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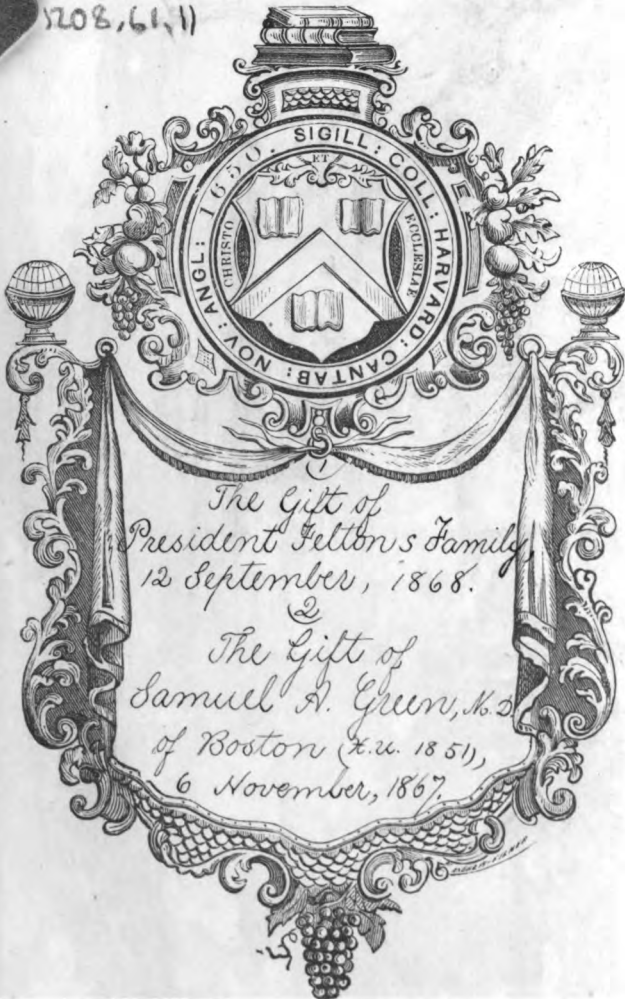
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1. See Opposite.
2. The same. Part II. Phila-
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Baxter, D. W. C.

THE

Volunteer's Manual:

CONTAINING FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE

RECRUIT,

IN THE SCHOOLS OF THE SOLDIER AND SQUAD.



By Lieut. Col. D. W. C. BAXTER.

PHILADELPHIA :

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WITH ONE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE DIFFERENT
POSITIONS IN THE FACINGS AND MANUAL OF ARMS
AND THE LOADINGS AND FIRINGS.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SCOTT'S SYSTEM OF INFANTRY TACTICS,

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"A standing army being at variance with a republican form of government, the safety of her institutions depends alone upon the patriotism of her citizens."

PART I.

PHILADELPHIA:
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Life of

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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by

D. W. C. BAXTER,

in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States in and
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TO

Lieut. General Winfield Scott,

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

A RECRUIT IN MAY, 1808, AGED 22 YEARS.

A CAPTAIN, 1809.	BRIGADIER GENERAL, . 1814.
A LIEUT. COLONEL, . 1812.	MAJOR GENERAL, . . 1815.
A COLONEL, 1813.	LIEUT. GENERAL, . . 1856.

This Manual

OF THE ARMS REQUIRED BY OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERY,

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

AS A SLIGHT TESTIMONIAL OF THE RESPECT INSPIRED BY A LIFE TIME
DEVOTED TO THE SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY AND
IN DEFENCE OF THE

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.

THE INSTRUCTIONS here given are of the greatest importance to the Recruit, and therefore should be thoroughly understood, being indispensable to the instruction of the Company; on which, again, depends that of the Battalion.

The School of the Soldier will be divided into three parts. The first comprehending what should be taught recruits without arms; the second, the Manual of Arms and the loading and firings; and the third will embrace the principles of alignments, the steps to the front, to the rear, and the oblique-step; the principles of wheeling from a halt and on the march; to change direction by a turn, and by file.

Each part will be divided into lessons, as follows :

I.

Lesson 1. Position of the soldier. Eyes right, left and front.

Lesson 2. Facings.

Lesson 3. Principles of the direct step in common time.

Lesson 4. Principles of the oblique-step in common time.

II.

Lesson 1. Principles of shoulder arms.

Lesson 2. Manual of arms.

Lesson 3. Loading.

Lesson 4. The firings, direct, oblique and by file.

III.

Lesson 1. The principles of alignment.

Lesson 2. The march to the front and the oblique steps in common time.

Lesson 3. The march by the flank and the changing direction.

Lesson 4. Principles of wheeling and turning.

These lessons will be followed by remarks and illustrations, the better to explain the principles prescribed.

LESSON I

Position of the Soldier.

(Fig 1.) **HEELS** on the same line, and as close together as the conformation of the man will permit.

TOES turned out equally, so as to form *nearly*, but not quite, a right angle.



Fig. 1.

Explanation to Fig. 1.

The dotted lines A, C, and B represent a right angle. E, C, and D an angle less than a right angle, upon which the feet are placed; the line C F, passing between the heels and

bisecting the line E D, represents toes equally turned out.

KNEES straight, *but not* stiff; the lower extremities, from the heels to the hips, *perpendicular*.

The upper part of the **Body** inclining a little forward.

The **SHOULDERS** square and falling equally.

ARMS hanging naturally.

ELBOWS near the body.

The palm of the *hands* turned a little to the front; the little fingers behind the outside seam of the trowsers.

The **FACE** fair to the front. The **CHIN** drawn slightly in without constraint. **EYES** striking the ground, at the distance of fifteen paces. **Weight** of the body resting upon the balls of the feet. (See Figs. 2, 3.)



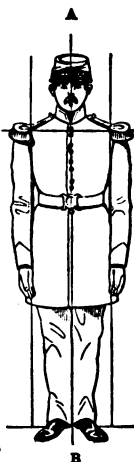
B
Fig. 2.

Explanation to Fig. 2.

The line A B represents the weight of the body resting on the balls of the feet. The inclination of the body so far forward that if a line were dropped from the breast it would fall just outside the toes.

Explanation to Fig. 3.

The perpendicular line through the centre of the body shows the weight thereof resting on both feet equally. The line C D passing direct through the shoulders represents them as square and of equal height.



B
Fig. 3.

Remarks on the position of the Soldier.

Heels on the same line.

Because, if one heel were in front of the other, the shoulder on that side would incline to the front, thereby destroying the uniformity of the line, or otherwise causing constraint. And as close together as the conformation of the man will permit. Because men who are knock-kneed, or have large calves, could not close their heels without constraint or fatigue.

Toes turned equally out, at less than a right angle.

Because, if one toe were turned out more than the other, the shoulders would be deranged; and if turned out too much, the body could not incline to the front without constraint.

Knees straight, without stiffness.

Because, if stiffened, constraint and fatigue would be unavoidable. This the recruit should be careful to avoid; having to stand a great deal, he should bend

his knees frequently, this he can do without being perceptible; it will also enable him to *step* promptly at the command.

Body erect on the hips, and inclining a little forward.

Because 1st. It gives equilibrium to the position, by throwing the weight of the body on the balls of the feet. (See Fig. 4.) 2d. Because you can march more steady, and much longer, and with less fatigue; with practice, a soldier could at any time allow a sheet of paper passed under his heels without losing his equilibrium.



Fig. 4.

[Fig. 4. The shade lines represent the ball of the foot.]

It is usual to see recruits, when told to stand *erect*, project the belly, throw back the shoulders and raise the chin; this naturally throws the weight of the body upon the *heels*, and makes his position so insecure that a sudden puff of wind might easily throw him upon his back.

Shoulders square.

Because, if the shoulders be advanced beyond the line of the breast, and the back arched, the recruit has the appearance of being round-shouldered, or weak in the chest, he cannot align himself nor handle his fire-lock with address. If, on the other hand, the shoulders are pressed back too much, the spine becomes curved too much at the small, when fatigue and constraint necessarily follows.

The arms hanging naturally; the elbows near the body; the palms turned a little to the front; the little fingers behind the outer seams of the trowsers.

Because these positions are all equally important to the Soldier in the position of **SHOULDER-ARMS**. It also prevents the recruit from occupying more space in a rank than is necessary to a free use of his firelock. They assist also in keeping the shoulders square.

The face full to the front; the chin a little drawn in, without constraint.

Because, if there be stiffness in the latter position, it would communicate itself to the whole of the upper part of the body, embarrass its movements and give pain and fatigue.

Eyes direct to the front, and meeting the ground at about fifteen paces.

Because this is the surest means of preserving the squareness of the shoulders, and therefore should be strictly enforced.

The above position of the soldier having been so minutely explained, it is of the utmost importance to the recruit that he study it well; for his own personal ease and comfort depends upon it.

Having to take individuals into the service from almost every calling in life, and it being almost an impossibility to find two men physically alike in every particular, it was found necessary for the sake of uniformity, at least, that some established rule should be laid down to cover these defects of differences, when, after careful study and consideration on the part of some of the most scientific men of Europe and America, the above position has been prescribed, and when we take into consideration that it is the greatest amount of *endurance*, with the least amount of *fatigue*, that is required of the soldier; we are satisfied the recruit will at once see the necessity of giving it his careful consideration.

It has always been a matter of great surprise to us, that after so much thought and labor bestowed upon the physical endurance of men, that there has been so little attention given to suitable equipments for them. In our opinion, one-half the effect is lost by the *harness* fixings which are put upon them, when a loose-fitting uniform, free about the neck and breast, would be much more desirable than the heavy belts and leathern stock now used.

Eyes—RIGHT.

This command is usually given as *Right* (or *Left*) **DRESS.**

At the word **RIGHT, DRESS** (as the case may be,) turn the head to the right (*without moving the shoulders*), bring the inner corner of the left eye in a line with the centre of the body. The eyes fixed on a line with the eyes of the men in, or supposed to be in, the same rank.

The object of this command is, to correct any irregularity that may exist in a line composed of six or more men. The object, then, of turning your head is to assure yourself that you are in line; to be sure of this, you should be able to see only a *glimpse* of the left cheek of the *second man from you*; if you see too much of his side face (it being turned the same as yours), you will be *too far to the front*, and if you do not see him at all, you will be *too far to the rear*. In either case the line could not be formed correct; for whilst all the men on the right of you form a perfect line with themselves, those on the *left of you* would be compelled to form a line running off at an angle with it. You will therefore promptly place yourself in the line by short steps *forward*. You should never overstep the line upon which you are to dress. Avoid also inclining your head *to the front*, for this compels the man next to you to come *too far to the front*, in order to see the second file *from him*, which is the next man to you on the side you are dressing. If you turn your head too much, you will perhaps throw forward the shoulder on the side opposite to that which you are dressing.

After the principles of Dressing are properly understood, six or eight men should be united in one rank, elbow to elbow, and numbered from right to left, in order to be taught the principles of alignment. The instructor will at first teach them to align themselves man by man; to this end he will command the three men on the right flank to march three paces to the front, and having aligned them, he will caution the remainder of the squad to move up as they may be successively called, each by

his number, and align themselves successively on the line of the first three men. Three men will then be taken from the left flank, to form a basis to be dressed upon, governed by the same principles as above, substituting in the command *left* for *right*.

Each man, as designated by his number, will turn the head and eyes to the *right*, (or *left*,) and will march three paces forward, shortening the last so as to find himself about six inches behind the new alignment, which he ought never to pass; he will next move up steadily by steps of two or three inches, the thighs extended, to the side of the man next to him on the alignment, so that, without deranging the head, the line of the eyes, or that of the shoulders, he may find himself in the exact line of his neighbor, whose elbow he will lightly touch without opening his own.

The alignment being correct, the command will be

FRONT,

When you will turn the head and resume the position direct to the front.

When the men shall have thus learned to align themselves man by man correctly, the instructor will cause the entire rank to align itself at once by the command :

Right (or left) Dress.

At this, the rank, except the three men placed as a basis of alignment, will move up in *quick time*, and place themselves on the new line, as prescribed.

The instructor seeing the rank aligned will command :

FRONT.

Alignments to the rear will be executed on the same principles, the men stepping back a little beyond the line, and then dressing up by steps of two or three inches, the instructor commanding :

Right (or left) Backward-Dress.

REST.

At this the recruit will not be required to preserve the steadiness of his position.

Neither is he required to keep silent. If he leave his position, it should not be out of *sight or hearing* of his commanding officer, without permission. If the command,

In Place—REST,

should be given, instead of the above, the same freedom will be permitted, except that no man shall *leave his place*. If, on the other hand, *strict silence* is required, and the men should be brought to a position of rest, the command will be :

Parade—REST.

Carry back the right foot about four inches to the rear, (without moving the left); rest the weight of the body on that leg, bending the left knee but slightly; cross the hands in front of the body, the left hand on top of and supporting the right wrist; shoulders square to the front: head erect, and the eyes meeting the ground fifteen paces in advance. In this position remain steady until the command :

Attention—SQUAD.

is given. At the word SQUAD, bring up the right heel beside the left, drop the hands, and take the position of the soldier at ATTENTION.

LESSON II.

FACINGS.

Facing to the right or left, will be executed in one time or pause.

Squad. By the right flank—Right. **FACE.**

The recruit should be careful to hear the cautionary command (*which is in italics,*) but not attempt to execute the movement until the last command is given, which is **FACE**, at the last sound of that word turn to the right upon the *left heel* by raising a little the left toe and right heel from the ground; place the *right heel* beside the

left and on the same line, so that the line of heels will be exactly at right angles with their former position.

(Fig. 5.) The dotted lines *A. B.*, in this figure represents the feet at a front face. The black shoes represent their position when flanked to the *right*. Observe the left heel has not been moved from its position, although it has *turned* or *twisted*, while the *right foot B* has been *completely carried from its old to its new position*.

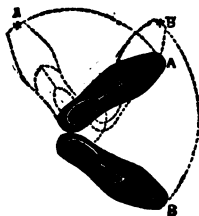


Fig. 5.

Squad. By the left flank left. FACE.

At the word *face* turn to the *left* upon the left heel, raising a little the left toe and right heel for that purpose; bring the *right heel* beside the left, but do not move the latter.

(Fig. 6.) Represents the feet at a left flank. Observe the position of the heels; the dotted lines represent their position to the front.

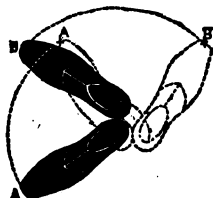


Fig. 6.

To *face about* (that is to turn completely around), the command will be *About Face*, and will be executed in two *times* or *pauses*.

Squad. ABOUT—FACE.

At the word *ABOUT*, the recruit will turn the *left toe* to the front, carry the right foot to the rear, the hollow opposite to, and three inches from the left heel; *at the same time* seize the inner front corner of the cartridge-box with the right hand, if on, if not, place the back of the right hand to the rear of and against the right hip.

At the word *FACE*, turn upon *both heels* by raising both toes, extend the hams and face to the rear, at the same time bringing the *right heel* beside the left, and drop the right hand.

If under arms, the recruit will at the first motion (or

pause), which is ABOUT, turn his piece with the left hand, the lock to the front, and replace his hand and piece the instant he has faced.

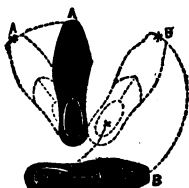


Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

(Fig. 7.) Represents the feet at the first time, or pause; the dotted line A. A., represents the left toe turned to the *front*—observe the heel is in its old position; B. B., represents the *right* foot as having been carried to the rear and placed at *right angles* with the *left*, and distant from it three inches, the dotted shoes represent the feet at a front face.

(Fig. 8.) Represents the feet at word *FACE* (*second time or pause*); observe the left heel is still upon its own ground, whilst the *right* foot has been carried *back beside it* (the left). At the first time or pause (Fig. 7, see also Fig. 9,) the body makes a

third of a face to the right, that is, the line of shoulders has changed obliquely to the right. The right elbow is disengaged to the rear of the man on your *right*; body resting slightly more on the left, than on the right foot. Although the shoulders have changed to the right, the *face is still to the front*.

(Fig. 9.) Represents the recruit in the position of *BOUT*, or one time or pause.

(Fig. 10.) Represents the position of *FACE* or second time or pause.

1. BOUT.
Fig. 9.2. FACE.
Fig. 10.

LESSON III.

PRINCIPLES OF THE DIRECT STEP.

The length of the step in common time will be twenty-eight inches, reckoning from heel to heel, and at the rate of ninety to the minute.

Squad, forward. MARCH.

