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| Fire twice by Grand Divisions from Right to Left. |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1      | 2      | 3      | 4      |
| 5      | 6      | 7      | 8      |

| Fire twice by Grand Divisions from Left to Right. |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 8      | 7      | 2      | 1      |
| 8      | 7      | 6      | 5      |

| Fire twice by Comp. from Right to Left. |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1      | 2      | 3      | 4      |
| 5      | 6      | 7      | 8      |
| 9      | 10     | 11     | 12     |
| 13     | 14     | 15     | 16     |

| Fire twice by Comp. from Left to Right. |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 8      | 7      | 6      | 5      |
| 4      | 3      | 2      | 1      |
| 20     | 25     | 11     | 13     |
| 12     | 11     | 10     | 9      |

| Fire twice by Comp. from Center to Flanks. |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 7      | 5      | 8      | 1      |
| 2      | 1      | 6      | 6      |
| 15     | 28     | 11     | 9      |
| 10     | 12     | 14     | 16     |

| Fire twice by Comp. from Flanks to Center. |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1      | 3      | 5      | 7      |
| 1      | 6      | 4      | 2      |
| 9      | 11     | 13     | 15     |
| 16     | 14     | 12     | 10     |

| Fire twice by Sub-divisions from Flanks to Center. |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1      | 3      | 6      | 7      |
| 1      | 6      | 11     | 13     |
| 16     | 12     | 10     | 8      |
| 8      | 2      | 2      | 2      |
| 17     | 10     | 22     | 23     |
| 25     | 26     | 27     | 29     |
| 31     | 32     | 30     | 28     |
| 24     | 22     | 20     | 18     |

| Fire twice by Sub-divisions from Center to Flanks. |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 25     | 22     | 27     | 26     |
| 23     | 21     | 10     | 17     |
| 18     | 20     | 22     | 24     |
| 26     | 28     | 30     | 32     |

The Numbers next to this Line represent the Light Infantry Comp. and those next the Double Line the Left Column Comp. Sub divisions.

The Double middle Line marks the Center of the Battalion.
INSTRUCTIONS.

FOR THE

DRILL,

AND THE

METHOD OF PERFORMING

THE

EIGHTEEN MANŒUVRES.

BY JOHN RUSSELL,

ENSIGN AND ADJUTANT, FIRST BATTALION ROYAL ARMY
OF RESERVE.

THE THIRD EDITION.

LONDON:

Printed by C. Roworth, Bell Yard, Fleet Street,
FOR T. EGERTON, MILITARY LIBRARY, WHITEHALL

1804.
ON the perusal of the third edition of this book, which I respectfully address to the Officers of the British Infantry, it will be found that I have strictly adhered to "The Rules and Regulations for His Majesty's Forces;" and have gone fully into the detail of the Drill, being thoroughly convinced, that without having a perfect knowledge of this most important subject, no officer can possibly understand the principles on which our present military system is founded. It may be observed, that I have not attempted to take any credit to myself from the observations I have borrowed; I have availed myself of every advantage I could derive from them, and wherever I found them clear and explicit, I have not scrupled to let them speak for themselves, deeming it more candid so to do, than to pilfer ideas, clothe them in new words, and unfairly offer them to the world as my own. I have, therefore, constantly referred the reader to the few, but excellent authors whom I have consulted in the course of this work, that they may be induced to study them likewise; for although my endeavour has been to adapt what I have
written to the understanding and comprehension of every individual, yet it cannot be supposed but that every military man, who wishes to have a knowledge of his profession, must dedicate a portion of his time to reading and study; indeed a great deal, if he ever hopes to rise above mediocrity in it. Respecting the style of this book, I have not been very anxious; it was not my office to point out new regulations, but to simplify and render more easy in practice, those which already constitute our System of Military Tactics. I may, however, truly say, in the words of a celebrated military writer, "That if zeal for our king, or love for our country, had any peculiar style, in that I should have chosen to write. But a military man is sufficiently eloquent, whilst he delivers his thoughts with clearness; and my wish is satisfied, if I am understood by the soldier, without the labour of too close attention."*

JOHN RUSSELL,
Enl. and Adj. 1st Bat. R. Army of Reserve.

London, 1803.

* Count Turpin.
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TACTIC

Is the science which relates to all the branches of war.

Tactics may be divided into two parts:—the one elementary and confined, containing all details of formation, instruction, exercise, and manoeuvres of a battalion relative to every circumstance of war.

The other is called the Grand Tactic; it comprehends not only the sciences of the coup d'œil, but all occasions which an army is supposed to be capable of manoeuvring in, and is, properly speaking, the science of a general.*

EVOLUTION.

Evolutions are the movements which troops perform their manoeuvres by, changing their order and

* L'État Général de Tactique, by M. Guibert.
situation relative to ground and circumstances.—Without evolutions, troops would be but a mass without movement, reduced to that primitive order they were first ranged in, and incapable of acting on every variety of ground which circumstances might require.

MANŒUVRE

This word we have borrowed from the French, (as we have most of our military terms of art.) We apply it to the movements of the company, or battalion in the field.

DISCIPLINE:

Is the mechanical part of the business of war, or the practice of every thing that may be executed in the field; military discipline may therefore be defined the formation, training, and government of troops.*

LINE.

† When an army is drawn up in battle array it is in one or more lines. Troops march to the attack in straight lines, otherwise, in advancing, they must inevitably fall into confusion; but troops may be

* See Williamson's Elements of Military Arrangements, Vol. I.
† Rules and Regulations, Part IV.
formed for defence according to the nature of the
ground, in lines either curved or straight. The
movements and manoeuvres of a considerable line
are similar to, and derived from, the same general
principles as those of the single battalion. No
considerable body should ever be formed without a
proportion of it being placed in reserve, or in second
lines, and more or less strong, according to circum-
stances.

Second Lines are seldom composed of as many
battalions as the first; they are often divided into dis-
tinct bodies, covering separate parts of the same line.

The distance betwixt the lines may in general be
supposed equal to the front of two battalions.

All great bodies of troops are formed in one or
more lines.

Each line is divided into right and left wings.—
Each wing is composed of one, two, or more divi-
sions.

Each division is composed of one or more brigades.
Each brigade is formed of two, three, or four batta-
lions.

Each battalion is again subdivided into companies,
subdivisions, and sections, observing only, that no sec-
tion should, if possible, consist of less than five files.

These bodies have their immediate commanders,
subordinate to each other.

Battalions are formed in line, at a distance of twelve
paces from each other, and this interval is occupied by two cannon, which are attached to each battalion. There is no increased distance betwixt brigades, unless particular circumstances require it. In exercise, should there be no cannon betwixt the battalions, the interval may be reduced to six paces.

**BASE LINE.**

The line on which troops in column move, or are successively to form, is taken up to any extent by the prolongation of an original short and given base, established where they begin to enter or form on that line.

In successive forming of divisions into line, as from close column, from echelon, &c. the first division that arrives in, and is truly formed on it, may be considered as the base, which is constantly prolonging for the others.

**ALIGNEMENT.**

To march or form in the Alignement, is to make troops march, or form in any part of the straight line which joins two given points. On the justness and observance of this line depends the accuracy of the most essential movements and formations, and, therefore, every relative help must be applied to ensure it.
Dress—Dresser.

Is a military expression, signifying to arrange troops in a straight line.

Point d'Appui, or Support,

Means that point where the leading flank of the body to be formed is to rest.

Point of Formation

Is that point, whether near or distant, on which the body forming is to be dressed or corrected.

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: therefore, when troops are to form in a straight line, two necessary points in it must always be previously ascertained. One, the point of Appui, at which one flank of the body, whether small or great, is to be placed; the other is the point of formation, placed at, or beyond the opposite flanks, on which point the body is to be aligned or dressed.

In general, the point where a formation or entry into an alignment is to be made being marked, suppose by a camp-colour (the point of Appui), the commander will place a second camp-colour 30 or 40 paces beyond the first, exactly in the
direction which he determines to give his new line, and which will generally be on some distant object. These two original or base points (marked by the camp colours) which are to be prolonged and formed upon, should not be too close together, otherwise the direction of the line must be indistinct, and the further they are asunder, the better can a line be taken upon them. Plate 20.

Plate 14. When battalions, or divisions of a battalion come up successively into line, the outward flank of the last formed and halted body is always considered as the point of Appui (or support), of the succeeding one; and in this manner is the general line prolonged from each successive point of Appui towards the given distant point of information. The looking and lining of the soldier forming is always towards the point of Appui, and the correction or dressing is always from that point towards the opposite hand. This great principle is to be observed, from the smallest body to the most considerable corps, and regulates the formation of the division, the battalion, and the line.

On all occasions, without exception, of forming and dressing in line, it must be remembered, that the soldiers come into line with their eyes turned to the general point of Appui, where the leading flank is to rest, and of course to whatever part of a line is nearer to that point than themselves, which may be
already formed before them; the flank of which is to them a direction, or new point of Appui.

The officer in dressing, without exception, is placed on that flank of his division or body towards which the men's eyes are turned, and from thence he makes his corrections on the distant point, which is previously marked by the adjutant: therefore, on all occasions, by the men lining themselves to one hand, and the officers correcting to the other, the most perfect line may be obtained.

Should it be neglected to give or prepare such points of correction, the dressing of the line would be irregular and slow, and depend entirely on the men taking it up from each other, and from the first formed flank, which is an imperfect method, and can never produce a just line, capable of marching forward in due order. The having such points quickly and successively prepared the instant before they are wanted, and without any noise or apparent bustle, so that no delay may be made in the operations of the battalion or line, is one of the great attentions of the commanding officer and adjutant, and in this they may be assisted by well-trained camp-colour-men.

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, their own breast is the object which the shoulders of the leaders of the divisions of a co-
lumn in march 

rafe in passing, and which is in the line of the head of the horſe. It is also the breast of such other men as may be posted on foot, which the several leaders in like manner rafe, as they successively arrive at them.

DEPLOY, Deployer,—Plate 14.

The literal translation of this word is unfold: We have no word to substitute for it. A column is said to deploy, when the divisions that compose it open out or extend, in order to form line upon some one of those divisions.

PIVOTS.

Pivots are either fixed or moveable.

Fixed, when one flank only is moveable.

Moveable, when both flanks are moveable.

The flank to be wheeled on is called the Pivot Flank, or flank wheeled to, and the flank front rank man, on whom the wheel is made, is called the Pivot or the Pivot-man. When the wheel is to be made on the fixed pivot, the pivot man gains no ground; he turns gradually on his left heel, till the ordered wheel is completed. When a division, marching in the alignement, receives the words, Halt, Right, or Left wheel, then that division is said to wheel on a fixed or halted pivot. All wheels from line
into column, and from column into line, are made on fixed pivots, and in quickest time.

PROPER PIVOT FLANK.

When the battalion stands in open column, the proper pivot flank is that which, when wheeled up to, preserves the divisions of the line in the natural order, and to their proper front.

INVERSION OF THE BATTALION OR COLUMN.

If the battalion standing in open column with its right in front, is to be wheeled into line, then, to preserve the divisions of the line in their natural order, and to their proper front, it would receive the command, to the left wheel into line. If the left was in front, then the command would be, to the right wheel into line. But if the column stood with its right in front, and received the command, to the right wheel into line, then the divisions would be inverted, or, as it is commonly expressed, the regiment would be club'd: for, when wheeled into line, it would stand fronted to its former rear, and although every company, singly considered, would be properly formed, yet altogether the order of the battalion would be inverted, that is, the light infantry would be on the right, and the grenadiers on the left; the right hand man of the grenadiers would stand next to the left hand man of the first battalion company;
whereas, if they stood in their natural order, the right hand man of the first battalion company would touch the left hand man of the grenadiers, and so of the others. Although, in general, the inversion of all bodies in line is to be avoided, yet there are situations where this rule must be dispensed with, and the quickest formation to a particular front thereby obtained. The battalion, or a whole line, may be obliged to face to the right about, and oppose its rear ranks to the enemy, instead of changing its position by a counter-march. The column may be obliged to deploy with its rear ranks in front, and all its divisions inverted. Troops must therefore be accustomed to such operations: but the application of them requires great method and recollection, otherwise, in such critical situations, confusion is very easily produced, and will be attended with the most fatal consequences.*

**FLANK.**

Flanks of a battalion are the right and left of the battalion. Every division has its right and left flank. If the battalion in line is faced to the right, the front rank is the left flank; if in column the right in front, then the left or pivot is the left flank, the reverse

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* Rules and Regulations, Part IV.
flank is the right flank: and the contrary when the left is in front.

REVERSE FLANK.

The reverse flank is the flank not the pivot; on this flank in close column, the supernumerary officers, colours, music, &c. are placed.

MOVEABLE PIVOT.—Plate 3.

When a column or division is marching in the alignment, and that it is necessary to change its direction without halting, by a wheel left than the quarter circle, it receives the word right or left shoulder forward; and while one flank describes the circumference of the larger circle, the other will describe the circumference of the lesser circle, both having the same center: and the flank that describes the arc of the lesser circle will be some paces distant from the point it is moving round; or, as it is defined in the Rules and Regulations (sec. 22, page 23) "When wheels are made on the moveable pivot, in that case both flanks are moveable, and describe concentric circles round a point, which is removed a few paces from what would otherwise be the standing flank."
COLUMN.—Plate 9.

When the divisions that compose a battalion, or other corps, stand the one directly behind the other, and parallel to each other, that battalion or corps is then in column.*

COLUMN divisions cover and dress to their proper pivot flank, to the left when the right is in front, and to the right when the left is in front. All columns are supposed formed from line for the convenience of movement, and for the purpose of again extending into line.†

When the divisions of a column are distant from each other, by the length or extent of one of them, they being each supposed to consist of an equal number of files, then it is called an

OPEN COLUMN.—Plate 24.

The line breaks into OPEN COLUMN by wheels of the quarter circle.

An OPEN COLUMN occupies the same extent of ground as when in line, minus the front of its leading division. The chief objects of the OPEN COLUMN are, facility of movement, the quick formation of the line to the flank, and the change of situation in the

* Elements of Military Tactics, by James Workman, Esq.
† Rules and Regulations.
shortest lines from one position to another; it is
named the

COLUMN OF ROUTE,

When applied to common marches, where the attention of men and officers are not so much kept on the stretch. The COLUMN OF ROUTE, formed by divisions of the battalion, is the foundation of all great distant movements, and even of evolutions and manoeuvres. All marches are therefore made in column of divisions of the line, and never on a less front than six files where the formation is three deep, or four files where it is two deep. Where a considerable space is to be gone over, the front of the column should not be more than sixteen or eighteen files.

In the route march, it is not to be supposed that men can, for any considerable length of time, continue to march in the regular cadence of 75 paces of 30 inches each in the minute; yet it may be absolutely necessary where the arrival of a column at a given point is to be perfectly punctual, that the column should move at that rate; in which case, the distance being known, a well-drilled serjeant should march at the head of the column, in the exact cadence of time; he might be relieved every half hour by another equally well-drilled serjeant or corporal, which march the commanding officer might occa-
Finally (if requisite) regulate by his watch: in this case, the attention of the rest of the column is allowed to be relaxed, the soldier moves on without the restraint of cadence of step, or carried arms: rear ranks are opened to one or two paces; files are loosened, but never confounded; but in no situation is the ordered distance between divisions ever to be increased, and the proper flank officers and under officers remain answerable for them.... When platoon officers are permitted to be mounted, each will remain on the flank of his division, watching over its exactness. When cannon can possibly move on the flank of the battalion they ought, and mounted officers or bât-horſes must not be permitted betwixt the divisions.*

The column of route is named the column of manœuvre,

When being within reach of the enemy, the greatest exactness is required, in order to its speedy formation at any instant into line, during its transition from one position to another. At no time whatever ought the column of manœuvre, or of route, to occupy a greater

* Bât-horſes, pronounced baw horſes, are pannel or pack horſes; of which a certain number are allowed to each regiment, to carry the camp equipage, when an army takes the field.
extent of ground in marching, than what is equal to its front when in order of battle; no situation can require it as an advantage.*

CLOSE COLUMN.

When the divisions that form a column are no more than one pace distant from each other, it is called a close column.

The battalion close column forms in line on its front, on its rear, or on a central division by the deployment or flank march, and by which it successively uncovers, and extends its several divisions.

Previous to its deployment, it will stand two companies in front, that is, it will form a column of grand divisions, and must be well-closed up before it deploys.

The march to and from the field of exercise in column, should be considered as one of the most material parts of exercise, and be made with attention, equality of step, just distances, and perfect order; the front of the march should be frequently increased and diminished, and the battalion at different periods formed by wheels to the flank, to shew that distances have been duly preserved.

* See Rules and Regulations, Part III. also Guibert.
DEBOUCHES, OR OVERTURES OF MARCH.

All openings made for the march of a column should be sufficient for the greatest front on which it is to march. If the divisions have 12 or 15 files in front, the débouchés should be large enough not only to permit their marching free, and without crowding, but space enough should be left also for the officers to pass on horseback, on the right and left of the column, or at least on one of its flanks. The débouchés should be all of the same width, otherwise each smaller one becomes a defile; which, compelling the column to diminish its front, is by all possible means to be avoided.

ECHELLON.—Echelle, a ladder.

When the divisions of a battalion are placed, not directly behind each other, but parallel to each other, like a step-ladder, a flight of steps, or organ pipes, such battalion is then in échelon or in échelon column, and it is thrown into this form from line, by the wheel of divisions, less than the quarter-circle, which places them in the position for making oblique changes. Plate 6.

The attacks of considerable bodies are almost always conducted on the principles of the échelon.
Echellons are either direct or wheeled.

The direct echelon is formed from line, by the perpendicular and successive march of divisions to front or rear.

The wheeled echelon is formed from line, or open column, by the wheel of its divisions backward or forward, always less than the quarter circle.

The echelon may be considered as a column of a particular kind, as well as the open column: and their differences and agreements will appear by an attentive consideration of the following definitions, which will be occasionally referred to as general rules in the course of this work.

Differences and agreements of the open column and echelon.

All the divisions of an open column march upon one and the same perpendicular, and are therefore easily conducted.

All the divisions of an echelon move on different perpendiculars, each on its own, but all of them parallel to the directing one, and removed from each other a space equal to what the divisions cut within each other. Plate 6.

In open column the perpendicular distance from
division to division, is equal to the front of the following one.

In **echelon**, the smaller the wheel is the smaller is the perpendicular distance from division to division, till it vanishes into nothing.

In all situations of the wheeled **echelon**, the **oblique distance** from directing flank to directing flank is equal to the front of the preceding division.

In **open column** the proper pivot flank is the directing one, and the wheels are made on it into open column backward, and into line forward.

In **echelon**, the reverse flank (or that which first joins its preceding division, when the line is to be formed forward) is the directing one, and the wheels are made on it into echelon forward, and into line backward.

In **open column** each division preserves a distance from pivot flank to pivot flank, equal to its own front.

In **echelon**, each preserves a distance from directing flank to directing flank, equal to the front of its preceding division.

An **echelon** may at any time be converted into the open column, by wheeling up its divisions, till they stand perpendicular to the line which passes through all its directing flanks.

An **open column** may in the same manner be converted into the **echelon** column, by wheeling back
its divisions, each a named number of paces, and on either flank, according to circumstances.

The flank directing files either of the wheeled or the direct Echelon, will at first, and should always afterwards be found in a diagonal line with respect to the front of divisions.

The Echelon position and movements are not only necessary and applicable to the immediate attacks and retreats of great bodies, but also to the previous oblique or direct changes of situation, which a battalion, or a more considerable corps already formed in line, may be obliged to make to the front, or rear, or on a particular fixed division of the line.

If the companies of a battalion, or more considerable body, were all of equal strength, and should the outward man of each take the same number of paces on the circumference of the circle which he describes, they will after the wheel stand parallel among themselves; but if those companies are unequal, they will then not be parallel to each other, and consequently not in a proper relative situation.

Though such equality may exist in a single battalion, it will seldom or never exist in a line of battalions, and a different calculation and direction for each battalion, corresponding to their strengths, appears necessarily to be required, whenever they are in concert to change position.

This difficulty may be obviated by adopting a prac-
tical rule, as well for the battalion as for the line, on all occasions of wheeling by companies into echelon, in order to change position, and of whatever strength the companies may be, viz. That each covering serjeant, as the case requires, having previously placed himself before or behind a given file (the 8th) from the standing flank, shall take the named number of wheeling paces, and thereby become a direction for the company to wheel up to, and halt.

As eight paces of the eighth file complete the quarter of a circle or wheel, so four paces give the half wheel, and two paces the quarter wheel, all which are wheels often made from open column, or from line, to change to a position perpendicular, or more or less oblique to the one quitted; and these degrees, with the helps given by advancing or keeping back a shoulder as is necessary, during the movement, will perhaps suffice to arrive and form in any new direction with precision.

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SIZING.

The sizing of men is the placing, as near as possible, those of an equal height into each rank.

Nothing contributes more to the good appearance of a regiment, than the sizing of the men; each company should therefore be provided with a size roll,
that is, a roll where the tallest man is put down first, then the next tallest, and so on; by this method of calling the men over, they will know at once what rank they are to form in, which will save much time and trouble, and should never be omitted before the companies march off their private parades.

SIZING OF COMPANIES.

The method recommended in the system of discipline for the Norfolk militia seems to be the best; it is as follows:

"Having an exact size roll of your company, you begin with the shortest man, placing him in the center, the next taller on the left, the next above him on the right, and so on alternately, forming a rank entire, till the tallest of all are on the flanks; you then tell off the rank into six divisions, telling the division on the right, and that on the left, that they are the front rank; the two divisions from the right and left nearer the center, that they are the rear rank; and the two divisions in the center, that they are the center rank.

The following words are then given:

FORM RANKS.—March—Halt.

"At the word March, the two divisions on the
"flanks, and the two center divisions, all step off together, the flank divisions twelve paces, and the center divisions six; then INWARDS Face——— QUICK March.—Halt—front. The company is by this means at once formed into three ranks; the first rank being composed of the tallest men, the rear rank of those next in size, and the center of the lowest; and each of those ranks sized from the right and left."*

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RANKS AND FILES.

Rank and File means corporals and private soldiers, or, as they are commonly called, privates.

If a company of 60 men be placed in a row, standing side by side, this line of men will, as it is commonly expressed, be drawn up or formed in a rank intire, and the number of files will be 60.

If this rank was to face to either flank, that is, if it was to face to the right, or to the left, it would be in file.

If one half of this rank intire be placed exactly behind the other, and parallel to it, the company will then be formed two deep, that is, in two ranks, a front, and a rear rank, and the number of files will be 30.

* Williamson's Elements of Military Arrangement, Vol. I.
If the company is formed *three deep*, it will be in three ranks, a front, center, and rear rank, and the number of files will be 20; so that in all cases the number of files and the depth of formation being ascertained, the number of men they contain is known at once, thus, 20 files three deep, means 60 men.

When a company is said to be *60 strong*, it means that (exclusive of officers, serjeants, and drummers) it consists of 60 men.

If a return was made of such company, for the purposes of pay, or on its private parade (exclusive of officers), the detail would be, 3 serjeants, 3 corporals, 2 drummers, and 57 private men.

But if a field return was required, that is, a return made out for the General (suppose), who is going to lead them against the enemy, then the return would be (exclusive of officers), 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, and 60 rank and file, meaning effective men with firelocks on their shoulders.

What is said here of the company applies to battalions or larger bodies of men.

Generally speaking, when a file of men is mentioned, it means 3 soldiers.
DISTANCE OF FILES.

In close files, each soldier, when in his true position under arms, shouldered, and in rank, must just feel with his elbow the touch of his neighbour, with whom he dresses, nor in any situation of movement in front must he ever relinquish such touch, which becomes in action the principal direction for the preservation of his order.

In open files, the files are to be two feet asunder, they may be extended from right, left, or center, according to circumstances, by taking two side paces; but a greater degree of accuracy may perhaps be obtained, by performing this in the old method, which is still much practised, and is as follows: if the men of the front rank be ordered to stretch out their right arms to the right, and if they can just touch the left shoulders of their right-hand men, they have then their true distance.*

It cannot be doubted, when a battalion arrives at its object of attack at close files, that both its impulse and quantity of fire in the same extent of front is greater than when the files are more open; and should crowding be apprehended, it is at all times more eligible to have a division obliged to fall out of the line and double, than to have openings in it, where the enemy must certainly penetrate.

* Bland's Military Discipline.
DISTANCES OF RANKS, OR OPEN AND CLOSE ORDER.

OPEN ORDER, is when the ranks are two paces asunder.

CLOSE ORDER, is when they are one pace asunder; when the body is halted, and to fire, they are still closer locked up.

CLOSE RANKS, is the constant and habitual order, at which troops are at all times formed and moved.

OPEN ORDER, is only an occasional exception made in the situation of parade and show, as well as for the inspection of arms and accoutrements; the length of the pace is to be taken from the heels of one rank to the heels of the next rank.

COUNTER-MARCHING.*

A BATTALION is said to counter-march when its flanks are to exchange place with each other, and its front is to be brought to its former rear, without inverting its order.

* Rules and Regulations.
A COLUMN is said to countermarch when its leading flank is changed by the successive march of divisions from the rear to the front.

If the grenadier company was the leading one, and that it was required to bring the rear to the front, so that the light infantry should become the leading company, the command would be, Left wing to the front.

This operation is often required in taking up original positions from column of march; it permits battalion columns assembled at a rendezvous, to march off from whatever flank is most advantageous.

COUNTERMARCH BY FILES.

The countermarch by files is of two kinds: either successive (the division being halted), by each file wheeling successively on its ground, as it comes to its turn;

or progressive (the division being in motion), by each file wheeling, when it comes up to the point at which the leading file is wheeled.

In the successive countermarch the division must shift its ground to a flank, a space at least equal to its front. Plate 4, Fig. 3.

In the progressive, it will perform this operation of the countermarch on its original ground.
In both cases the pivots are in a small degree movable.

The *countermarch* by files may be made either before or behind the body.

If made before it, the front rank men will be the pivots, on which each file will wheel.

If made behind it, the rear rank men will then be the pivots on which each file will wheel.

