adjutant, so that  
the column will thus always have a succession of  
points to mark the alignment. These aids should  
carry small flags attached to a staff about two feet  
long.



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## SECTION LXXIV.

## COLUMN OF ATTACK.

WHEN A BATTALION HALTED IN LINE IS TO ADVANCE IN DOUBLE COLUMN OF SUB-DIVISIONS FROM THE CENTRE.

TWO CENTRE  
SUB-DIVISIONS  
TO THE  
FRONT. RE-  
MAINING  
SUB-DIVISIONS  
RIGHT  
AND LEFT  
SHOULDERS  
FORWARD.  
QUICK  
MARCH.

FORWARD.

Upon the caution being given, the colours, &c., will fall back to the rear of the centre; and upon the word *Quick march*, (after the annexed command,) the whole will be thrown at once into movement, the commander giving the word *Forward*, when the divisions have wheeled square into column; at which time the leaders of the left wing divisions will shift their flanks, and each sub-division will have an officer at the outer flanks. The sub-divisions of the right and left wings will thus form into column respectively, on the centre sub-divisions; each wing being conducted in the same manner, and upon the same principles, as described in the formation to the flank. During the advance, the interval between the centre sub-divisions will be closed to the directing flank, leaving a sergeant in the centre between each sub-division.

A sergeant will always be placed between each of the divisions of a double column, to mark the interval between each. The left is always to be considered the governing flank by which the column is to march, unless ordered to the contrary.

Double columns, unless ordered to the contrary, will be formed at the distance of the divisions of which each column is composed.

## SECTION LXXV.

WHEN THE DOUBLE COLUMN OF SUB-DIVISIONS IS TO FORM LINE ON THE TWO CENTRE, OR LEADING SUB-DIVISIONS.

FORM LINE  
ON THE TWO  
CENTRE SUB-  
DIVISIONS.  
REMAINING

When the double column arrives at the point where the line is to be formed, it is halted.—The caution is then given, that the column will *Form line on the two centre sub-divisions*, and upon