At the word *forward*, throw the weight of the body on the *right leg without bending the left knee*, (this is done to prepare you for the command :—MARCH. At this command step off with the *left foot* smartly, but without a jerk, plant it twenty-eight inches on a line straight to the front, depressing a little the toe, the knee slightly turned out, the foot striking the ground flat, without shock, the weight of the body swinging forward so as to rest upon it at that instant. Next pass the right foot in like manner in front of the left, and at the same distance, counting the time as you march upon each foot. This enables you to march more steady, by contracting the muscles of both thighs equally, some instructors have the bad habit of counting the time on one foot only, such as :—LEFT ; LEFT ; this has the effect to make the recruit step unequally, the most weight falling on that foot ; beside it gives him (the recruit) the appearance of *limping* ; to avoid this, count the time on both feet respectively as they come to the ground in front, as :—LEFT ; RIGHT ; LEFT ; RIGHT ; or ONE ; TWO ; ONE ; TWO ; and so on, until you are able to march steady and straight forward without faltering. Avoid swinging the arms too much, if too much freedom of the arms are allowed the shoulders will be affected by it, while they should remain *steady and square to the front*, a slight motion of the arms, particularly the one disengaged with the fire-lock is better than none at all, otherwise, there would be a stiffness throughout the entire body. You plant the foot *flat*, because if the heel were to strike the ground first, the body would move forward with a jerk at every step made ; the upper part of the body *must incline forward*, and the knee bent a little, so as to facilitate in placing the foot flat.

Avoid raising the foot too much, as time would be lost in marching; it also causes the knee to bend more than should be allowed; pass the foot *near the ground* in making the step, and you will incur less fatigue.

To arrest the march, the command will be

Squad. HALT.

The second command will be given the instant either foot is to the front and coming to the ground. The foot in the rear will be brought up and placed beside it without shock.

The recruit having been well instructed in the principles of the direct step, he will be placed in a rank composed of six or more men. The rank being aligned, to march by the front, a well-instructed man will be placed on the right or left, according to the side on which the guide is to be, when the command will be:

Squad, forward. Guide right (or left). MARCH.

At the command *march*, the rank will step off promptly with the left foot; the guide should take care to march straight to the front; the men should touch lightly the elbow toward the *side of the guide*, be careful not to open out the left elbow nor the right arm, yield to pressure coming from the side of the guide, and resist that coming from the opposite side, keep the head direct to the front, no matter on which side the guide may be, and if found before or behind the alignment, shorten or lengthen the step by degrees, almost insensibly, without altering the cadence, until the fault is corrected.

Mark time. MARCH.

At the second command, which will be given at the instant either foot is coming to the ground, make a semblance of marching, by advancing first one foot, and then the other, always bringing back the advanced foot and placing its heel by the side of the heel of the other.

Change step. MARCH.

At the second command, given at the instant either foot is coming to the ground, bring up quickly the foot in the

rear to the side of that just come to the ground, and step off with the latter.

TO MARCH TO THE REAR.

Squad, backward. Guide right (or left). MARCH.

At the command MARCH, step off smartly with the left foot *fourteen* inches to the rear, (just *half* the length of the step to the front,) and so on with the feet in succession, the head direct to the front, touching the elbow toward the guide and yielding to pressure from that side, until the command *halt*. At this command bring the foot in front by the side of the other.

Having become thoroughly acquainted with the mechanism of the above step we will proceed to illustrate the

PRINCIPLES OF THE OBLIQUE STEP.

The recruit being at a halt—to oblique to the *right*—carry the right foot obliquely to the right, and twenty-six inches from the left, reckoning from heel to heel, and eighteen inches to that side—the toe pointing direct to the front (to avoid twisting the shoulders)—the weight of the body falling on that leg. Next pass the left foot by the shortest line, eighteen inches in front of the *right heel*—throw the weight of the body on that leg—then step off with the right as before, and then with the left, and so on: continue until the principles above are perfectly familiar—learn to preserve the cadence at the same time, by counting regularly with each step: ONE, TWO; ONE, TWO.

The oblique to the *left* will be executed in the same way, stepping off with the left foot instead of the right; be particular and avoid twisting the legs in practising this step; the heel of the left foot, if obliquing to the right should be perpendicular to the right heel, and vice versa, and not to exceed that line to the right or left in the least. This is perhaps one of the most important steps in the evolutions of the company, and should therefore be thoroughly understood.

After practising this step, as above, the recruit will

be commanded in the regular way, without analyzing each step, as follows:

(The recruit is supposed to be marching to the front.)

Right-Oblique. MARCH.

At the command, march, given the instant the *left* foot comes to the ground, step with the right foot, obliquely to the right, observing particularly the instructions above.

Be careful as to the head and shoulders, keep them square to the front, and preserve the cadence of ninety steps to the minute.

To resume the step to the front, the command will be

Forward. MARCH.

The command, march, will be given the instant the *right foot comes to the ground*; make the step to the front with the left foot, twenty-eight inches, reckoning from heel to heel.

Left-Oblique. MARCH.

The command, march, will be given the instant the right foot comes to the ground in front; step off with the left foot obliquely to the left. To resume the direct step—

Forward. MARCH.

MARCH will be given the instant the *left* foot strikes the ground to the left and front; commence the direct step with the right foot.

TO MARCH BY THE FLANK.

The squad being in one rank and correctly aligned, the instructor will command:

In two ranks form squad. By the right flank, right.

FACE. MARCH.

At the third command, face to the right, the man on the right will face to the rear, and at the command MARCH, he will make one step to the rear, (now front,) at the same time all will step off with the left foot, the second man from the right stepping *behind* the first, the third man along side of him and on his right, the fourth behind the third, and so continue until all are formed in two ranks, each man as he comes into line turning his head and

dressing to the left and then resume his front. As the two ranks now face the rear, to face them to their proper front, the instructor will command,

Squad. ABOUT. FACE.

At the second and third commands he will face about.

The ranks being correctly aligned the instructor will command :

Squad. By the right flank. RIGHT. FACE.

At the word **FACE** both ranks will face to the right. The files will be distant from each other thirteen inches, measuring from the breast to the back of the man in front ; the rear rank man will find himself on the right side of his file-leader if faced to the right, and on his left if faced to the left.

Squad. Forward. MARCH.

At the second and third commands, execute what has been prescribed for the direct step ; avoid looking down at the feet of the man in front of you, or straddling the legs.

By file left (or right). MARCH.

At the command **MARCH**, the first file will change direction to the left (or right) in describing a small arc of a circle, and will then march straight forward : the two men of this file in wheeling will keep up the touch of the elbows, and the man on the side to which the wheel is made, will shorten the first three steps. Each file will come successively to wheel on the same spot where that which preceded it wheeled.

To face by the right or left flank in marching, the command is,

Squad by the left (or right) flank. MARCH.

At the command **MARCH**, which will be given as the left foot is coming to the ground, if it be by the left flank, (and as the right foot is coming to the ground if by the right flank,) (see fig. 11,) the men will turn the body a half face to the left, plant the right foot obliquely in

front of and near to the right toe, and step off with the other foot in the new direction without altering the cadence.

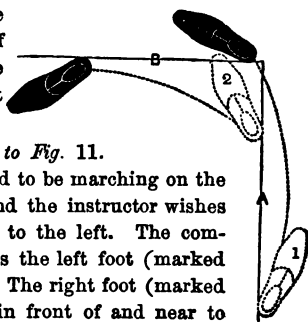


FIG. 11.

Explanation to Fig. 11.

The recruit is supposed to be marching on the perpendicular line A, and the instructor wishes to change the direction to the left. The command, March, is given as the left foot (marked 2) comes to the ground. The right foot (marked 1) is carried obliquely in front of and near to the left foot, and the latter steps off in the new direction, B, which is at right angles with A.

Squad. HALT.

At the second command, the squad will halt, and afterwards no man will stir, although he may have lost his distance.

Front. FACE.

At the second command, each man will front by facing to the left, if marching by the right flank, and by a face to the right, if marching by the left flank.

WHEELINGS.

Wheelings are of two kinds; from halts or on fixed pivots, and in march or on moveable pivots.

Wheeling on a fixed pivot takes place in passing a corps from the order in battle to the order in column, or from the latter to the former.

Wheels in marching take place in changes of direction in columns, as often as this movement is executed to the side opposite to the guide.

In wheels from a halt, the pivot man will flank and stand fast in his place.

In the wheels in marching, the pivot man takes steps of full nine inches, to clear the wheeling point before the next subdivision arrives on the same ground, which is necessary in order that the succeeding subdivisions may not lose their distances by being delayed.

In both cases, the man on the wheeling flank will always take the full pace of twenty-eight inches.

Wheeling from a halt, or on a fixed pivot.

The Squad being at a halt the instructor will place a well-instructed man on the wheeling flank to conduct it, and then command :

By squad, right wheel. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, the squad will step off with the left foot, turning at the same time the head a little to the left, the eyes fixed on the line of the eyes of the men to the left; the pivot man will face to the right, the man next to him on the left will make very short steps, or merely mark time in gradually turning his body, in order to conform himself to the movement of the marching flank; the man who conducts this flank, will take steps of twenty-eight inches, and from the first step advance a little the left shoulder, cast his eyes from time to time along the rank, and feel constantly the elbow of the next man lightly, but never push him.

The other men will feel lightly the elbows of the next man toward the pivot, resist pressure coming from the opposite side, and each will conform himself to the marching flank—shortening his step according to his approximation to the pivot.

The instructor will make the rank wheel round the circle once or twice before halting, in order to cause the principles to be better understood, and he will be watchful that the centre does not break.

The wheel to the left will be executed according to the same principles. To arrest the wheel, the instructor will command :

Squad. HALT.

At the second command, the squad will halt. The instructor going to the flank opposite to the pivot, will place the guide of that flank in the direction he may wish to give the rank, taking care to leave between him and the

pivot only the space necessary to contain the other men. He will then command:

Left (or right) Dress.

At this the squad will place itself on the alignment of the man established as the basis in conformity with the principles prescribed for dressing.

The instructor will next command **FRONT.**

Wheeling in Marching, or on a movable pivot.

The squad being in march, the instructor will command:

Right (or left) wheel. MARCH.

The first command will be given when the rank is yet three paces from the wheeling point.

At the second command **MARCH**, the wheel will be executed in the same manner as from a halt, except that the touch of the elbow will remain toward the marching flank (or side of the guide) instead of the side of the actual pivot; that the pivot man, instead of merely turning in his place, will conform himself to the movement of the marching flank, feel lightly the elbow of the next man, take steps of full nine inches, and thus gain ground forward in describing an arc of a small circle, to clear the point of the wheel. The middle of the rank will bend slightly to the rear. As soon as the movement shall commence, the man who conducts the marching flank will cast his eyes on the ground over which he will have to pass.

The wheel being ended, the instructor will command:

Forward. MARCH.

The first command will be pronounced when three paces are yet required to complete the change of direction.

At the command **MARCH**, which will be given at the instant of completing the wheel, the man who conducts the marching flank (or guide) will direct himself straight forward; the pivot man and all the men will retake the step of twenty-eight inches, and bring the head direct to the front.

TURNING.

To change direction to the side of the guide in marching, the instructor will command :

Left (or right turn.) MARCH.

The first command will be given when the rank is yet *four* paces from the turning point.

At the command MARCH, to be pronounced at the instant the rank ought to turn, the guide will face to the left (or right) in marching, and move forward in the new direction without slackening or quickening the cadence (rate of march), and without shortening or lengthening the step. The whole rank will promptly conform itself to the new direction; to effect which, each man will advance the shoulder opposite to the guide, take the double quick step, to carry himself in the new direction, turn the head and eyes to the side of the guide, and retake the touch of the elbow on that side in placing himself on the alignment of the guide, from whom he will take the step, and then resume the direct position of the head. Each man will thus arrive successively on the alignment.

PART II.

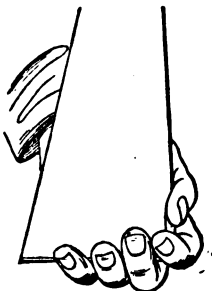
LESSON I.

THE PRINCIPLES OF SHOULDER ARMS.

The position of the hand upon the butt. (See Figs. 12, 13.)



(Fig. 12.) Front view.



(Fig. 13.) Inside view.

The musket in the *left* hand, the palm pressing upon the outer flat of the butt; the outer edge of the latter on the upper joints of the fingers; the thumb, on the front screw of the butt-plate; the remaining fingers under the butt; the finger-nails next to the left thigh; the butt more or less kept back, so that the piece shall appear perpendicular; the stock below the tail-band resting against the hollow of the shoulder, just within the joint; (See fig. 14.) the elbow slightly bent, and near the body; (See Fig. 15.) the right arm hanging naturally, as prescribed in the position of the soldier.

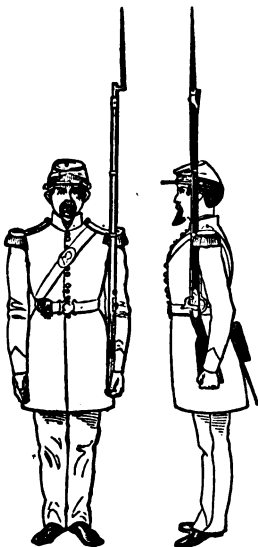


Fig. 14. Front view. Fig. 15. Side view.

Sometimes the recruit, in order (as he thinks) to carry the musket perpendicular, will project the right thigh and depress the left, this he should avoid; be careful that the arm is not bent too much, nor that it be too straight, but just sufficiently bent to throw the weight of the piece upon the muscle, and not upon the bone of the arm.

LESSON II.

MANUAL OF ARMS.

The manual of arms should be taught to two men placed at first side by side in one rank, elbow to elbow, and next in a single file, that is, one behind the other. Each command is executed in one time (or pause), and is divided into motions. The rate (or swiftness) of each motion, except the motions relative to the cartridge, to the rammer, and to the fixing and unfixing of the bayonet, is fixed at the ninetieth part of a minute; but the motions here excepted should be executed with promptness and regularity. As soon as the men shall well comprehend the positions of the several motions, they will be taught to execute the time without resting on the motions.

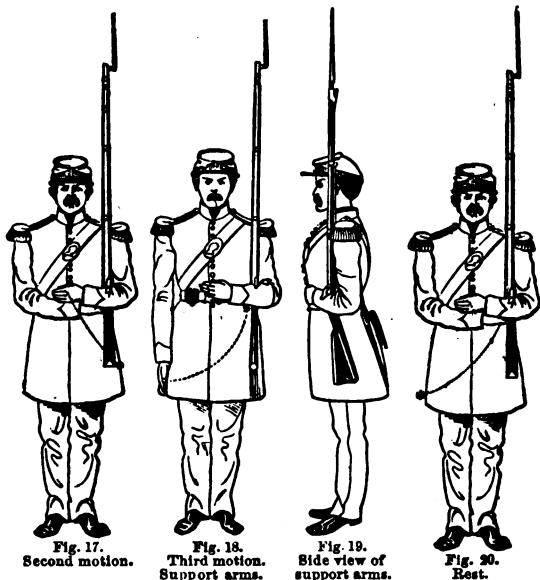
1. Support. 2. ARMS.

One time and three motions.

(*First motion.*) At the command *arms*, raise the piece with the left hand (elbow bent) about four inches, without turning the piece—at the same time with the right hand seize the piece at the handle, or small of the stock, thumb under and against the shoulder of the lock, fingers closed and against the out-side of the small or handle. (See fig. 16.) The * and dotted lines upon the right-side represent



Fig. 16.
First motion.



the motion of the right hand, and that on the left, the raising of the left hand.

(*Second motion.*) Quit the butt with the *left* hand; place the left fore-arm under the hammer, the little finger on top of and resting on the body belt, hand opposite to the centre of the body; the weight of the musket resting on the fore-arm near the wrist, and the piece perpendicular. (See Fig. 17.) The dotted line shows the motion of the left hand.

(*Third motion.*) Drop the right hand by its side and the position is complete. (See Fig. 18.) The dotted line shows the falling of the right hand.

REST.—(*When at a support arms, PARADE-REST will always be understood.*)—At this command throw back the *right* foot four or six inches to the rear of its present position, at the same time carry the right hand to the small of the

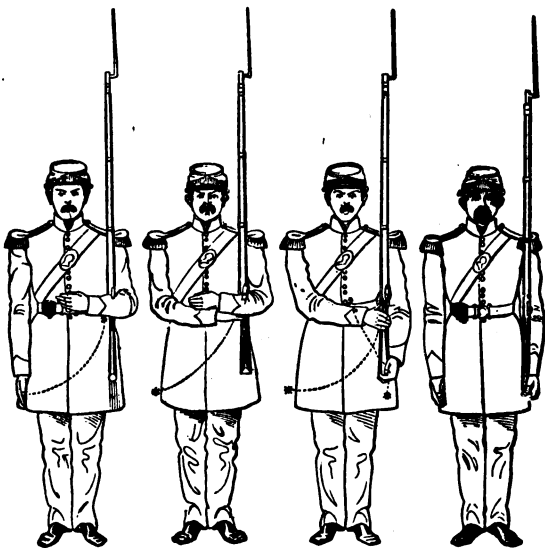


Fig. 21.