It is an invariable rule in the countermarch of the divisions of a column (or any divisions) by files, that the facings be made from the flank then the pivot to the one which is to become such; or, according to another definition, the facing is always to that hand which is not the pivot, but which is to become such.*

The battalion in open column; the right in front; the first division (suppose) is ordered to countermarch on its own ground, the left flank on which the officer is posted, being the proper pivot flank, the right flank of course is not the pivot; as soon therefore as the division gets the word *Face* (either to right or left), it is evident, according to the definition, that it faces *from* the flank then the pivot, to the flank which is to become such, that is, it faces to the right flank, which, when the countermarch is completed, will then be the pivot flank, and

* Rules and Regulations.
where the officer is posted; for, as in the first instance, he was posted next to the left hand man of his division, so he is now posted next to the right hand man of his division; the movement being finished, the division stands fronted to its former rear, its flanks having exchanged places without inverting its order. Plate 4.

THREE DEEP.

The fundamental order of the infantry, in which they should always form and act, and for which all their various operations and movements are calculated, is in THREE RANKS and CLOSE ORDER: The formation in TWO RANKS is to be regarded as an occasional exception that may be made from it, where an extended and covered front is to be occupied, or where an irregular enemy, who deals only in fire, is to be opposed. The formation in TWO RANKS, at OPEN FILES, is calculated only for light troops, in the attack and pursuit of a timid enemy, but not for making an impression on an opposite regular line, which vigorously affails or refits. No general could manage a considerable army, if formed and extended in this manner, the great science and object of movement being to act with superiority on chosen points: it is never the intention of an able com-
mander to have all his men at the same time in action: he means by skill and manœuvres to attack a partial part, and to bring the many to act against the few: this cannot be accomplished by any body at open files, and two deep. A line formed in this manner would never be brought to make or to stand an attack with bayonets; nor could it have any prospect of resisting the charge of a determined cavalry. In no service is the fire and consistency of the third rank to be given up; it serves to fill up the vacancies made in the others in action; without it the battalion would soon be in a single rank.

FOURTH, OR SUPERNUMERARY RANK.

The fourth rank is at three paces distance when halted or marching in line. The essential use of the fourth rank is to keep the others closed up to the front during the attack, and to prevent any break beginning in the rear: this rank is also well adapted for the encouragement of the soldier to support him in his duty, to keep him advancing, and in case of disorder, to oppose the cowardice of those that are panic seized; on this important service too many officers and non-commissioned officers cannot be employed.
When marching in column, this rank must close up to the distance of the other ranks.

Coup d'œil.

Coup d'œil means, literally, a quick glance of the eye.

But the coup d'œil so much talked of by military writers, and so little understood, is a science, a complete knowledge of which is of the greatest importance in all the movements of war; by this knowledge a perfect judgment of ground is formed, whether plain, hilly, or mountainous, naked or covered with troops, and distances measured by a glance of the eye, from a correct idea formed under various aspects of country; the sight is also affirmed against numberless illusions, produced by the difference of ground, the quantity and complication of troops, the atmosphere rare or dense, &c. No officer can be depended on to reconnoitre a country, (that is, to see it in a military view) who does not eminently possess a correct coup d'œil; it is the possession of this that enables a general to judge at once of the most advantageous dispositions (where many offer) for his troops, whether with respect to the situation of the enemy, or the nature of the ground.
It frequently happens in war that a sudden movement of the enemy may oblige a general to make an alteration in his position; his decision how to act must be as quick as his coup d'œil, made perhaps in the midst of tumult and danger, yet he will see in this moment, how these events, which to any other would be prelages of his own defeat, may end in the overthrow of his enemies. It is this sagacity, this union of the coup d'œil and judgment, which succeeds in battles; all great generals and able engineers have possessed it, and to this they owed their fortune, reputation, and success: why it has not been more treated of is, that all great writers on the art of war have supposed their readers acquainted with this science, as all engineers, when they treat of fortification, suppose a previous knowledge of the mathematics.*

**Words of Command.**

Whoever would attain to any perfection in giving **Words of Command**, must study the compass of

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For further explanation of technical terms in the military science, the reader is referred to James's Military Dictionary, a work, which it is presumed no gentleman who wishes for a general knowledge of his profession will be without.
his voice, that he may not overstrain it, lest it cause an immediate hoarseness; as also the laying of the emphasis in the right place, and where to make the proper stops or pauses, when the command is too long to be pronounced at one breath. Besides, stops or pauses, when judiciously made, are of great service to the men, giving them time to think on the word of command before it is fully delivered, and consequently preparing them for the performing of it with life, vigor, and exactness. But as the coming to this knowledge will prove tedious to young officers, without some further assistance than that of mentioning it, the commands will be divided in this work into cautionary commands and commands of execution. The commands of caution will be in capital letters, the commands of execution in Italic. The commands of caution should be delivered unembarrassed, clear and distinct; the commands of execution should be short, loud, in a sharp tone, and in the full extent of the voice. Short lines will be placed between the cautions and commands to mark the pauses, thus—Quick,—March. Right,—Face, &c. which, if observed, will aid and assist an indifferent voice, and give beauty and force to a good one.*

* Bland.
THE Instructor of recruits, squads, or larger bodies of men, should possess not only an unremitting perseverance, but an accurate knowledge of the part he has to teach, as well as a clear and concise manner of conveying his instructions; he should possess a firmness that will command from the men a perfect attention to the directions he is giving them. He must allow for the weak capacity of the recruit; be patient, not rigorous, nor ever lose sight of the humane principle, that those over whom he may exercise a temporary severity are men, formed of the same materials, and possessing the same feelings as himself. Quickness is not at first to be required, for it is the result of practice alone: yet care should be taken to supple the recruit, and banish the air of the rustic. But that excess of setting up, which stiffens the person, and tends to throw the body backward
instead of forward, must be carefully avoided, as being contrary to every true principle of movement.

The recruit must be carried on progressively; he should comprehend one thing before he proceeds to another. In the first circumstances of position, firelock, fingers, elbows, &c. are to be justly placed by the instructor: but when recruits are more advanced they should not be touched; but from the example shewn, and the directions prescribed, be taught to correct themselves when admonished so to do.

Recruits should not be kept too long at any particular part of their exercise, so as to fatigue or make them uneasy, which would have a tendency to disgust them with the service; marching without arms should be much intermixed with the firelock instruction—fife, or music must on no account be used; but the recruit is to be confirmed by habit alone in that cadence of step which he is afterwards to maintain in his march to the enemy, in spite of every variety of noise and circumstance that may tend to derange him.

Every soldier on his return from long absence, must be redrilled before he is permitted to act in the ranks of his company.
SEC. 1. POSITION OF THE SOLDIER WITHOUT ARMS.

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 closed—the knee straight, without stiffness—the toes a little turned out, so that the feet may form an angle of about sixty degrees.

Let the arms hang near the body but not stiff—the flat part of the hand and little finger touching the thigh; the thumbs as far back as the seams of the breeches; the elbows and shoulders to be kept back; the belly rather drawn in, and the breast advanced, but without constraint, the body upright, but inclining forward, so that the weight of it principally bears on the fore part of the feet; the head to be erect, and neither turned to the right nor to the left.

SEC. 2. STANDING AT EASE and ATTENTION.

On the words 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 smartly together before the body, but the shoulders to be kept back, and square,
the head to the front, and the whole attitude without constraint.

On the word Attention, the hands are to fall smartly down the outside of the thighs; and the right heel to be brought up in the same moment in a line with the left.

When standing at ease for any considerable time in cold weather, the men may be permitted, by command, to move their limbs, but without quitting their ground; so that upon the word Attention, no one shall have materially lost his dressing in the line.

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SEC. 3. EYES—right, EYES—left; EYES—front.

The recruit should be practised in these motions, as they are useful on the wheeling of divisions, or when dressing is ordered after a halt. 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.

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SEC. 4. THE FACINGS.

In going through the facings, the left heel never quits the ground; the knees must be kept straight, and the recruit must rather incline forward, care must be taken
not to jirk the body, but to turn smoothly and gracefully round.

**TO THE RIGHT, — Face. — 2 Motions.**

1st, Place the hollow of the right foot smartly against the left heel; 2d, raise the toes, *and turn* to the right on both heels.

**TO THE RIGHT ABOUT, — Face. — 3 Motions.**

1st, Place the ball of the right toe against the left heel; 2d, raise the toes, and turn to the right about on both heels; 3d, bring the right foot smartly back in a line with the left.

**TO THE LEFT, — Face. — 2 Motions.**

1st, Place the right heel against the hollow of the left foot; 2d, turn to the left on both heels.

**TO THE LEFT ABOUT, — Face. — 3 Motions.**

1st, Place the right heel against the ball of the left foot; 2d, raise the toes, and turn to the left about on both heels; 3d, bring up the right smartly in a line with the left.

The greatest precision must be observed in these facings, keeping the shoulders square to the front, otherwise a body of men, after being properly dressed, will lose their dressing on every small movement of facing.
SEC. 5. POSITION IN MARCHING.

In marching, the soldier must maintain as much as possible the position of the body as directed in Sect. 1.

He must be well balanced on his limbs—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, still less 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 and thigh, which movement must spring from the haunch. The instep raised, 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, but kept on a level with themselves. The foot without being drawn back, must be placed firm on the ground from toe to heel.

He should be taught successively and alternately to move his legs forward and backward in such a manner, that the movement might take place from the hip, that the upper part of the body may not be subject to disorder through unsteadiness.
SEC. 6. ORDINARY STEP.

All marching, the side step excepted, invariably begins with the left foot.

The length of each pace from heel to heel, is 30 inches, and the recruit must be taught to take 75 of these steps in a minute, without tottering, and with perfect steadiness. The recruit must be carefully instructed in this most essential part of his duty, and perfectly made to understand that he is to maintain it for a long period of time together, both in line and in column, and in rough as well as in smooth ground, on which he may be required to march. This is the slowest step which a recruit is taught, and is also used in all movements of parade.

SEC. 7. THE HALT.

On the word halt, let the rear foot be brought upon a line with the advanced one, so as to finish the step which was taking when the command was given.

Observe, that the words, Halt, Wheel,---Halt, Front---Halt, Dress,---are each to be considered as one word of command, and no pause made betwixt the parts of their execution.
sec. 8. oblique step. Plate I.

When the recruit has acquired the regular length and cadence of the ordinary pace, he is to be taught the oblique step. At the words, To the Left Oblique, March, without altering his personal squareness of position, but preserving his shoulders parallel to the line on which they first were placed, he will, when he is to step with his left foot, point and carry it forward 19 inches in the diagonal line, to the left, from L. R. to L. 2. which gives about 13 inches to the sides and about 13 inches to the front; on the word two, he will bring his right foot 30 inches forward from L. R. to R. 2. so that the right heel be placed 13 inches directly before the left one. In this position he will pause, and on the word two, continue to march as before, carrying his left foot to L. 3. his right foot to R. 3. his left foot to L. 4. his right to R. 4. and so on, pausing at each step till confirmed in his position, when he must be made to continue the march without pausing, with firmness, and in the cadence of the ordinary pace; viz. 75 steps in the minute.

From the combination of these two movements, the general obliquity gained will amount to an angle of about 25 degrees.

In the oblique march at the word forward, the incline ceases, and the whole march forward. Oblique
marching cannot be required from a large body in quick time.

When obliquing to the right, eyes must be turned to the left; when obliquing to the left, the eyes must be turned to the right. Whether the obliquing commences from the halt, or on the march, the first diagonal step taken is by the leading foot of the side inclined to, when it comes to its turn, after the command is pronounced.

The oblique march enables a body to preserve its parallel direction, and at the same time to gain ground to the flank, as well as to the front, without filing or opening out—It is particularly necessary for the battalion in line,* when intervals are to be corrected, —and in the forming up, and doubling of its divisions, especially when in movement, to oblique more or less sharply, according to circumstances.

Each recruit should be separately and carefully instructed in the principles of the foregoing eight sections of the drill. **They form the basis of all military movements.**

* Whenever the battalion in line is mentioned, it means a line consisting of several battalions.
SEC. 9. DRESSING WHEN HALTED.

A Squad of three or four recruits will now be formed in one rank, at extended files, that is, files at least an arm's length asunder, and instructed as follows:

Dressing—which is to be taught equally by the left as by the right.

On the word Dress, the recruit will cast his eyes to the point to which he is ordered to dress; a small turn of the head may be allowed, but the shoulders and body must be preserved square to their front.---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 or 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, (Appui,) by which the body halts, and who, from that point, corrects his men, on a point, at, or beyond his opposite flank, which point may be
marked by a camp-colour, or by a man thrown out on the distant flank for that purpose; the dressing must then be made progressively, from the point of Appui, to the point of Formation; each man as he successively comes up into the true line becomes a new point, from whence the person who is directing proceeds in the correction of the others; and he himself must take especial care that his person, or his eyes, at least, be in the true line which he is then giving.

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

One or more men, being moved forward or backward a given number of paces, and placed in the new line and direction, the following words of command will be given:—

**By the right, forward**—*drefs.*
**By the right, backward**—*drefs.*
**By the left, forward**—*drefs.*
**By the left, backward**—*drefs.*
**Eyes—right.**—**Eyes—left.**

As soon as the dressing is accomplished, **eyes—front** will be given, that the heads may be square to the front.
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SEC. IO. STEPPING OUT.

At the words Step out, the step is lengthened to 33 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 ordinary and quick time.

The word March marks the beginning of movements from the halt; when given singly, it at all times denotes that ordinary time is to be taken.

SEC. II. MARKING TIME.

At the words 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 with the other. —— At the word forward, the usual pace of 30 inches will be taken.

This step is necessary, when in marching any particular division is advanced, and has to wait for the coming up of others.

SEC. 12. STEPPING SHORT.

At the words step short, the foot advancing will finish its pace, and afterwards each recruit will step as
far as the ball of his toe—and no further, until the word Ordinary step, or Forward be given, when the usual pace is taken.

This step is useful when a momentary retardment of the battalion or division shall be required.

SEC. 13. CHANGING THE FEET.

At the word Change Feet, the advancing 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. It is, in fact, taking two successive steps with the same foot.

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

SEC. 14. THE SIDE, OR CLOSING STEP.

This step is performed from the halt in ordinary time, by the following commands:

Close to the right—March.
Close to the left—March.
On the words close to the right—March,
eyes are turned to the right, and each man carries his right foot about 12 inches directly to his right, (or if the files are closed, to his neighbour's left foot) and instantly brings up his left foot, till the heel touches his right heel; he then pauses, so as to perform this movement in ordinary time, 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 on which the body is formed. It is done in the same manner to the left. At the word Halt, the whole halt, turn their eyes to the front, and are perfectly steady.

When a whole company is to close, the officer commanding will take one step to the front, and instantly face about, the covering serjeant replacing him; on the word March, the whole move together, taking the time from the officer who steps in the same manner as the men, but fronting them; on the word Halt, the officer resumes his place.—The Side or closing step is very useful on many occasions, when halted, to open or close files, to join one division to, or open it from another: to regain an interval in line; to move a whole battalion, or parade 20 or 30 paces to a flank; to regulate distances between close columns before deploying: alterations made in this manner are imperceptible from the front, and better made than by facing, and file marching; the
dressing is also better preserved; the words of command, as on all occasions, must be decided and strong.

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SEC. 15. BACK STEP.

This step is performed in the ordinary time. On the word step back—March; the recruit must be taught to move straight to the rear, taking his full pace of 30 inches at each step, preserving his shoulders square to the front, and his body erect; on the word Halt, the foot in front must be brought back square with the other.

The platoon must be accustomed, from the halt, to step back any ordered number of paces, in the ordinary time and length, as it is an operation that may be frequently required from a battalion.

Ten or twelve paces only of the back step, generally speaking, can be necessary at a time.

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SEC. 16. THE QUICK STEP.

The recruit having become perfectly habituated to the cadence of the ordinary pace, must now be taught to march in quick time, which is 108 steps in the minute, each of 30 inches, making 270 feet in a minute.
The words quick—March, being given, at the caution quick, the whole remain perfectly still and steady; on the command March, they step off with the left feet, 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 not to be bent, neither are they to be stiffened, so as to occasion fatigue or constraint. The arm may make a small motion but not swing out; the head is to be kept to the front, the body well up, and the utmost steadiness preserved. This is the pace to be used in all Filings of divisions from line into column, or from column into line. The platoon must frequently be practised to march in quick time, particularly in file, until the men have acquired the utmost precision in this movement, which is so essential in all deployments from close column.

The march from ordinary to quick time must never be changed but from a previous halt.

SEC. 17. THE QUICKEST STEP.

The quickest time or wheeling march, is 120 steps, of 30 inches each, or 300 feet in the minute. The
directions already given for the march in quick time, relate equally to the march in quickest time.

This is the rate at which all bodies accomplish their wheels, the outward file stepping 33 inches, whether the wheel is from line into column, or from column into line.

In this time also should divisions double and move up, when passing obstacles in line; or when in the column of march, the front of divisions is increased or diminished.

No more than three different times of march are to be required of the soldier, ordinary time, quick time, and wheeling or quickest time.

Plummets, which vibrate the required times of march in a minute, must be in the possession of each instructor of a squad, as also of the drum-major, and constantly referred to by them to correct uncertainty of movement; the several lengths of plummets swinging the times of the different marches in a minute are as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>March</th>
<th>Inches</th>
<th>Hundredth Parts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary time, 75 paces in the minute</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick time, 108</td>
<td></td>
<td>12 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quickest time, 120</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A musket ball suspended by a string of whip-cord, on which are marked the different required lengths, will answer the above purposes. The length of the plummet is to be measured from the point of suspension to the center of the ball.

To acquire the just length of pace, cords, the thickness of a jack line, should be prepared by tying small pieces of red cloth on them, at the distance of 30 inches from each other; at the end of 75 paces or ties, a piece of cloth larger than the rest should be fastened; at 108 a piece of cloth of a different colour should be tied; and one differing still from both should mark the extent of the quickest time 120 paces; two of these cords should be stretched parallel and distant one from the other, the extent of the front defined for the march not exceeding 15 or 20 files. If the march is to be in ordinary time, a man or a camp-colour may be placed at the end of 75 paces. When the rank or division is correctly dressed, the instructor, with a stop watch in his hand, gives the word March, and the instant the minute is expired, he gives the word Halt; by this means he can perceive at once whether the march has been too fast or too slow, always taking care that the men step their
full pace of 30 inches, and that the flanks of the body marching arrive at the extremity of the cords by an equal number of steps corresponding with the marks.

If a quicker time be required, it is only to remove the camp-colours to the marks at 108, or 120, and proceed as above directed.*

One of these cords being prolonged to a considerable distance, the men might be made to march for one or several minutes together in quick or ordinary time. In this manner squads of officers, serjeants, drummers, and musicians should be practised to march, and thereby acquire the just length of pace. The cords should be by degrees suppressed, and officers or serjeants be directed to take up distances to serve as points for directing the march; afterwards the even ground should be abandoned for the open field, the ploughed and the stubble lands, where no cords will be required, nor no serjeants serve as points of direction, but the commander will fix on a bush,† a tree, or some distant object, as the point of march, &c.

* A method something similar to the above was adopted in the drill of the West London Militia, in preference to the plummet.
† Guibert.
SEC. 18. FILE MARCHING.

The Lock, or Deploy Step.

The recruits must be instructed to cover each other with the most scrupulous exactness in file, so that the head of the man immediately before may conceal the heads of all the others in his front; at the word March, the whole division is immediately to step off together, gaining at the very first step 30 inches, and so continuing each step without encroasing the distance betwixt each recruit, every man locking or placing his advanced foot on the ground, before the spot from whence his preceding man had taken up his; 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; no looking down, nor leaning backward is to be suffered, on any pretence whatever; great attention must be paid to prevent them from marching with their knees bent, which they will at first be very apt to do, from an apprehension of treading upon the heels of those before them; each soldier must look along the necks of those before him, and never 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 same position of feet, as above, takes place in all marching in front, where the ranks are close and locked up.

The strictest observance of all the rules for marching is particularly necessary in marching by files, which is first to be taught at the ordinary time, and afterwards in quick time.

The accuracy of the March in Files to a flank is so essential in all deployments into line and in the internal movements of the divisions of the battalion, that the soldier cannot be too much exercised in it; and the lock or deploy step, which appears at first so difficult, will, with a little attention and practice, be found much easier than the old method of marching by files, when on every halt the rear was obliged to run up to gain the ground it had unnecessarily lost.

In marching by files, the commander of the division or platoon will lead the front rank.—Suppose the movement is to the left,

TO THE LEFT—FACE.

At this word, he and his covering serjeant instantly shift to the left flank of his division.
QUICK—March.

The whole step off together.

Halt, Front.

The leader, and his serjeant, return to their posts on the right.

WHEELING.

In all wheelings forward on a fixed or halted pivot, the flank front rank man on whom the wheel is made, that is to say, the pivot man, faces outward from his division. The other flank front rank man, that is, the man on the reverse flank, is called the outward or wheeling man.

In all wheelings backward, the pivot faces inward to his division.

In all wheelings, the eyes of the men are turned to the wheeling man.

In all wheelings, the eyes of the wheeling man are turned to the pivot.

Halt—Drees, is only one word of command.

Whenever the division is ordered to wheel To, either right or left, it always means that the wheel is to be forward.

Whenever the division is ordered to wheel On, either right or left, it means that the wheel is to be backwards.
SEC. 19. WHEELING FORWARD A SINGLE RANK FROM THE HALT, THAT IS, ON A FIXED PIVOT. Plate 2.

At the word to the right—Wheel, the man on the right of the rank faces to the right, taking particular care that his person is square in the new direction; on the word March, they step off together, the whole turning their eyes to the left (the wheeling flank), except the outward man on the left of the flank, 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 step to 33 inches, the whole observe the same cadence, 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 files lightly touch, and great care must be taken not to open out, but rather to incline to the pivot, without pressing on it; they must not stoop forward, but remain upright. On the word Halt, each man halts immediately, without jumping forward, or making any false movements, and the whole remain perfectly steady, still looking to the wheeling flank till they receive the word Right—Dress, and then Eyes—Front.
SEC. 20. WHEELING OF A SINGLE RANK FROM THE MARCH.

This is a wheel on a halted pivot. The rank marching at the ordinary time receives the word of command, *Halt, Right, Wheel*; the moment the word *Halt* is pronounced, the man on the right halts and faces to his right, when the whole wheel, as directed in the preceding section; as soon as the portion of the circle to be wheeled is completed, the words *Halt, Dress*, will be given; then after a pause of two or three seconds, the word *March* may be given, on which the whole rank steps off together in ordinary time.

SEC. 21. WHEELING BACKWARDS A SINGLE RANK.

If the wheel is to be on the right backwards, then at the word, or caution, *On the Right Backwards—Wheel*, the man on the right of the front rank, that is, the pivot, faces to the left; at the word *March*, the whole step backward, those nearest the pivot man making their steps extremely small, and those towards the wheeling man increasing them as they are placed nearer to him. The recruit must not bend forward, nor be suf-
ferred to look down; but by casting his eyes to the wheeling flank, preserving the dressing of the rank, &c.

In the **Wheel Forward To the Left**, and in the **Wheel Backward On the Left**, all that has been before said takes place, and is in the same manner executed. Only the left flank front rank man does what has been directed for the right. When the recruits are able to perform the wheel with accuracy in the **ordinary time**, they must be practised in wheeling in **quickest time**.

Nothing will tend sooner to enable the recruit to acquire the proper length of step according to his distance from the pivot, than continuing the wheel without halting for several revolutions of the circle.—He should also receive the word, *Halt, Dress*, at instants not expected, and when only a sixth, eighth, or any smaller portion of the circle is completed.

Officers as well as men should be often practised in wheeling in single ranks on the quarter circle, frequently shifting their pivot, and counting always at drill the number of paces they have to wheel. Plate 2.

In wheeling, the files must just touch, and the hands of the men be turned towards the outward man; on the word *Halt*, they must be brought to their proper position, flat to the thigh.
WHEELING ON A MOVEABLE PIVOT.

In wheeling on a moveable pivot, both flanks are moveable, and eyes are all turned towards the directing pivot man, whether he is on the outward flank, or the flank wheeled to.*

Thus, suppose an Open Column of Companies, Subdivisions or Sections, the right in front, are marching on a straight alignment, and that it is necessary without halting, to change the direction of the column either to the right or to the left; the grenadiers (suppose) are the leading division, the officer commanding them is on the left of his company, the proper pivot flank, and he is the directing pivot man.

If the column is to incline to the left by a gradual wheel, then the command is Right Shoulders Forward. The men instantly turn their eyes to the left to the officer, their point of dress, and who is on the inner flank, or flank wheeled to.

If the column is to wind to the right, then the word is Left Shoulders Forward, and the eyes of the men during the wheel are all turned to the left, to the same

* Rules and Regulations.
officer, their point of dress, on the outward wheeling flank.

The officer in the wheels of the moveable pivot never shifts his flank; and in the wheel to either flank the men's eyes are always turned to him as their point of dress, contrary to the principle of wheels made on a halted or fixed pivot, where the eyes of the men are turned invariably during the wheel to the outward wheeling man.

SEC. 22. WHEELING OF A SINGLE RANK ON A MOVEABLE PIVOT. Plate 3.

In wheeling of a Single Rank on the moveable pivot, a well drilled soldier should at first be placed on each flank of the squad, for the easier instruction of the recruit.

When the wheel is to be made to the directing pivot flank, (suppose the left) the rank marching at the ordinary step receives the word, Right Shoulders Forward; on which the pivot man, without altering either the time or length of his pace, continues his march on the circumference of the lesser circle, and on the principle of
dressing gradually brings round his rank to the direction required, without obliging the other flank, which is describing the circumference of a larger circle to too great hurry. On the word Forward, shoulders are squared, and the whole march direct to the front.

When the directing pivot has to describe the circumference of the larger circle, on the word Left Shoulders Forward, he will, without changing the time or length of his pace, gradually bring round the rank, and when the rank has wheeled the required degree, then the word Forward is given, as before mentioned. From what has been said it is evident, that whether the pivot man is moving on the smaller or the larger circle, he never changes the length nor cadence of his step; when he is moving on the smaller circle, the other flank must accelerate its pace, or lengthen its step, or both; and this will be in proportion to the number of files in the division, and to the portion of the circle on which the pivot man marches. When the outward man is the pivot, the inner flank, which has less ground to go over, will in the same proportion, step shorter and gradually conform.

Rules and Regulations, Sec. 21.
When the column of sections, sub-divisions, or companies is obliged frequently to change its direction of march, and that it is to be done on the moveable pivot; if the pivot leader describes the smaller circle of the wheel, he leaves the point on which he marched, and where the old and new directions intersect, close to his own hand wheeled to. When he describes the greater circle, he leaves such point wide from his own wheeling hand; in both cases, the more considerable the sweep he makes from the old to the new direction, the easier and more gradual can the other flank conform, and therefore when this mode is made use of, the column is supposed to have sufficient room on its flanks to allow of the necessary operations; for if both cannot be kept in progressive movement during the change of direction, the wheel cannot be thus made, but must be executed quickly, and on fixed pivots, otherwise the ground would not be clear for the succeeding divisions, and they would stop each other and interfere.

In this manner will the column follow the windings of a route, be conducted through an open wood, or
trace out the irregular edge of a height, which it is to
occupy; and on all common occasions of route marching,
where perfect correctness is not required, it will thus
change into new directions.

SEC. 23. POSITION OF THE SOLDIER WITH
ARMS.

When the firelock is given and is shouldered, the
person of the soldier remains in the position described,
(Sec. 1.) 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
separated from the body, or being more backward or for-
ward 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 hind part of it pressed by the wrist
against the thigh; the piece must be kept steady and
firm before the hollow of the shoulder; should the firelock be drawn back, or attempted to be carried high, in that case one shoulder will be advanced, the other kept back, and the upper part of the body distorted, and not placed square with respect to the limbs.

SEC. 24. DIFFERENT MOTIONS OF THE FIRELOCK.

The following motions of the firelock will be taught and practised as here set down, until each recruit is perfect in them; they being necessary for the ease of the soldier in the course of exercise.

Supporting arms, carrying arms, ordering arms, standing at ease, attention, and shouldering from the order.

The recruit must be accustomed to carry his arms for a considerable time together; it is most essential he should do so, and not be allowed to support them so often as is practised, under the idea that long carrying them is a position of too much constraint.
SEC. 25. ATTENTION IN FORMING THE SQUAD, OR DIVISION.

When the squad, division, or any larger body is ordered to fall in, each man with carried arms will as quick as possible take his place in his rank, and dress according to the directions already given; attention must be paid that the files are correctly closed, lightly touching, but without crowding; each man will then occupy a space of about 22 inches; attention must also be paid that the men in the rear ranks cover well, looking their file leaders in the middle of the neck. That the ranks have their proper distance of one pace (30 inches) from each other. That all the ranks are equally well dressed; and that the men do not turn their heads to the right or left.

The soldier thus in his position should be silent—immoveable,—not appear as an automaton,—but as an animated statue ready for action.*

SEC. 26. OPEN ORDER FROM THE HALT.

The recruits being formed in three ranks at close order, on the word REAR RANKS—Take Open Order, the flank men on the right and left of the center and rear ranks, step briskly back one and

Guibert, Vol. I.
two paces respectively, instantly face to their right and stand covered, to mark the ground on which each rank is to halt and dress; every other individual remains ready to move. On the word March, the dressers (that is, the men who had slept back) front, and the center and rear rank at the same time fall back one and two paces, each dressing by the right the instant it arrives on the ground.

SEC. 27. CLOSE ORDER, FROM THE HALT.

On the word Rear Ranks,—Take Close Order, the whole remain perfectly steady; at the word March, the ranks close within one pace, marching one and two paces, and then halting.
MANUAL EXERCISE.

Sec. 28. EXPLANATION.

The soldier standing with carried arms, as already described, is to be instructed in the Manual Exercise in the following manner.

Order—Arms. 3 Motions.

1st. Seize the firelock, with the right hand, at the lower loop, just above the swell.

2d. Bring it down to the right side, the butt within two inches of the ground.

3d. Drop the butt on the ground, placing the muzzle against the hollow of the right shoulder, the hand flat down upon the fling.

Fix—Bayonets. 1 Motion.

At the word fix, place the thumb of the right hand as quick as possible behind the barrel, taking a gripe of the firelock; as soon as the word of command is fully out, push the firelock a little forward; at the same time drawing out the bayonet with the left hand, 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.

N. B. Returning Bayonets is to be done from the order, in the same manner as fixing them.

**Shoulder—Arms. 1 Motion.**

As soon as the word Shoulder is given, take a grip of the firelock with the right hand, as in fixing bayonets, and at the word arms, the firelock 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.

**Present—Arms. 3 Motions.**

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. Bring it to the poise; in this motion the firelock must be brought with the right hand before the face, at the same instant the left hand is to be brought smartly against the sling, so as to make it tell; the bend of the wrist is to be on the guard, the fingers extended along the sling, the point of the thumb of equal height with.
the eyes, the lock to the front, and the firelock entirely supported in the right hand.

3d. Bring down the firelock with a quick motion, as low as the right hand will admit without constraint, 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 is to be totally supported in the left hand; the body to rest entirely on the left foot; both knees to be straight.

**Shoulder—Arms. 2 Motions.**

1st. By a turn of the right wrist, bring the firelock to its proper position on the shoulder, as described above, the left hand grasping the butt.

2d. Quit the right hand, bring it briskly down to its place by the side.

**Charge—Bayonets. 2 Motions.**

1st. Come to the port, by throwing the firelock from the shoulder, across the body, to a low diagonal recover; the lock is to be turned to the front, and at the height of the breast; the muzzle flanking upwards, so that the barrel may cross opposite the point of the left shoulder, with the butt proportionally 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.

2d. Make a half face to the right, 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, just below the hip.

N. B. The first motion of the charge is (the Port) the position which the soldier will, either from the shoulder, or after firing, take, in order to advance on an enemy, whom it is intended to attack with fixed bayonets; and the word of command for that purpose is, "prepare to charge." The second position of the charge is that which the front rank takes when arrived at a few yards distance only from the body to be attacked. The first motion of the charge is also that which sentries are to take when challenging any persons who approach their posts.

**Shoulder—Arms. 2 Motions.**

1st. Face to the front, and throw up the piece into its position on the shoulder, by a turn of the right wrist, instantly grasping the butt, as above described, with the left hand.

2d. Quit the firelock briskly with the right hand, bring it to its proper place by the side.
THE TIME

Is three seconds between each motion, except that of six bayonets, in which a longer time must be given.

END OF THE MANUAL EXERCISE.

THE FOLLOWING MOTIONS SHOULD ALSO BE TAUGHT THE SOLDIER.

Support—Arms. 3 Motions.

1st. Seize the small of the butt under the lock with the right hand, bringing the butt in the front of the groin, and keeping the cock somewhat turned out.

2d. Bring the left arm under the cock.

3d. Quit the right hand and bring it down to its proper place. The first and second motions must be thrown nearly into one. In carrying arms from the support, the motions are nearly reversed.

In marching any distance, or in standing at ease, when supported, the men are allowed to bring their right hand across the body, to the small of the butt, which latter must, in that case, be thrown still more forward; the fingers of the left hand being uppermost, must be placed between the body and the right elbow. When the
division halts, or is ordered to dress, the right hands are to be instantly removed.

**Advance—Arms. 3 Motions.**

1st. Spring the firelock to the poize.

2d. Bring it smartly close to the front of the right shoulder, sinking it at the same time as low as the right hand will admit, which holds the piece firm under the guard.

3d. The left hand (which had been thrown across the body, and as high as the right shoulder, to steady and fix the firelock in a perpendicular position) is then withdrawn quickly to the left thigh;—in this position the firelock is supported entirely by the right hand, with the sling to the front.

**Secure—Arms. 3 Motions.*

* From the Shoulder.

1st. Seize the firelock with the right hand under the guard, as in the first motion of supporting arms.

2d. Throw up the left hand and gripe the piece with it about 4 inches above the cock, keeping the firelock perpendicular.

3d. Quit the right hand, and at the same instant bring the firelock with the left, under the left arm, so as to

* Bland.
secure the lock from wet, the barrel downwards, and the muzzle within a foot of the ground.

**GROUND—Arms.** 4 Motions.

*From the Order.*

1st. Seize the top of the firelock briskly with the right hand.

2d. Turn it till the lock is brought to the rear, at the same time making a half face to the right, turn the right foot and place it against the flat side of the butt, the toe pointing directly to the right.

3d. Step directly forward a moderate pace with the left foot, slipping down the right hand at the same time to the middle of the barrel; lay the firelock on the ground in a straight line to the front, the lock upwards.

4th. Rise briskly up again, bringing back the left foot to its former place, turn the right foot on the heel over the butt end, bringing the body at the same time to its proper front, the hands down by each side.

In taking up the firelock the above motions are reversed.

* Bland's Military Discipline.
In laying down and taking up the firelocks, the soldiers are to keep their heads well up, and not step too far with their left feet, that they may with the more ease recover themselves.

**Piling Arms.**

Three firelocks are placed with their butts wide asunder, and forming a triangle; the tops are inclined inwards, and locked together either by the ramrods or the bayonets; the piles must stand firm on the ground; the locks all turned outwards.

When the men are standing with ordered arms, and three deep, it is done in the following manner:

**Front Rank—to the right about—Face.**

(Suppose a single file) while the front rank man is facing about, the center rank man makes a quarter face to the left, at the same time throwing the piece out of his right hand into his left, and bringing the butt against his left heel with the lock outwards; in the mean time the rear rank man seizes the muzzle of his piece with his right hand, and brings the butt to his right heel, with the lock to the rear. The three firelocks are then sloped till their muzzles are brought together, the ramrods or bayonets are then locked in each other, and the file is complete.
If the men are in two ranks only, the front rank should go to the right about, the rear rank fall back one pace, when they must lock their arms to the right alternately, that is, two fronts, one rear, and two rear, and one front.

**Sloping Arms.**

When a soldier with shouldered arms is ordered to slope them, at the words *slope—Arms*, he will give the firelock a toss with the left hand, so as to bring the butt nearly the height of the breast, the elbow bent, the piece sloping over the left shoulder, the muzzle not too much depressed.

This position is permitted to soldiers on a long march to ease them.

**Trailing Arms. 2 Motions.**

Is done as directed in the two first motions of ordering arms. The soldiers should be frequently practised in trailing arms from the shoulder in one motion, and light infantry should often practice coming to the recover in one motion, from the trail.

**Corporals**, marching with reliefs, or commanding detachments or divisions, will carry their arms advanced.
Sentries.

Sentries posted with shouldered arms are permitted afterwards to support, but not to slope them. On the approach of an officer, they immediately carry their arms, and put themselves into their proper position; which is not to be done at the instant he passes, but at the time he is within twenty yards of their post, so that they may be perfectly steady before he comes up.

N. B. Charging bayonets in one motion from the shoulder should be practised by the recruit at drill; introducing it in the manual exercise being contrary to his Majesty's orders, should not be permitted. It is to be further observed, that in going through the manual exercise at drill, the ranks are to be opened to more than double distance, and each rank is to charge bayonets, and will for this purpose receive the words Port — Arms, — Charge — Bayonets.
PLATOON EXERCISE.

SEC. 29. EXPLANATION OF THE SEVERAL MOTIONS AS TAUGHT AT THE DRILL.

Words of Command.

MAKE—Ready. 1 Motion.

Spring the firelock to the recover, and instantly cocking.

PRESENT. 1 Motion.

Slip the left hand along the sling as far as the swell of the firelock, and bring the piece down to the present, stepping back about six inches to the rear with the right foot.

FIRE. 1 Motion.

After firing, drop the firelock briskly to the priming position, and half cock.

HANDLE—Cartridge. 2 Motions.

1st. Draw the cartridge from the pouch.

2d. Bring it to the mouth holding it between the forefinger and thumb, and bite off the top of it.
PRIME. 3 Motions.

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

LOAD. 3 Motions.

1st. Face to the left on both heels, so that the toe may point directly to the front, and the body be a very little faced to the left, bringing at the same time the firelock round to the left side without sinking it. It should in this momentary position, be almost perpendicular, having the muzzle only a small degree brought forward, and as soon as it is steady there, it must instantly be forced down within two inches of the ground, the butt nearly opposite the left heel, and the firelock itself somewhat sloped, and directly to the front; the right hand at the same instant catches the muzzle, in order to steady it.

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.

DRAW—Ramrods. 2 Motions.

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. 4 Motions.**

1st. Push the ramrod down, holding it as before, exactly in the middle, till the hand touches the muzzle.

2d. Slip the fore-finger 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. 2 Motions.**

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; then face to the proper front, the finger and thumb of the right hand holding the ramrod, as in the position immediately previous to drawing it, and the butt raised two inches from the ground.
SHOULDER—Arms. 1 Motion:

Strike the top of the muzzle smartly with the right hand, in order to fix the bayonet and ramrod more firmly, and at the same time throw it nimbly up, at one motion to the shoulder.

N. B. Though the butts are not to come to the ground in casting about, as accidents may happen from it, yet they are permitted, while loading, to be so rested; but it must be done without noise, and in a manner imperceptible in the front.

EXPLANATION OF PRIMING AND LOADING QUICK.

Prime and—Load.

1st. Bring the firelock down in one bristk motion to the 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 the hand round to the pouch, and draw out the cartridge.
The rest as above described, excepting that, in the quick loading, all the motions are to be done with as much dispatch as possible; the soldiers taking their time from the flugel-man in front, for casting over and shouldering only.

In firing three deep, the priming position for the front rank is the height of the waistband of the breeches; for the center rank about the middle of the stomach; and for the rear rank, close to the breast; the firelock, in all these positions, is to be kept perfectly horizontal.

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EXPLANATION OF THE POSITION OF EACH RANK IN THE FIRINGS.

Front Rank kneeling.

MAKE READY.

Bring the firelock briskly up to the recover, catching it in the left hand; and without stopping, sink down with a quick motion upon the right knee, keeping the left foot fast, the butt end of the firelock at the same moment falling upon the ground; then cock, and instantly seize the cock and steel together in the right hand, holding the piece firm in the left, about the middle of that part, which is
between the lock and the swell of the stock; the point of the left thumb to be close to the swell, and pointing upwards.

As the body is sinking, the right knee is to be thrown so far back that the left leg may be right up and down, the right foot a little turned out, the body straight, and the head as much up as if shoudered; the firelock must be upright, and the butt about four inches to the right of the inside of the left foot.

**Present.**

Bring the firelock down firmly to the present, by sliding the left hand to the full extent of the arm along the sling, without letting the motion tell; the right hand at the same time springing up the butt by the cock so high against the right shoulder, that the head may not be too much lowered in taking aim; the right cheek to be close to the butt; the left eye shut, and the middle finger of the right hand on the trigger; look along the barrel with the right eye from the breech pin to the muzzle, and remain steady.

**Fire.**

Pull the trigger strong with the middle finger, and, as soon as fired, spring up nimbly upon the left leg, keeping the body erect and the left foot fast, and

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bringing the right heel to the hollow of the left; at
the same instant drop the firelock to the priming po-
sition, the height of the waistband of the breeches;
half cock, handle cartridge, and go on with the loading
motions as before described.

Center Rank,

Make—Ready.

Spring the firelock briskly to the recover; as soon
as the left hand seizes the firelock above the lock, raise
the right elbow a little, placing the thumb of that hand
upon the cock, with the fingers open on the plate of the
lock, and then, as quick as possible, cock the piece, by
dropping the elbow, and forcing down the cock with the
thumb, step at the same time with the right foot a mo-
derate pace to the right, and keeping the left fast, seize
the small of the butt with the right hand; the piece must
be held in this position perpendicular; and opposite the
left side of the face, the butt close to the breast, but not
pressed, the body straight, and full to the front, and the
head erect.

Present.

As in the foregoing explanation for the front rank.
Fire.

As soon as fired, bring the firelock to the priming position, about the height of the stomach; the rest, as in explanation of priming and loading—with this difference only, that the left foot is to be drawn up to the right, at the same time that the firelock is brought down to the priming position; and that immediately after the firelock is thrown up to the shoulder, the men spring to the left again, and cover their file leaders.

Rear Rank,

Make—Ready.

Recover and cock, as before directed for the center rank, and, as the firelock is brought to the recover, step briskly to the right a full pace, at the same time placing the left heel about six inches before the point of the right foot. The body to be kept straight and as square to the front as possible.

Present.

As in the explanation for the center rank.

Fire.

As in the explanation for the center rank, remembering only the difference of the priming position for
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this rank, as before described; after firing and shoul-
dering, the men step as the center rank does.

In firing with the front rank standing, that rank makes
ready, &c. as specified in the article relative to the Pla-
toon Exercise.

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SEC. 30. FIRINGS.

When the recruits have acquired the perfect ma-
agement of their arms, they will be instructed in
closed ranks in firing,

Directly to their front, obliquely to the right and left,
and by files.

In firing by platoons, or divisions, the officers com-
manding them are to step out one pace on the close of
the preparative, and face to the left towards their men:
they there stand perfectly steady till the last part of the
general, when they step back again into their proper
intervals, all at the same time. After a division has
fired, the right hand man of it steps out one pace, in
front of the officer, but still keeping his own proper
front, and gives the time for casting about and shoudering,
after which, he falls back again into his place in the
front rank.

The flagman of a battalion is also to keep his
front, in giving the time of exercise: if he was to
face the battalion, he might perhaps pay more attention to the men than to the time in which he was to perform his own motions; if he was to stand near the right of the battalion, the men on the distant flank could not see him without turning their heads, and a consequent turning of the shoulder; he should therefore stand opposite the center of whatever body he is to give the time to, and with his back to them.

In firing by platoons, or divisions, whoever gives the word of command, instead of saying platoon, make ready, present, are to pronounce the words short, as for instance, 'toon, ready, 'present.

In firing by grand divisions, the center officer falls back, on the preparative, into the fourth rank, and is replaced by the covering serjeant.

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SEC. 31. MARCHING TO THE FRONT OR REAR, AND TURNING ON THE MARCH.

The squad or division is to be particularly well dressed, files correct, arms carried, the rear ranks covering exactly, and each individual to have his just attitude and position, before the squad is suffered to move; which ever flank the march is made from, a well trained man will be placed on it to conduct it. The caution Squad
or division will then be given; and at the word March, each man steps forward a full pace, the recruit must glance his eyes to the hand to which he is dressing, but he must not be suffered to turn his head, as a turning of the shoulders will undoubtedly follow. His elbows must be kept steady without constraint; if they are opened from his body, the next man be pressed upon; if they are closed there arises an improper distance, which must be filled up; in either case, moving on the march will take place, and must be avoided.

TURNING TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT ABOUT ON THE MARCH.

When the division is marching, and that it receives the words To the Right about—Turn, as soon as the recruit's left foot is placed on the ground, at the full length of pace, he makes a momentary halt in that position, gradually turns his body round on both heels to the right, and then brings his left foot the full pace to the front, and so continues the march.

If the words are, to the Left about—Turn, then, if the recruit's left foot be advanced, he must make another pace, and when his right foot is advanced, he will proceed as above directed with the exception of
turning on both heels to the left, instead of to the right. It is however better to practice the squad to *Halt*, and then to give the words, *Right*, or *Left about — Face*, and then *March*; as the other method is less accurate, and the men will of course be more likely to lose their dressing.

When *Companies* or their divisions are moving in file, and that without halting, it is eligible to make them move on in front; or when moving in front, it is proper without halting to make them move on in file; the words of command are, To the *Right — Turn*, or To the *Left — Turn*.

If the drummers can beat in the exact cadence of time, seven or eight strong taps of the drum may be given immediately before the word *March*, thereby to imprint the required measure on the mind of the recruit; but they are on no account, or in any situation, to be given during the march.

Changing from *Ordinary* to *Quick Time*, and from *Quick* to *Ordinary Time*, must always be preceded by a previous, but instantaneous *Halt*; although this may not appear essential for the movements of a squad, division, or battalion, it is absolutely so for those of a larger body, and is therefore required in small ones.
SEC. 32. OPEN AND CLOSE ORDER ON THE MARCH.

The squad, division, company or battalion, if three deep, when moving to the front in ordinary time, receives the words, Rear Ranks—Take—Open Order, on which the front rank continues its march, without altering the pace, and the center and rear ranks mark the time, viz. the center once, and steps off at the second step; the rear rank twice, and steps off on the third pace.

On the word Rear Ranks—Take—Close Order, the center and rear ranks step nimbly up to close order, and instantly resume the pace, at which the front rank has continued to march.

SEC. 33. MARCH IN FILE TO A FLANK.

The whole battalion, as well as its divisions, is required to make this flank movement without the least opening out or lengthening of the file, and in perfect cadence and equality of step. (See Sec. 18.)

SEC. 34. WHEELING IN FILE.

The squad, division, company or battalion, when marching in file must be accustomed to wheel its
head to either flank, for this purpose it will receive the words, *File to the Right*, or, *File to the Left*, when each file will make its separate wheel, but without altering its time of march, nor must the eyes of the rear ranks be turned from their file leaders: thus gradually gaining the new from the old direction, and thereby avoiding the sudden stop which otherwise would take place.

**Sec. 35. Oblique Marching in Front.**

When the squad, division or larger body is marching in front, and receives the word, *To the Right*—*Oblique*, each man, the first time that he raises his right foot, will, instead of throwing it straight forward, carry it in the diagonal direction to the right; great care must be taken that the right shoulders do not fall to the rear; in obliquing to the left, the same rules are to be observed, with the difference of the left leg going to the left, and attention to keep up the left shoulders; on the word *Forward*, the incline ceases, and the whole move forward. (See Sec. 8.)

**Sec. 36. Oblique Marching in File.**

Each file is to consider itself as an entire rank, and is to preserve the same front and position of the shoul-
ders, during the oblique, as before it began. This being a very useful movement, the recruits are to be often practised in it.

Sec. 37. Wheeling forward from the halt.

Sec. 38. Wheeling backward.

Sec. 39. Wheeling from the march, on a halted and moveable pivot.

The directions for these wheels have already been given in the instructions for the wheeling of a single rank in Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, and are to be strictly attended to. The utmost care must be taken to prevent the recruits from fixing their eyes on the ground.

Sec. 40. Stepping out, &c:

The squad or division must be practised frequently in Stepping out—Stepping short,—Marking the Time,—Changing the Feet,—The Side Step,—Stepping back; the instructions for which have been fully detailed in the foregoing sections.
THE MARCH.

In this consists the most essential and fundamental part of a soldier's instruction; for it is by the means of a cadenced march only, that troops can manœuvre and be susceptible of action.

It cannot therefore be too strongly inculcated, or too often recollected, that upon the correct equality of march, established and practised by all the troops of the same army, every just movement and manœuvre depends. When this is not attended to, disunion and confusion must necessarily take place when several battalions are brought to act together, although when taken individually, each may be in most respects well trained.

It is to the equal and unvaried cadence and length of step, and the light touch of the files, that troops can alone trust for the preservation of their line in advancing upon an enemy, when dust, the smoke of artillery, rain, fog, and many other local circumstances, make it impossible to depend on distant points—the uncertain time given by timid musicians, or any other adventitious help; and it is in the original instruction.
of the recruit in squad that this great point is to be attained; and as the being-able to march straight forward is of the utmost consequence, the instructor of the drill will take the greatest pains in making his squad do so—For this purpose he will often go behind his squad or division, place himself behind the flank file by which the squad is to move in marching, (that is behind the leading file) and take a point or object, exactly in front of that file, and remaining in his place he will order the squad to March, and will direct its movement by keeping the flank file always in a line with the object. It is also from behind that the instructor will soonest perceive the leaning back of the soldier, and whether he is marching square to the front, and if he perceives a shoulder advanced or retired, he should instantly rectify the fault, as productive of the worst consequence in a line, where one man, by bringing forward a shoulder, may change the direction of the march, and oblige the wing of a battalion to run in order to keep dressed. Marching straight forward then is only to be effected by moving solely from the haunches, keeping the body steady, the shoulders square, and the head to the front; and will without difficulty be retained by a strict attention to the rules given for marching, and a careful obser-
vance of an equal length of step, and an equal cadence or time of march.*

MUSIC AND DRUMS.

The use of music or drums, to regulate the march in movement of manoeuvre, is absolutely forbid, as incompatible with the just and combined movements of any considerable body, and giving a false aid to the very smallest. They never persevere in ordered time, or in any other,—are constantly changing measure,—create noise,—derange the equality of step,—and counteract the very end they are supposed to promote. The ordered and cadenced march can be acquired and preserved from the eye and habit alone, and troops must, by great practice, be so steadied as to be able to maintain it, even though drums or music of any kind should mark a different time.

* It was a conviction of the utility of the cadenced march, that made the great Marshall Saxe say, in his Reveries, "That all the mysteries of the Tactics were to be found in the legs."
The instructor of the drill, previous to putting his squad or division in motion, will mark out an oblong square, 40 paces by 20 or 30, (according to the strength of his squad,) the corners of which he will ascertain by camp-colours, halberts, stones, or in any other visible manner; he will place the pivot flank of his division on the outside of this square, but close to one of the camp-colours; and before he gives the word March, he will order five or six strong taps of the drum to be given in exact time, which will imprint the true measure on each ear, and prepare for taking an accurate step at the word March: he will then march his squad along the sides of the square or oblong, making correct wheels and halts at the angles. The time of march being exactly ascertained, as already directed, he will then see that the sides of

* See page 50, 51.
the oblong are gone over at the known number of steps; and if there be any inaccuracy, he will lengthen or shorten the step, till the squad marches with the utmost precision, every man preserving his just position, and all the other indispensable attentions in marching being strictly observed.