Fig. 22.

Fig. 23.

Fig. 24.

stock and under the left fore-arm; shoulders remaining square to the front. (See Fig. 20.)

1. *Attention.* 2. *SQUAD.*

At the second command, resume the position of support arms. (See Fig. 21.)

1. *Carry.* 2. *ARMS.—One time and three motions.*

(*First motion.*) Carry quickly the right hand to the small of the stock. (See Fig. 22.)

(*Second motion.*) Place quickly the left hand upon the butt. (See Fig. 23.)

Third motion. Let fall smartly the right hand into its place; and drop with the left hand the piece into the position of shoulder arms. (See Fig. 24.)

1. *Present.* 2. *ARMS.—One time and two motions.*

(*First motion.*)—With the left hand, turn the piece, lock to the front. At the same time seize it with the



Fig. 25.

Present arms. First motion.

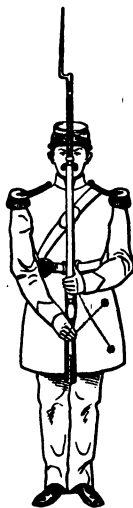


Fig. 26.

Present arms. Second motion.



Fig. 27.

right hand at the small; thumb next the body; the left hand remaining under the butt; the barrel perpendicular and detached from the shoulder about two inches. (See Fig. 25.)

(*Second motion.*) Complete the turning inward of the piece with the right hand so as to bring it erect before the centre of the body, the rammer to the front; the right hand under and against the guard; *at the same time* seize it smartly with the left hand above and near to the lock, the little finger resting on a portion thereof, the thumb along the stock and barrel pointing toward the muzzle, the left fore-arm resting against the body without constraint, the hand at the height of the elbow. (See Fig. 26.)

1. *Shoulder.* 2. **ARMS.**—*One time, two motions.*

(*First motion.*) Raise and turn the piece with the right hand, barrel to the front; carry it to the left side, sup-



Fig. 28.



Fig. 29.

ported by the right hand at the hammer ; the left hand under the butt at its proper length. (See Fig. 27.)

(*Second motion.*) Drop the right hand smartly by its side, but do not move the left hand or piece. (See Fig. 28.)

1. Arms. 2. PORT.—One time, one motion.

Throw the piece diagonally across the body, the lock to the front, seize it smartly *at the same time* with both hands, the right at the small, the left at the tail band, the thumbs pointing towards the muzzle, the barrel sloping upward and crossing opposite to the point of the left shoulder, the butt proportionally lowered, so as to make it slope at an angle of forty-five degrees : the palm of the right hand above, that of the left under the piece, and the nails of both hands next to the body, to which the elbows will be closed. (See Fig. 29.)



Fig. 30.



Fig. 31.

1. *Shoulder.* 2. *ARMS.—Two motions.*

(*First Motion.*) Bring the piece smartly to the left shoulder, placing the left hand under the butt, at the full extent of the left arm; the right hand remaining at the hammer. (See Fig. 30.)

(*Second Motion.*) Drop the right hand smartly by the side. (See Fig. 31.)

1. *Order.* 2. *ARMS.—One time, two motions.*

(*First Motion.*) Drop the piece smartly from the left hand, cause it to turn slightly, lock to the front, seize it at the same time with the right hand two inches above the tail-band, turn it, barrel to the rear, carry it to the right side, butt two inches from the ground, muzzle near the hollow of the right shoulder, little finger behind and against the stock and barrel, the other fingers extended and joined, thumb against the right thigh, wrist press-



Fig. 32.

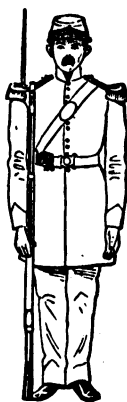


Fig. 33.

ing in so as to turn the toe (or beak) of the butt out, that it may not strike the foot in the second motion—left hand hanging naturally. (See Fig. 32,) in which the dotted musket opposite the left breast represents the position of the piece at the instant the right hand seizes it. The dotted line at the bayonet shows the curve made in passing to the front and side of the body.)

(*Second Motion.*) Let the piece slip through the right hand to the ground, without shock, and take the position about to be described.

Position of Order Arms.

The hand low, the barrel between the thumb, and forefinger extended along the stock, the other fingers extended and joined, the muzzle near the right shoulder, the rammer to the front, the toe (or beak) of the butt against and in a line with the toe of the right foot, the barrel perpendicular. (See Fig. 33.)

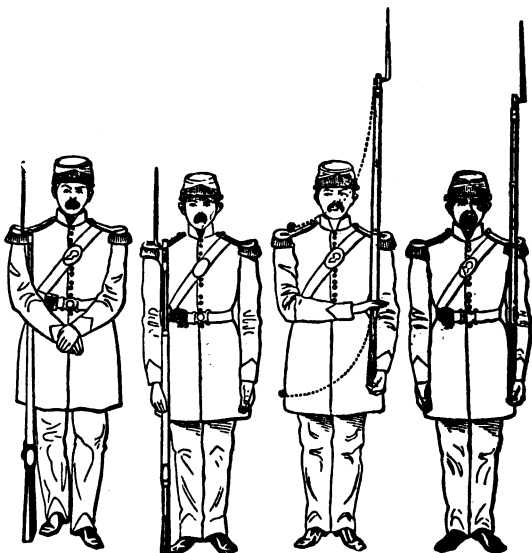


Fig. 34.

Fig. 35.

Fig. 36.

Fig. 37.

REST.

Take the position as represented in fig. 34. See also the remarks on the **REST** at page 11. 12.

1. Attention. 2. SQUAD.

At the second command, resume the position of *order arms*. (See Fig. 35.)

1. Shoulder. 2. ARMS.

(*First motion.*) Raise smartly the piece with the right hand, carry it against the left shoulder, turn it so as to bring the barrel to the front; place at the same time the left hand under the butt, and slip the right hand down to the lock. (See Fig. 36.)

(*Second motion.*) Let fall smartly the right hand into its position. (See Fig. 37.)



Fig. 38.

1. Charge. 2. BAYONET.

(*First motion.*) Make a half face to the right by turning upon the left heel, the left toe to the front, carry the right foot to the rear, the hollow opposite to and three inches from the left heel, feet at right angles. (See Fig. 38.)

The dotted lines A, A, B, B, represent the movement of the feet, (both moving in position at the same time,) the left foot turning upon the left heel; at the *same time* turn the piece with the left hand, lock to the front, and seize it with the right at the small, the barrel perpendicular and detached from the shoulder, the left hand remaining at the butt. (See Fig. 39.)

(*Second motion.*) With the right hand carry the piece to the right side, at the same time let it fall in the left hand, a little in advance of the tail band, the right hand grasping securely the handle in front of and against the right thigh, the lock turned a *little* up, the left elbow pressed firmly against and a little in front of the left side, the left thumb extended along the stock and pointing towards the muzzle, the bayonet at the height of the eye,



Fig. 39.

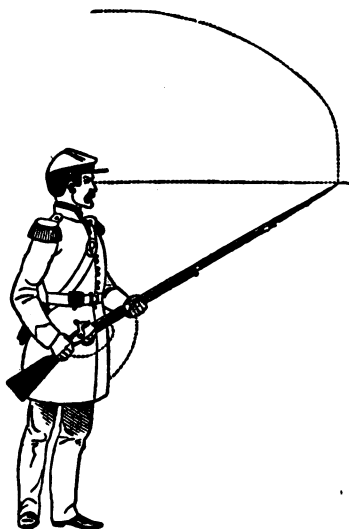


Fig. 40.

or always in a line between your eye and the eye of your adversary. (See Fig. 40.)

1. Shoulder. 2. ARMS.

One time, two motions.

(First motion.) Face to the front by turning back the left toe to its place, place the right heel beside the left, *feet square*, spring up the piece *perpendicular* in the right hand, carry it to the left side, place the left hand under the butt, the right remaining at the small; this must all be done in the time of one motion, (or the *ninetieth part of a minute.*) (See Fig. 41.)

(Second motion.) Let fall smartly the right hand (See Fig. 42.)



Fig. 41.



Fig. 42.



Fig. 43.



Fig. 44.

1. *Unfix.* 2. **BAYONETS.**—*One time, three motions.*

The third motion of unfix cannot be executed in the regular time (or cadence), but will nevertheless be done promptly.

(*First motion.*) Drop the piece by a smart extension of the left arm, at the same time seize it with the right hand at, above and near the tail band. (See Fig. 43.)

NOTE. This figure does not represent the feet correctly, the heels should not be moved. (See also Fig. 44,) observe the dotted line at the muzzle, represents the sinking of the piece and also falling a little to the front.

(*Second motion.*) Drop the piece with the right hand along the outside of the left thigh to the full extent of the right arm, seize it with the left hand at the middle band, thumb on the rod, carry the butt to the ground near to the left heel, at the same time carry the right hand to the bayonet, seize it at the socket about an inch below the



Fig. 45.



Fig. 46.



Fig. 47.

heel of the palm, so that in wresting off the bayonet the thumb may be extended on the blade. (See Fig. 45.)

(*Third motion.*) Wrest off the bayonet return it to the scabbard between the left fore-arm and the body, (see Fig. 46,) place the little finger of the right hand on the butt of the rammer, at the same time sink the left hand to the full extent of the arm. (See Fig. 47.)

1. *Shoulder.* 2. *ARMS.*—One time, three motions.

(*First motion.*) Raise smartly the piece with the left hand to the height of the left shoulder, the left fore-arm extended along the stock from the wrist to the elbow; at the same time support the piece with the right hand under the hammer. (See Fig 48.)



Fig. 48.



Fig. 49.



Fig. 50.

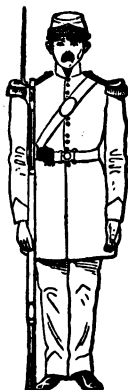


Fig. 51.

(Second motion.) Drop smartly the left hand to the butt. (See Fig. 49.)

(Third motion.) Drop smartly the right hand. (See Fig. 50.)

To Unfix Bayonets from an Order.

1. Unfix. 2. BAYONET.

One time and three motions.

(First motion.) The recruit being at an order. (See Fig. 51.) Turn upon the left heel once and a half, carry the right foot to the rear, the heel opposite to and eight inches from the hollow of the left foot, feet at right angles, weight of body more upon the right leg, (see Fig. 52, for the position of the feet,) at the same time seize the



Fig. 52.



Fig. 53.



Fig. 54.

piece with the *left hand* at the middle band, thumb on the rod, and the right hand at the bayonet near the socket, thumb on the flat of the blade, (see Fig. 53,) barrel to the rear.

(*Second motion.*) Wrench off the bayonet, place it in the scabbard, (same as third motion from a shoulder,) place the right hand on the piece, below the left, at the full extent of the right arm, left hand remaining at the middle band.

(*Third motion.*) Face to the front by turning on the *left heel*, bring the right heel beside the left, and drop the left hand. (See Fig. 54.)

FIX BAYONETS from an order, will be executed the same as unfix, with this exception: in the *first motion*, the right hand seizes the bayonet *new in the scabbard*; *second motion*, it is placed on the piece; the rest is the same as above.

1. *Secure.* 2. **ARMS.**—*One time and two motions.*

(*First motion.*) Seize quickly the piece with *both hands*,



Fig. 55. First motion.



Fig. 56. Second motion.

by detaching it from the shoulder, the *right* hand at the handle near the lock, the *left* hand at the tail band, thumb extended along the rammer, piece perpendicular, barrel to the front, left fore-arm from the wrist to the elbow against the piece. (See Fig. 55.)

(*Second motion.*) Depress the muzzle with the left hand, bring the lock under the left arm, drop the right hand. (See Fig. 56.) The object of this motion is to keep the lock dry in stormy weather; the recruit will see the necessity of keeping the lock well up under the left arm. The thumb presses upon the rod to prevent its falling out.

To come to a shoulder from a secure the command will be

1. *Shoulder.* 2. *ARMS.—One time, two motions.*

(*First motion.*) Spring up the piece briskly with the left hand, at the same time seize it with *both* hands, the *left* under the butt, and the *right* at the lock. (See Fig.



Fig. 57.



Fig. 58.

57, side view, in which the dotted line of the left hand will serve to illustrate its movement. See also, Fig. 58, a front view.)

(*Second motion.*) Drop the right hand, (see Fig. 59.)



Fig. 59.

1. *Fix.* 2. **BAYONETS.**—*One time and three motions.*

(*First and second motions.*) As the first and second motions of *unfix bayonets* except that at the end of the second motion, the right hand will go to seize the bayonet by the socket and shank, so that the lower (now upper) end of the socket shall extend about an inch



Fig. 60.
Fix bayonets,
First motion.



Fig. 61.
Fix bayonets,
Second motion.



Fig. 62.
Fix bayonets.
Third motion, (incomplete.)

above the heel of the palm. (See Figs. 60 and 61.)

(*Third motion.*) Draw the bayonet from the scabbard, carry and fix it on the muzzle; (see Fig. 62,) place the little finger of the right hand on the butt of the rammer. (See Fig. 63.)

1. *Shoulder.* 2. *ARMS.*—*One time and three motions.*

(*First, second and third motions.*) Same as *shoulder from unfix bayonets.*



Fig. 63.
Fix bayonets,
(complete.)



Fig. 64.
Trail Arms,
First motion.



Fig. 65.
Trail Arms,
Second motion.



Fig. 66.
Shoulder.
First motion.



Fig. 67.
Arms.
Second motion.

1. *Trail.* 2. *ARMS.*—*One time, two motions.*

(*First motion.*) As the first motion of *order arms*. (See Fig. 64.)

(*Second motion.*) Incline a little the muzzle to the front, the butt to the rear, the right hand supported at the hip, the bayonet of the rear-rank man's piece should not touch the front-rank man. (See Fig. 65.)

1. *Shoulder.* 2. *ARMS.*

At the command *SHOULDER*, straighten the piece perpendicularly in the right hand; (See Fig. 66.) at the command *ARMS*, execute what has been prescribed for the shoulder from the position of *order arms*. (See Fig. 67.)

To the right shoulder. Shift. ARMS.—*One time, one motion.*

But for the better explanation we will divide it into three.



Fig. 68.



Fig. 69.



Fig. 70.

First. Turn the piece with the left hand, lock to the front, at the same time seize it by the handle with the right. (Same as first motion of *present arms*.) (See Fig. 68.)

Second. With both hands raise the piece, turn it barrel to the rear, rest the hammer on the right shoulder, muzzle inclining backwards at about an angle of thirty degrees; at the same time slip the right hand down to the butt; the toe or beak of the butt projecting between the first and second fingers. (See Fig. 69, the left hand should remain at the butt.)

Third. Drop the left hand. (See Fig. 70.) When this is properly understood by the recruit, it must be done as *one time, one motion*.



Fig. 71.



Fig. 72.

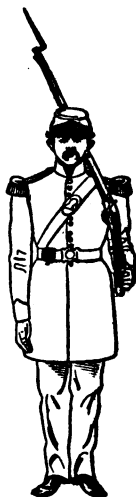


Fig. 73.

Shoulder. ARMS.—One time, two motions.

(*First motion.*) Raise the piece by extending the right arm, seize it with the left hand at the tail band. (See Fig. 70.) Carry it against the left shoulder, turning the barrel to the front, the right hand being at the handle, (See Fig. 71,) place the left hand under the butt.

(*Second motion.*) Let the right hand fall into its position. (See Fig. 72.)

Arms. AT WILL.

Carry the piece at pleasure on either shoulder, or with one or both hands, the muzzle always up. (See Fig. 73.)



Fig. 74.



Fig. 75.



Fig. 76.

LOADING AND FIRING.

Load in ten times.

LOAD. (*Two motions.*)

One. Drop the piece by a smart extension of the left arm, seize it with the right hand above and near the tail band; at the same time carry the right foot forward, the heel against the hollow of the left foot. (See Fig. 74, front view, and Fig. 75, a side view.)

Two. Drop the piece with the right hand along the left thigh, seize it with the left hand at the middle band, and with the left hand let it descend along to the ground, without shock, the piece touching the left thigh, and the muzzle opposite to the centre of the body; carry the right hand quickly to the cartridge-box and open it. (See Fig. 76.)



Fig. 77.

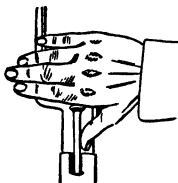


Fig. 78.



Fig. 79.

[These figures represent the backs of the hands as would be seen by the recruit.]

HANDLE-CARTRIDGE. (*One motion.*)

Seize the cartridge with the thumb and next two fingers, and place it between the teeth, back of the hand against the cheek, elbow at the height of the hand. (See Fig. 77.)