He will frequently make his squad face to the right about, and march and wheel it with its rear ranks in front; he will make them break off, and the men fall in again in different places from what they before occupied in their ranks, so that each man in his turn may be the pivot man of the squad; he will endeavour to give the men an upright carriage, for that purpose, pressing back their shoulders, and crossing their arms behind their backs, so that the fingers of the right hand shall hold the elbow of the left, and the fingers of the left hand at the same time hold the elbow of the right; at other times he will make each man take his ramrod, and with his hands behind him grasp the thick end of it with both his hands, pressing it close to the small of his back, the ramrod to be held firm and perpendicular all along the back; the recruit's head must be made to touch the small end of the ramrod, and held steady against it. In these positions, the squad will be marched and wheeled both in quick
and ordinary time. The instructor will mark then on the quarter circle, lines as in plate 2, to make the recruit clearly understand the principle on which the wheel is performed. In file, the instructor will be particularly attentive to make the men lock up, for this purpose he will make them frequently (without their firelocks) place their hands, or rather their elbows, on the shoulders of their file leaders, and then by obliging them to keep their heads well back, he will practise them in the Lock-step; he will also practise the recruit in every part of what he has been taught in the preceding sections, till he is perfect in them all, demonstrating, as he goes on, the reason why such or such a thing is done; but is this, generally speaking, within the compass of a drill serjeant's knowledge? It is to be feared that it is not; in order however to assist the adjutant, this part of the drill might be placed under the care and inspection of an enlightened officer, selected by his colonel for this important trust, as a mark of his favour, and the forerunner of promotion.

Squads of Officers must be formed, they must be marched in all directions, they must be placed in File at platoon distance, and marched as in open column. In these and other similar movements, the pace and the distance are the great objects to be maintained; in fact the officers should be in-
struck in every individual circumstance required of a recruit, or a soldier, as well as in the exercise of the sword; this arduous task should be undertaken by the field officers of a regiment alternately, for there is no person who holds so important a station as that of a field officer in any regiment, regular or militia, but who is supposed to be now fully and minutely acquainted with every part of his duty, from the instruction of an awkward squad, to the manœuvring of a well disciplined battalion.

SEC. 41. OF THE PLATOON OR COMPANY.

The platoon Falls in, as in Sect. 25; the commander of the platoon takes post on the right of the front rank, covered by a serjeant in the rear rank. Two other serjeants will form a fourth or supernumerary rank, three paces from the rear rank.

The platoon will be then Told off, that is, divided into two sub-divisions, right and left, and if of sufficient strength, into four sections.

SEC. 42. MARCHING TO THE FRONT.

In the drill of the platoon, the person instructing must always consider it as a company in battalion,
and regulate all its movements upon that principle; he will therefore, before he puts it in motion to front or rear, indicate which flank is to direct. If the right flank is to lead, he will give the word Eyes—Right. If the left flank is to lead, he will give the word Eyes—Left, when the officer and his covering serjeant (if not already there) will shift to the left of the front rank; the officer, before the word March is given, will endeavour to remark some distinct object on the ground in his own front, and perpendicular to the directing flank, that is, the flank which he is on.

Every leader of a body, which is to move directly forward in front, must take care to conduct it in a line, truly perpendicular to that front. To march straight on one object only, with certainty and without wavering, is not to be depended on; two objects will therefore in general be prepared for the direction of any considerable body. But should a leader, either in file or in front, have only one marked point of march ascertained to him, he will then observe some nearer and intermediate point in the same line, such as a stone, tuft of grass, &c. These he will move upon with accuracy, and as he approaches the nearest of these points, he must, from time to time, choose fresh ones in the original direction, which he will by this means preserve, always having two such points to move upon. If no object in the true line can be ascertained, his own squareness of person must determine the direction of the march.
As the march of every body, except in the case of inclining, is made on lines perpendicular to its then front, each individual composing that body must, in his person, be placed and remain perfectly square to the given line, otherwise he will naturally and insensibly move in a direction perpendicular to his own person, and thereby open out, or close in, according to the manner in which he is turned from the true point of his march. If the distortion of a single man operates in this manner, (and all turnings of the head do so distort him,) it may be easily imagined what that of several will occasion, each of whom is marching on a different front, and whose lines of direction are crossing each other.

The platoon during its march in line, will occasionally be ordered to Step out, Mark time, Step short, Open and close ranks, and Oblique.

Section 43 Directions for the Side Step,

44 ——— the Back Step,

45 ——— File Marching,

have been already treated of in Section 14, 15, and 18.
SEC. 46. WHEELING FROM A HALT.

In wheeling either Forward, or Backward, from a halt, the commander of the platoon on the caution Right, or Left—Wheel, moves out and places himself one pace in front of the center of his platoon; during the wheel, he turns towards his men, and inclines towards that flank which has been named as the directing or pivot flank; he gives the word Halt, Dress, when his wheeling man has just completed the required degree of wheel; he then squares his platoon by bringing up or throwing back his reverse flank, but on no account suffering his pivot to move; when this is correctly done, he then takes his post on the pivot flank.

SEC. 47. WHEELING FORWARD BY SUB-DIVISIONS, OR HALF COMPANIES, FROM LINE.

On the caution, By Sub-divisions—to the Right wheel, the commander of the platoon, or company, places himself one pace in front of the center of the right sub-division, at the same time the men on the right of the front rank of each sub-division, or half company, face to the right, from their divisions.
QUICK—March.

At the word March, each sub-division steps off in wheeling time. The commander of the platoon turning towards the men of the leading—i.e. the right sub-division, and inclining to its left, (the proper pivot flank,) gives the words, Halt, Dress, for both sub-divisions, and instantly posts himself on the left, the pivot flank. His covering serjeant, during the wheel, goes round by the rear, and takes post on the pivot flank of the second, or left, sub-division.

It is to be observed as a General Rule, that the officer commanding the company or platoon invariably takes post with the leading sub-division or section, with the right when the right is in front, and with the left when the left is in front, and during the wheel inclines to his post, the proper pivot flank.

When the wheel is completed, and not before, the leaders who are to conduct the pivot flank of the second sub-division, or of the second, or other sections, place themselves there—the commander of the company is then on the pivot flank of the leading section or sub-division, his covering serjeant on the second, an officer on the third, and, if there be a fourth section, a serjeant or non-commissioned officer is on the pivot flank of that section.*

* Rules and Regulations.
All wheelings by sub-divisions, or sections, from line into column, or from column into line, are performed on the word given by the officer who commands the company, that is, when companies singly, or successively so wheel, the words of command are not to be repeated by the leaders of its divisions.

When the company from line breaks into open column of sub-divisions or sections, after the commander of the company has given the word *Halt, Dress*, for the whole, the officer or serjeants on the pivots of the other sub-division or sections may be permitted to correct the dressing of their divisions; but in no case in the wheel up into line, whether the company is acting singly or in battalion, must any officer or serjeant attempt to interpose in the dressing of the company, but the officer who commands it.

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**Sec. 48. Wheeling backwards by sub-divisions from line.**

When the right is intended to be in front, at the caution, *By sub-divisions, on the left backward wheel*, the commander of the platoon moves out briskly, and places himself in front of the center of the right sub-division. The man on the left of the front rank of each sub-division at the same time
faces inwards, that is, to the right; at the word March, the wheel is performed as directed in the foregoing sections, and in section 21.

In wheeling forward, the ranks should lock up close; but in wheeling backward, they may be at their usual distance of one pace asunder.

**Observations on Wheeling Backward.**

By wheeling backward on the pivot flank from line into column, although divisions should be unequal either in the same battalion or in line, yet all their pivot flanks will after the wheel remain truly dressed; of course the distances will be just, the line of marching accurately preserved, and each division, by afterwards wheeling up, will exactly occupy the identical ground it quitted.

Whereas in wheeling forward, even if the divisions are of equal strength, the pivots and distances after the wheel will not be true, because the different sizes of men, and the least over or under wheel of any one division, will derange them, which in practice will infallibly happen. But if the divisions are of unequal strength, independent of the pivots necessarily not covering, the distances which the column marches off at, must be all changed during the march, otherwise when
the column is to wheel up, and form, strong divisions would have to wheel into the space which the weaker ones had left, and vice versa. the consequences and confusion thence arising is obvious.

Suppose four divisions are drawn up in line, the first consisting of eighteen files, the second of twelve, the third of fifteen, and the fourth of ten files, if these divisions are wheeled forward to the right into open column, they will be at unequal distances from each other; for the second will be thirteen paces six inches from the first, the third will be eight paces 24 inches from the second, and the fourth will be eleven paces from the third, nor in this situation would it be practicable to wheel them up into line; if it should at any time happen, that unequal divisions are wheeled forward into open column, the column is first to march off, and afterwards the pivots are gradually to be corrected during the march, preparatory to the wheel up into line; to prevent, however, such inconvenience, it must be regarded almost as a

**General Rule,**

That all wheels by companies or smaller divisions from battalion or line, (when halted) into open column, should be made backward, and all wheels from open column into line forward.
If the division does not exceed sixteen or eighteen files, it may readily wheel back; but if the division is stronger, and the ground broken, or very uneven, it must Face about, wheel, and then Halt, Front.

In wheeling Backward from line into column, when the right is to be in front, the wheel is made On the left; and when the left is to be in front, the wheel is made On the right.

In wheeling Forward, from line into open column to the right, the proper pivot flank of the column is the wheeling one. In wheeling Backward, the proper pivot flank is the standing one, and remaining fixed; the divisions, however unequal, will always cover on that hand, which will not be the case if the wheel is made forward.*

CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHEELING. Plate 2.

As the circumference of the quarter circle, which a division describes in its wheel, is one half more (nearly) than its front, it is necessary that in open column it should, in the time that it takes to march over a space equal to the extent of its front, not only complete the

* Rules and Regulations.
wheel of the quarter circle, but be enabled to move on at its just distance from its preceding division, and not to stop that which succeeds it. The wheel must therefore be quickened, or the step lengthened, (or part of both applied,) in proportion to the general march.
Shewing what extent of ground a given number of files will cover when drawn up in line, each man being supposed to occupy a space of 22 inches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of files in a division, each occupying 22 inches.</th>
<th>Front of divisions, in ordinary paces of 30 inches.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Files.</td>
<td>Paces. Inches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5  will occupy</td>
<td>3 . 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 - - -</td>
<td>7 . 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 - - -</td>
<td>8 . 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 - - -</td>
<td>10 . 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - - -</td>
<td>11 .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 - - -</td>
<td>11 . 22</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 - - -</td>
<td>13 . 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - - -</td>
<td>14 . 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - - -</td>
<td>22 .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 - - -</td>
<td>29 . 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - - -</td>
<td>36 . 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 - - -</td>
<td>70 . 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P 2
A division consisting of ten files, and each occupying 22 inches, will, at paces of 30 inches, take 7 paces 10 inches for its front. Now, 75 steps in a minute being the ordinary time, and 120 being the wheeling time, 75 : 120 :: 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) : 11\(\frac{2}{3}\)—nearly the number of wheeling paces of 30 inches each, which the wheeling man, (i.e. the outside man,) can take while the division that is following next to it, is making its 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) ordinary paces in front, 11 of which exactly complete the quarter circle: but if each of these 11 paces (moving on the circle,) is lengthened with 3 inches, then the wheel of the outside or flank man will be completed in 10 steps, and a pause of one pace and two-thirds of a pace, or five-sixths of a second of time will be reserved for the Halt, Dress, and March of the division, after it has, at 10 long paces of 33 inches, completed the wheel.

This pause will increase or diminish according to the greater or lesser number of files that are to wheel; and in the above proportions of time and step, it is one-seventh of the time employed by such body, in wheeling the quarter circle.

This allowance, which is barely sufficient in a division of 10 files, and which cannot well be increased either by length of step, or quickness of time, shews how pointed and quick the commands must be, not to occasion a loss of ground to each successive division at the points of wheeling.
NECESSARY RECOLLECTIONS.

It appears that the *front* of any division, or body, is in ordinary paces of 30 inches, *nearly* three-fourths of the number of files of which it is composed.

That the circumference of the quarter circle which it describes, is in wheeling paces of 33 inches, *the same as the number of files of which it is composed.*

That the number of files being once ascertained in each division, the officer commanding it must, on all occasions, recollect the number of paces that are equal to its front; also the number of wheeling paces which the flank man must take to complete the quarter circle; also the spare time which he has to regulate the *Halt, March,* of his division after wheeling.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wheeling paces required to describe</th>
<th>The 6th of the circle, or an angle of</th>
<th>Of the number of files of which the front consists.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60° are $\frac{2}{3}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 8th</td>
<td>45°</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 16th</td>
<td>22°$\frac{1}{2}$</td>
<td>$\frac{3}{8}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 32d</td>
<td>11°$\frac{1}{2}$</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{8}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The field officers and adjutant must always recollect the number of paces the front of the battalion and its
divisions occupy, in order to take up ground exactly in all formations.

SEC. 49. MARCHING ON AN ALIGNEMENT IN OPEN COLUMN OF SUBDIVISIONS.

The instructor of the drill having ordered the platoon to wheel backwards by sub divisions (from line,) when he sees that the divisions are dressed, and that the commander of the platoon has fixed on his intermediate points of march, (as has already been explained in Sec. 42,) will then give the word March: both divisions step off at the same instant; the leader of the first division, that is, the commander of the platoon, 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 an exact line with the distant object; at 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 non-commissioned officers in the supernumerary rank.
What has been said in the above section, equally applies to the battalion, whether it breaks from line into open column of companies, subdivisions or sections, observing also, That Officers, who have an indistinct sight, can never be depended on to lead the two first divisions of a column, marching in a straight alignment, and must therefore be replaced by other persons, whose accurate vision enables them to preserve and prolong the just line which the whole are to follow. *

SEC. 50. WHEELING INTO LINE FROM OPEN COLUMN OF SUBDIVISIONS, THE RIGHT IN FRONT.

The platoon being in open column of subdivisions, marching at the ordinary step on the alignment, receives from the instructor of the drill the word Halt, both divisions instantly halt.

No one moves after the delivery of this word, not even a half pace, but the foot which is then off the ground finishes its proper step, and the other is brought up to it.

* Rules and Regulations.
When the instructor sees that the leaders of the divisions are correct on the line on which they have moved, he then gives the words, **By Sub-divisions to the Left, Wheel into Line**; the commander of the platoon steps nimbly forward to the center of his sub-division (the leading one), the two pivot men face to their left exactly square with the alignment, and a serjeant 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 quickest time; (observing the directions already given in Sec. 19; during the wheel, the commander of the platoon turning towards his men, gradually inclines to the wheeling flank, and gives the word **Halt, Dress**, with a strong and firm voice the moment the wheel of the division is completing, and the men halt with eyes still turned to the wheeling flank; the commander of the platoon, with his left shoulder close to the breast of the serjeant, (his appui) and looking along his face, and the faces of the men of the front rank, will, in this position, correct if necessary the internal dressing of the platoon, on the serjeant and pivot men; this dressing must be quickly made, and when done, the commander of the platoon gives the
word *Eyes—Front*, in a moderate tone of voice, and takes post in line on the right of his division.

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**WHEELING INTO LINE FROM OPEN COLUMN OF SUB-DIVISIONS, THE LEFT IN FRONT.**

All the directions that have been already given for the wheel up to the *Left*, must be strictly observed in the wheel up to the *Right*, with this difference, that the officer commanding the platoon, is posted on the right of his leading sub-division: on the caution, *By Sub-divisions, To the Right, Wheel into Line*, the pivots face to the right, the serjeant runs out, and placing himself in a line with them, marks the identical spot at which the left flank of the division is to finish its wheel. The officer goes to the front of his leading sub-division, inclines to its left flank during the wheel, and placing his right shoulder close to the breast of his serjeant, will dress his platoon on him and the pivots to the right, and when he has given the words *Eyes Front*, he will immediately shift to the right of his platoon, his proper post when in line.
WHEN THE BATTALION MARCHING IN OPEN COLUMN
OF COMPANIES, WITH THE RIGHT IN FRONT,
HALTS, WHEELS UP INTO LINE, AND DRESSES.

The column is ordered to *Halt*—after the delivery
of this word no one moves, every one stands perfectly
steady, if that was not done, and that one company
should stop while another was permitted to make one
or two paces, those behind would be obliged to shift
anew, and much confusion would arise from officers
being deficient in one great principle of their business
—the preserving of proper distances. The caution is
then given, Companies to the Left wheel into
line, on which the pivot men of the front ranks face
perfectly square into the new line, the officers com-
manding companies move briskly out, and place them-
selves one place before the center of each, their covering
serjeants move to the right of the front rank of their
companies, a serjeant of the grenadiers runs up, places
himself square in the new line, and marks the point at
which the wheeling flank of that company is to arrive and
be halted.

**QUICK—March.**

All the directions already given must be strictly ob-
served. The officers during the wheel turn round to
face their men, incline towards the pivot of the preceding company, (that is, of the company that was immediately before it in open column previous to the wheel) and as each perceives his wheeling man take the step which brings him up to that pivot, he gives the word *Halt, Dress*, and each officer, being there placed with his *left shoulder* close to the breast of the preceding pivot, (his *appui,* to which his men are then looking, from thence corrects the interior of his company upon that pivot, his own pivot, and the general line of the other pivots. This being quickly and instantaneously done, the officer immediately takes his post on the right of his company, which has been *preserved for him* by his *serjeant.*

*WHEN THE BATTALION, MARCHING IN OPEN COLUMN OF COMPANIES, WITH THE LEFT IN FRONT, HALTS, WHEELS UP INTO LINE, AND DRESSSES.*

At the word *Halt*—all that has been before said takes place, and is in the same manner executed; only, the right flank front rank man of each company being now the pivot, does what has been directed for the left; the covering *serjeants are behind* the pivot files, a *serjeant* 

Q.2
of the light company runs out, and does what has been directed for the serjeant of the grenadiers. The officer commanding the light infantry will place his right shoulder close to the breast of his serjeant, (his appui) he will dress his company on him, on his own pivot, and on the general line of other pivots, and will then shift to the right of his company, and replace his covering serjeant.

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**Observations.**

In the wheel up to the left, the point d'appui being on the right, the dressing must be made from the right to the left. In the wheel up to the right, the point d'appui being on the left, the dressing must be made from the left to the right.

To make this still more clear, the officer of the third company, for example, if the wheel has been made to the left, has only to consider the left flank man, that is, the *pivot man* of the second company, (close to whom he stands), as the point of appui, and his own left flank man as the point to dress upon. If the wheel has been made to the right, he has only to consider the right flank man, that is, the *pivot man* of the fourth company, close to whom he stands, as the point d'appui, and his own right flank man as the point to dress upon, there will be then
nothing easier than to dress the other men of his company upon these.*

When at any time after forming into line, there shall be a false distance between either of the flank divisions and the battalion, the officer of such division, without waiting for directions, may immediately by the side step join his division to the battalion; but no other division of a battalion is in such case ever to move, without orders from the commanding officer.

The flank firelock men of the front rank are the pivots of divisions in wheeling up into line. The officers are the pivots during the march.

* But says the author of the Rules and Regulations, "He (the officer of the third company) will still more exactly dress his company, if he places himself two or three files on the other side of the second company, and from thence corrects his own." But this can apply only where a division marches up to form line, on one that is already correctly dressed, and not in the case of the wheel up of the divisions of a battalion, as they will all come in line at the same moment if the regiment is well drilled, in which case, by placing himself between the captain of the second company and his pivot, he would prevent him from dressing his men by obscuring the point of formation.
SEC. 51. THE OPEN COLUMN OF SUB-DIVISIONS, WHEELING INTO AN ALIGNMENT, THE RIGHT IN FRONT.

When the leading division arrives at the ground where the wheel is to commence, it receives the word \textit{Halt}, \textit{Left}, \textit{Wheel}, from its commander; on which the rear ranks, if at one pace distance, \textit{lock up}, the pivot man alone halts, and faces into the new direction, while the others quicken their pace until the wheel is completed; he then gives the word \textit{Halt, Dress}, and whenever the second division, which has continued to advance in ordinary time, arrives close on the wheeling point, he (the leader of the first division) gives his division the word \textit{March}, and moves on in ordinary time, so as its rear rank does not occasion even a momentary stop to the division behind it, which at that instant receives from its leader the word \textit{Halt, Wheel}, then \textit{Halt, Dress}; and finally \textit{March}, whenever the leading division (that is, the division in its front,) has gained its proper distance from it.

The Officer commanding the leading division of a column, must be very attentive not to change the time or the length of its step, otherwise a stop must happen in a column, and the soldiers will be obliged to run; he must also be attentive to keep the object on which he is
marching (a camp colour suppose) close to his own outward hand, so that if he is to wheel to the left, he will touch the colour as he passes it with his left shoulder, and if he is to wheel at that point, he will give the word Wheel, when the front rank of his division has taken one pace beyond such point or object.

The other divisions must march straight up to the point where the first rank of the preceding one commenced its wheel, and they must be careful that in their march they do not shift, and so uncover their pivots, which, without much attention, they are apt to do; but should any of the divisions deviate to either hand, those that succeed them must rectify the fault, and exactly touch the point at which they are to wheel.

The directions given in this section for sub-divisions, will apply to the open column of companies, sub-divisions, or sections; and whatever has been said respecting the column wheeling to the left, takes place in one wheeling to the right, the only difference is, that the flanks are now changed.

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**Observations:**

If the battalion was in open column of sub-divisions or sections, and were the sub-divisions or sections to
wheel up into line, at the word Wheel, the company officer alone moves into the front, and the pivot leaders of the other sub-divisions, or sections, go to the point they would be at, if the column was a column of companies; the pivot man of each body in the column faces; at the word March, the whole wheel, and the company officer gives the word Halt, Dress, to the whole company.

The line of the march of the open column will always be about a pace before the line on which the troops form, because the one is the direction (that is, the true line,) preserved by the officers in marching on their advanced points, the other is that on which the flank men move, on which they halt, and on which the companies wheel up into line; these two lines are therefore parallel to each other, and the line on which the companies wheel up is of course distant from the first line the breadth of a file, which leaving the advanced points distinct, (after each officer has moved to the front of his company) affords a great advantage in the formation and correction of the line; although the officers halt in the alignment itself, yet it is impossible to allow them to remain immovable as points of forming for their divisions, because the dressing of those divisions depends on them, and that they must occupy their proper places when in line. Therefore the flank files of divisions are the pivots, in
wheeling up into line, although the officers are the pivots during the march, and an attempt to form the line on the points of march, that is, on the line on which the officers were moving, would derange the pivot files of men, and be productive of disorder.*

SEC. 52. THE OPEN COLUMN OF SUB-DIVISIONS WHEEling INTO A NEW DIRECTION, ON A MOVEABLE PIVOT.

When the leading division has wheeled, the leader of the second division, when he arrives at the ground on which the first began to wheel, will give the word, Right, or Left, Shoulders, Forward, and follow the exact track of the first, always preserving his proper distance from him; and so of all the rest, whether the column is an open column of companies, sub-divisions or sections, exactly conforming to the instructions already given in Sec. 22.

To which ever hand the wheel is made on a moveable pivot, it is made within, and cuts off the angle formed by the intersection of the old and new directions.

* Rules and Regulations, Sec. 119.
SEC. 53. COUNTER-MARCH BY FILES.

The platoon, when it is to counter-march, must always be considered as a division of a battalion in column: the instructor of the drill therefore will signify whether the right or left is supposed to be in front, that the commander of the platoon and his covering serjeant may be placed on the proper pivot flank, previous to the words of command for the counter-march being given. (See Definitions, page 26, 27.)

Suppose the platoon, with the Right in Front. (See plate 4, fig. 1.)

On the word, To the Right—Face, the platoon faces; the commander of it immediately goes to the other flank, and his covering serjeant, advancing to the spot which he has quitted, faces to the right about. (Fig. 2.)

At the word Quick—March, the whole, except the serjeant who had faced to the right about, step off together, the commander of the platoon wheeling short round the rear rank, (that is, to his right hand) proceeds, followed by the platoon in file, fig. 3,) till he has conducted his pivot front rank man, close to his serjeant, who has remained immovable; he then gives the words Halt, Front, and Dress, squares, and closes his platoon on his serjeant, and then replaces him. (Fig. 4.)
IF THE PLATOON STANDS WITH THE LEFT IN FRONT, at the word LEFT—Face, the platoon faces to the left, the officer moves to the left of his company, and the serjeant occupies his place and faces about; at the word March, the officer wheels short to the left, and proceeds as before directed, till he is fixed on the pivot flank, now the left, as the platoon stands with its right in front.

The counter-march of each division of a column separately on its own ground, is an evolution of great utility on many occasions. It makes a column, which has its right in front, and is marching in an alignment, to return along that same line, by becoming a column with its left in front, and to take such new positions in it as circumstances may require, without inverting or altering the proper front of the line. In many situations of forming from column into line, it becomes a necessary previous operation.

When a column counter-marches by divisions, each on its own ground, if the divisions are unequal, the distances after the counter-march will not be the true wheeling distances, but will be such as are equal to the front of the preceding division, contrary to the definition, (page 17,) and therefore the true distances must be regained before the divisions can truly wheel up into line.

All counter-marches by files necessarily tend to an extension of the files; the unity of step is therefore
(124)

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.

SEC. 54. WHEELING ON THE CENTER OF THE PLATOON.

The words of command are,

Platoon, on your \{ Right, Left, \}

Center, to the \{ Right About, Left About, \}

Wheel.

When the wheel to be made is to the right, or right about, the right half of the company is the one to wheel backward, and the left forward. When the wheel is to be made to the left, or left about, the left half of the com-
pany is the one to wheel backward, and the right forward; on the word *March*, the whole move together in wheeling time, regulating by the two flank men, who during the wheel, preserve themselves in a line with the center of the platoon; as soon as the required degree of wheel is performed, the commander of the platoon gives the word *Halt, Dress*, and instantly squares it from that flank, on which he himself is to take post.

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**SEC. 55. OBLIQUE MARCHING,**

Has been already treated of in Sec. 35, 36.

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**SEC. 56. INCREASING THE FRONT OF AN OPEN COLUMN HALTED.** (Plate 5.)

The company standing in open column of sub-divisions, (suppose the right in front,) receives from the instructor of the drill the caution, *Form Company.*

The commander of the company turning round instantly orders

**Rear (or Left) Sub-division, Left Oblique Quick—March.**
When it has obliqued so as to open its right flank, (that is, when its right flank has room to march past the left flank of the division that was in its front) he (the same officer,) gives the word Forward, the division marches straight forward, and when it is in a line with the first division, he orders Halt, Dress, and takes post on the left, the pivot flank of the company. (Plate 5.)

DIMINISHING THE FRONT OF AN OPEN COLUMN—HALTED, THE RIGHT IN FRONT.

When the instructor of the drill gives the caution Form Sub-divisions, the covering serjeant steps back, and remains to mark the spot where the left flank of the sub-division is to be placed. The commander of the company advancing one step, orders Left Sub-division, inwards—Face, on which the sub-division faces to the right, and the three leading files disengage to the rear; he then gives the word Quick—March, the division in file passes round and behind the serjeant who had stepped back to mark their ground, and as soon as the commander of the company sees that the left flank of the division is close to the serjeant, he instantly gives the words, Halt, Front, Left, Dress; he then posts
himseld on the left flank of the first sub-division, and his covering serjeant on that of the second.

Whether the column of sub-divisions, or sections be halted or in motion, it is to be observed as a

**General Rule**

_In diminishing_ the front of an open column, _that the sub-division or section on the reverse flank, is the one behind which the other sub-division or section doubles._

Therefore, when the right is in front, the doubling will be in the rear of the right division; and when the left is in front, the doubling will be in the rear of the left division.

_And in increasing_ the front of an open column, the rear-subdivisions, or sections, oblique to the hand the pivot flank is on; so that when the right is in front, the obliquing will be to the left; and when the left is in front, the obliquing will be to the right.

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**Sec. 57. Increasing the Front of an Open Column on the March, the Right in Front.**

The platoon marching at the ordinary time in open column, the Instructor of the Drill gives the cautionary command, _Form Company_; the commander of the
platoon instantly turning round, gives the words, Left—Oblique—Quick—March; on which the rear sub-division obliques to the left, and as soon as its right flank is open, it receives from the same officer the word Forward, and when it gets up to the first division, (which has continued to march with the utmost steadiness at the ordinary pace, the same officer gives the word, Ordinary Time, and takes post on the pivot flank, towards which of course he has been moving.

DIMINISHING THE FRONT OF AN OPEN COLUMN ON THE MARCH, THE RIGHT IN FRONT.

The company marching at the ordinary pace, receives from the Instructor of the Drill, the caution, Form—Sub-divisions.

The commander of the platoon advancing one step, immediately orders Left Sub-division—Mark Time; this it does until the right sub-division, which continues its march steadily, has cleared its flank; he then orders the Left Sub-division—Quick Oblique, and when he perceives that it has doubled, properly behind the right one, he gives the word Forward, on which it takes up the ordinary march, and follows at its proper wheeling distance, the commander of the
company being then posted on the pivot flank of the first sub-division, and his serjeant on that of the second.

The same directions that apply to increasing or diminishing by sub-divisions, apply equally to sections, which individually repeat the same operations.

On this principle, the front of a column may be reduced or increased any number of files.

As increasing and reducing the front of a column is an operation that will frequently occur in the march of large bodies, it is of the utmost importance that it be performed with exactness, the transition from one situation to the other must be made as quick as possible, the leading division must continue its march at the regular time and length of pace, the exact distances between the divisions must be accurately preserved; and during the operation the ranks must be closed, arms carried, and the greatest attention required from every individual.

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Observations.

The column of march or manœuvre, in consequence of obstructions in its route, which it cannot surround, is frequently obliged to diminish its front, and again to increase it, when such difficulties are passed; it is
one of the most important of movements, and a battalion which does not perform this operation with the greatest exactness and attention, so as not to lengthen out in the smallest degree, is not fit to move in the column of a considerable corps.

The increase or diminution of the front of the column is performed when in movement, by each company successively, when it arrives at the point where the leading one of the column performed it, or else by the whole companies of the battalion at the same moment; in either case the commander of the battalion, at the instant that it should begin to reduce or increase its front, gives the general Caution, that is to do so.

When a column of companies in march diminishes its front, either by companies successively, or the whole battalion at once, so soon as the leading company arrives within 12 or 15 paces of the point where it is necessary to diminish its front, the commander will give a loud Caution, that the subdivisions are to double either by companies successively, or the whole battalion at once.

**IF SUCCESSIVELY.**

The leader of the head company proceeds as directed, (Sec. 57.) and each other does the same,
when it arrives at the spot where its preceding one doubled.

**IF AT ONCE,**

On the general Caution from the commanding officer of the battalion, each company leader, without waiting for each other,) proceeds as already directed.

When a column of sub-divisions in march forms column of companies, the commander of the battalion gives a loud Caution, that column of companies are to be formed either successively, or by the whole battalion at once.

**IF SUCCESSIVELY,**

Each inclines up when its leading sub-division arrives on the ground where its preceding one formed up.

**IF AT ONCE,**

On the general Caution from the battalion commander, each company leader proceeds as directed, (without waiting for each other. (Sec. 57.)

The successive breaking of each division of the column at the point of difficulty, and its subsequent moving up again as soon as it has passed it, is the most general practice, but it is the most likely to lengthen out the column, which is the great evil to be avoided.
The reduction of front by the whole battalion at once, is therefore the most eligible; and for the same reason, the encrease of front (when the rear of it has cleared the difficulty) by the whole battalion, is to be preferred.

SEC. 58. THE PLATOON IN OPEN COLUMN OF SUBDIVISIONS TO PASS A SHORT DEFILE BY BREAKING OFF FILES.

When the column has to pass a bridge, or short defile, and that there is a certainty of immediately after resuming the front which it has diminished, then such part of the reverse flank of the leading division as the defile will receive, will pass it in front, and such part of the pivot flank as is necessarily stoped will, by command, face inwards, and follow close in file; suppose the platoon marching in open column of sub-divisions, in ordinary time, the right in front, when within a few paces of the defile, it receives a loud Caution from the instructor of the drill—Break off Three Files.

The officer commanding the leading division instantly gives the word Three Files, Right, Turn; the three files immediately turn to the right, and wheel out in rear of the three adjoining files. When the second division comes to the spot where the first division
contrasted its front, it will receive the same words of command from its leader, and will proceed in the same manner. If the defile narrows, and that it becomes necessary to diminish the front of the column one or two files more, it is done as already directed, first by the Caution, specifying how many files are to break off, and next by the leading officer giving the word (suppose) Two Files—Right, Turn; on which the three files already in the rear will incline to their right, so as to cover the files now ordered to break off.

In this movement it is to be observed, that the files in the rear of the sub-divisions (that is, the files that have broken off,) must lock well up, so as not to impede the march of the succeeding division.

On quitting the defile, the filing part will form up at a lengthened step, but the general rate of the column will at no time be altered.

The commander of the leading division will order the files that had broken off to move up, by giving the word one, two or three files to the front, on which the named files turn to their front (the left) and lengthening their pace, march up, file by file, to the front of their division, and immediately resume the ordinary pace.

If any of the files which had broken off are to continue in the rear, they will of course oblique to the left, till they cover, and are closed up to the rear of the files.
on the left flank of their division. In this manner division succeeds division without any improper extension taking place. But if the column must continue any time on a reduced front, then it should so be diminished by the doubling back of divisions as already directed. (Sec. 57.)

SEC. 59. MARCHING IN QUICK TIME.

The platoon must frequently be practised to march in quick time, particularly in file. The platoon will also occasionally be marched in front at the same step, as it may be frequently required from small bodies.

SEC. 60. FORMING TO THE FRONT FROM FILE.

Suppose the company or battalion drawn up on parade, receives the word, To the Right, Face—March—it is then marching in file, with its right in front, or as it is expressed, marching in file from its right.

Then to form to the front, it will first receive the words—Halt, Front, then By Sub-divisions, Companies, or Sections, On the Left, Backwards Wheel—Quick—March.

It stands now to the front required in open column.
If the company marching in file, the right in front, in a street (suppose) and that it is necessary immediately to form to the front, then on the words—To the front, Form Company, &c. the front rank man of the leading file alone halts, and is instantly covered by his center and rear rank men, every other file of the platoon makes a half face to the left, and successively moving up, dress in the right file; when the commander of the company sees it is properly dressed, he gives the words, Eyes Left, and places himself on the pivot flank.

Should the order be, To the Front Form, Sub-divisions, or Sections, the leading sub-division, or section, will proceed in the manner already detailed; the succeeding sub-divisions, or sections, will each continue moving on, until its front file arrives at the proper forming distance from the division in its front, when it will receive from its commander the word To the Front Form, and will instantly form up by files, in the manner already described.

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Sec. 61. Forming from File to Either Flank.

The company marching in file (suppose from the right) has only to halt and form, to be formed to the left flank.
But if to form to the *Right flank*, at the word—
*Right form*, the front rank man of the leading file, (that is, the man who when the company stands in line, is the right-hand man of the company,) instantly turns to his right and halts; his center and rear rank men, at the same time, move round and cover him; all the other files of the platoon make a half face to their left, and move round successively in a line with the right hand file, the center and rear rank men of each file keeping closed well up to their file leaders.

**SEC. 62. TO FORM TO EITHER FLANK, FROM OPEN COLUMN OF SUB-DIVISIONS.**

The company marching with the right in front, in ordinary time, if required to form to the *Left flank*, receives the word—HALT, LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE, _March, &c._

If the open column of sub-divisions is marching with its right in front, and required to form company, &c. to its right flank, then at the word—*To the right Form Company*, the commanders of the several divisions shift to the right flank, the commander of the leading sub-division instantly gives the word to his division, *Halt, right wheel*, and when it has wheeled square, he orders, *Halt, right drefs, and*
dresses it on the intended line of formation. The commander of the other sub-division orders it to oblique a little to the left, so as to be able to march clear of the rear rank of the division forming; when the second sub-division arrives at the left flank of the first, its commander gives the word, *Halt, Right Wheel*; then *Halt, dress up*—on which the division moves up into the line with the one formed, and its commander, from the left of the first division, dresses his own on the given flank point, as quickly and as accurately as possible, and resumes his proper platoon place.

**SEC. 63. THE PLATOON MOVING TO THE FRONT, TO GAIN GROUND TO A FLANK BY A MARCH IN ECHELLON, BY SECTIONS.** (See Plate 6.)

In the drill of the platoon, when the soldier is completely formed, he may be taught to march in echelon by sections. This is a very useful movement for a battalion, or larger body moving in line, that is required to gain ground to a flank, and may be substituted instead of the oblique march. It will be done in the following manner:

The platoon marching to the front in ordinary time, receives the word, *By Sections to the Right*; the right hand man of the front rank of each section, turning
in a small degree to their right, marks the time three paces, during which the sections are wheeling in ordinary time on their pivot men; at the fourth pace, and at the word *Forward*, the whole move on direct to the front, that each section has now acquired, and the commander of each section having taken post on the right of his division, the platoon continues its march in echelon.

On the word, *Form Company*, the pivot men mark the time for three paces, turning back in a small degree to their left, *the original front*, and the sections instantly wheel backward into line: at the fourth pace, and at the word *Forward*, the whole move forward.

Observe, that when the platoon is only formed two deep, two paces instead of three will be sufficient to mark time, and to step off at the third instead of the fourth pace.

What has been directed above for sections to the right, may be performed by sub-divisions.

Sections may be wheeled equally to the left, as to the right.

Commanding officers of companies are to be always on the inner flank of their echelon.

Except in the occasional case of wheeling into line, in the middle of a change of position, officers then do not shift from their leading flanks.*

*See Definitions, Page 17, 18, 19.
OBSERVATIONS.

When a battalion from line wheels forward by companies to either flank, into echelon, and halts,—at the general Caution, that the companies will wheel forward so many paces (to the right suppose,) so as to place them perpendicular to their future lines of march, the officer, if not already there, moves to the named flank of his company, the commander gives the Caution, Companies, Three Paces to the Right Wheel, and Form Echelon.

At this caution the covering serjeant of each company counts eight files from the right hand man of his company, places himself with his back to that file, and immediately takes three paces, on the circumference of the circle, of which his now pivot man is the center, he then stands fast with his body turned in the line of that pivot man, who also faces into the line of his serjeant.

The whole of the serjeants ought thus to be in a line, but if any small correction is necessary, it will immediately by the commanding officer be made from the leading flank.

At the words Quick—March, each company wheels up till its eighth file arrives close behind the serjeant, at which time the officer, who is always to be on the standing flank, gives the words, Halt, Dress, eyes are
turned towards him, and the dressing being completed, the serjeant places himself on the outward wheeling flank. The three files of the colours, and center serjeants also wheel up as a division parallel to the others.

The companies standing thus parallel to each other, at the word March, the whole move on at the ordinary step, each flank on its own perpendicular.

If the battalion has gained as much to the flank in this oblique movement, as was necessary, and is then halted, and is to form back, parallel to the line it has quitted,

Then at the words, Wheel back into line, the pivot men fall into line, and the officers take one step forward.

At the word, March, each company wheels back, its officer gives the words, Halt, Dress, eyes are all turned towards him, officers and serjeants, if not there already, move to their respective places in line.

When sufficient ground has been taken to a flank, and that a Forward formation is to be made, the head division is halted in its then position, or if not oblique enough, is wheeled up two or three paces more, and then halted. The rest of the battalion receives a caution to form on the head or leading division, continues its march, and by the gradual alteration of shoulders, arrives successively into line.

The echelon changes require the ground to be nearly
of such a nature as a full line could advance in. The echelon changes of position are the safest that can be employed in the presence of and near to an enemy; they are almost equal in security to the march of the line in front, or to an uniform wheel in the line, but which is not to be attempted. They can be used in the most critical situations, where the filings and movements of the open columns could not be risked; they are more particularly used where the enemy's flank is to be taken, by throwing the body forward, or when your own is to be covered, by throwing it backward.

The advantages attending them are, the preserving a general front during the march, they enable to change position on any division of the line, either on a fixed or moving point, and at any instant the movement can be stopped, the line formed, and a sudden attack repulsed.

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Sec. 64. From three ranks forming into two ranks.

The platoon halted, is ordered, Form two deep, at this caution, the rear rank men of the left sub-divi-
sion instantly step back one pace; on the word Left Face, the rear ranks of both-sub-divisions face; the word Quick—March, is then given, on which the men of the rear rank of the left sub-division, that is, those men who stepped back one pace, now step short, or mark time, until those of the right sub-division get up to them, and in their front; they then move on with them in file; as their rear is clearing the left flank of the platoon, the commander (who has shifted to this flank, during the movement) gives the words, Halt, Front, Dress up, he instantly dresses them on the standing part of his platoon, and resumes his post on the right; one-third, or one more sub-division, is thus added to the front of the company.

If a battalion in line is posted, and without deranging its front, is to lengthen out a flank by the aid of its rear rank, it would order that rank to wheel backwards, by sub-divisions. The last sub-division of each company would close up to its front one. All the sub-divisions, (on the head one,) would move forward to open column: An officer would be named to command those of each two companies. The open column would move on and wheel into line on the flank of the battalion. In this manner also would a line of several battalions lengthen itself out, by the rear ranks of each.
SEC. 65. FROM TWO RANKS FORMING INTO THREE RANKS.

The company is told off in three sections; it receives the words, **FORM THREE DEEP.** On this caution the third section, that is, the one on the left, instantly steps back one pace; the words **Right, Face,** are then given, and the man on the right of its front rank disengages a little to his right; on the words **QUICK—March,** the front rank men of the third section that had fallen back, immediately step off, those of the other rank mark the time till they have passed, and then follow in file. When the leading man has got to the right of the company, the commander gives the words—**Halt, Front,** on which each man halts, faces to his left, and instantly covers his proper file leader, and the whole stand three deep.

A rear rank which has lengthened out, and formed on the flank of its battalion, would return to its place, by wheeling back into open column of sub-divisions, marching till each arrived at its flank point, the leading rank of each would wheel up and cover, and the second rank would move behind it, and also wheel up.

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; and on a space of seventy or eighty yards square, can every circumstance be practised that is necessary to qualify it for the operations of the battalion; that space being pointed out as directed in page 94, the company will exercise, both at open and close files, without arms, and with arms, in all that has been ordered in the foregoing 64 Sections of the Drill; they may be practised in whatever succession shall at the time be found proper, taking care that the greatest precision be observed in their execution, according to the rules already laid down.

END OF THE DRILL.
SECTION 66.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OFFICERS.

Every officer, on first joining a regiment, is to be examined by the commanding officer; and, if he is found imperfect in the knowledge of the movements required from a soldier, he must be ordered to be exercised, that he may learn their just execution. Till he is master of those points, and capable of instructing the men under his command, he is not to be permitted to take the command of a platoon in the battalion. In giving words of command, as well in, as out of the ranks, officers are to stand perfectly steady, and in their proper positions, their swords held firmly in the full of the right hand, with the upper part of the blade resting against the shoulder, the right wrist against the hip, and the elbow drawn back.

From the number of files in division, they must learn accurately to judge the ground necessary for each, and to extend that knowledge to the front of greater bodies; they must acquire the habit of readily ascertaining
taining by the eye perpendiculars of march, and the squareness of the wheel.*

Every officer must be accustomed to give his words of command, even to the smallest bodies, in the full extent of his voice, and in a sharp tone; —by such bodies he must not only be heard, but by the leaders of others who are dependent on his motions. In the midst of surrounding noises, the eye and the ear of the soldier should be attentive only to his own immediate officer; the loudness of whose commands, instead of creating confusion and unsteadiness, reconcile them to the hurry of action.—An officer who cannot thoroughly discipline and exercise the body intrusted to his command, is not fit, in time of service, to lead it to the enemy; he cannot be cool and collected in the time of danger; he cannot profit of circumstances, from an inability to direct others; the fate of many depends on his ill or well acquitting himself of this duty.—It is not sufficient to advance with bravery; it is requisite to have that degree of intelligence, which should distinguish every officer according to his station; nor will soldiers ever act with spirit and animation, when they have no reliance on the capacity of those who conduct them.

An officer must not only know the post which he should occupy in all changes of situation, the commands

* See Definitions, Page 30, 31.
which he should give, and the general intention of the required movement; but he should be master of the principles on which each is made, and of the faults that may be committed, in order to avoid them himself, and to instruct others.—These principles are in themselves so simple, that moderate reflection, habit, and attention, will soon shew them to the eye, and fix them in the mind.

The complete instruction of an officer enlarges with his situation, and at last takes in the whole circle of military science. From the variety of knowledge required of him, his exertion must be unremitting, to qualify himself for the progressive situations at which he arrives.*

*Rules and Regulations.
FORMATION OF THE COMPANY.

A perfect Uniformity in the Formation and Arrangement of all Companies and Battalions is indispensible for the Execution of just and combined Movements.

The company is always to be sized from the flanks to the center.

The tallest men are put in the front rank, the next tallest in the rear rank, and the shortest in the center.*

This method seems more intended for parade and show than utility in time of action, where certainly the whole order should be reversed, and could be done by ordering the front rank to pass to the rear through intervals made in the center and rear ranks, either by doubling the left files behind the right ones, or by ordering the right and left hand files to face, the right hand files to the right, and the left hand files to the left, by which they would stand back to back, or, the whole might be ordered to face to the right. Thus the shortest men would be in front, and the tallest in the rear. The advantages arising from this disposition in the firings are too obvious to be insisted on.†

* See Definitions, Page 20.  † Williamson.
The company is formed three deep.

The files lightly touch when firelocks are shouldered and carried, but without crowding.

Each company is a platoon, and is told off into two sub-divisions and four sections.

When the company is singly formed, and in close order, the captain is on the right, the ensign on the left of the front rank, each covered by a serjeant in the rear rank; the lieutenant is in the rear behind the right, the drummer behind the left, and the pioneer behind the center of the fourth or supernumerary rank, at three paces distance from the rear rank.

The left of the front rank of each sub-division is marked by a corporal; the right of the left sub-division may be marked by the other corporal.

When necessary, the places of absent officers may be supplied by serjeants, those of serjeants by corporals, and those of corporals by intelligent men.

When the company is to join others, and the battalion or part of it to be formed, the ensign and his covering serjeant quit the flank and fall into the fourth rank, until otherwise placed.

In Open Order the officers are three paces in the front, the ground equally divided between them; the captain on the right, the lieutenant on the left, the ensign in the center.

One serjeant is on each flank of the front rank.
The pioneer remains behind the center of the rear rank.

The drummer places himself on the right of the right serjeant.

To make more show, the pioneer might be placed on the right of the drummer.

When the company stands in open column of sub-divisions, the commander is on the pivot flank of the leading sub-division; the next in command on the pivot of the rear sub-division; the other officer, drummer, and pioneer, are in the rear of the sub-division, behind which they are placed when the company is in line. In open column of companies or half companies, the covering serjeants are in the supernumerary ranks, behind the second file from the pivot.

When the open column wheels to the left into line, then the covering serjeant is on the right of the divi-

When wheeling to the right into line, the covering serjeant goes behind the pivot file.

When the company stands in open column of sections, the captain is on the pivot flank of the leading section, his covering serjeant on the pivot of the second, the ensign is on the pivot flank of the third section, and the lieutenant on the pivot flank of the fourth or rear sec-


.
The officer who commands the company gives the word for the sub-divisions or sections at once to wheel into line, and _halt, dress_. No other officer or serjeant attempts to dress or interfere with them, either wheeling backward or forward.

**FORMATION OF BATTALION OF TEN COMPANIES, 600 STRONG.**

The battalion is  
10 companies

\[
\begin{align*}
1 & \text{ grenadier} \\
8 & \text{ battalion} \\
1 & \text{ light infantry}
\end{align*}
\]

Each company consists of

\[
\begin{align*}
3 & \text{ officers} \\
3 & \text{ serjeants} \\
3 & \text{ corporals} \\
2 & \text{ drummers} \\
57 & \text{ privates}
\end{align*}
\]

The grenadier and light infantry companies are also called flank companies. They have each two lieutenants, but no ensign; they have also each an extra drummer.
DETAIL OF THE REGIMENT.

FIELD OFFICERS.

* One colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, (all captains of companies) seven captains, one captain-lieutenant, eleven lieutenants, eight ensigns.†

STAFF OFFICERS.

One adjutant, one pay-master, one quarter-master, one surgeon, one mate, all mustered in the colonel's company.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

One serjeant-major, one quarter-master-serjeant, (mustered in the colonel's company) thirty serjeants, and thirty corporals.

DRUMMERS.

One drum-major, twenty-one drummers and fifers.

PRIVATES.

Five hundred and seventy.

* Many corps have for their Commandants, officers of no higher rank in the army than that of lieutenant-colonel, major, or captain; yet whatever is the rank of the commandant, he is possessed of all the authority of colonel in the corps which he commands. A lieutenant-colonel does not succeed to every prerogative of his colonel in the absence of the latter—for instance, he cannot reduce a non-commissioned officer at discretion, without the sentence of a court-martial; neither can he recommend officers for promotion, or approve of purchasers, whilst the colonel is within the kingdom.

Williamson.

† By a late regulation, field officers have no companies: there are ten captains, twelve lieutenants, but no captain lieutenant.
When the companies join, and the battalion is formed, there is to be no interval between any of them,—every part of the front of the battalion should be equally strong.

The companies will draw up as follows, from right to left. Grenadiers, 1st captain and major, 4th and 5th captain, 3d and 6th captain, 2d captain and lieutenant-colonel, light company.* The colonel's company takes place according to the rank of his captain.

The four eldest captains are on the right of grand-divisions. Officers commanding companies or platoons are all on the right of the front rank of their respective ones. The regiment will be divided into two wings, right and left wing; four grand-divisions, eight companies or platoons, sixteen sub-divisions, and thirty-two sections; when the companies are very strong, each company will be divided into two platoons.

When the 10 companies are with the battalion, they may then, for the purposes of firing or deploying, be divided into five grand-divisions from right to left.

The battalion companies will be numbered from the right to the left, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; the sub-divisions will be numbered, 1, 2, of each; the sections will be numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, of each; the files of companies will

* In militia regiments, where the captain-lieutenant is always junior to every captain of a company, the colonel's company is the right or left center company.
also be numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. 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.

The companies must be equalized in point of numbers, at all times when the battalion is formed for field movement.

A man from each company, with a corporal to command them, are selected for pioneers; they are under the direction of the quarter-master.

The field officers and the adjutant are mounted.

Flank officers are to wear wings and not epaulets.

The field officers are ordered by the regulation to wear two epaulets each, as their distinguishing mark.*

The colours are carried by the two youngest ensigns in most regiments.

One officer is on the right of the front rank of each company or platoon, and one on the left of the battalion.

In general, officers remain posted with their proper companies, but commanding officers will occasionally make such changes as they may find necessary.

* The grenadier officers in several regiments wear two epaulets, with embroidered grenadões on them. There are some adjutants who affect to wear two epaulets; all which is contrary to regulation.
The commanding officer is the only officer advanced in front, for the general purpose of exercise when the battalion is single; in the march in line and in the firings he is in the rear of the colours.

BATTALION IN CLOSE ORDER.

Ranks are at the distance of one pace, supernumerary rank 3 paces from the rear rank, major and adjutant 6 paces in the rear of the 3d and 6th companies.

Lieutenant-colonel 6 paces behind the rear, in line with the major and adjutant.

Pioneers 2 deep, 9 paces behind the rear rank.

Drummers 6 paces behind the rear rank of the 2d and 7th companies, grenadier and light infantry drummers 6 paces behind their respective companies.

The music 3 paces behind the pioneers; Staff 3 paces behind the music.

The colours are placed in the center of the battalion, and mark the two wings.

x 2
Of the officers appointed to carry the colours, the eldest carries the king's, the youngest the regimental colour.

Whenever the right wing advances or retires, the king's colour accompanies it on its flank, to it the men's eyes are directed as their point of dressing.

In the same manner the regimental colour accompanies the left wing.

The company on the right of the colours is called the right center company, the company on the left of the colours is called the left center company.

The colours are in the front rank, between the 4th and 5th battalion companies, each covered by a non-commissioned officer; one directing serjeant is in the front rank betwixt the colours, he is covered by a second in the rear rank, and by a third in the supernumerary rank; the sole business of these 3 serjeants is, when the battalion moves in line, to advance and direct the march.

The march of the battalion in Line, either to front or rear, being the most important and most difficult of all movements, every attention of officers and men becomes peculiarly necessary.

To attain this end, directing serjeants must be well trained to this peculiar object, on whose exactness of cadence, step, squareness of body, and precision of movement, dependance can be had.
MANNER OF TELLING OFF THE BATTALION.