TEAR-CARTRIDGE. (*One motion.*)

Tear the paper down to the powder, by twisting the hand and closing the elbow into the body, hold the cartridge upright between the thumb and next two fingers, near the top; and in this position place it in front of and near the muzzle, the back of the hand to the front.

CHARGE-CARTRIDGE. (*One motion.*)

Fix the eye on the muzzle, turn quickly the back of the right hand towards the body, in order to discharge the powder into the barrel, raise the elbow to the height of the wrist, shake the cartridge, force it into the muzzle and leave the hand reversed, the fingers extended, the thumb extended along the barrel. (See Fig. 78.)

DRAW-RAMMER. (*Three motions.*)

One. Drop smartly the right elbow and seize the rammer between the thumb and forefinger bent, the other fingers shut; (See Fig. 79,) draw it smartly exten-



Fig. 80.



Fig. 81.



Fig. 83.

ding the arm; (See Fig. 80,) seize the rammer again at the middle, between the thumb and three fingers, the hand reversed, the palm to the front, the nails up, the eyes following the movement of the hands, (See Fig. 81 and 82,) clear the rammer from the pipes by again extending the arm.

Two. Turn rapidly the rammer between the bayonet and the face, closing the fingers, (See Fig. 83,) (the rammer of the rear rank man grazing the right shoulder of the man of the same file in front, respectively) the rammer parallel to the bayonet, the arm extended, the butt of the rammer opposite to the muzzle, but not yet inserted, the eyes fixed on the muzzle.

Three. Insert the butt of the rammer and force it down as low as the hand.



Fig. 82.



Fig. 81.

RAM-CARTRIDGE. (*One motion.*)

Extend the arm to its full length to seize the rammer between the right thumb extended and the forefinger bent, the other fingers closed; with force ram home twice (the right elbow down and near the piece) and seize the rammer at the little end, between the thumb and forefinger bent, the other fingers closed, the right elbow touching the body.

RETURN-RAMMER. (*Three motions.*)

One. Draw briskly the rammer, re-seize it at the middle between the thumb and three fingers, the hand reversed, the palm to the front, the nails up, the eyes following the movement of the hand, clear the rammer from the barrel by extending the arm. (See Fig. 84.)

Two. Turn rapidly the rammer between the bayonet and the face, closing the fingers, (the rammer of the rear rank man grazing the right shoulder of the man of the same file in front,) the rammer parallel to the bayonet, the arm extended, the little end of the rammer opposite to the first pipe, but not yet inserted, the eyes fixed on that pipe.

Three. Insert the little end, and with the thumb, which will follow the movement, force it as low as the middle band; raise quickly the right hand a little bent, place the little finger on the butt of the rammer, and force it down; lower the left hand on the barrel to the extent of the arm, without depressing the shoulder.

CAST-ABOUT. (*Two motions.*)

One. Raise the piece with the left hand along the left side, the hand at the height of the chin, the forearm touching the piece, the barrel to the front; drop at the



Fig. 85.



Fig. 86.



Fig. 87.

same time the right hand to seize the piece a little above the small, the forefinger touching the lock, the thumb on the S plate, and bring back the right heel to the side of the left. (See Fig. 85.)

Two. Make a half face to the right on the left heel, bring the left toe to the front, the right foot behind and at right-angles with the left, the hollow of the right foot against the heel of the left. At the same time seize the small of the stock with the right hand, and bring down the piece with both hands to the position of *charge BAYONET*. (See Figs. 86, and 87.)

PRIME. (*One motion.*)

Sustain the piece with the left hand (half-cock the piece), brush off the old cap, and with the thumb and first two fingers take a cap from the pouch, place it firmly on the cone, pushing it down with the thumb, and re-seize the piece with the right hand at the small.

SHOULDER ARMS. (*Two motions.*)

As from *Charge-Bayonet*.

TO LOAD IN FOUR TIMES.

The first time will be executed at the command *Load*; the three others at the words *two, three and four*.

LOAD IN FOUR TIMES-LOAD.

Execute what is prescribed for *Load, Handle-Cartridge, Tear-Cartridge, and Charge-Cartridge*.

TWO.

Draw-Rammer and Ram-Cartridge.

THREE.

Return-Rammer and Cast-About.

FOUR.

Prime and Shoulder-Arms.

TO LOAD AT WILL.

Load at will—LOAD.

At the command *load*, execute the loading as in four times, but without resting on the times.

READY. (*Four Motions.*)

One. Make a half face to the right on the left heel, bring the left toe to the front, place at the same time the right foot behind, and at right angles with the left, the hollow of the right foot against the left heel; turn the piece with the left hand, the lock outward, and seize at the same time the handle (or small of the stock) with the right hand, the piece perpendicular, and de-



Fig. 88.



Fig. 89.



Fig. 90.

tached from the shoulder ; (the left hand remaining under the butt.) (See Fig. 88.)

Two. Bring the piece with the right hand to the middle of the body, place the left hand just above the lock, the thumb extended on the stock at the height of the chin, the S plate almost turned towards the body, the rammer obliquely to the left and front, the left fore-arm in front of and against the stock. (See Fig. 89.)

Three. Place the thumb on the hammer, the fore-finger under and on the guard, the other three fingers joined to the first, the elbow at the height of the wrist. (See Fig. 90.)

Four. Close the right elbow smartly to the body in cocking, seize the piece at the small, let it descend



Fig. 91.



Fig. 92.

along the body in the left hand to the tail band, which will remain at the height of the shoulder, (and opposite to the centre of the body.) (See Figs. 91-92.)

AIM. (*One Motion.*)

Drop smartly the muzzle, the left hand remaining at the tail band, support the butt against the right shoulder, the left elbow a little down, the right well elevated, shut the left eye, direct the right along the barrel, drop the head upon the butt to catch the object, and place the forefinger on the trigger. (See Fig. 93.)

The rear rank will, at the same time, carry the right foot about eight inches toward the left heel of the man next on his right.

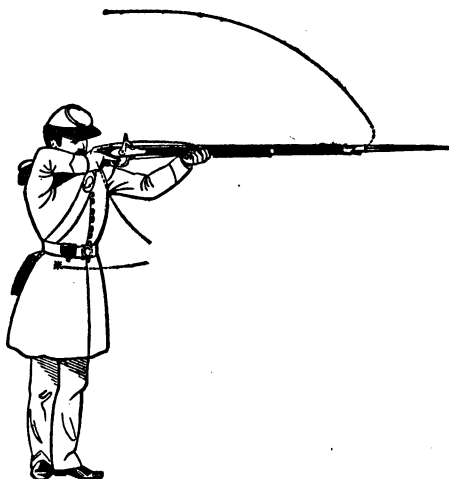


Fig. 33.

FIRE. (*One Motion.*)

Apply the forefinger with force to the trigger without further lowering or turning the head, and remain in that position.

LOAD. (*From the fire—two motions.*)

One. Bring back the piece quickly with both hands, the rear rank men bringing the right foot by the side of the left; depress the butt strongly by extending the right arm, and carry it with the arm thus extended to the left side, the barrel turned to the front and opposite to the left shoulder; open the left hand to let the piece slide through it to the middle band, the back of the hand to the front, the left forearm touching the stock, the hand at the height of and opposite the chin; at the same time face to the front, and carry the right foot forward, the heel against the hollow of the left foot.

Two. Quit the hold of the right hand; with the left hand remaining at the middle band, let the piece

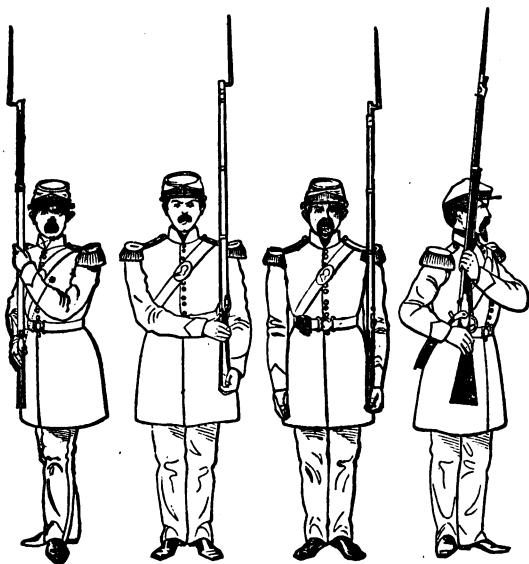


Fig. 94.

Fig. 95.

Fig. 96.

Fig. 97.

descend to the ground, without shock, and take the position of the second motion of the first time of loading.

SHOULDER-ARMS. (*From the fire—two motions.*)

One. At the word *shoulder*, bring back the piece with both hands. (See Fig. 94.)

Two. Face to the front, carry the piece against the left shoulder and place the left hand under the butt. (See Fig. 95.)

Let fall smartly the right hand into its position. (See Fig. 96.)

RECOVER-ARMS. (*From the aim—one motion.*)

At the word *recover*, withdraw the finger from the trigger; at the command *arms*, throw up smartly the muzzle, and retake the position of the fourth motion of *ready*. (See Fig. 97.)



Fig. 98.



Fig. 99.



Fig. 100.

SHOULDER-ARMS. (*From the ready—one motion.*)

At the word *shoulder*, face to the front, bring the piece to the middle of the body, the left thumb at the height of the chin, the piece supported by the left hand, holding it fast above the lock; next place the right thumb on the head of the cock, support the forefinger on the trigger, sustain at the same time the cock in its descent till it nearly touches the cone, raise the cock to the half-cock notch, (the reaching of which will be both felt and heard,) and seize the handle of the piece (or small of stock) with the right hand. (See Figs. 98 and 99.) At the word *arms*, carry the piece smartly to the shoulder and retake the position of *shoulder arms*. (See Fig. 100.)

FIRINGS

The firings are either direct or oblique.

For the *direct fire*, the instructor will command

1. *Fire by Squad.* 2. *Squad.* 3. *READY.* 4. *Aim.*
5. *FIRE.* 6. *LOAD.*

These several commands will be executed as has been prescribed in the *MANUEL OF ARMS*. At the sixth they will load their pieces and return immediately to the position of *shoulder*.

The firing will be re-commenced by the commands:

1. *Squad.* 2. *READY.* 3. *Aim.* 4. *FIRE.* 5. *LOAD.*

When the instructor wishes the firing to cease, he will command:

CEASE-FIRING.

At this command the men will cease firing, but will load their pieces if unloaded, and afterwards bring them to a shoulder if at an aim, recover arms, half-cock, and come to a shoulder.

THE OBLIQUE FIRE.

The oblique firings will be executed to the right and left, and by the same commands as the direct fire, with this single difference—the command *aim* will always be preceded by the caution, *right* or *left oblique*.

POSITION OF THE RANKS IN THE OBLIQUE FIRE TO THE RIGHT.

At the command *ready*, the two ranks will execute what has been prescribed for the direct fire.

At the cautionary command, *right oblique*, the two ranks will throw back the right shoulder and look steadily to the right oblique.

At the command *aim*, each front rank man will aim to the right without deranging his feet; each rear rank man will advance the left foot about eight inches towards

the right heel of the man, next on the right of his file leader, and aim to the right, inclining the upper part of the body forward, and bending a little the left knee.

At the command *load*, both ranks will resume the position of *load* in the fire direct.

POSITION OF THE RANKS IN THE OBLIQUE FIRE TO THE LEFT.

At the command *left oblique*, the two ranks will throw back the left shoulder, and look steadily to the left oblique.

At the command *aim*, the front rank will take aim to the left without deranging the feet; each man in the rear rank will advance the left foot about eight inches, and aim to the left, inclining the upper part of the body forward, and bending a little the left knee.

At the command *load*, both ranks will come to the position of *load*, as prescribed in the direct fire.

TO FIRE BY FILE.

The instructor will command:

1. *Fire by file.* 2. *Squad.* 3. *READY.* 4. *COMMENCE FIRING.*

At the *fourth* command, the right file will aim and fire, the two men together; the rear rank man in taking aim will carry the right foot about eight inches to the right; the next file aims at the instant the first has fired, and so on successively to the left. After the first fire every man will load and fire without waiting for the others.

Cease—FIRING.

At this command, the men will cease firing. If they have fired, they will load their pieces and bring them to a shoulder; if at the position of *ready*, they will half-cock

and shoulder arms. If in the position of *aim*, they will recover their pieces, half-cock, and shoulder arms.

Inspection of Arms.

The squad being in two ranks, at shoulder arms, the instructor will command,

1 *Prepare to open ranks.* 2. *To the rear open order.*

MARCH.

At the first command, the guides upon the right and left of the front rank will place themselves upon the right and left of the rear-rank respectively.

At the second command, they will step perpendicularly to the rear *four paces* (*fourteen inches each*) and halt.

At the command MARCH, the whole of the rear rank will step off together with the left foot first, until they have overstepped the guides who have halted to mark the distance, when the guide upon the right will command *Right Dress*, turn your head to the right, and dress upon him. The rank being properly aligned, the instructor will command, FRONT, resume the position to the front, he will then command *order arms*, and

Inspection-ARMS. (*Three motions.*)

(*First Motion.*) Face to the right, once and a half on left heel, carry the right foot perpendicularly to the rear of alignments, about six inches from and at right angles with the left foot; (See Fig. 101,) seize promptly the piece with the left hand a little above the middle band, incline the muzzle to the rear without displacing the heel of the butt; the rammer turned towards the body, (if the bayonet has been previously unfixed, perform what has been prescribed for the first motion of fix bayonets from an order,) carry at the same time the right hand to the rammer.

(*Second Motion.*) (Draw and fix the bayonet, if off.) Draw the rammer as has been explained in loading in ten times, and let it glide to the bottom of the bore.



Fig. 101.



Fig. 102.

(*Third Motion.*) Face promptly to the front, seize the piece with the right hand, and retake the position of *ordered arms*.

The instructor will then inspect in succession the piece of each recruit, in passing along the front of the ranks. Each, as the instructor reaches him, will raise smartly his piece with his right hand, seize it with the left, below the tail-band, the lock to the front, the left hand at the height of the chin, the piece opposite to the left eye. (See Fig. 102.) The instructor will take it with the right hand at the handle, and, after inspecting it, will return it to the recruit, who will receive it back with the right hand, and replace it in the position of *ordered arms*.

When the instructor has examined the piece of the second man, and he has brought it to an *ordered arms*, the

first will retake the prescribed position of *inspection of arms*, and return the rammer, after which he will face to the front.

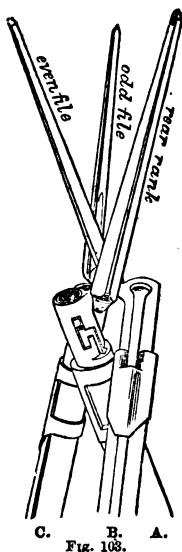
To Stack Arms.

The squad being at an order arms, with files numbered from right to left, as one, two, three, &c. The instructor will command,

Stack. ARMS.

At this command, the front rank man of every even numbered file, will pass his piece before him, seize it with the left hand above the middle band, turn it barrel to the front, and place the butt outside of and near to the left foot, nearly opposite the right shoulder. At the same time the front rank man of every odd numbered file, will pass his piece before him into his left hand a little *below* the middle band, hand opposite to and at the height of the elbow which should be close to the body.

The even numbered files of the front rank will then seize the piece of the odd file on his right with the thumb and two first fingers of the right hand, two inches *above* the middle band, carry, without turning it, opposite his right shoulder, *swing* the butt to the front and set it thirty-six inches in front of the right heel, barrel towards you, lock the shanks of both bayonets and press the muzzles to the right. Every even numbered file of the rear rank will project his bayonet forward and insert it through the opening below the shanks of the other two, bringing the three shanks together without shock, holding his piece with both hands and advancing his right foot for that purpose. When the front rank man of his file seizes it with his right hand between the tail and middle bands, brings it to the front and places the butt between the feet of the man on his right, (See Fig. 103) Every odd numbered file of the rear rank will pass his piece into his left hand, barrel turned to the front, and place it against the stack, advancing his left foot for that purpose.



Explanation of Fig. 103

A is the front rank (*even file*) man's piece, the butt of which is placed outside of, and near to his left foot—*B*, is the odd file's (*front rank*) piece, its butt is placed thirty-six inches in front of the right heel of the even file—*C*, is the rear rank man's piece, (*even file*,) the butt of which is placed between the feet of the odd file, (*front rank*.)

TAKE ARMS.

At this command the front rank man of every odd file will remove his piece from the stack—the front rank man of every even file will seize his own piece with his left hand, and that of the man on his right with his right hand, both below the middle bands. The rear rank man of every even file will advance the hollow of his right foot towards the right heel of his file leader, and with his right hand seize his own piece below the middle band—both

men will raise the stack, close together, turn the knuckles in, which movement unlocks the bayonets readily—the front rank man will pass the piece in his right hand over to the man on his right, and all taking the position of ordered arms.

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SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

Manner of Forming Company.

THE whole Company being assembled on its own ground, the first sergeant, by the command **FALL IN**, will cause the rank and file, (corporals and privates,) to form in one rank, faced to the right, and in order of height from right to left; (front to rear,) the tallest man on the right, (now head of the rank,) the next tallest man immediately covering, (behind) the first, and so on to the left or rear of the rank, in which position the shortest man will be thus placed.

Before the command **FALL IN** is given, the first sergeant should place the tallest corporal in position upon the ground on which it is designed the right of the Company should rest (See Fig. 1;) at the command **FALL IN**, all the rest of the rank and file will pass around the right of this corporal, size themselves as they pass down the rank, the height of shoulders will be the point to measure by:—step in front of the man who is shorter than yourself, or behind the man that is taller than you. Where the shoulders are of equal height, the tallest man, measuring from heels to head, will take precedence; and where there is an equality in both these points, the senior member will take the right.

The first sergeant will station himself near the *right*, (or head of the line) and carefully observe the line of shoulders of the men as they successively fall in, correcting any irregularity that



Fig. 1. (65)

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may exist; for this purpose, he may move himself any



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

where along the line, being careful to remain always on the *left side* of the men who are in the rank—(and on the *right side* if they be left in front.) but to judge of the shoulders, or to see that the men accurately cover each

other, he should be on the right (in front) of the rank; satisfying himself that all is correct, he will next command:—

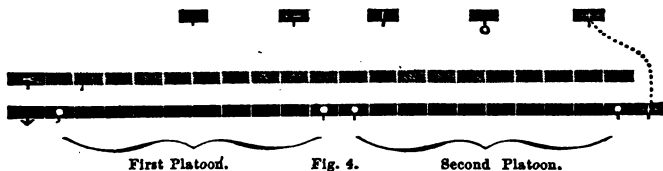
1. *In two ranks form Company.* 2. MARCH.

At the *first* command, the corporal on the right will face to the right (rear) and take one step forward. (See Fig. 2.) At the *second* command the whole of the rank will step off together, the second man taking one step forward turn to the right and cover No. 1, (the first corporal) (See Fig. 3,) the third man will turn off the line so as to bring himself beside No. 1; No. 4, will cover No. 3, and so on throughout the formation in two ranks. No. 2, will be careful to take thirteen inches distance from his breast to the back of the corporal in front of him, and each man as he successively forms on either of these two, will turn his head to that side and dress, and then resume his proper front; when four or five files have formed in this manner Nos. 1 and 2, will change places. When the Company is thus formed in two ranks, the sergeant will command:—

1. *Company.* 2. ABOUT-FACE.

At the second command, the two ranks will face about. The first sergeant will now proceed to divide the Company and place the corporals in their proper places.

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Corporals *will not* be placed in order according to their rank, (1st, 2d, 3d, &c.,) but as their height would bring them in line—the tallest on the right, and the shortest on the left. The Company as represented in (Fig. 4,) consists of forty rank and file, (corporals and privates,) twenty in the front rank and twenty in the rear rank; the tallest corporal will be placed on the right of the front rank, 1; (See Fig. 3.) he constitutes also the first file. This rank (See Fig. 4,) will be divided into two equal parts, consisting of ten files each—each part will be called a *platoon*. The first ten, the *first p'a'oon*, and the second ten, the *second platoon*. The next corporal marked 10, (See Fig. 3,) will be placed on the left of the *first platoon*, (tenth file,) the next marked 25, same Fig., on the right of the second platoon (eleventh file) and the next on the extreme left of the front rank. (See Figs. 3, and 4.) The Company having been divided into equal platoons, each platoon will be divided into two sections, (the corporals remaining as they are in Fig. 4;) sections will only be used whilst marching in the route step, as will be explained hereafter.

The Company being formed in two ranks.

TO PASS FROM TWO RANKS INTO ONE RANK, AND RECIPROCALLY.

1. *In one Rank, form Company.* 2. MARCH.

At the first command the left guide will place himself on the left of the front rank. *Faced to the left*; at the same time the front rank man of the extreme left file, will face to the left and cover him. (See Fig. 5, which represents

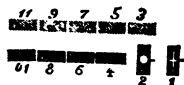


Fig. 5.

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Fig. 6.

a few files from the left of the Company.) At the command:—**MARCH**, these two men, Nos. 1 and 2, (the guide and corporal, and the rear-rank man of this file, No. 3, will step off with the left foot. The guide marching in a prolongation of the front rank, the corporal following him. The rear-rank man of this file stepping into the front rank and filing, so as to follow his file-leader, No. 2. At the instant the corporal, No. 2, makes his *first step*, the man next to him, No. 4, will flank to the left, and when No. 3 turns to follow his file-leader, No. 4 will follow No. 3, and in the same manner each file will move until all have passed into one rank. (Fig. 6, represents the movement further advanced.) If instead of halting and facing to the front, you wish to reform in *two ranks*, you will command:—

1. *In two Ranks form Company.* 2. **MARCH.**

The Company in one rank is supposed to be on the march, when without halting at the command:—**MARCH**. The guide and the man next to him will face to the front and stand fast. No. 3, will step behind No. 2, at the distance of thirteen inches from his back. No. 4, will turn to the front and with his left elbow, touch the right elbow of No. 2, turn his head to the left, dress, and resume his front, and so on continue until all are reformed in two ranks. The formation from one into two ranks may take place on either flank, the principle being the same, except if it be by the right flank, at the command **MARCH** the sergeant who is on the direction will, after halting, face to the rear, and when all are formed into two ranks, the Company will be *faced about*.

Figure 7, represents the distinguishing marks used to designate the different officers required in a company; together with the characters representing the front and

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rear rank men; these marks will be preserved in the Figures or diagrams, throughout this work.

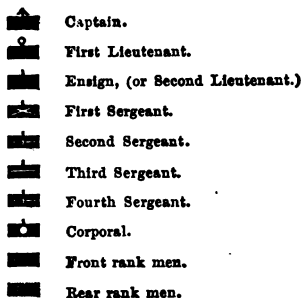


Fig. 7.

Post of Company Officers.

The Company officers and sergeants will, as at present established, be seven, as follows:—1. Captain. 2. First Lieutenant. 3. Ensign (Second Lieutenant). 4. First Sergeant. 5. Second Sergeant. 6. Third Sergeant. 7. Fourth Sergeant. The Captain will take post on the right in the front-rank, touching with the left elbow, (See Fig. 8.) The First Sergeant on the right in the rear rank,

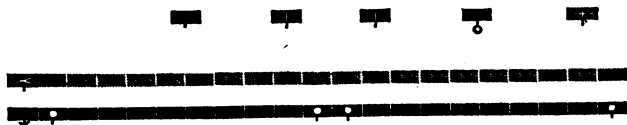


Fig. 8.

touching with the left elbow and covering the Captain. In the manœuvres he (the First Sergeant) will be denominated *covering Sergeant*, or *right guide* of the Company.

The remaining officers and sergeants will constitute the file-closers, and be posted in a line two paces to the rear of the rear rank, measuring from heel to heel, as follows:—

The Second Sergeant covering the second file from the left of the Company. In Company movements this Sergeant will be denominated the *left guide*.

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The First Lieutenant equidistant between the third and second Sergeants.

The Ensign, (or second Lieutenant) opposite the centre of the first platoon.

The Third Sergeant covering the second file from the right of the second platoon. In column of sections this Sergeant will guide the third section.

The Fourth Sergeant covering the second file from the left of the first platoon—this Sergeant will guide the second section.

File-closers will not be allowed to consider themselves a mere ornament to the rear of the Company; they will be more particularly held responsible for the alignment of the rear rank of which they will judge by the squareness of the shoulders and the touch of the elbows.

ABSENTEES.

Absent officers and sergeants will be replaced, according to rank. Officers by sergeants, and sergeants by corporals.

GENERAL RULES, AND DIVISION OF THE SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

Instruction by Company will always precede that by Battalion, the better to prepare the soldier for the higher school. The exercises of detail by company will be strictly adhered to, as well in respect to principles, as the order of progression herein prescribed. There should be attached to a Company undergoing elementary instruction, an officer to act as Instructor,

The School of the Company will be divided into Six Lessons, and each lesson will comprehend five articles as follows :

I.

1. To open ranks.
2. Alignments in open ranks.
3. Manual of arms.
4. To close ranks.
5. Alignments and manual of arms in closed ranks.

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II.

1. To load in four times (or pauses.)
2. To load at will.
3. To fire by company.
4. The oblique firing.
5. The fire by file.

III.

1. To march in line of battle.
2. To halt the company marching in line of battle, and to align it.
3. The oblique march in line of battle.
4. To mark time, to march in quick time, and the back step.
5. To march in retreat in line of battle.

IV.

1. To march by the flank.
2. To change direction by file.
3. To halt the company marching by the flank, and to face it to the front.
4. The company being in march by the flank, to form it on the right or left by file into line of battle.
5. The company marching by the flank, to form it by company or platoon into line, and cause it to face to the right and left, in marching.

V.

1. To break into column by platoon.
2. To march in column.
3. The change of direction.
4. To halt the column.
5. Being in column by platoon, to form to the left or right into line of battle.

VI.

1. To diminish and increase the front of column, in marching by platoon.

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2. To diminish and increase the front of column, in marching by file and files.

3. To march in column of route and to execute the movements incident thereto.

4. To countermarch.

5. Being in column by platoon, to form on the right or left, in the order of battle.

The Instructor will be sure to ascertain whether the files have been numbered, the platoons marked, &c. He will be as clear and concise as possible in his explanations. Composure, or presence of mind, in him who commands, and in those who obey, being the first means of order in a body of troops, the Instructor will labor to habituate the company to this essential quality, and will himself give the example.

LESSON I.

Article I.

TO OPEN RANKS.

The Company being at shouldered arms, the ranks and file closers properly aligned. The Instructor will command :

1. *Prepare to open ranks.* 2. *To the rear open order.*

3. MARCH.

At the *first command*, the second sergeant will promptly place himself on the *left of the rear rank*, (the *first sergeant* being already on the right of that rank.) See Fig. 9.



Fig. 9.

At the second command, both sergeants will step off smartly to the rear in the back step, place themselves accurately on the alignment of the file closers. The first perpendicularly to the rear of and covering the Captain.

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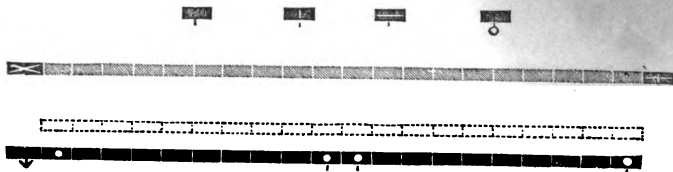


Fig. 10.

At the command **MARCH**, the rear rank and rank of file closers will step off in the back step in common time without counting the steps. (The front rank standing fast,) (see Fig. 10.) When the rear rank have just overstepped the right guide, he will command :

Right DRESS.

And when properly dressed on himself and the left guide, he will turn his head to the front. The Instructor seeing this, will himself command :

FRONT.

At this command the second sergeant will return to his place as a file-closer, (see Fig. 11.) At the command right dress, the rank of file closers will place themselves accurately two paces to the rear of the rear rank.

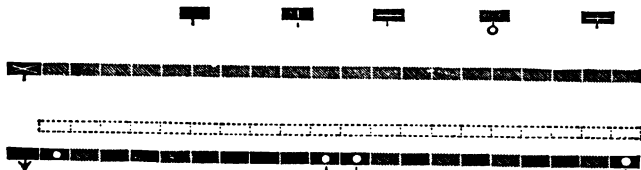


Fig. 11.

The Instructor will examine the positions of the men and correct any inaccuracies ; observing also the carriage of arms by the front rank men, and direct the captain to do the same with respect to the rear rank.

To open ranks for *review* the same commands and movements will take place except that the Captain will step to the front, opposite his interval, *three* paces ; the first and second lieutenants will pass to the front and align

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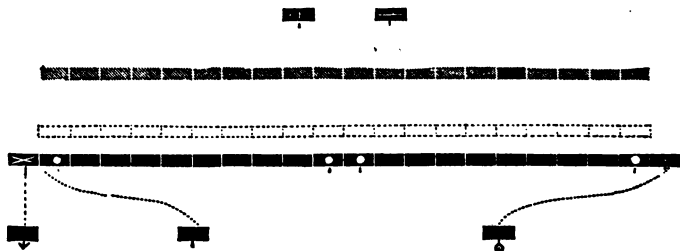


Fig. 12.

themselves on the captain, each passing around the nearest flank of the company, the first and second sergeants will step into the front rank at the command *front*. (See Fig. 12.) This is upon the supposition that the Company is acting by itself:—if two, or more companies should be thrown together, all the second sergeants except the one with the extreme left company will pass to the rank of file-closers, at the command *FRONT*, the extreme left sergeant will step into the front rank, the same as represented in Fig. 12.

Article II.

ALIGNMENTS IN OPEN RANKS.

The ranks being open, the Instructor will at first align the rank, man by man, the better to inculcate the principles.

To effect this, he will cause the three men on the right (or left) of each rank to march three paces to the front by the command:

Three files from the right, (or left.) Three paces to the front. MARCH.

At the command *MARCH*, the files named will march the number of paces designated in the command; the Instructor aligning those in the front and the Captain those in the rear rank. The Captain will be particular to observe that the three men forming the basis of the alignment for the rear rank be *exactly* parallel to those of the

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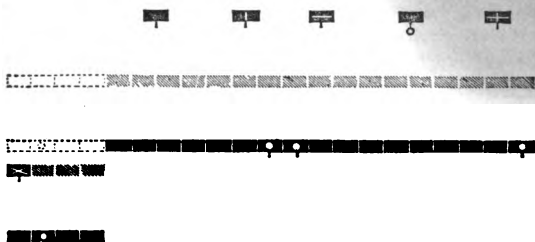


Fig. 13.

front, so that both ranks when dressed will be parallel to each other. (See Fig. 13.)

The basis being established the Instructor will command :

By file, right (or left.) DRESS.

At this command, the men of each rank will move up successively on the alignment, the rear rank following the movement of the front rank man. Each file will be preceded by the one on his right, (or left) just two paces. To do this properly, each man will allow the man next to him on the side of the basis to make one step with his left foot, and the instant he makes his second, you make your first, and then he will precede you only two paces.

For example, he makes a first step with his *left foot* which is one pace ; with his *right foot* he makes his second, and as he makes his third, which would be the second with his left, you make your first, both stepping together with the *left feet*.

SUCCESSIVE ALIGNMENTS.

Having habituated the men to dress correctly, the Instructor will cause the ranks to align themselves at once by the command :—

Right, or (left) DRESS.

When both ranks (and file closers) will move promptly on the alignment ; he will sometimes dress them to the

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rear, and at times cause them to oblique in dressing; he will occasionally establish the basis at an angle with the former line, in order to habituate the men to all manner of alignments, and to act with promptness. In oblique alignments the men will conform their shoulders to the new direction of their rank, and will place themselves on the alignment as instructed in the School of the Squad. At the end of each alignment, the Instructor should pass along the front of each rank to inspect the positions of persons and arms, in order that the men may not acquire the habit of neglecting either.

Article III.

MANUAL OF ARMS.

The ranks being opened, the Instructor will put himself in a position to see both ranks, and command the Manual of Arms in the following order:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Arms port.</i> | 12. <i>Shoulder arms.</i> |
| 2. <i>Shoulder arms.</i> | 13. <i>Secure arms</i> |
| 3. <i>Present arms.</i> | 14. <i>Shoulder arms.</i> |
| 4. <i>Shoulder arms.</i> | 15. <i>Fix bayonets.</i> |
| 5. <i>Support arms.</i> | 16. <i>Shoulder arms.</i> |
| 6. <i>Carry arms.</i> | 17. <i>Trail arms.</i> |
| 7. <i>Order arms.</i> | 18. <i>Shoulder arms.</i> |
| 8. <i>Shoulder arms.</i> | 19. <i>To the right shoulder</i> |
| 9. <i>Charge bayonets.</i> | <i>shift arms.</i> |
| 10. <i>Shoulder arms.</i> | 20. <i>Shoulder arms.</i> |
| 11. <i>Unfix bayonets.</i> | 21. <i>Load in ten times.</i> |

The Instructor will take care that the position of the body, of the feet, and of the piece, be always exact, and that the times or motions be briskly executed, and that the hands move close to the person.

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Article IV.

TO CLOSE RANKS.

The manual of arms being ended, the instructor will command :

1. *Close order.* 2. **MARCH.**

At the command **MARCH**, the front rank will not move, the rear rank will close up, halting at the prescribed distance, each man directing himself on his file leader, and cover correctly.

Article V.

ALIGNMENTS, AND MANUAL OF ARMS IN CLOSED RANKS.