The companies from right to left are told off into right and left companies, thus: the grenadiers, 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, are called right companies; and the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, light infantry, are called left, or alternate companies; each company is divided into right and left sub-divisions, each sub-division into right and left sections; there should be four files, at least, in a section; if, however, the company is not strong enough to have four sections, it should be divided into three sections, each of which ought to have five files.

WORDS OF COMMAND TO BE GIVEN IN TRYING THE BATTALION AFTER IT HAS BEEN TOLD OFF.

1. Right companies,
   \{ ORDER—arms
   \{ SHOULDER—arms

2. Left companies,
   \{ ORDER—arms
   \{ SHOULDER—arms

3. Right sections,
   \{ ORDER—arms
   \{ SHOULDER—arms

4. Left sections,
   \{ ORDER—arms
   \{ SHOULDER—arms

5. Right-hand men of grand-divisions,
   \{ ORDER—arms
   \{ SHOULDER—arms

6. Left-hand men of grand-divisions,
   \{ ORDER—arms
   \{ SHOULDER—arms
7. Right-hand men of companies, \{ ORDER—arms
SHOULDER—arms

8. Right-hand men of sub-divisions and sections, \{ ORDER—arms
SHOULDER—arms

9. Left-hand men of sub-divisions, \{ ORDER—arms
SHOULDER—arms

10. Right-hand men of sections, \{ ORDER—arms
SHOULDER—arms

11. Left-hand-men of sections, \{ ORDER—arms
SHOULDER—arms

12. Right files, \{ ORDER—arms
SHOULDER—arms

13. Left files, \{ ORDER—arms
SHOULDER—arms

14. First grand-division, \{ ORDER—arms
SHOULDER—arms

15. Second grand-division, \{ ORDER—arms
SHOULDER—arms

16. Third grand-division, \{ ORDER—arms
SHOULDER—arms

17. Fourth grand-division, \{ ORDER—arms
SHOULDER—arms

18. Right wing, \{ ORDER—arms
SHOULDER—arms

19. Left wing, \{ ORDER—arms
SHOULDER—arms

The officers should also answer to their numbers, for the opening of a column, and for all their different firings.

Too much attention cannot be given in telling the battalion off correctly.

Plate 8 may be satisfactory perhaps to shew the firing of eight companies.
Sometimes the wings fire independently of each other by sub-divisions or companies, as if each wing was a separate battalion.

In firing by sub-divisions, when one fires, the next presents, when one presents, the next is ready, thus keeping up an incessant fire.

The pause betwixt each of the firing words, Make Ready, Present—Fire, is the same as the ordinary time, viz. the 75th part of a minute, and no other pause is to be made betwixt the words.

In firing by grand-divisions, three pauses will be made betwixt the fire of each division and the make ready of the succeeding one.

In platoon firing, two pauses will be made.

In firing by wings, one wing will make ready the instant the other is shouldering.

In firing companies by files, each company fires independent, when the right files present, the next make ready, and so on. After the first fire, each man as he loads comes to a recover, and the file again fires without waiting for any other; the rear rank men are to have their eyes on their front rank men, and be guided by, and present with them.

The advance of the battalion should instantly succeed the forming of the line; and when it arrives and halts at the point where it is to fire, the firing ought instantly to commence at the word Halt; for, the bat-
talion having been apprized, during the march, of the nature of the required firing, no improper delay need therefore be made.

The line, if retiring, Halts, Fronts, at one command, and instantly begins firing, from the center and not from the flanks. In other cases, and in successive formations, it may begin from whatever division first arrives, and halts on its ground.

FIRINGS.

OBJECTS OF FIRE.

1. The chief object of the fire against cavalry is to keep them at a distance, and to deter them from the attack; as their movements are rapid, a reserve is always kept up. But when fire commences against infantry, it cannot, consistent with order, and other circumstances, be too heavy or too quick while it lasts, and till the enemy is beaten or repulsed.

2. The fire of three ranks standing is hardly, with our present arms, to be required, especially if the ground should be broken, and that the soldiers are loaded with knapsacks.

DEFENSIVE FIRE.

3. Where infantry are posted on heights that are to be defended by the fire of musquetry, the front rank will kneel, that one third of the fire that may be given should not be lost, for otherwise the rear rank in such situation could not sufficiently incline their pieces to
raise the slope. As soldiers generally present too high, and as fire is of the greatest consequence to troops that are on the defensive, and who are posted if possible on commanding grounds, the habitual mode of firing should therefore be rather at a low level than a high one, and the fire of the front rank kneeling being the most efficacious, as being the most raising, should not be dispensed with when it can be safely and usefully employed.

IN LINE ADVANCING.

4. When infantry marches in line to attack an enemy, and in advancing makes use of its fire; it is perhaps better to fire the two first ranks only standing, reserving the third, than to make the front rank kneel and to fire the whole; but volleys fired at a considerable distance, or on a retiring enemy, may be given by the three ranks, the front one kneeling.

PLATOON FIRING.

5. A line posted, or arriving at a fixed situation, will fire by platoons, each battalion independent, and such firing generally commencing from the center of each. The first fire of each battalion will be regular, and establish intervals; after the first fire, each platoon shall continue to fire as soon as it is loaded,
independent and as quick as it can, till the battalion or line is ordered to cease.

**INDEPENDENT, OR FILE FIRING.**

6. If behind a parapet, hedge, or abbatis, the two first ranks only can fire, and such firing may be *file firing*, and made deliberate and cool, the two men of the same file always firing together; it may begin from the right or left of platoons, and should be taught in situations adapted to it, not in open ground. Should the parapet, hedge, or abbatis, be but little raised, platoon firing may be used.

Troops should be practised often in executing the running or *billebaude* fire; this independent firing should begin on the flank files, and when once mounted, continued without the soldier being subject to any other rules than keeping silence; for this sort of firing is the only one which infantry should make use of in engagements; a volunteer fire is the most lively, and more slaughtering than any; it emulates and warms the soldier, and renders him insensible to danger; the grand point is to accustom troops to leave it off, when a signal is given, and afterwards remain silent.*

* Guibert.
OBlique Firing.

7. Oblique firing by battalions is advantageous on many occasions, as when it is proper, or that time does not allow to give an oblique direction to part of a line, or that their fire can in this manner be thrown against the opening of a defile, the flanks of a column, or against cavalry or infantry that direct their attack on some particular battalion or portion of the line.

Regularity of Firing.

8. As long as the fire by battalion, half battalion, or companies, can be kept up regular, it is highly advantageous, and can be at any time stopped; but, should file-firing be allowed, and once begun, unless troops are exceeding cool and well disciplined, it will be difficult to make it finish, and to make them advance in order:

When a line halts at its points of firing, no time is to be lost in scrupulous dressing, and the fire is instantly to commence. But a line that halts, and is not to fire, or when its firing ceases after the halt, may immediately be ordered to dress from colours to colours.

The greatest care is to be taken by the officers, &c. in the rear, whose principal attention this is, that the rear ranks are well locked up in the firings, and that
in loading they do not fall back;—too much attention cannot be paid to this essential object.

**STREET FIRING.**

On this head the Rules and Regulations are silent. I quote, with a little deviation, from Bland, 4th edition, 1740, article the 7th, p. 86.

"Street Firing is so called from being obliged to engage in a street, highway, lane, or narrow passage, where no more than 10, 12, 16, or 20 files can march in front; so that according to the breadth of the place, the platoons must be stronger or weaker.

"When the column is in motion, and arrived where the firing is to begin, the commanding officer from the rear gives the word halt, the officer commanding the platoon instantly gives the words ready, present, fire—Recover—arms, Outwards, face—Quick—march.

"At the word recover arms, the platoon immediately in the rear of the one that has fired, recover their arms also, and cock, and when their front is open by the march of the others down their flanks, they march on with recovered arms, until they receive from their officer the words Halt, Present, Fire, and so on.

"As soon as the platoon has got down the flanks, it must form instantly in the rear, and immediately
prime and load without halting, keeping always their exact distance from the division before them, which would not be the case if they halted to load and shoulder.

"When this is to be put in practice on real service, the front of the platoons must not be equal to the breadth of the place it is to engage in; but there must be a small space of ground or interval left on the flanks, that those who have fired may have room to march back and form in the rear.

"It is in this manner, when there is not time to raise a breast-work, that a pass, bridge, road, or street, is to be maintained against the enemy, by the platoons sustaining one another, and firing in their turn, which may be continued as long as there is occasion, almost without intermission, by one battalion only.

In firing as above described, the colours, &c. must at the first be placed in the rear, and kept there by the sub-divisions, as they come down the flanks after firing, forming constantly in their front, till the whole business is over.

There are, however, different methods of retiring the platoons from the front to the rear.

Some are instructed, after the word fire, to recover arms, and wheel out the platoon by sub-divisions from right to left, load, and remain in that position till
the left platoon passes them, when they wheel back and form.

Another method, supposing the street to be filled by the platoon, and no room left on the flanks, then by throwing back or retiring a center section of each platoon, the retiring platoon may pass through the center of the column to the rear; it looks well, and has a good effect on a day of parade, but it is too complicated to be attempted with safety in the face of an enemy.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

There is no doubt but that the fire of the musquetry may be reduced to a theory; but far from that being the case, the soldier has no principle given him, for let the distance or situation of the objects be what they may, he fires at random. It is principally owing to the exercise of the target being so little practised, that this ignorance and deficiency of principle is so severely felt.

In our firings the soldier is instructed always to fire low, yet no reason is given him why it should be so, but that the ball rises. To consider this a moment;—The line of level* and the line of fire†

* Line of Level is the straight line by which is seen the object on which the ball should be carried to.
† Line of Fire, a straight line which represents the axis of the musket.
are by no means parallel, for according to the different weights of metal which the barrel has at his breeching,* and at its aperture, so they describe an angle more or less acute beyond the tube. As the eye seeks its aim from the length of the line of level, it is, therefore, fixed at the exterior of the barrel. But entirely different to this principle, the motional body, the bullet, is impelled from the interior part of the instrument, and the length of the line of fire, therefore the line of level and the line of fire cut each other. From the law of attraction imposed on all bodies obliquely thrown, at its delivery from the mouth of the cylinder, the bullet or ball describes a curve, which rising from the muzzle cuts the line of level at a small distance from the mouth of the barrel: it will, at about the distance of 60 toises, or 360 feet, be found to be at a foot and a half, or two feet, its greatest elevation above the line of level. From thence drawn to the earth by gravitation, to which all bodies are subjected, it again inclines to the former line, and at the distance of about 120 toises, cuts it a second time; it is this second point of intersection which is called the musket shot, or point blank, after which the bullet finishes to describe its parabola to the

* To remedy this uncertainty, the Germans, who are so famous for their point blank shots, have their rifle barrels of the same weight of metal, the whole length of the tube.
end of its fall. What is here said is a common property to all fire-arms.

It follows, that to make the ball arrive at the mark intended, the sight must not be always precisely levelled at that mark. Suppose a mark six feet high, divided into three equal parts; if the distance from it is 50 or 60 toises, or 360 feet, then to strike the upper dimension, aim must be taken at the middle one, two feet under the mark; if meant to strike the middle, aim must be taken at the lower dimension, &c.

If at 100 toises, the aim must be taken one foot below the mark in order to hit it.

If the distance is more than 100 toises, to strike any of the dimensions, aim must be taken above the mark, and so keep raising in proportion to the distance.

Suppose a battalion of the enemy in front, if at 300 toises distance, aim should be taken three feet over the battalion.

If at 200 toises distance, about a foot and a half.
If at 150, aim should be taken at their hats.
If at 100, the middle of the body, &c.

Although the horizontal shot of a musket may be computed at 180 toises, yet where the fire of a line of infantry can have effect, it is seldom more than at 80 toises, or 160 yards*.

* See Guibert, v. i, p. 157.
To facilitate the loading quick, General Bland recommends the cartridges to be made up with such exactness, that after they are placed in the muzzle, one thump with the butt-end on the ground will make them run down to the breech of the barrel, which, he observes, will save the time usually taken up in ramming. He goes on to say, "but as the ramming down of the cartridge is, in my opinion, very necessary, I must beg leave to offer some objections against the disusing it." After giving many reasons to prefer using the ramrod, he says, "For these reasons, when the men are not pressed too close by the enemy, the ramming down of the cartridge should not be omitted on service."

It appears probable, therefore, that in General Bland's time the soldier seldom drew his ramrod in battle, and it is evident that it was not, as is now the case, thought to be indispensable.

Some German regiments have their ramrods equally thick at both ends, which prevents the necessity of turning them, and being consequently heavier than ours, one ram down is sufficient.
FORM OF A REVIEW OF A BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

BATTALION IN OPEN ORDER.

Colours and officers are three paces in the front.
Captains cover the second file from the right of their companies.
Lieutenants the second from the left, and the ensigns opposite the center of their respective companies.
The music form between the colours and the front rank.
Covering serjeants replace their officers.
Pioneers are six paces behind the center of the rear rank.
Drummers take the same distance behind their respective divisions.
The major is on horseback on the right, dressing with the line of officers.
The adjutant mounted, is on the left, dressing with the front rank.
The staff place themselves on the right of the front rank of the grenadiers.
The lieutenant-colonel and colonel, dismounted, advance before the colours, the colonel four paces and the
lieutenant-colonel two paces from them, the lieutenant-colonel in the rear of the colonel, and on his left.

N. B. The drummers, for shew, may be, and generally are divided on the two flanks; the pioneers on the right of the staff.

Four camp colours are to be placed so as to form a square, round the angles of which the wheelings are to be made.

A fifth camp colour is to be placed 80 or 100 paces in front of the center of the battalion, where the general is supposed to take his station; and a sixth at the same distance, in the rear of the battalion, and opposite to the one in the front; but although the general may choose to quit that position, still the colour is to be considered as the point to which all movements and formations are relative. The colour must be so placed, that the right flank of the divisions, when marching past in review, shall be about four yards distant from the general.

RECEIVING THE GENERAL.

When the reviewing general is within 50 or 60 paces of the center, he will be received with a general salute: the colonel, with his back to the regiment, gives the words—

PRESENT—Arms.
The men present arms, and the officers salute; the music will play, and the drums beat.

The officers in saluting, take their time from the flugel-man; as he comes to the poise, they bring their swords to the recover; as he sinks his firelock to the last motion of the present, they drop the points of their swords; when he comes to the shoulder, they bring their swords to the recover; and then taking their time from the colonel, bring them gracefully across their bodies to the port, and remain perfectly steady and square to the front. The colours only salute such persons as from their rank, and by regulations, are entitled to it.

The Colonel gives the word—Shoulder—Arms.

While the general is going round the battalion, every person remains perfectly steady; no compliment is paid.

The music will play and the drums beat, they will cease as soon as the general has returned to the right flank of the battalion.

While the general is proceeding to place himself in the front, the colonel turns to the regiment and gives the words—

Rear Ranks—Take Close Order—March.
The colonel and lieutenant-colonel will then mount on horseback in the rear of the center. The colonel gives the words,

COMPANIES, ON THE LEFT BACKWARDS WHEEL.
QUICK--March.

Pioneers and music are ordered to the head of the column, officers commanding companies must be very attentive when they give the words Halt, Dress, to see that they are well obeyed.

COLUMN,---March.

The companies wheel successively at the first and second angles of the ground.

When the leading company has made the second wheel, it brings them on the line on which they pass the general; each leader of a company, when it has advanced six paces from the wheeling point, changes quickly by the rear to the right flank of his company, and gives the words Eyes Right---then, REAR RANKS---Take Open order---the music begins to play, the officers move three paces in front of the company, dividing the ground equally, the captain on the right, the lieutenant on the left, and the ensign in the center.

The captain's place is supplied on the right flank by his covering serjeant, who is responsible for keeping
the company at the proper wheeling distance from the one preceding it.

The colonel is at the head of the grenadiers or leading company, with the major a little behind him on his left.

The music are in two ranks, six paces before the colonel.

The pioneers are in two ranks, six paces before the music, having a corporal at their head to lead them.

The drummers and fifers are on the left flank of their respective companies, and the supernumerary serjeants three paces in the rear of their several divisions.

The lieutenant-colonel is in the rear of the light company, the adjutant a little behind him on his left. The colours are three paces behind the 4th battalion company, covered by their serjeants: Staff-officers do not march past.

The officers, when within six paces of the general, prepare to salute by recovering* their swords: they drop them when in a line with the general, and recover them when ten paces from him, and then bring

* Recovering swords, is bringing them to the poize, the hilt to the face, the thumb of an equal height with the eyes, the sword held perpendicular, the elbow close to the body, and the left hand hanging down close to the side.
them to the port, without in the least altering the rate of march, or impeding the front ranks of their companies.

The commanding officer, when he has saluted at the head of the column, places himself near the general, and remains there till the rear has marched past. The drummers give a roll each, when the officers of their own companies salute.

The officers commanding companies will, each successively, when he has passed the general by 30 paces, give the words—Rear Ranks, Take Close Order, and will immediately shift to the left (the proper pivot;) officers bring their swords to the advance, and each individual of the company resumes the post which he held when the column was first put in motion.

When the third wheel is completed by all the companies, and the leading company is near to where the left of the battalion stood in its original position, the colonel gives the word Halt, the whole halt, Music ceases.

 SUPPORT—Arms—Quick—March.

The whole march off in quick time.—No music.

MARCHING PAST IN QUICK TIME.

The column makes three several wheels, viz.—at the point where the left of the battalion first stood,
at the point where the first wheel was made, and just before making the third wheel, the colonel gives the word,

**CARRY—Arms.**

When the third wheel is completed, which places the column on the line of passing the general, the music begins to play. The leading officer of each company shifts to its right, by its rear, giving the word, *Eyes Right*, and when he has passed the general 30 paces, he will resume his proper pivot flank, giving the word, *Eyes Left*.

The supernumerary officers and serjeants march in a rank, in the rear of their several companies, at one pace from the rear rank, and officers' swords are carried steadily against the right shoulder.

The colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, and adjutant are in the same places as in marching past in ordinary time; as also drummers, pioneers and music.

In marching past in quick time, no compliment is paid by officers.

When the head of the column approaches to the left of the ground on which it originally stood, the music will cease. The colonel gives the word

**HALT**—and after a pause, *March.*
The men carry their arms, and the column takes up the ordinary march, for the purpose of moving on an alignment.

When at the point on the left of the alignment, each officer gives the words—**Halt—Left Wheel, Halt, Dress, March.**—It is scarce necessary to observe, that these words are repeated at *every wheeling point.*

The column prolongs the alignment, till arrived at the point where it's head or right is to be placed, viz. where it originally stood. The Colonel then gives the word,

*Halt.*

**Pivots are corrected if necessary,** but should be done instantly; and if possible ought to be avoided, as nothing can more clearly point out how badly disciplined, and how inattentive the commanding officers of companies must be, when this operation is necessary to be done in the face of the General.

**Companies to the Left—Wheel into Line.**

Pioneers and music now go to their posts behind the center, officers move to the front of their companies.

**Quick—March.**

When the line is formed, the colonel cautions the battalion, that it will perform the Manual and Pla-
toon Exercise. He immediately goes to the rear, and
the Major advances to the front of the battalion, and
gives the words of command.

Rear Ranks—Take Open Order—March.
Order—Arms—Unfix—Bayonets.—
Shoulder—Arms.

Officers—Take Post in the Rear.

Officers recover their swords and face to the right.

March.

Officers, colours, &c. march through the several
intervals occupied by the serjeants, three paces be-
yond the rear rank.

Front.

The officers front, and bring their swords to the
port.

The commanding officer, lieutenant-colonel, ad-
jutant, pioneers, music, supernumerary serjeants, drum-
mers, and fifers, are at their posts in the rear, as when
the battalion is formed at close order, where they remain
perfectly steady.

The Major proceeds with the manual as directed
by regulation, observing that the front rank only comes
down to the left position of the charge bayonets, the
others remain ported. The serjeants who preserve in
the front rank the places of the platoon officers, remain there steady during the whole of the manual, except, that they charge their pikes at the same time as the bayonets; and when the manual is over, the Major gives the words,

Rear Ranks, take close Order—March.

Officers, serjeants, colours, and every other individual take their places, as when the battalion is at close order. The Major then gives the word,

PLATOON EXERCISE.

When finished, the Major goes to his post, the Colonel comes into the front, and gives the word,

WITH CARTRIDGE—Prime and Load.

And then commence the ordered movements.

The flagel man stands opposite the center of the battalion, with his front to the General, and goes through the motions as directed for the manual exercise, &c. of course he is not to perform any of what are called the flagel motions.
MANUAL EXERCISE.

Words of Command.
1. **Order**—Arms, - - - - 3 motions.
2. **Fix**—Bayonets, - - - - 1
3. **Shoulder**—Arms, - - - 1
4. **Present**—Arms, - - - 3
5. **Shoulder**—Arms, - - 2
6. [Rear Ranks will come to the port only.]
7. **Charge**—Bayonets, - - - - 2

Total 14

PLATOON EXERCISE.

1. **Make**—Ready, - - - - 1 motions.
2. **Present**, - - - - - - 1
3. **Fire**, - - - - - - 1
4. **Handle**—Cartridge - - 2
5. **Prime**, - - - - - - 3
6. **Load**, - - - - - - 3
7. **Draw**—Ramrods, - - - 2
8. **Ram Down**—Cartridge, - - 4
9. **Return**—Ramrods, - - - 2
10. **Shoulder**—Arms, - - - 1

Total 20

*The time is three seconds between each motion, both in the manual and platoon exercise.*
METHOD

OF

PERFORMING

THE

EIGHTEEN MANŒUVRES.
SOME NECESSARY OBSERVATIONS.

The commander of the Battalion in the remainder of this work, will be called the CHIP.

Each officer commanding a company will be called THE CAPTAIN.

CAPTAINS and their covering serjeants are on the pivot flanks of their companies when in column; on the Left when the Right is in front; on the Right when the Left is front.

Colours, supernumerary officers, and serjeants, are on the reverse flank of the close column.

The CHIEF is in the front of the column, next to the leading officer.

The rest of the mounted officers, music, drummers, and pioneers, are in the rear of the column.

The CHIEF gives all his commands from the rear of the battalion.

The figures at the bottom of the pages refer to the Sections in the Rules and Regulations.
The Battalion forming close column of companies behind the Grenadiers the right in front.
FIRST MANOEUVRE.

Close Column on a rear Division. (Plate 9.)

THE CHIEF.

THE BATTALION WILL FORM A CLOSE COLUMN OF COMPANIES IN REAR OF THE GRENADEIRS.

REMAINING COMPANIES—RIGHT—FACE.

All the companies, except the grenadiers, face to the right. The Captains and their covering serjeants post themselves at the head of their files ready to lead, two or three leading files of each company disengage a little to the right.

The captain of the grenadier company, with his covering serjeant, shifts to the left of his company, the pivot flank. The CHIEF then gives the word,

QUICK—March.

All the companies, except the grenadiers, step off at once, and move on in file till they come near the company to be formed on, when the serjeants who

Sec. 147, 149, 150.
were leading the files, step briskly forward to mark the situation of their companies in the perpendicular of the front of the column; the covering serjeant of the first company halts one pace in the rear of the covering serjeant of the grenadier company, carefully covering him, and standing perfectly square in his own person; his own captain also halts close to him, and allows his company to move on in the rear of the serjeant, taking care that the right-hand or leading file of the company does not pass beyond, but mark time when he comes up to the right-hand file of the grenadiers; as soon, therefore, as the captain sees that the left-hand file of his company is in with his covering serjeant, he instantly gives the word, *Halt, Front; Eyes---Left,* and having dressed his company correctly on his covering serjeant, he gives the word, *Eyes---Front,* takes his proper post, which his serjeant had kept for him, who immediately covers him, while the captain himself correctly covers the captain and covering serjeant of the grenadier company.

In this manner each succeeding company proceeds till the column is completely formed.

The colours precede the 5th company, and remain on its reverse flank, covered by their serjeants.

The close column is now formed, with the right in front.
1st Maneuver.

The last or alternate Company leading out in file to form column of Grand division.

The General.
The Chief gives the word,

**Form Column of Grand Divisions.**

(Plate 10.)

At this caution, all supernumeraries, *but not the colours,*
go to the rear of the column, if not there already.

**Left Companies—Left—Face.**

The left companies immediately face, always to the pivot flank, and their captains take one side step to the right, so as to be clear of their rank.

**March.**

The captains stand fast, the serjeants conduct the divisions, and the captain of each, when it has cleared the standing division, gives the word *Halt, Front, Dress*; he then steps nimbly to the 3d file of the standing company, and *from* that gives the word, *March—Halt,* *Dress.*

The captains commanding the *Right* companies are now on the *right* of each grand-division, the captains commanding the *Left* companies are on the *left* of each grand-division, their intervals being kept by their serjeants.
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COLUMN WILL CLOSE TO THE FRONT.

(Plate 11.)

March.

All the divisions step off, except the front one, and each division, when within one pace of the division in its front, gets the word, Halt, Dress, from the pivot captain of each division. The close column of grand-divisions is now formed, and ready to march or deploy.

The colours are with their proper division in the column, and that division must, of course, out-flank on the hand, not the pivot.*

The Chief then gives the word:

THE COLUMN WILL TAKE GROUND TO THE RIGHT, AND ON THE MARCH DEPLOY ON THE REAR GRAND DIVISION. (Plate 12.)

At this caution a serjeant immediately steps out from the rear division, and places himself on the pivot flank of the front grand-division, and follows it in file; when the rear grand-division is halted, this serjeant halts also, and instantly fronts, remaining per-

* Some regiments leave a space between the 3d and 4th grand-divisions for the colours, to avoid the out-flanking.
feasily steady to mark the ground for the rear grand-
division to march up to.

The Chief gives the word,

Right—Face.

The column faces to the right.

Quick—March.

The Chief gives the word for each grand-division to
Halt, Front.

When the column has marched as far as the Chief
sees necessary, generally 20 or 30 paces, he gives the
word,

Rear Grand-division—Halt—Front.

And when he sees that the division immediately
before the rear one has cleared its front, he gives the
word,

Fourth Grand-division—Halt, Front.

As soon as the rear grand-division, after it has
received the word Halt, Front, finds its flank free by
the Halt, Front, of the division that was immediately
before it, at that instant the captain on the left gives it
the word—March.