The ranks being closed, the instructor will cause alignments to be executed, parallel and oblique, alignments by the right and left, forward, and backward ; being careful to establish always three files as a basis of alignment. He will give the command prescribed for the alignments with open ranks.

In alignments in closed ranks, the Captain will superintend the front, and the Covering Sergeant the rear rank. They will habituate themselves to judge the alignment by looking along the line of eyes and shoulders of the men ; too much time should not be consumed in dressing, although a correct alignment be necessary, when men are properly taught to dress themselves, it can be done promptly ; each man in telling off his number, should remember it, so that when a greater number of the men in the front rank have properly aligned themselves, the Captain should give the word **FRONT**, and, if necessary, correct afterwards any irregularities, by calling out the number of the file or files to be corrected, when the file or files thus designated will turn the head and place themselves on the line and resume their front without any further command.

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In all alignments the rank of file closers will observe the distance of *two paces* from the rear rank.

The Instructor should be careful to avoid fatiguing the men too much, he should frequently bring them to a ~~rest~~ in order to give them relaxation; he may sometimes cause arms to be stacked. To resume the fixed position, the command will be :

1. *Attention.* 2. *COMPANY.* 3. *Shoulder.* 4. *ARMS.*

The instructor will then cause the loadings and firings to be executed in the following order :

LESSON II.

Article I.

TO LOAD IN FOUR TIMES.

Loading in four *times* will be commanded and executed as prescribed in PART FIRST of this work. After repeating several times, the Instructor will pass to the loading at will.

Article II.

TO LOAD AT WILL.

This will be commanded and executed as prescribed in Part First of this work.

Loading at will being that of battle, and consequently the one which is the most important, to render the men efficient, it will claim preference in the exercises; the moment the men are well established in the principles, and to these they will be brought by degrees, so that every man may be able to load with real cartridges, and fire at least three rounds in a minute, with ease and regularity.

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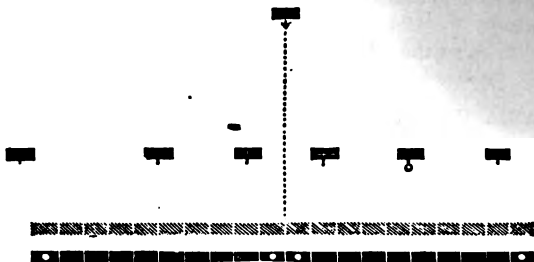


Fig. 14.

Article III.

TO FIRE BY COMPANY.

The Instructor wishing to cause the fire by Company to be executed, will command:—

1. *Fire by Company.*
2. *Commence Firing.*

At the first command, the captain will quickly place himself *four paces* in the rear of the rank of file closers, and opposite the centre of the Company, (See Fig. 14.) The Covering Sergeant will place himself on the line of file closers, opposite his interval. *This rule is general for both the Captain and Covering Sergeant in all the different firings.*

At the second command the Captain will add:—

1. *Company.*
2. *READY.*
3. *AIM.*
4. *FIRE.*
5. *LOAD.*

At the command “LOAD,” each man will face the front, bring his piece down to the second position of load—complete the loading and priming, and come back to a shoulder. The captain will immediately repeat the commands, and continue to do so until the command *cease firing* has been given, *or the ro'l.*

In practice, the Captain will sometimes cause aim to be taken obliquely, always preceding the command “AIM,” with the caution *right or left oblique*; also cause arms to be recovered after the word “aim,” in order to habituate

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the men to composure of mind, and attention to commands.

To arrest the firing, the command will be

ROLL!

When the firing will cease. If the pieces have been discharged, the Captain will command "LOAD," if they have not been fired he will command:

1. *Shoulder.* · 2. *ARMS.*

At the first command, the men will face to the front, *half cock* their pieces, (See Part I,) and at the second command return to the position of shoulder arms.

Article IV.

TO FIRE BY FILE.

The Instructor wishing to cause the fire by file to be executed, will command:—

1. *Fire by file.* 2. *Company.* 3. *READY.* 4. *COMMENCE FIRING.*

At the first command, the Captain and Covering Sergeant will take their positions as prescribed for the fire by Company.

At the third command the Company will take the position of *ready*. At the fourth command the first *file* (*front* and *rear* rank,) will aim and fire, each file firing successively from right to left; the second file aiming the instant the first have fired. The rear rank man must be careful to step off with his right foot the instant he aims, so as to fire through the interval (right side) of the man in front. If in battle and the front rank man should fall, the rear rank man takes his place and continues the fire.

Firing by file, will always be direct.

To arrest the firing, the command will be:

ROLL.

At this the firing will cease. If at an aim, recover, face the front, *half-cock* and *shoulder-arms*; if the pieces have

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been discharged, load and come to the shoulder. It matters not in what position you may be in, at the command *cease firing*, come to a shoulder with the piece loaded. At the same time the Captain and Covering Sergeant will quickly resume their positions in line, and rectify if necessary, the alignment of the ranks.

REMARKS.

In this School, except in actual firing, the roll of the drum will be indicated by the command *ROLL*, pronounced by the Instructor when he wishes to stop the semblance of firing; and in actual firing, at the roll of the drum itself; to stop the fire, the Captain and all the file-closers will repeat the command *cease firing*, and enforce the same. This is of great importance with troops, not veterans, in the face of an enemy.

In the above case, where the command *roll* is substituted for the actual roll of the drum, the Instructor will add the command *tap*, as the signal for the return of the Captain and Covering Sergeant to their places in line, at the moment the arms are shouldered.

The *fire by file* being that which is most frequently used against an enemy, it is of the utmost importance that it be rendered perfectly familiar to the troops. The Instructor will, therefore, give it the preference; he will labor to cause it to be executed with the greatest regularity, this being the most certain means of bringing the men to load and fire with the precision and swiftness required in battle.

Article V.

TO FIRE BY THE REAR RANK.

The several fires will be executed by the rear rank, in the same manner, and by the same commands as the fire by the front rank; when the Instructor wishes to cause the fire by the rear rank, he will command:—

1. *Face by the rear rank.* 2. *Company.* 3. *ABOUT-FACE.*

Here it must be distinctly understood, that the cautionary commands, *face by the front rank*, and *face by the rear*

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Fig. 15

rank, means more than the command **ABOUT-FACE**; and should not be confounded one with the other—the latter command is given for a *march in retreat*—the rank of file closers coming to *about-face* at the same time, and by the same command, with the Company. While the cautionary command, *face by the rear* (or front) *rank*, will indicate to them, (the file closers,) that they are to change their positions to what is to become the *rear of the Company*, no matter which rank may be in front.

At the *first* command the Captain will step out and face the right file of his Company, one pace from him, (see Fig. 15,) the Covering Sergeant and file closers, will pass quickly through the Captain's interval and place themselves opposite their respective places in line, *faced to the rear*, (that is, facing the front rank,) aligning themselves on the Covering Sergeant as they successively arrive on the line—each passing to the *rear* of that officer, he having placed himself covering the Captain, one pace to the rear, (see



Fig. 16.

Fig. 16,) which represents the rank of file closers as having changed their positions at the *first* command. At the

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third command given the instant the *last file closer*, has passed through the interval, the Company will *face-about*, the Captain will place himself in his interval on the right (*now left*) of the rear rank *now front*, the Covering Sergeant covering him in the front rank *now rear*. Here the student should be careful to observe the changes that take place. What was the rear rank is now the *front*, the front rank is now the *rear*, what was the right is now the *left*, but still, the denomination of platoons will remain the same, that is, the *first platoon*, although now on the left, is still the first platoon, and the same with the *second platoon*, although it be now on the *right*. The *fire by file* will commence on the left *now right*, in the same manner as though the Company were *faced to the front*.

TO FACE BY THE FRONT RANK.

If the Instructor should wish to change to the front, he will use the same commands as above, substituting *front* for *rear*; the Captain will step out and face the left file, with the Covering Sergeant in his rear, and the file-closers will pass around him, through the Captain's interval to their proper places in line.

REMARKS ON THE FIRINGS.

The Instructor will be careful to habituate the men to aim horizontally.

The Captain should make a short pause between the commands *aim* and *fire*, in order to allow the men time to adjust the sight.

The file-closers will watch carefully the movements of the *rear rank*, and report any neglect or carelessness on the part of the men, to the Instructor, when at a *rest*.

The Instructor will remand for individual instruction, the men who may be noticed to load badly, or who are habitually the *first* or *last* to pull trigger, at the word *FIRE*.

The soldiers should be as *cool and self-composed* as is consistent with a due vivacity of execution.

In the direct fire, the *left heel* should not be moved from

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its place, otherwise the ranks and files would be deranged. The Instructor will verify, by examination after each exercise in firing, the observance of this principle.

When cartridges are used, the Instructor will occasionally cause arms to be ordered, and rammers to be sprung, in order to ascertain if the fault has been committed of putting three cartridges, without a discharge, in the same piece; if so, the ball screw should be applied.

In firing with ball cartridge, the ball should not be rammed with too much force.



Fig. 17.

LESSON III

Article I.

TO MARCH BY THE FRONT.

The Company being correctly aligned, and the Instructor wishing to exercise it in the march to the front, he will command:—

1. *Company forward. Guide right (or left.)*

3. MARCH.

At the *first* command, the Second Sergeant will place himself on the left of the front rank.

At the *second* command, the guide designated will draw an imaginary line at a right angle with or perpendicular to the front of the Company, (See Fig. 17, A, B,) by taking *two points* upon the ground on

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that line, and maintain his head and shoulders square with it.

At the third command, the whole Company will step off with life, the guide marching square to the front, and all will feel a slight touch of the elbow towards him without pressing. The corporal on that side should march *without touching* the guide, which will enable him (the guide) the better to make a direction square to the front.

Article II.

TO HALT THE COMPANY AND ALIGN IT.

The Instructor wishing to halt the Company, will command:—

1. *Company.* 2. HALT.

At the *second* command, the Company will halt; the Instructor will go to the directing flank (side of the guide) seeing the three files on that side on the alignment, will command, *right* (or left) DRESS, and FRONT, when they have dressed.

To advance in line of battle, the Captain will remain on the right of the front rank, covered by the covering Sergeant in the rear rank, the Captain making the direction. The Instructor will sometimes place the Captain and Covering Sergeant on the left of the Company, so as to habituate the men to guide by the *touch* of elbows to either side.

Article III.

THE OBLIQUE MARCH.

The Company being in the direct march, and the Instructor wishing to oblique it, will command:—

1. *Right (or Left) Oblique.* 2. MARCH.

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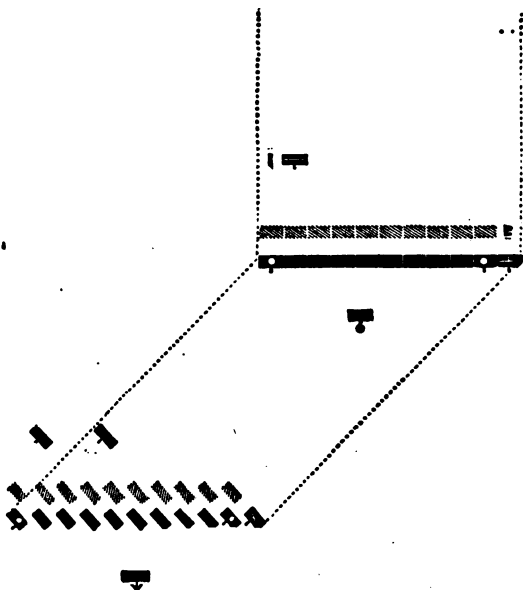


Fig. 18.

For the principle of the oblique march. See part I., SCHOOL OF THE SQUAD.

At the second command, the whole Company will take the oblique step; the *guide* will be particular to preserve the squareness of his shoulders, and take care that he oblique by an equal movement, and that he gain more ground to the front than the side to which he obliques. The men will preserve the touch of the elbows to the side of the guide.

In column of *route*, that is, with *arms at will*, (See SCHOOL OF THE SQUAD,) to march oblique, advance the shoulder on the side opposite the guide; for instance, if it be to the right, throw forward the *left* shoulder, make a half face to the right and march by the regular step in that direction. (See Fig. 18 here represented by platoons.)

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The first platoon is represented as obliquing, the position indicated being just at the moment *before* the command MARCH, after the caution *forward* has been given; the second platoon has received the command *right oblique*, but not yet that of MARCH. The second platoon will oblique in regular order as it arrives successively on the ground where the first commenced the movement, and will not resume the *direct step* until it arrives behind and on the same ground upon which the leading one resumed it. This rule is general when marching in column, either by platoons or sections, each division or subdivision changing upon the same ground.

1. *Forward.* 2. MARCH.

At this command, the first platoon will resume the direct step, and so with the second, at the proper time.

Article IV.

TO MARK-TIME, TO MARCH IN QUICK TIME, AND THE BACK STEP.

The Company being in the direct march and in common time, the Instructor to cause it to mark-time will command:—

1. *Mark-time.* 2. MARCH.

At the *second* command, the company will mark time by making the semblance of marching without gaining or losing ground. To resume the march, he will command:—

1. *Forward.* 2. MARCH.

At the command:—MARCH, resume the full step.

To march in quick time, the Instructor will command:—

1. *Quick time.* 2. MARCH.

The command, MARCH, will be given the instant either foot is coming to the ground.

To resume the common time, the Instructor will command:—

1. *Common time.* 2. MARCH.

The command "MARCH" will be given the instant either foot is coming to the ground.

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The Company being at a halt, if the Instructor wishes it marched in *back steps*, he will command :

1. *Company, backward, guide right, (or left)* 2. **MARCH.**

At the command "**MARCH**," the Company will step of in the back step, according to the principle prescribed in the **SCHOOL OF THE SQUAD.**

Article V.

TO MARCH IN RETREAT, IN LINE OF BATTLE.

The Company being at a halt, and correctly aligned, to march it in retreat. The Instructor will command—

1. *Company.* 2. **ABOUT.** 3. **FACE.**

At the *second and third* commands the Company will face about, the covering Sergeant will promptly place himself opposite his place, and in the rank of file-closers. The Captain will step into the rear rank, *now front*, when the Instructor will command:—

1. *Company, forward, guide left, (or right.)* 2. **MARCH.**

At the command **MARCH**, the Company will step off as in the *advance march*.

The march in the retreat, being so entirely different from the *face by the rear, (or front) rank*, that we will here, for the benefit of the student, represent the two movements in (Figs. 19 and 20,) in the first (Fig. 19,) the rank of file-closers *face about* and remain in *front*.



Fig. 19.

INSTRUCTION FOR THE RECRUIT.

Whilst in the latter, they change their positions to the rear of the Company. (See Fig. 20.)



Fig. 20.

LESSON IV.

Article I.

TO MARCH BY THE FLANK.

The Company being in line of battle, if the Instructor wishes to march it by the *right flank*, he will command:—

1. *Company, by the right flank.* 2. *Right FACE.*

At the command *FACE* the Company will face to the right, the Covering Sergeant will place himself at the head of the front rank. The Captain having stepped out for the purpose of allowing the Sergeant to get there, placing himself beside the Sergeant and on his *left* (See Fig. 21.) the instructor then commands:—

1. *Company forward.* 2. *MARCH.*

At the command *MARCH* the Company will step off promptly in common time; the Covering Sergeant at the

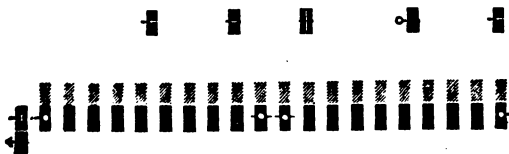


Fig. 21.

THE SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

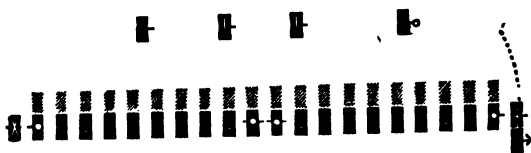


Fig. 22.

head of the front rank, and the Captain on his left will direct them *straight forward*. In marching let the men carry their heads erect, shoulders square, and cover correctly. They must not straddle their legs to avoid treading on the feet of the man who is in *front* of them, for by doing so they would interfere with those *in the rear*.

To march the Company by the left flank, the same commands will be used, substituting *left* for *right*. The *Second Sergeant* will place himself at the head of the front rank; the Captain will pass rapidly to the left and place himself by the right side of his guide—the Covering Sergeant will replace the Captain in the front rank. (See Fig. 22.)

The rear rank man, when marching by the *right flank*, will always find himself on the *right side* of his file leader—and if by the *left flank*, on his *left side*. The front rank man will be held responsible for the distance, which should be thirteen inches between the files; the rear rank man keeping beside him.

Article II.

TO CHANGE DIRECTION BY FILE.