The grand-division marches steadily till it places its
pivot-flank, (the left) close to the serjeant who had
stept out to mark the ground for it; it then receives
the word, Halt, Dress, from the captain on the Left; he dresses the grand-division, from the standing serjeant, (the point of appui) to the camp colour, (the point of formation) on the right; as soon as the dressing is finished, he shifts to the right of his company.

The rear grand-division being dressed, the fourth grand-division is marched up and dressed on it, exactly as the rear one had dressed on the standing serjeant, and so the third, second, and first, till all are in line. If the deployment be correctly made, the first grand-division has only to Halt, Front, as it is already in the true line.

Much of the exactness of this, and every deployment of the same kind, must depend on the accuracy of the mounted officer, who Halts and Fronts each grand-division; for this purpose he must be in the rear of the column. If he is confused, all will be deranged.

Supernumerary officers and serjeants, drums, music, and pioneers, halt with their respective grand-divisions, and as they are Halted and Dressed, take their proper stations in the rear.

The line is now formed to the general's left.

Observe---When the column deploys on the rear division, it faces from the pivot flank, which then becomes the following one.*

* See Definitions, Page 27.
1st Manœuvre
The column of three divisions faced marching to the Right & deploying into line.
2nd Manoeuvre

Battalion forming close column of companies in the front of the Light Infantry, the Right in front.
SECOND MANŒUVRE.

Close Column on a Front Division: (Plate 13.)

The Chief gives the words,

Form close Column of Companies in front of the Left Company, (or Light Infantry.)

The Chief.

The Battalion will form close Column of Companies in front of the Light Infantry.

Remaining Companies—Left—Face.

The captains and their covering serjeants post themselves at the head of their leading files; heads of files disengage.

The Chief—Quick—March.

The covering serjeant of the 8th company steps briskly forward till he comes in front of the light infantry captain, and three paces from him, he faces him; then being certain that he is in a true line with him, he immediately faces to the right about, and
stands perfectly steady and square to his front. The captain of the 8th company leads on his company till he places his pivot-man close to the serjeant; he then gives the word, *Halt, Front, Dress*, replaces his serjeant, who immediately covers him, and then the captain gives the word, *Eyes Front*.

In this manner each succeeding company proceeds till the column is completely formed, with the grenadiers in front.

The colours move in rear of the 5th company.

The column of grand-divisions is then formed and closed up, exactly as directed in the first manœuvre, the chief giving the word for each grand-division to *Halt, Front*.

**The Chief.**

The Column will take ground to the Left, and on the March deploy on the front Grand-division. *(Plate 14.)*

**Left---Face.**

The column faces to the left.

**Quick---March.**

When the column has marched 30 or 40 paces, or as many paces as the Chief sees necessary, then
he gives successively, and in due time, to each grand-division, First Grand-division — Halt, Front; Second, Third, and so on, till all are halted. The inward captain of each grand-division, (that is, the captain on the right) when it has halted and fronted gives his words, Dress, March, Halt, Dress, and the outward captain (that is, the captain on the left) remains on the flank of the division in the line, till the succeeding captain, having so dressed his grand-division, comes to replace him; he, (the captain on the left) then replaces his covering serjeant on the right of his proper company.

In this manner grand-division after grand-division comes up till the whole are in line, and the supernumeraries also gradually take their places in the rear. (Plate 15.)

Observe—When the column deploys on a front division, it faces to the pivot flank, which then becomes the leading one.*

* Rules and Regulations, S. 150.
THIRD MANŒUVRE.

Close Column on a central Division, facing to the Rear. (Plate 16 and 17*.)

THE CHIEF.

THE BATTALION WILL FORM A CLOSE COLUMN ON THE RIGHT CENTER COMPANY, FACING TO THE REAR.

RIGHT CENTER COMPANY—RIGHT—FACE.

The company immediately faces to the right.

RIGHT COUNTER-MARCH—QUICK—MARCH.

The captain at the head of his company in file turns short to his right hand, and leads his company till he places his front rank in line with the rear rank of the 5th and 3d companies; he then gives the word, Halt, Front, and then dress, from the right of his company where he remains. The colours and center serjeants counter-march with this company†.

* Sec. 138, 143, 146.  † See Definitions, page 27.
REMAINING COMPANIES, OUTWARDS—Face.

The companies on the right of the right center companies, face to the right, those on the left face to the left; captains and their covering serjeants move to the head of the files.

THE CHIEF.

TO THE LEFT COUNTER-MARCH—QUICK—March.

The captains lead the files, the whole step off at once; the companies of the left wing, No. 5, 6, 7, 8, (Plate 17) and light infantry, file one after another in the front of the right center company. The right wing, No. 3, 2, 1, and grenadiers, file one after another into the rear of the right center company; the serjeants must be very careful to follow the instructions as in the first and second manœuvre.

Each company, as it completes its counter-march, receives the words, Halt, Front, Dress, from its own captain, who is now on the pivot flank, the right; the left of the column being in front.

THE CHIEF.

COLUMN, LEFT—Face.

The column immediately faces to the left, captains, &c. move to the heads of the files to lead them. All the covering serjeants stand fast.

Cc
The Left Companies will lead out.

(Plate 18.)

Quick—March.

The left, or alternate companies, that is, No. 1, 3, 5, 7, and the light infantry, march out in quick time; until their rear has cleared the standing companies about 4 or 5 paces.

The Chief.

Halt.

The whole will counter-march to the left.

To the left Counter-march—Quick—March.

The whole, except the covering serjeants, who face to the right about, instantly counter-march; the right companies, i.e. the grenadiers, 2d, 4th, 6th, and 8th, counter-march on their own ground exactly. The left companies, that is, the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, and light infantry, march on towards the column, until they fill the intervals they had quitted, and are again in column in their proper place. The captain of each company gives the word, Halt, Front, Dress, as their companies finish the counter-march, which is completed when the leading man of each front rank arrives at his respective serjeant.
3rd Manoeuvre.
Columns Face to the Left & Counter-March on &c. on Ground to bring its right in front.

L'Inf.

Grenad.

The General
When the counter-march is finished, the column stands with its right in front, as in the first manœuvre, and its center opposite the general.

**THE CHIEF.**

**THE COLUMN WILL DEPLOY ON THE RIGHT CENTER COMPANY.**

The right center company stands fast.

**REMAINING COMPANIES—OUTWARDS—**

**Face.**

The companies on the right of the right center company face to the right, those on the left of it, face to the left.

**QUICK—March.**

The covering serjeant of the right center company steps up to the left flank of the grenadiers, and remains there; as soon as the flanks of the right center company are clear, its captain gives it the word *March*, and when he arrives close to his covering serjeant, who occupies the exact ground quitted by the grenadier captain, he then, with great correctness, *Halts* and *Dresses* his company on the serjeant (the point of *appui*), to the point of formation on the right, and then giving the words, *Eyes Front*, shifts to his post, the right of his company.

C C 2
When the remaining companies are clear of each other's flanks, they get the words *Halt, Front, March*, from their own captains. The 3d company dresses from the right of the right center company, its point of *Appui*, to the distant point of formation on the right, the other companies of the right wing dress in the same manner on the standing companies as they severally come up into line.

When the 5th, or left center company has marched up to its point of *Appui* (the left flank of the right center company) its captain from that point dresses his company to the point of formation on the left.

In this manner each company proceeds till all are in line on their original ground, the center opposite the general.
FOURTH MANŒUVRE.

Change of Position in open Column.

The Chief.

Companies on the left backwards wheel.

Left-hand men of companies face inwards to their companies.

Captains step nimbly to the front of their companies, the sargeant of the right company steps back, and remains to mark the spot where the wheeling man of his company is to rest when the quarter circle is completed; the other companies conform to this, each company standing perpendicular to the base line on which its pivot is placed.

QUICK—March.

All the companies wheel back the quarter circle, on the principle already laid down. (Sec. 48.)

Captains Halt, Dress their companies, and then giving the words, Eyes Front, remain on the pivot flank of their companies.

The battalion is now in open column of companies, the right in front.

Sec. 111, 126, 118.
(198)

THE CHIEF.

COLUMN—March. (Plate 20.)

The column marches 30 or 40 paces in ordinary time. The Adjutant having been apprized by the Chief, that the column is to change its direction to the left, and having the spot pointed out to him where the change is to commence, and also the direction which the column is to take, will immediately move forward and place a camp colour at the spot where the leading company is to wheel; he will place a second colour, as the point of direction on which the leading flank of the column is to move in the new alignment, and he will place a third camp colour (the point of formation) oblique to the right of the column, covering exactly the other two colours, so that a line drawn from the second colour to the first, and continued to the third, will be a right line, which line will be oblique to, and cut the original line on which the column was marching at the point where the leading company began its wheel, which point is on the new alignment. These matters being all quickly arranged, when the Chief sees that the leading company is near its point of wheeling, he will give the words,

THE COLUMN WILL CHANGE ITS DIRECTION TO THE LEFT.

The Captain of the leading company, (on the
principle of the moveable pivot) gives the words, RIGHT SHOULDERS—Forward, and when his company has made the required wheel, he gives the word Forward, and keeps his eyes fixed on the distant camp colour, to which he steadily marches. Each company as it approaches the wheeling point (the first camp colour), conforms exactly to what has been done by the leading company. When the CHIEF sees as many companies wheeled into the new direction as he judges to be sufficient (generally three), he gives the word,

Halt.

The leading companies, and such others as have already wheeled into the alignment, being now at their proper points, remain so. (See Plate 20.)

THE CHIEF.

THE REAR COMPANIES WILL FILE INTO THE NEW ALIGNMENT.

REAR COMPANIES—RIGHT—FACE.

At this word all the companies who are still in the old direction, face to the right, that is, to the flank which conducts to their place in the new line.

Captains and their covering serjeants shift to the heads of files to lead them.
THE CHIEF.

QUICK—March.

The serjeants step briskly forward, to mark their points in the line where the pivot flanks are to be placed.

Each captain leads his company to his covering serjeant, where he halts, and lets his company pass in rear of the serjeant, till its left flank is in with him, and he then gives the word, Halt, Front, Dress.

THE CHIEF.

COLUMN, TO THE LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE.

QUICK—March.

The serjeant of the grenadiers moves quickly to the right, and places himself in line with the pivots; the rest of the covering serjeants go as usual to their right flanks to keep the place for their captains; when the wheel is completed, the captains give the words Halt, Dress, from the file on their right, to the camp colour on the left, and immediately replace their covering serjeants.
FIFTH MANŒUVRE.

Wings thrown back. (Plate 22.)

The Chief.

The Left Company will wheel four paces backwards on its left; the remaining Companies will go to the right about and wheel two paces to their right.*

The covering serjeant of the left company, now on the circle, steps to the rear, and on the 8th file from the pivot marches the named number of paces, and comes to the right about, lining himself with the camp colour, placed by the adjutant on the right, to mark the new line, which is to be parallel to the original line of formation.

The Chief.

Left Company,

Four paces on the left backwards wheel. Quick—March.

* The companies may wheel back into echelon, and then face to the right about, and march. See Regulations, Sec. 160.
The company's serjeant halts the company in a low tone of voice, and the captain accurately dresses it on the colour to the right.

Remaining Companies—Right about—Face.

The companies face to the right about.

The Chief.

Two Paces to the Right Wheel—March.

Each covering serjeant steps out two wheeling paces on the circumference of the circle, and when the men-wheel up to him, he halts them in a low tone of voice; the captain dresses the company.

The battalion now stands in echelon, with its rear ranks in front, the captains have shifted to the inner flanks of their several companies, and their covering serjeants to the outside flanks.

The Battalion will March in Echelon, and Form Line on the Left Company.

March.

The companies march with their rear ranks in front, the captain of the company next to the formed one gives the word Left shoulders forward, and then having disen-
gaged himself from his division, the moment his leading
flank man of his (now) front rank touches the flank of
the company that is already formed, he will give the
word, *Halt, Front--Dress back*; on which his company
fronts, and without hurry dresses back on him and the
formed part of the line, he correcting them on the more
distant given point, the camp colour on the right, which
having done, he goes to his post, the right of his com-
pany. Every other captain does the same till the line is
formed. It is then parallel to its original line of forma-
tion, but more retired by the length of five companies
supposing the battalion consisted but of eight, and that
three wheeled into the oblique alignment. The battalion
is now to the general’s left. *(See plate 22.)*

It is to be observed, that the greatest activity must be
used by each captain in this dressing, otherwise the point
of *appui* will not be ready for the next company, and the
distant point will be obscured, whereas it must be left
open and distinct, so that the direction of the line may
run at the distance of one file from the given object of
dressing.

To follow the plan as laid down in the Rules and
Regulations, the battalion should now go to the right
about, retire 50 or 60 paces, and then halt, front. *(See
the large plate.)*
SIXTH MANOEUVRE.

Counter-march and Change of Position.

The Chief.

Companies on the Left backwards Wheel.

Quick—March.

The battalion breaks into open column of companies, the right in front.

The Column will change its front by the Counter-march of Companies to the Right.

Companies, Right—Face.

At this word the whole face to the right, each captain will immediately quit the pivot, and place himself on the right of his company, and his covering serjeant will advance to the spot which he has quitted, and face to the right about.

The Chief.

Right Counter march—Quick—March,

(Plate 4.)

At the word March the whole move; each captain wheels short round to the right, and proceeds, fol-

6th Manoeuvre

Columns halted & opened from the center to form solid square.

Solid Square preparatory to firing.
lowed by his files of men, till he has placed his pivot front rank man close to his serjeant, who remains im-
moveable. Each captain instantly gives the words, *Halt, Front, Dres*; to his company, so as to have it squared, and closed to the right, which is now the pivot flank; the captain replaces his serjeant, who falls back behind the rear rank. The column now stands faced to its former rear, with the left in front.

**THE CHIEF.**

**COLUMN---March.**

The column marches 30 or 40 paces.

**COLUMN WILL CLOSE TO THE FRONT.**

The leading company immediately halts, and the remaining companies each halt within one pace of the company in its front.

Captains must be very careful to *Halt, Dres*, their companies correctly, as this is preparatory to forming the solid square.

Observe—That the column may be closed at the option of the chief, either in this manner, or by the head division continuing its march, and the rear ones being ordered to *march quick* into close column, and successively to resume the ordinary march.
THE CHIEF.

FORM SOLID SQUARE.

All the companies composing the front half of the column, i.e. the left wing, take one pace forward, except the light infantry, which stands fast.

The two last companies close up one and two paces to the company before them.

THE CHIEF.

SUB-DIVISIONS,

ONE PACE TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT, --

March.

(Plate 25.)

The whole companies make an interval of two paces in their center, by their sub-divisions taking each one pace to the flanks.

Two captains with their serjeants place themselves on each of the front and rear intervals; two captains, with their serjeants, also take post in each of the increased intervals in the center of the sides; and a serjeant takes the place of each flank front rank man of the first division, and of each flank rear rank man of the last division: all the other officers, serjeants, the four displaced men, drummers, &c. assemble behind the center of the companies which are to form the flank faces.
THE CHIEF.

FOUR FILES—OUTWARDS—FACE.

The two rear companies face to the right about, and four files, (supposing the companies of 12 files each) on each flank of all the companies, except the grenadiers and light infantry, face outwards, the whole lining with the flanks of the front companies, and dressing in ranks from front to rear.

QUICK—MARCH.

The fifth file from each flank of all the companies, except the two first and two last, followed by the front rank man of the 6th file, move up to right and left, and respectively fill up the interval between their own and the preceding division; the remainder of the men of the side divisions arrange themselves to their right and left, forming close in the rear of their own divisions respectively.

The whole thus stand faced outwards, and formed at least four deep, with two officers and their serjeants in the middle of each face to command.

The captains may fill the intervals as follows:

The grenadier and first company in the rear face.

The light infantry and 8th company in the front face.

Second and third in the right face.
Fourth and fifth in the left face, each covered by his sargeant.

All the other officers, as well as sargeants, displaced men, &c. are in the void space in the center behind their companies; and the files of the captains in the faces may be completed by sargeants, &c. from the interior, in such manner as the Chief may direct.

The mounted officers pass into the center of the square by the rear face.

Whatever is the strength of the companies which compose the flank sides, the whole of them will face outwards, except their four center files, which are always reserved for filling up the intervals.

THE CHIEF.

PREPARE FOR FIRING.

The two first ranks all round kneel and slope their bayonets; the two next ranks fire standing, and all the others remain in reserve; the file covering behind each captain in the sides give back, and enable the captains to stand in the third rank; they are replaced by their sargeants, who with the sargeants in the angles slope forward their pikes, at the same time that the men slope their bayonets.
THE CHIEF.

Commence Independent Firing.

On the close of the preparative, the two standing ranks immediately commence file firing from the right of each face.

The firing ceases on the beat of the general.

THE CHIEF.

Kneeling Ranks—Present—Fire.

If the Chief choose, the kneeling ranks may load again without rising up, otherwise they immediately rise up after firing.

THE CHIEF.

Prime and Load.

When the Chief sees it proper to reduce the square, he gives the words,

Form Close Column.

The files that faced outward come to their proper front; those in the interval (that is) the 5th file and front rank man of the 6th, face about.

Quick—March.

The front company takes one pace forward, and the two rear companies (that is, the grenadiers and
first company) one and two paces forward, and then face about. The files from the intervals take their proper places; officers, serjeants, displaced men, &c. will quit the interior, move to their several stations, and the companies that composed the flank faces will be completed.

Not to multiply words of command, the best method to close the sub-divisions, &c. is to move the column immediately, by giving the word,

**COLUMN—March.**

Either in quick or ordinary time, as the **Chief** sees proper.

When the column has marched as far as the **Chief** judges proper, he gives the words,

**COLUMN WILL OPEN FROM THE REAR.**

The captain commanding the rear company, immediately gives the word to his company, **Grenadiers**, **Halt**, and immediately gives the caution to the company in his front, **First Company**, and when he sees it exactly at a proper wheeling distance from him, he gives it the word, **Halt**; the captain of the first company, when he has halted, gives the same caution and command to the second, the second to the third, &c. and so on in succession till the column is opened out.
6th Manoeuvre.

Open column halted the left in front preparatory to its countermarch.

The column changing its head by bringing the right in front.
The Chief.

The Column will change its Head by the Counter-march of Companies from the Rear.

Right Wing—To the Front. (Plate 24.)

The grenadier captain gives the word, Grenadiers, Left, Face; he and his covering serjeant immediately shift to the left to lead the files; he then gives the word, Quick—March, till his right flank can freely pass near the left flank of the others; he then gives the word, Halt, Front, March, (in ordinary time) close by the left flank of the company then preceding him, (that is, of the 1st company); the captain of that company, as soon as the other approaches him, gives his company the words, Left—Face——Quick—March, behind the now leading one, (that is, the grenadiers) Halt, Front, when he covers, and then March, when at the due wheeling distance. All the other companies successively perform the same operation; and when the light company has taken its place in the rear, the whole column is in perfect order, with the right in front.

The Chief.

Column——Halt.

Companies to the Left wheel into Line.

Quick——March.
When the battalion has wheeled into line, it is considerably to the general's right, and with its rear to him.

Observe—That some regiments at review, in this counter-march from the rear to the front, face their companies to the right, and bring them out on that side, contrary to the general principle: That the divisions which advance come out always on the side to which front is to be made, and on which the enemy is placed, because then, with the divisions which are free, he can be opposed, while the others are moving behind the line.

SEVENTH MANŒUVRE.

Counter-march by Files on the Center of the Battalion.

(Plate 25, 26.)

This brings back the battalion to its original front.

THE CHIEF.

THE BATTALION WILL COUNTER-MARCH FROM ITS CENTER, AND ON ITS CENTER BY FILES.

Sec. 98.
Wings—inwards—Face.

The whole face to the colours, which stand fast, and a serjeant remains to mark each flank of the battalion.

Wings—three side steps to the right.

March. (Plate 25.)

Observe—if the battalion is two deep, 2 paces to the right is sufficient.

Each wing takes the named number of paces to its right, that they may be disengaged from each other.

The Chief.

March.

At this second word march, or Quick March, the whole move on, and each file wheels successively into the center as it arrives at, and beyond the colours. As soon as each company is in the line from the colours to the flank serjeant, its captain fronts it. When the whole is formed, the colours countermarch, and if necessary, the dressing of the line is corrected.
EIGHTH MANŒUVRE.

March in Open Column.

The Chief.

The Battalion will form open Column in rear of the left Company, (or, Light Infantry.) (Plate 27.)

Remaining Companies,

On the Right backwards Wheel,

Quick—March.

All the companies wheel backwards on their right, except the left company, which stands fast.

The Chief.

Left—Face.

All the companies will face to the left, except the light company, and the captains place themselves to lead the files.

The Chief.

Quick—March.

At the word March, the whole will lead to the rear, and the covering serjeants will successively, as before,

Sec. 87, 88.
8th Maneuvre.

Forming open column or Camp in rear of the Light Infantry.
take up their points on the new line.—The captain conducting each platoon, when he arrives at his serjeant, will stop directly before him, allow his platoon to move on behind the serjeant, till the rear file comes close to, but beyond him; the captain will then Halt, Front, and Dress his platoon, with his front rank closed in to the serjeant. He will himself take the place of the serjeant, and remain steady on the pivot flank.

As soon as the 3d company has taken its place in the column.

The Chief gives the word to the column,

March.

The head of the column moves on in ordinary time, and the remaining companies follow, preserving the proper wheeling distance between each; when the leading company arrives within 12 or 15 paces of the point where it is necessary to diminish its front, the Chief will give a loud Caution, that the sub-divisions are to double either by companies successively, or the whole battalion at once—If at once, as is ordered in this manoeuvre, then he gives the words,

Form Column of Sub-divisions.
Right Sub-divisions—Mark—Time.
Each right-hand sub-division marks time, till its left-hand sub-division, which marches on steadily, has opened or cleared its flank.

**Quick—Oblique, (or, Left—Oblique.)**

The right divisions immediately oblique to the left, and cover the left ones correctly.

The captains move to the right flank of the left sub-divisions, their covering serjeants lead the right sub-divisions.

When the open column of sub-divisions has marched as many paces as the Chief sees proper, he gives the word,

**Form Companies.**

**Right Sub-divisions—Quick—Oblique.**

As soon as each right sub-division has cleared the right flanks of the left sub-division, by the quick oblique, it immediately receives the word *Forward*, and when in line with the left sub-division, each receives the word *Ordinary* from the captain, who had shifted to its right.

It may be observed, that the above is in conformity to the general rule, whether the column be halted or in motion, that the sub-division or section on the reverse flank, is the one behind which the other sub-division, or section, doubles. But in this case, were
9th Maneuver.

The 3rd Company from 1/2 left wheeled backwards 4 paces & the remainder 6 paces on the left the whole in echelon marching & forming line.
the left sub-divisions to double in front of the right ones, the pivots would be better dressed, as the right sub-divisions, which were marching correctly in the alignment, would not be discomposed.

**THE CHIEF.**

**COLUMN---HALT.**

**TO THE RIGHT WHEEL INTO LINE.**

**QUICK---MARCH.**

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**NINTH MANŒUVRE.**

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**Echelon Change of Position.** (Plate 28.)

The Chief gives the words,

**COMPANIES ON THE RIGHT BACKWARDS WHEEL. QUICK---MARCH.**

The battalion (of 8 companies suppose) breaks into open column, the left in front, each company gets the word, **HALT, DRESS**, from its own captain as usual.

**THE CHIEF.**

**THE THIRD COMPANY WILL WHEEL FOUR PACES, THE REMAINING COMPANIES SIX PACES ON THE LEFT BACKWARDS.**

Sec. 158, 159.

* The 3d company, reckoning from the **Left.**
QUICK—March.

The companies are dressed by their captains, who are now on the inside flanks of the Echelon.

SIXTH AND LIGHT COMPANY, 
RIGHT-ABOUT—Face.

Two camp colours are sent to the right and left in a correct line with the 3d company*.

THE CHIEF.

COLUMN WILL MARCH IN ECHELON, 
AND FORM LINE ON THE THIRD COMPANY—

March.

The captain of the 3d company shifts to its right flank.

Each company on the right of the 3d, (viz. No. 4, 3, 2, 1, and grenadiers) as it comes successively into line, receives from its captain the words Halt, Dress, (on the camp colour to the right) the captain then shifts to the right of his company; the companies on the left of the 3d company, (that is No. 6, and light infantry) receive the words from their captains, Halt, Front, Dress up; they are dressed on the camp colour to the left.

* That is, the company that had wheeled the four pages.
TENTH MANOEUVRE.

Echelon Change of Position. (Plate 29*.)

The Chief gives the words,

The Light Infantry will wheel four Paces, the remaining Companies two Paces to the Left.

When the covering serjeants have taken the named number of paces from the front of the 8th file from the left of their companies,

The Chief gives the word,

Quick—March.

The captain commanding the light infantry immediately shifts to its left flank; when the company has wheeled up, he gives the word Halt, Dress, dressing it correctly on the camp colour, which the adjutant had previously sent to the right for this purpose; the captain, when his company is correctly dressed, gives the word Eyes Front, and resumes his place on the right of his company, taking care that his men stand perfectly steady,

* Plate 29 shews the ten companies.

F F 2
and with carried arms, until the next company has dressed on them; his right flank being the point d'Appui.

When the Chief sees that every division is ready, he gives the words,

**The Battalion will march in Echelon, and form Line on the Left Company.**

**March.**

All the companies march in ordinary time; as they arrive in line successively, they are dressed by their captains from the standing companies to the camp colour on the right; each captain, when he has so dressed his company, gives the word *Eyes Front*, and then shifts to the right of his company.

The whole are now formed in line, parallel to their original front, and considerably to the general's right.
ELEVENTH MANOEUVRE.

Change of Position.

The Chief gives the words,

THE BATTALION WILL FORM OPEN COLUMN OF COMPANIES ON THE MARCH.

RIGHT—Face.—March.

When the battalion has marched in file as far as the Chief judges to be necessary, he gives the word,

FORM—Companies.

The files instantly make a half-face, each marching up quick and diagonally to their respective leading men, who do not alter their pace; as the pivots are in the rear of companies, when they come up, the companies dress to them by their captain giving the word, Eyes Left, and they take up as they form the ordinary step; the column marches, and when the colours are opposite to the general, the Chief gives the word Halt, and then

TO THE LEFT—WHEEL INTO LINE.