The Company being faced and marching by the right (or left) flank, and the Instructor wishing to cause it to wheel by the file, will command:—

1. *By file, left (or right)*. 2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH the Covering Sergeant will, if the direction be by the front rank, wheel by steps of six or eight inches, (the two or three first steps) so as to allow the

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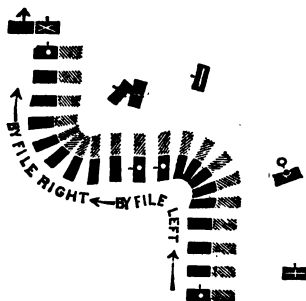


Fig. 23.

rear rank men, who take full steps, to conform themselves to the movement, each man towards the direction will wheel upon the same ground as the man in front of him, and at the point of wheeling will bring his breast so as to touch the arm of the man who is immediately in front of him—if the change of direction be to the side of the rear rank, then the rear rank will conform to the movement by describing a small arc of a circle, as has been explained for the front rank. (See Fig. 23.)

Article III.

TO HALT THE COMPANY MARCHING BY THE FLANK AND
FACE IT TO THE FRONT.

For this the Instructor will command:—

1. *Company.* 2. HALT.

At the *second* command the Company will halt, after which no man will be allowed to move, although he may have lost distance—the Instructor then commands:—

1. *Front.* 2. FACE.

At the *second* command the Company will face to the front by turning to the *left*, if they have been faced by the *right* flank—and to the *right* if faced by the *left* flank; this rule is absolute. It matters not where the Instructor may have stationed himself—either in front or rear. In order to fix this more thoroughly on the mind of the student, let him learn that when faced by the *right flank* his right

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hand is towards the *rear*, his left hand towards the *front*, while his back is towards the *left*, and his face is towards the *right* of the Company—faced by the right flank the file closers are in the rear of the Company, although they are on its right side.

Article IV.

THE COMPANY BEING IN MARCH BY THE FLANK TO FORM
IT ON THE RIGHT (OR LEFT) BY FILE INTO LINE.

If marching by the *right* flank the Instructor will command :—

1. *On the right, by file into line.* 2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH the *rear rank* will mark time ; the Covering Sergeant will turn to the right and march straight forward about six paces, the Corporal at the head of the rank will continue to march in a prolongation of the front rank *one pace beyond* the point upon which the Sergeant turned, when he will turn to the right, march straight forward so as to bring his *right* arm alongside of and touching the *left* arm of the Covering Sergeant, halting a little short of the line and dressing on the principle of dressing by file. What has just been described for the Covering Sergeant and First Corporal, applies to each distinct file. When two or three men of the front rank have dressed upon the Sergeant, he (the Sergeant,) will step to the rear to mark the distance for the rear rank to dress upon—the Captain at the same time stepping into line for the purpose of making any corrections in the alignment that may be necessary, when the second man of the front rank places himself on the line the whole of the rear rank will step off together—each man, as he turns to the right, will find himself immediately behind his file-leader ; he marches forward, halts when within a few inches of and dresses on the rear rank—*being more careful to cover his file-leader* than to touch the elbow to the dressing flank—Fig. 24 illustrates the movement. The *fifth*, *sixth*, and *seventh* files are marching into the alignment, the files upon the right are already upon that line—six overstepping five,

INSTRUCTION FOR THE RECRUIT.

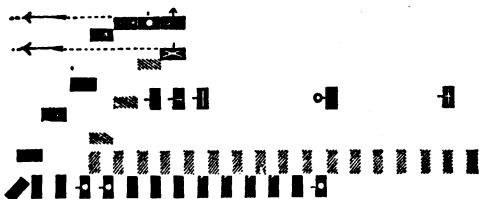


Fig. 24.

and seven overstepping six before turning to the right, so as to find themselves opposite their respective intervals—numbers three, four, and five of the rear rank the same.

When the last file is on the alignment, the *Captain* will command **FRONT**—the men retaining their heads to the right at this command, they will turn them to the front.

The left by file into line is executed the same way, but by *inverse* means—the *Second Sergeant* (left guide) at the head of the front rank turning *to the left*, and performing the same as has been prescribed for the *Covering Sergeant*; at the command **FRONT** he will retire to his place in the rank of file closers, and the *Captain* will quickly pass to the right.

Article V.

THE COMPANY BEING IN MARCH BY THE FLANK, TO FORM IT BY COMPANY OR PLATOON INTO LINE, AND TO CAUSE IT TO FACE TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT IN MARCHING.

The Company being in march by the *right flank*, and the Instructor wishing to have it form line, he will so intimate his desire to the *Captain*; whereupon the *Captain* will immediately command:—1. *By Company into line.*—2. **MARCH**; and throw himself a few paces in front of and facing his company, so as to follow up the movement.

At the command **MARCH**, the *Covering Sergeant* will continue to march straight forward without altering the length of step or the cadence. The men will advance the *right shoulder*, take the *quick step*, and march diagonally into line, taking a touch of the elbow and turning the eyes to the side of the *right guide*, and take the step from him as they successively arrive on the line and then turn the eyes to the front, continue to feel a touch of the elbow

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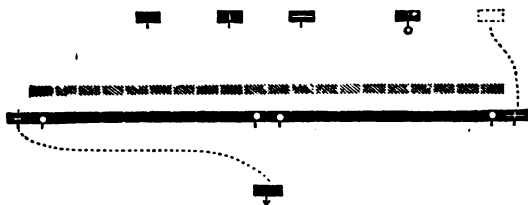


Fig. 25.

to that side, and when the Captain sees the last file on the line and the left guide beside him, he will command :

Guide Left.

The touch of elbows will then be, to that side. The Captain will then face the front, place himself two paces in front of and opposite the centre ; both guides remaining upon their respective flanks of the front rank.

In marching by the left flank, this movement will be executed by the same commands, and according to the same principles, but by inverse means ; the line being formed, the Captain will command *guide right*, and take his position as above ; both guides will remain upon the flanks of the front rank. In marching in column, (See Fig. 25,) these guides remain as above, one being denominated the *right*, and the other the *left guide* ; and one or the other will always be charged with the direction.

If the Instructor wishes to march in column by *platoons* instead of Company, the same commands will be used, substituting the word *platoon* for that of Company, as—

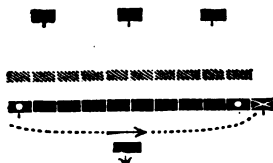
1. By *Pla'oons* into Line. 2. MARCH.

At the command march, the right guide will quickly shift his position to where the left of the *first platoon* will be when it is in line, the *corporals on the right* of both platoons will continue *straight forward*, the men will take a touch of elbows towards them as they successively arrive on the line by the same principles as by Company into line ; the Captain will place himself in front of the first platoon, facing it, to conduct its movement. The First Lieutenant will in like manner conduct the movement of the *second platoon*, passing around the *right* of this platoon,

INSTRUCTION FOR THE RECRUIT.



Second Platoon.



First Platoon.

Fig. 24.

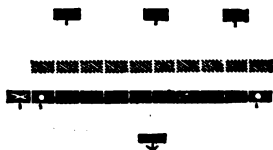
for that purpose as soon as the two are disengaged; the Second Sergeant will place himself on the left of the second platoon as soon as he can, passing *by the left* for that purpose.

Both chiefs of platoons will, without waiting for each other, command *guide left* as soon as they see the last file of their respective platoons are in line, and place themselves two paces in front and opposite the centre of their respective commands.

The Captain commands the *first platoon*, and the *First Lieutenant* commands the second platoon. The First Sergeant will be the *guide* for the *first platoon*, and the Second Sergeant the *guide* for the second platoon—it matters not which platoon may be in front. (See Fig. 24.) A Company in column by platoons.

If the Company be in march by the *left flank*, and platoons are brought into line, the movement will be executed on the same principles and by the same commands as above, but by inverse means, that is, the men throw forward the *left* shoulders and touch elbows to that side as

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First Platoon.



Second Platoon.

Fig. 25.

they come into line ; the Corporals on the *left of platoons* will conform themselves to what has been explained for the Corporals on the right in the other movement ; the First Lieutenant passing around the right flank to the front of the second platoon, the Captain stepping to the front of the first platoon, the Covering Sergeant on the right of the first, and the left guide on the right of the second platoon, both officers will command *guide right* as soon as they see the last file of their respective platoons in line. (See Fig. 25.) A Company marching in column by platoons *left in front*.

The Company being in column by platoons, and in march, to cause it to march by the flank in the same direction.

The Instructor, will command—

1. *Company, by the right (or left) flank.*
2. *By file left (or right.)*
3. MARCH.

At the *second* command, each chief of subdivision and its guide, will rapidly pass to the designated flank to con-

INSTRUCTION FOR THE RECRUIT.

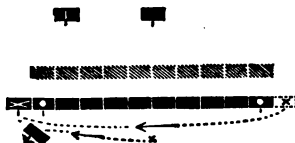
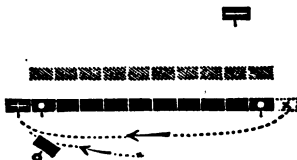


Fig. 26.

duct it, (See Fig. 26,) the guides placing themselves on the line of the front rank of their respective platoons, and covering each other; at the *third* command, the Company, *except the two guides*, will face and wheel by file, the guides marching straight forward and taking two or three short steps to allow the rear rank to conform to the movement; the two platoons will unite, when they have entered on the new direction and just before they unite, the chief and guide of the *second* will pass through this interval to their places in the rank of file-closers. (See Fig. 27.) The command should be given so as to unite the *right* of the second to the *left* of the first platoon or else the Platoons will be by *inversion*.

With the column *left in front* the Captain will shift *by the front* to the head of the Company with the left guide on his *left*; the right guide will retire *by the rear* to his place on the right of the front rank now in the rear, the First Lieutenant will pass by the rear to his place in the rank of file-closers.

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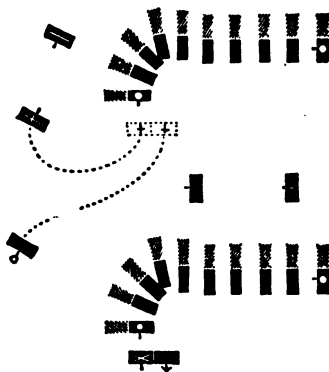


Fig. 27.

If marching in column by platoons, and the Company should find its *rear rank in front*, the chiefs of subdivisions will throw themselves *behind* the front rank *now rear* of their respective platoons; the guides will place themselves in the rear rank *now front*, and the file-closers will remain *in front of this rank*. (This movement is *marching in retreat*, not *faced by the rear rank*.) To march by a flank in the same direction, with the Company in this position, the command will be :

1. *By the Right Flank.* 2. *By File Left.* 3. MARCH.

So that the platoons when united will be in *regular order from left to right*, the Captain passing to the right flank of the Company, the guides as soon as they have given the direction to three or four men, pass into the front rank, the First Lieutenant and Covering Sergeant retiring by the rear to their places in line.

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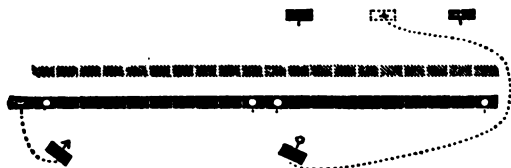


Fig. 28.

LESSON V.

Article I.

TO BREAK INTO COLUMNS BY PLATOONS.

The Company being at a halt, and correctly aligned, the Instructor will command—

1. *By platoons, right wheel.* 2. MARCH.

At the *first* command the Captain and first Lieutenant hastily place themselves, facing to and opposite *one of the three* first files on the *right* of their respective platoons; each cautioning his platoon, to *face to the right* and *lock to the left*; the covering Sergeant replaces the Captain in the front rank, this done the Instructor adds the command MARCH, when each platoon will wheel to the right, by the principle laid down in the SCHOOL OF THE SQUAD. (See Part I.) for the wheel from a halt.

For the position of the officers at the first command, (See Fig. 28.)

The Captain having merely to step to the front, he should pause a little, to allow the first Lieutenant, who has to pass around the left, time to take his post, so that both officers may caution their platoons at the same time.

At the command MARCH, the Corporals *on the right* of each platoon will *face to the right* and stand fast. The

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Corporal on the right of the Company, in facing, will place his breast against the *left arm* of the covering Sergeant, who stands fast. The Corporals on the left, will take steps of twenty-eight inches; and all between the Corporals will observe the touch of the elbow towards the pivot; they feel to that point in order that they may not fly off, and look in the opposite direction that they may not overstep the man next to them on the marching flank.

The chiefs of platoons will superintend the movement, and when within *six paces* of being completed, each will command—1. *Such (first or second) platoon*, and when within *three paces* of being completed—2. **HALT**. At this command the covering Sergeant will hasten to the *left* by passing in front of his platoon, face the front, and present his right arm towards the left arm of the Corporal on the right, who has stood fast. The left guide, (second Sergeant,) will not halt in person at that command, but hastily pass around the *left* of his platoon, cover the first Sergeant in the rear, and on a line with the Corporal on the right of the second platoon. The Sergeants will be careful to take, no more nor less, than just sufficient room to contain the files that are to be dressed between themselves and the Corporals. This, however, will depend entirely upon the first Sergeant on the left of the first subdivision, as the others have to cover him in a direct line perpendicular to the rear. The chiefs seeing, the guides posted will step back about two paces, on a direct line with the guides, and the right of their respective platoons, to enable them the better to judge of the alignment; and command—1. *Left*. 2. **DRESS**, when at the *second* command, the files not in line will promptly place themselves on it. The chiefs seeing the platoons aligned, will command—**FRONT**, and take their posts in column. For the position of platoons, at the command halt (See Fig. 29.)

To break to the left into column, the same command will be used, substituting *left* for *right*. The Second Sergeant at the *first* command placing himself on the left of

INSTRUCTION FOR THE RECRUIT.

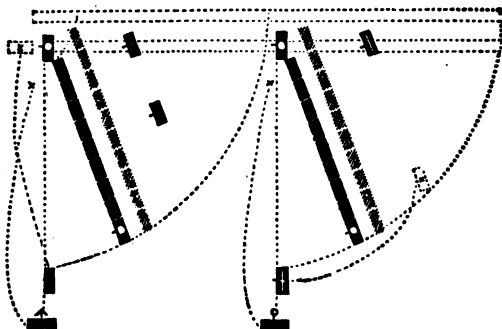


Fig. 29.

the front rank, at the *second* command the *Corporals on the left* will face and stand fast, the First Sergeant *will not* conduct the wheel of the first platoon, but disengage himself a little to the rear, so as to allow the Corporal on the right of this platoon, to conform himself to the regular steps in marching ; as both platoons are conducted by the *Corporals on the right*, they should be, when halted, at the same angle with the former line, and parallel to each other. This could not be if the first Sergeant remained on the right to conduct the first platoon, as there is no guide on the second ; the first would contain one more man, the radius of its circle would be just so much greater than that of the second ; and were the right of both to step with the same length and in the same cadence, which they should properly do, the second would complete its wheel just so much sooner than the other ; or if both chiefs were to command HALT at the same instant, which is proper, the platoons would not be parallel. As this information is especially for the benefit of this guide, he will at once see the object. If it should be discovered, after the column has been aligned, that the guides do not accurately cover, they should not be moved, but rectify as soon as the column is put on the march, unless, however, the Instructor wishes to wheel it again into line,

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when he will direct the guides on the line, when the chiefs of such only as have to move, will rectify their subdivisions.

Article II.

TO MARCH IN COLUMN.

The company having been broken into column by platoons *right* (or *left*) in front, and the Instructor to put it in march, will command :

1. *Column forward, guide right* (or *left*.) 2. MARCH.

At the *first* command, the guide of the leading subdivision will take two points upon the ground in advance, for the purpose of making a correct direction. At the *second* command, *repeated by the chiefs*, the whole column will step off promptly in common time, taking a touch of the elbow to the side of the guide, having a care not to overstep the man on that side ; give to pressure that may come from the side of the guide, and resist that which comes from the opposite side. The Corporals on the side next to the guide will at all times when marching preserve a distance of at least six inches between themselves and the guide, otherwise it would have such influence as to prevent, or at least make it difficult for them to cover. The fact is, that the Corporals take as much of the guiding upon themselves, as do the guides, and if they, (the Corporals) will endeavor to *cover the Corporals* in advance of them, the direction would be at once perfect and easy.

The guides of all subdivisions will be held strictly responsible for the distance between themselves and the one immediately in front of them ; he should not suffer himself to be influenced in the least by the subdivision to which he belongs, for he should know that *they are to guide on him*, and not he on them ; the distance for him to maintain between himself and the guide in front, would, if the column were halted, just contain the files of *his subdivision*, without the necessity of their moving either to the right

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or left; neither will he be allowed to command *guide left* or *guide right*, when he thinks there is any irregularity in their marching; this he has no right to see or know, that duty belongs alone to the *chief* of his subdivision. The responsibility devolving upon him as a *guide* will not allow him to distract his mind with other's duties.