QUICK—March.

Sec. 95.
TWELFTH MANŒUVRE.

Retreat in Line.

The Chief gives the word.
The Battalion will retire.

Right-about—Face.

March.

It marches 50 or 60 paces in ordinary time, dressing by its center. No music plays during the retreat of the battalion.

The Chief.

Halt—Front.

The Battalion will fire twice by Companies from Center to Flanks.

On the last stroke of the preparative, the captains on the right of companies step out one pace, and give the word of command—Company—Ready, 'Present, Fire, Load. When the first part of the general is beat, the captains fall back into the front rank.
Pl. 30

12th Maneuver.

Retreating by alternate Compn.

Gr. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Music
Pioneers
328th Direct Separate.

Gr. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Battalion retiring in line.

the General.
THE CHIEF.

THE BATTALION WILL RETIRE BY ALTERNATE COMPANIES. (Plate 30.)

RIGHT COMPANIES—RIGHT-ABOUT—FACE.

March.

The right companies march in ordinary time about 50 paces, when they receive the words,

HALT—FRONT.

In marching, one colour remains on the flank of its proper company in each line, the king’s colour with the right center, and the other colour with the left center company; a serjeant will advance 6 paces before each colour during the march; each line directs its movement by its colour. Distances are preserved from that colour, and to it the men’s eyes are turned during the march.

Each line has a commander. Captains are ordered to be on the inward flanks of their companies, but this makes a perpetual shifting of positions, and is better omitted.

THE CHIEF.

LEFT COMPANIES,

MAKE—READY—PRESENT—FIRE.

Immediately after firing, the men come to the recover, half-cock, and shoulder arms.
( 224 )

The Chiefs

Right-about—Face.

March.

The left companies march steadily on, dressing by their colour; they pass through the intervals of the right companies, and continue marching until they receive the word from the Chief,

Halt—Front.—Prime and Load.

If the Chief fires the left companies, the next in command fires the right companies, exactly as the left companies were fired; they retire in the same manner, through the intervals of the left companies. The Chief then fires the left companies, and retires them as before, and so on till he thinks it expedient to form line*.

The Chief.

The Left Companies will form Line on the Right Companies.

March.

When they have marched and filled up the intervals, he gives the word Halt, and the captain of each company gives the word Dress.

* The Chief may, if he thinks proper, fire both the right and the left companies.
The right companies may form line on the left in the same manner. Sometimes the right companies are fired in battalion, previous to their retiring; the words of command are the same as if they had been separated from the left companies.

The light infantry may be divided in the intervals of the first line, retire with it, and change to the other line whenever it becomes the advanced one; in this situation they cover the retreat, and may occasionally fire; and when the line is formed, they resume their post on the left.

Unless the battalion is very strong, the light infantry remain in their usual position as a company.

When the line is formed, the Chief gives the word,

**The Battalion will Retire in Line.**

**Right-about—Face—March.**

When it has retired as far as he choses, he gives the word, **Halt—Front.**
THIRTEENTH MANŒUVRE.

March to a Flank in Echellon.

The Chief.

Battalion—by Companies, four Paces to the Right—wheel, and form Echellon.

Covering serjeants take the named number of paces as usual, the pivots make a half face to the right, the serjeants dressing by them.

Quick—March.

Captains on the right of their companies give the words, Halt, Dress; covering serjeants go to the reverse flank.

The Chief.

The Battalion will advance in Echellon.

March.

The whole advance to the flank in Echellon about 250 paces.

Wheel back into Line.

The three center serjeants instantly step out into the front, and mark the time for the battalion.

Sec. 155, 156.
The pivots mark time, gradually turning to their proper front, while the rest of the divisions wheel back the 4 paces they had advanced; when the 4th pace is completed, the Chief gives the word, 

*Forward.*

The whole dressing by the center, step out their full pace.

*Halt.*

The line is now considerably to the general's left, and parallel to its original front.

**Fire three Rounds by Companies from Center to Flanks.**

Each captain gives the words, *Company---Ready---Present---Fire---Load.* (See plate 8.)
FOURTEENTH MANOEUVRE.

Hollow Square and its Movements.

The perfect square is formed by eight companies, in the following manner:

The Chief gives the word,

The Battalion will form an hollow square on the two center Companies.—(Plate 31.)

Remaining Companies,

Four Paces on the Right and Left backward wheel.—Quick—March.

The three companies on the right each wheel back the eighth of the circle on their left, the three companies on the left wheel the same number of paces backwards on their right.

The colours, at the same time that the companies are forming their Echellons, move back three paces into the rear, the 4th company by the side step inclines to the 5th company, to close the interval that was made by the falling back of the colours.
Hollow Square forming by the Esquillon March of companies & forming line.

Hollow Square marching in Subdivisions by front face.

Square marching in Subdivisions by the left angle of the front face.
THE CHIEF.

RIGHT-ABOUT—Face.

The companies that were in Echelon face to the right-about.

The CHIEF then gives the word,

IN ECHELON MARCH TO FORM SQUARE.

March.

Two serjeants, or camp colours, should be placed in the rear, in a perpendicular line with the outside flanks of the front face, marking out a perfect square; the companies now march in Echelon, and by the turning of the left shoulders of the right companies, and the right shoulders of the left companies, they wheel in to form square, their captains halt and front them in a correct line, the grenadiers will wheel round the serjeant placed to mark the angle, the light infantry, at the same time, wheeling round the serjeant on the opposite angle, till their two right flanks touch, when they get the words Halt, Front, Drefs, from their captains, and have then formed the rear face of the square, and in this manner will the proper front rank of the rear face be outward. The square is perfectly formed, and composed of four faces; the front face consists of
the 4th and 5th company, the right face of the 3d and 2d, the left face of the 6th and 7th, and the rear face of the 1st and 8th company, that is, the grenadier and light infantry.

The mounted officers, colours, music, drummers, &c. and the battalion guns, are all within the square.

The Chief gives the words,

The Square will march by the Left Angle of the Front Face.

Right and Rear Faces, Right-about—Face.

The two sides that form the left angle, that is, the front face and the left face, stand fast; the other two sides, that is, the right face and the rear face, go to the right-about.

By Sub-divisions to the Right and Left Half-wheel.—March.

The whole then by sub-divisions wheel up 1-8th of the circle, two sides to the right, and two sides to the left, and are thus parallel to each other, and perpendicular to the direction in which they are to move, the pivot flanks being in this manner placed on the sides of the square: each side being thus in Echelon, and the colours behind the leading angle.
THE CHIEF.

March.

Captains who are on the inward flanks of their leading sub-divisions, carefully preserve the distances they wheeled at, and from the flanks to which they wheeled.

THE CHIEF.

- Halt.

FRONT—Square; or RE-FORM—Square.

The whole wheel back into square, and the two sides that require it, that is, the right and rear faces, go to the right-about. Captains dress their divisions as usual, in the same manner as is described for the square.

The directions given for the march of the square by the left angle of the front face, will equally apply, should it be found necessary to march the square by any of its other angles.

The Chief then gives the words,

THE SQUARE WILL MARCH BY THE RIGHT FACE.

The colours move up behind the center of the named face, as do the mounted officers, &c. &c.
FRONT AND REAR FACES, BY SUB-DIVISIONS TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT WHEEL.

QUICK—March.

The opposite side, that is, the left face, faces about; and the two flank sides wheel up by sub-divisions, so as to stand each in open column.

BY RIGHT FACE—March.

The square marches two sides in line, and by their center; and two sides in open column, which cover and drees to their inward flanks on which they wheeled up, carefully preserving their distances.

The same directions that are given for marching by the right face, will apply to the march by any of the other faces.

The Chief, when the square has marched as far as he sees necessary, gives the word,

Halt—Re-form—Square.

The square halts, the sub-divisions in column immediately wheel back, and form their sides, and the side which faced about again faces outwards; the captains give the words, Halt, Drees.

The Chief gives the words,

Prepare for Firing.

The front rank kneels, and present their bayonets floped.
The square is then ordered to fire in whatever manner the Chief may judge proper; the two rear ranks to fire standing; or companies by ranks successively; or by companies independent of each other; or, by subdivisions, one firing when the other has loaded; or, companies by files, as ordered; the front rank remaining as a reserve. Should the battalion be formed only two deep, the front rank will remain kneeling, and the other rank will fire by files.

**The Chief.**

**Square will fire by Companies, beginning on the Right.**

When the firing by companies has ceased,

The command is given by the Chief,

**Kneeling Ranks,**

MAKE—Ready—Present—Fire.

The men rise up after firing.

**Prime and—Load.**

The Chief gives the word,

**The Square will form Line on the two center Companies.**

H H
SIDE AND REAR FACES, BY COMPANIES,
SIX PACES TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT WHEEL,*

QUICK—March.

The captains as usual Halt, Dress, their companies.

THE CHIEF.

IN ECHELLON MARCH AND FORM LINK.

March.

The whole march in Echelon, except the two center companies, the outward companies taking care not to impede the inner ones, which must form before them; this may be done by the facing and filing of

* In marching the square by any of its faces, instead of wheeling out the sides in open column of sub-divisions, the West London Militia have been instructed to march two sides in file, instead of open column; if the men march tolerably in file, there can be no question, but that it is the best method; it is done in a moment, at the word, SQUARE WILL MARCH BY THE RIGHT—FACE.

No other word is given, the front face instantly faces to the right, the rear face to the left, the left face of the square comes to the right-about; at the word March, the whole move, at the word Halt, the whole face outwards at once.

This method of marching the square was performed before His Royal Highness the Duke of York, when he reviewed the regiment on Blackheath.
(235)

each division from its inward flank, to its point in the new line where it will form up. Captains Halt, Dress their companies as in the third manœuvre.

If the square is composed of the eight battalion companies only, then the grenadier and light company may be placed as a reserve in the rear, ready to be applied according to circumstances.

FIFTEENTH MANŒUVRE.

Retiring and filing to the Rear.

When the battalion is to retire, it ought to be previously dressed with the same exactness as when it is to advance, and the same care in ascertaining the direction of its march must be taken; therefore, before the retreat is to begin, an officer or serjeant will have placed himself 30 paces in the rear, so as to stand perpendicular to the front directing serjeant, and of course he will be in the line, or nearly so, of the directing serjeant; whenever the battalion marches to the rear it must cover its proper extent of ground. The rear must therefore avoid closing

Sec. 168, 175.

H H 2
their files more than usual, otherwise the front rank men, who are in general larger, will be crowded in their rank. Music, drums, supernumerary officers, &c. will take care to march with exactness, not to interrupt, but rather to assist the battalion.

The Chief gives the words,

**The Battalion will retire.**

(See last plate.)

As soon as this caution is given, the three directing serjeants face about, the same center serjeant that directs to the front, directs also to the rear; he moves on in the line of the advanced officer, six paces beyond the rear rank, and halts; and the other two serjeants move up on each side of him.

When the line is retiring, **music is never to play.**

**The Chief.**

**Right-about—Face.**

The whole face, and the supernumerary officer, who had replaced the directing serjeant, moves up into the leading rank; a mounted field-officer passes through to the rear, and the directing serjeant in the interior, prolongs his line, and takes his object betwixt the feet of the posted officer; immediately after facing about, the word is given by **The Chief,**

**March.**
The whole battalion instantly steps off, the replacing officer betwixt the colours preserves, during the movement, his exact distance of six paces from the advanced serjeant, and is the guide of the battalion, the directing serjeant conducting on his points under the correction of the Chief, who is 10 or 12 paces behind the center of the battalion.

In this retreat, if the light infantry act separate, and not as a company of the battalion, at the word March, they move quickly round by the flanks, and form in the rear of the center, extending so as to cover it during the retreat, and follow at the distance of 50 or 60 paces.

After the battalion has marched 100 paces,

The Chief gives the words,

**The Battalion will, from the proper Right of Companies, file to the Rear.**

*Pass Companies by Files.*

Each captain instantly gives the word, Left—Turn, Quick—March, and wheels out his leading file, the rest of the files following in succession. The heads of companies must observe the proper distance from each other, and are regulated from the left.
Circumstances may require that the companies should pass from their proper left, instead of the right, in which case the leaders will shift and conduct such left, until the line is formed, when they will again resume their proper places.

When the companies in file have marched as far as is necessary, The Chief gives the word,

_Halt—Front._

The whole now stand in open column of companies, the right in front; when the column is ordered to _Halt_, the light infantry pass quickly through it, and take post 30 paces in the rear of the intended line.

_The Chief._

_Companies to the Left Wheel into Line—Quick—March._

Captains as usual _Halt, Dress_, their companies; when the line is formed, its center is opposite to the general.
SIXTEENTH MANŒUVRE.

Filing, advancing, and charging to the Front.

The Chief having previously placed himself 10 or 12 paces behind the exact line of the directing serjeant, will remark the line of its prolongation, and thereby ascertain the direction in which it should march, and in doing this, he will not at once look out for a distant object, but will hit on it, by prolonging the line, from the person of the directing serjeant, to the front; or, he will order the covering serjeant to run out 20 paces, and will place him in the line in which he thinks the battalion ought to advance. The directing serjeant then takes his direction along the line which passes from himself, betwixt the heels of the advanced serjeant, and remarking his object, preserves such line in advancing.

The Chief then gives the words,

The Battalion will Advance.

Before the line advances, the light company quickly forms, in extended order, 30 paces before the center, and preserves that distance in advancing.

Sec. 166, 175, 177.
The front directing serjeant of the battalion moves six accurate and exact paces, in ordinary time, and halts; the two other serjeants that were behind him move up on each side of him, and an officer from the rear replaces in the front rank the leading serjeant. The center serjeant in moving out, marches and halts on his own observed point, and the two other serjeants, dress and square themselves exactly by him. The directing serjeant, after being assured that he himself is perfectly and squarely placed in the rank, by casting his eyes down the center of his body, from the junction of his two heels, and by repeated trials to take up, or prolong a line perpendicular to himself and to the battalion: then he will observe, and take up any accidental small spot on the ground, and within 100 or 150 paces, intermediate ones cannot be wanting, nor the renewal of such as he afterwards successively approaches to in his march. In this manner he is prepared, under the future correction of the Chief from behind, to conduct the march.

The line of direction being thus ascertained, the Chief gives the word,

_March._

The whole instantly step off, and without turning the head, eyes are glanced towards the colours, in
the front rank; the replacing officer betwixt the colours preserves, during the movement, his exact distance of six paces from the advanced serjeant, and is the guide of the battalion. The center advanced serjeant is answerable for the direction, and the equal cadence and length of step. To these objects he alone attends, while the other two, scrupulously conforming to his position, maintain their parallelism to the front of the battalion, and thereby present an object to which it ought to move square; they are to allow no other consideration to attract their attention, and will notice and conform to the direction of the commander only; and if any small alteration in their position is ordered, it must be gradually and coolly made.

When the battalion is advancing in line for any considerable distance, the music may be allowed at intervals to play for a few seconds only, and the drums in two divisions to roll; but it is the wind instruments only which play. The large drum, or any other instrument whatever, which marks time by the stroke, is not to be permitted.

When the battalion advances 50 paces.

The Chief gives the words,

The Battalion will file from the Right of Companies.
(242)

Pass Files to the Front.

Each captain immediately gives the word, RIGHT—Turn—QUICK—March; he wheels out his leading file, and passes on direct to the front, preserving a relative distance from the left, as being the head of the column, or, from the other flank, if particularly so ordered. When the column has marched 50 paces,

The Chief gives the words,

HALT—Front.

The whole now stand in open column, the left in front; the light company passes quick to the rear, and assembles, half of it behind each flank, and moves relatively with the flank companies.

The Chief.

COLUMN—To the Right wheel into Line.
QUICK—March.

The Battalion will Advance—March.
The battalion marches 50 paces.

The Chief gives the words,

The Battalion will advance by Alternate Wings, and fire four times.
The Chief then gives the words,

**Left Wing---Halt.**

The left wing *Halts*, and the Right Wing continues to move on 15 paces, at which instant

The Chief gives the words,

**Left Wing---March.**

**Right Wing.**

*Halt—Ready—Present—Fire.*

*Prime and—Load—March.*

The left wing marches past them till the right wing, being loaded and shouldered, receives the word *March.*

**Left Wing---Halt---Ready, &c.**

As directed for the right wing, and thus they alternately proceed, till each wing has fired twice.

The Chief then gives the words,

**The Left Wing will form Line on the Right—Right Wing—Halt.**

When the line is formed,

The Chief gives the words,

**The Battalion will advance—March.**

*After marching 50 paces—Halt.*
THE CHIEF.

THE BATTALION WILL FIRE A VOLUME—
front RANK KNEELING.

MAKE—Ready—Present—Fire.

Prime and—Load.

THE CHIEF.

THE BATTALION WILL ADVANCE.—March.

When it has advanced 20 paces, it receives the command from the Chief—Halt.

THE BATTALION WILL FIRE A VOLUME AND
PORT ARMS.

When the battalion has fired, it immediately ports arms.

QUICK.—March.

The battalion advances firm, dressing by the center.

When it has advanced 50 paces,

The Chief gives the word,

Halt.

The front rank comes down to the charging position.

THE CHIEF.

SHOULDER—Arms—Prime and—Load.

The word prime and load is then given, and the light company issuing from behind the flanks, pur-
sue, return, and assemble and join on the left of the battalion.

The battalion is now advanced near the general, and with its center opposite him.

---

**Observations.**

If the battalion is not very strong, the light infantry should not act as such, but only as a company in battalion. In firing by wings, that is, by half battalions, the Chief generally fires the right wing, and the next in command the left wing.

When the battalion has charged bayonets, the Chief may order them to move forward on the charge at a very quick step, but by no means to run; a very few paces only can be necessary; care must be taken that the battalion moves in perfect dress, which it cannot do if allowed to run.

The flugel man gives the time for each wing to cast about and shoulder.
SEVENTEENTH MANŒUVRE.

Retiring in Line.
The Chief gives the words,
The Battalion will retire.
Right-about—Face—March.
While the battalion is retiring, the Chief gives the caution,
The Battalion will fire twice by alternate wings, the two first ranks standing.

He then gives the words,
Right Wing—Halt—Front.
When the left wing has gained 15 paces, it receives the words from the

Lieutenant Colonel,
Left Wing—Halt—Front.
The Chief instantly orders,
Right Wing—Ready—Present—Fire, (the men after firing immediately come to the port, or to the recover)

Sec. 177.
RIGHT-ABOUT—Face—March, and when it has marched 15 paces beyond the left wing, he gives the words **Halt**—**Front**—**Prime** AND—**Load**.

The instant the *Lieutenant Colonel* sees that the right wing has fronted, he immediately gives the words of command, and conforms in every particular to what the right wing has done, and in this manner each wing alternately proceeds, every due dispatch being made in reloading. When the wings have each fired twice,

The **Chief** gives the words,

**THE LEFT WING WILL FORM LINE ON THE RIGHT WING---March.**

When the line is formed,

The **Chief** gives the words,

**THE BATTALION WILL RETIRE.**

When it has marched 100 paces or more,

**Halt—Front.**

In retiring by alternate wings, one colour remains on the inward flank of each half battalion, to which the men continue to look, by which they move, and before which a directing serjeant advances six paces.

The—**Make Ready**—**Present**—**Fire**, of the advanced wing, is instantly to succeed the march of the other
advancing wing, or the Halt, Front, of the retiring one.

In the half battalion firing, advancing and retreating, if formed two deep, both ranks will fire standing; if formed three deep, the front and center ranks will fire standing, and the rear rank will remain shouldered in reserve.

EIGHTEENTH MANŒUVRE.

Advancing in Line.

The Chief.

The Battalion will advance—March. It marches 100 paces.

The Chief.

Halt.

Fire a Volley obliquely to the Right.

Make—Ready—Present—Fire—Load.

Fire a Volley obliquely to the Left.

Make—Ready—Present—Fire—Load.

The Battalion will advance—March. When the battalion has advanced 100 paces, Halt.
FIRE TWO VOLLEYS TO THE FRONT, AFTER THE LAST, THE MEN WILL PORT ARMS AND HALF COCK.

BATTALION Ready—Present—Fire—Load.
BATTALION Ready—Present—Fire, (the men will port arms and half cock.)

SHOULDER—Arms—SHUT—Pans.
REAR RANKS, TAKE OPEN ORDER—March.

The Chief, and the Lieutenant Colonel, now dismount, and come through the center into the front, as do the music; every one takes his station exactly as they had been placed when receiving the general.

The Chief, with his back to the regiment, gives the words,

THE BATTALION WILL ADVANCE—March.

On the word March, the music plays, and when the battalion has advanced within 50 paces of the general, The Chief gives the word Halt—GENERAL SALUTE—Present—Arms, music plays God Save the King, and the drummers beat a march.

When the music ceases, The Chief, turning to the battalion, gives the words, SHOULDER—Arms.

REAR RANKS, TAKE CLOSE ORDER—March.

END OF THE EIGHTEEN MANŒUVRES.

K K
The number of paces mentioned in the several movements are not positively prescribed, but are supposed to be nearly such as will give the intended relative situations. If the ground allows the marches to the rear and front to be longer, it will be so much the better.

The pause made betwixt each of the firing words, make ready, &c. is the same as the ordinary time, viz. the 75th part of a minute, and no other pause is to be made betwixt the words.

In firing by Grand-divisions, 3 pauses will be made betwixt the fire of each division, and the make ready of the succeeding one.

In firing by wings, in battalion, one wing will make ready the instant the other has shouldered.

The Chief should give all his words of command from the rear of the battalion.

No Chief should attempt, in the face of the general, nor, indeed, in the face of any other person, to put the battalion through any of the manoeuvres, without being himself perfectly and minutely acquainted with the prin-
ciples on which each is performed, in order to avoid the
disgrace of calling to his adjutant for instruction, or gal-
loping full speed to the flank of the battalion, by way of
rectifying a mistake which his ignorance and temerity
has brought him into, and which he cannot remedy but
by flying for advice either to the other mounted officers,
or to the serjeant-major in the rear.

When the Reviewing General has seen the battalion
go through such of the ordered manœuvres as he judges
necessary, he will, that he may be able to report on the
merits of its performance, among other circumstances,
particularly Observe and Specify, Whether or not the
original formation of the battalion is according to order;
The marches are made with accuracy, at the required
times and length of step, and on such objects as are
given.
The proper distances in column and echelon are at all
times preserved.
The wheelings are made just, and in the manner pre-
scribed.
The formations in line are made true, without false
openings, or necessity of correction.
The officers are alert in their changes of situation,
exact in their own personal movements, and loud, de-
cided, and pointed, in their words of command.
The march in line is uniformly steady, without float-
ing, opening, or closing.
The march in file close, firm, and without lengthening out.

The officers and under officers give the aids required of them with due quickness and precision.

Hurry and unnecessary delay in the movements are equally avoided.

In the firings the loading is quick, the levelling just, the officers animated and exact in their commands.*

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FORMS OF SENDING FOR, AND LODGING THE COLOURS.

BATTALION IN LINE.

The commanding officer orders the grenadier drummers to beat the drummer's call, on which the two ensigns who are to carry the colours recover their swords, face to the right, and march between the line of officers and the front rank, till they come to the head of the grenadiers, where they halt, front,

* Rules and Regulations.
Battalion of 8 companies drawn up 3 deep & in open order preparatory to the General Salute.
and bring their swords to the port; the drum-major, with a party of drummers and fifers, will likewise face to the right, and march to the head of the grenadiers, placing themselves between the ensigns and the front rank. The captain of the grenadiers then orders his company to take close order, and will either wheel them by sub-divisions, or march them in one. If by sub-divisions, he places himself on the pivot flank of the first, the eldest lieutenant on that of the second, and the other lieutenant in the supernumerary rank of the first; but if the company is marched in one division, the two lieutenants are in the supernumerary rank; the company then marches in ordinary time, to the quarters where the colours are lodged, when it halts, and rear ranks take open order, the Drum-major unfurls the colours and gives them out of a window to the ensigns, who on halting had sheathed their swords. The captain of grenadiers then orders his men to Present—Arms, the officers salute, and the drummers beat a point of war, which finished, he orders them to Shoulder—Arms, then Rear Ranks, Take close Order, and marches them off in ordinary time, the drummers beating the grenadier’s march. On arriving at the left flank of the regiment, the company faces to the right, the ensigns with the colours march in front of the line of officers, the grenadier officers between
them and the front rank, and the grenadiers in files, between the other ranks. The commanding officer of the regiment, as soon as the colours arrive on the left flank, orders the battalion to Present—Arms, the officers salute, the music plays, "God save the King," and the drummers beat the troop. On the colours arriving in the center of the battalion, the ensigns halt and front, and when the grenadiers have taken post on the right, the battalion is ordered to Shoulder—Arms.

When the colours are to be lodged, on the drummers' call being beat, the ensigns, drum-major, and a party of drummers and fifers, march and take post in front of the grenadiers. The battalion Present—Arms, officers salute, music plays, and drums beat. On the captain of grenadiers marching off with the colours, the drummers beat the troop. When they arrive at the house or place where they are to be lodged, the drum-major receives them at a window, the grenadiers Present—Arms, officers salute, and drummers beat a point of war. The ensigns on quitting the colours, draw their swords, and salute with the other officers. The captain will either march his company back, or dismiss them, as he may be ordered by the commanding officer.

When the colours are not to be received, or lodged in form, the serjeant major, with four serjeants in the center of the battalion, will take the colours cased, from or to the place where they are kept, in the following manner:
Serjeant major, the two front rank serjeants carrying the colours on their shoulders, covered in the rear by the two other serjeants and the drum-major, who is to receive them when they arrive at the place of their destination. No compliment is paid by the battalion in this case, and they are generally sent away when the ranks are closed.*

When the regiment is ordered for a field day, the colours should never be received or lodged in form, as it takes up too much time.

* See a Treatise on the Duty of Infantry Officers, by Thomas Reide, Captain in the Loyal Essex Regiment of Fencibles; a work to which the army is indebted for much useful information.

FINIS.
**Directions for placing the Plates.**

The engraved title-page and plate 8, to be placed facing each other, at the beginning of the Work

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