The chiefs will occasionally turn and look at their commands; see that they do not lap elbows, and that the pieces are carried with regularity.

The captain of the company alone will change the order of carrying the arms, and then only when he has received an intimation from the instructor.

The chiefs of platoons will promptly repeat the commands MARCH and HALT, when given by the instructor, and as soon as heard, without waiting one for the other. They will repeat no other commands given by him.

Article III.

TO CHANGE DIRECTION MARCHING IN COLUMN.

If the Instructor wishes to change direction while marching in column, if it be *to the side of the guide*, it will be *by a turn*; if it be *to the side opposite the guide*, it will be *by a wheel*. For the principle of both these movements, see PART I. SCHOOL OF THE SQUAD.

The column being in march, right in front, (that is, the first platoon leading,) and the Instructor wishing to change it to the *left*, (the side of the guide,) he will, after having placed a marker at the point at which he wishes the change to take place, indicate to the chief of the first subdivision to *change direction to the left*, whereupon, the chief having been careful to note the position of the marker, will, when the guide of his subdivision arrives within *three paces* of that point, command—1. *Left turn*; and when *exactly opposite the marker*, add, 2. MARCH.

At this command, the guide and first platoon will turn to the left.

The chief should pay particular attention to giving the

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cautionary command (left turn) and command of execution (MARCH), at just the proper time, as much depends upon this; if the latter be given too quick after the former, the men will be apt to *fly off*; if the latter be given before the guide has reached the marker (whose breast he should touch with his left arm) the consequence would be, that part of the platoon would be compelled to *divide* and pass either side of the marker, or else trample him down or push him out of his place; if the guide should be allowed to *over-step* the marker before the command MARCH is given, (supposing him to be any other than the one leading, and the one on the right to have turned exactly on the point marked,) just so much as he over-steps the marker, so much will he be compelled to oblique back again in order to cover the leading guide or guides; for this, no one can be blamed but the officer in charge. The guide should so direct his march, that in passing, his left arm would just graze the breast of the marker. To find the marker, when one is used, the chief should always *look to the side of the guide*, for his post will be on that side.

If the instructor wishes to change the direction to the side opposite the guide (to the right), and he having placed a marker at the point where the movement is to begin, he will direct the captain to *change direction to the right*, when the chief and guide, as before, will fix their eyes on the marker, and when the latter has arrived within nearly three paces of that point, the former will command—1. *Right wheel*, and when at the instant the guide's left arm *touches* the breast of the marker, will add, MARCH, when the platoon will conform to the principles laid down in the SCHOOL OF THE SQUAD.

The corporal on the right should not anticipate the command, and commence to step short before the word MARCH is given, for then it would be impossible to make a perfect wheel. If he make but one full step after the word MARCH, he would force the guide off his direction or cause a *crowding* of the files, or be himself compelled to step back-

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ward to conform to the wheel, instead of describing an arc of a small circle; many wheels are spoiled from the carelessness of this corporal; in fact it is impossible to make a correct wheel without his most particular attention.

The chiefs of subdivisions should turn to and face them when within platoon distance of the wheeling point, to see that the guide and corporals are square to the front. They will also be particular to see that the corporal on the right (pivot flank) *does not mark time* merely, but that he take steps of at least *nine inches* until the wheel is completed.

When the wheel is within *three paces* of being complete the Captain will command:—1. *Forward*, and when completed, he will add:—2. *MARCH*, at which the whole platoon will take the direct step.

Article IV.

TO HALT THE COLUMN.

The column being in march, when the Instructor wishes to halt the column, he will command:—

1. *Column.* 2. *HALT.*

At the *second* command, *promptly* repeated by all the chiefs of platoon, the column will halt; and no guide shall move, though he may have lost distance and direction.

It is important that *all* the chiefs repeat the command halt, *and all toge'her*; for if they be not halted at once there will be crowding, and distance will be lost. If a guide has lost distance he will not be suffered to move after the command, *HALT*; for if he should, he causes the error to fall on the guide next to him.

Article V.

BEING IN COLUMN, BY PLATOON, TO FORM TO THE LEFT (OR RIGHT) INTO LINE OF BATTLE.

The column being halted, and the Instructor wishing to form it into line of battle, he will direct the guides to take

THE SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.

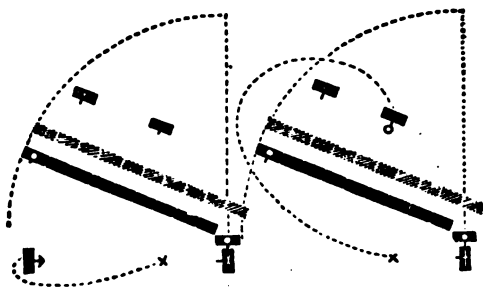


Fig. 30.

wheeling distance, the chiefs will step outside of the line of guides to see that they have the distance, the Instructor will himself see that they cover, when this is done, the Instructor will command:—1. *Left* (or *right*). 2. *DRESS*, and when they are correctly aligned the chiefs will add:—*FRONT*, and take their posts in column.

This being done the Instructor will command:—

1. *Left* (or *right*) *into line, wheel.* 2. *MARCH.*

At the *first* command the chiefs will turn to their platoons and caution them on which side to feel and look. The *second* command (*MARCH*) will be repeated by both the chiefs when the platoons will wheel, the corporal on the side of the guide will at the same time face so as to place his breast against the arm of the guide of his platoon. The guides will stand fast; when the wheel is within *six* paces of being completed each chief will command (*such*) *platoon*, and when within three paces add:—*HALT.* (See Fig. 30.) The First Lieutenant will pass through the centre to his place as a file-closer. The Captain will briskly place himself at platoon distance from and facing the leading guide and command:—1. *Right* (or *left*). 2. *DRESS*, when the platoons will dress upon him and the two guides, seeing them properly aligned, will add:—*FRONT.* The Instructor will command:—*Guides, Post*, when the Captain and guides will retire to their places in line. The Second Ser-

INSTRUCTION FOR THE RECRUIT.

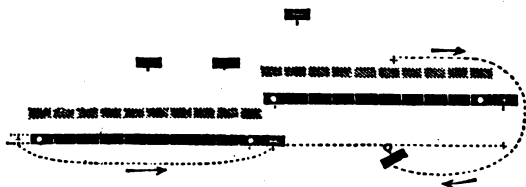


Fig. 31.

geant passing by the left flank and the First Sergeant by the right flank. The Captain on the right of the Company in the front rank.

LESSON VI

Article I.

TO DIMINISH AND INCREASE FRONT OF COLUMN, IN MARCHING BY PLATOON.

DIMINISHING.

The Company being in march in the cadenced step, common time, and supposed to make part of a column, right in front, when the Instructor shall wish it to break into platoons he will command:—1 *Break into platoons*, at this the First Lieutenant will quickly pass around the left of the first platoon, face it, and command *second platoon, mark time*; this done the Instructor will add:—2. MARCH, at which command the *second platoon* will mark time, the first will continue to march to the front, as soon as the front rank of the second platoon is disengaged from the rear rank of the first, (See Fig. 31), the First Lieutenant will command:—1. *Right oblique*, and as soon as it is clear of the rear rank of that platoon, he will add:—2. MARCH, when the platoon will take the oblique step, the guide being on the left of this platoon, the chief will command:—*Forward* and MARCH, the instant the guide covers.

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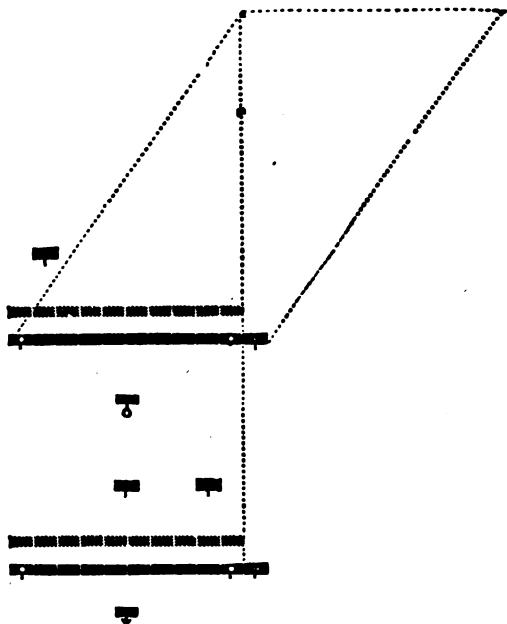


Fig. 32.

The guide of the first platoon, as soon as the second disengages from it, will shift from the right to the left flank. (See Fig. 32.) which represents the movement completed.

In column *left in front*, what has been described for the second platoon (*right in front*) applies to the first platoon and reciprocally.

INCREASING.

The column by platoons being in march *right in front*, and the Instructor wishing to cause it to form Company he will command:—

1. *Form Company.* At this the Captain will turn to his platoon, and command—*First Platoon. right oblique*, and the Instructor will add—2. *MARCH.* At the command *March*,

INSTRUCTION FOR THE RECRUIT.

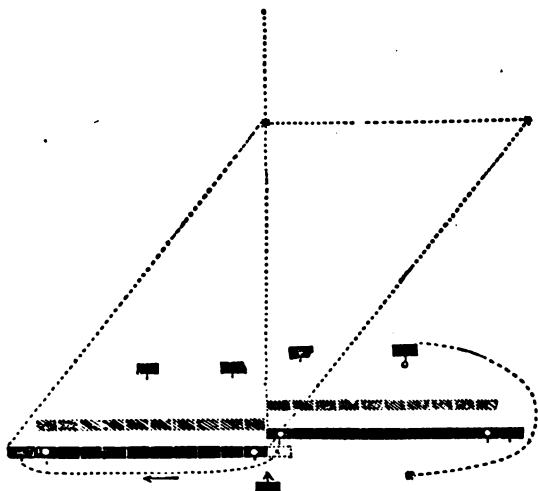


Fig. 33.

the first platoon will take the oblique step to the right, the Captain will so place himself opposite the *left flank* of this platoon, that he may see it unmask the *right flank* of the *second*; an instant before it does, he will command—*First platoon, mark time, and add, MARCH*, the instant it does; at the command *march*, the right guide will hastily shift to the right flank of his platoon. The second platoon will continue to march straight forward and when nearly upon a line with the first, the Captain will command, *Forward*, (which alludes to the first platoon,) and the instant they unite add *MARCH*. Just before the second platoon unites with the first, its chief will pass around the left flank to his place as a file-closer. The Captain will command guide left, after that of *march*. (Fig. 33) represents the platoons an instant *before* they unite.

In a column, left in front, the same movement will be executed by inverse means, applying to the second platoon what has been described for the first, and reciprocally.

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The guide on the right of the second platoon shifting to its left flank, and the guide of the first remaining on the right flank.

REMARKS ON INCREASING AND DIMINISHING THE FRONT BY PLATOONS.

The chief, having charge of the platoon which is to break to the rear, should, (as soon as the Instructor gives the command MARCH,) command *right oblique*, and add MARCH, *the instant the front rank of his platoon clears the rear rank of the other.*

The evil consequences that would follow by his neglecting to give the command MARCH *in time*, is not so perceptible in a single Company, but in a battalion of eight or ten Companies, it would create much confusion.

If the guide, who conducts the platoon in the oblique movement, does it properly, he will find his platoon at the word MARCH, after the *caution, forward*, just platoon distance in the rear of the one preceding him.

The chief will be careful to give the *cautionary* command *forward* just before his platoon covers, and MARCH the instant it does, because if he permitted it to pass that point, the *distance would be lost*, and a still greater distance would be lost, from being compelled to oblique back again.

Article II.

TO DIMINISH AND INCREASE FRONT OF COLUMN, IN MARCHING, BY FILE AND BY FILES.

DIMINISHING BY FILE.

Files will always be broken off from *the side of the guide*, If the Company be in march in column by platoons, *right* in front, files will be broken *from the left*, because the guide will be on that side. If the column be *left in front*, then the reverse will be the case.

We will suppose the Company be in march in column, by platoons, right in front, (it matters not, however, whether it be in column by *Company* or *platoons*, the same rules apply in both cases,) and the Instructor wishes to

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Fig. 34.

diminish the front by file, he will communicate the order to the Captain, who will immediately turn to the platoon and command :—

‘1. *One file from left, to the rear.* 2. **MARCH.**

At the command *march*, the file on the extreme *left* will *mark time*, the rear rank man of this file will advance his outer (left) shoulder, (See Fig. 34,) and march obliquely to the rear of, and cover the *second* man from him. The front rank man of this (the left) file, will continue to *mark time* until the rear rank of the remaining files in line pass him, when he will in like manner advance his left (outer) shoulder, (See Fig. 35,) and march *behind* the



Fig. 35.

first (next) file that *was* on his right, this will bring the two men of this file side by side. (See Fig. 36.) As soon

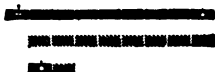


Fig. 36.

as the guide, (who, like the rest of the platoon, continues to march to the front,) has passed the front rank man of this file, he will oblique to the right and close t'e interval. (See Fig. 37.)

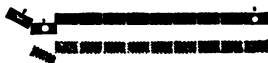


Fig. 37.

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If another file is to be broken off, the Captain will use the same command as before, when, at the command **MARCH**, the file already broken off, and now in the rear, will, by advancing their *left* shoulder, march obliquely to the right, and cover the *next* file to them on that side, shortening the step a little so as to leave room for the next file which is being broken off to go between them and the rear rank of the platoon, this *second* file in breaking off, will conform itself to precisely the same movement as was prescribed for the *first*. And in the same manner other files may be successively broken to the rear.

DIMINISHING BY FILES.

Several files may be broken off at the same time, the Captain designating the number to be broken off, in the *cautionary* command, as

1. *Three files from left to rear.* 2. **MARCH.**

When at the command **MARCH**, the *three files* on the left will conform to the same movement as prescribed for *one*.

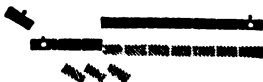


Fig. 38.

(See Fig. 38 ;) the movement commenced. The *rear rank* men of the *three files* from the left (those to be broken off,) passing to the rear of, and covering the second file from left, and the front rank man of the same file marching beside the rear rank man of his file, and covering the *left* of those files remaining in line, the *second* and *first* filing behind the third file. (See Fig. 39 ;) the movement completed.

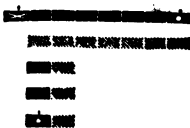


Fig. 39.

INSTRUCTION FOR THE RECRUIT.

If one or more files be already broken off, and the Captain commands, one or more additional ones to the rear, the file or files now in rear will advance the outer shoulders, and direct their march so as to cover the two left files remaining in line when the others are broken off; for instance, suppose one file already broken off, and the Captain commands:—

1. *Three files from left to rear.* 2. MARCH.

Which when broken off will make *four files* in the rear. At the command *march*, the three files named will conform to the same movement as in (Fig. 38,) at the same time, the file now in the rear will advance the left shoulders and so direct their march as to bring them in the rear of the

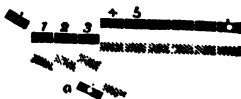


Fig. 40.

fourth and *fifth* files respectively on the right, (See Fig. 40,) and in doing so will step short, so as to admit the

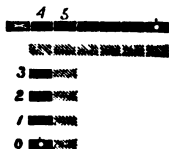


Fig. 41.

three files being broken off to file in front of them, (See Fig 41,) the movement completed.

A column in march, *left in front*, will diminish front by file by the same commands, but by *inverse* means.

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INCREASING BY FILE.

Several files being broken off, (See Fig. 41,) and the In-

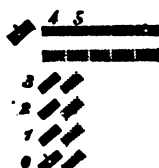


Fig. 42.

structor wishing to increase the front by one file at a time, the Instructor will communicate his order to the Captain, when he (the Captain) will turn to his platoon and command:—

1. One file into line. 2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, the files in the rear will advance their inner (right) shoulders, (See Fig. 42,) the front rank

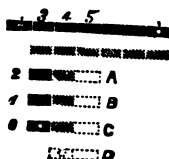


Fig. 43.

man leading (No. 3, Fig. 43) will march to his place in line, on the *left* of the front rank, increasing the length of his step, the guide at the same time will oblique to the left so as to admit him, (No. 3,) the rear rank man of this file will cover his file leader in the rear rank, the remaining files (Nos. 2, 1 and 0,) will at the same time oblique to the left, the space of *one file*, square the shoulders, and continue to march in the rear as before, (See Fig. 43,)

INSTRUCTION FOR THE RECRUIT.

A, B, C, and D, represents Nos. 3, 2, 1, and 0, of Fig. 41. In like manner each individual file may be brought into line until all are in.

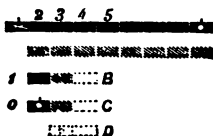


Fig. 44.

B, C, and D, Fig. 44, represents 2, 1, and 0, in Fig. 43 ;

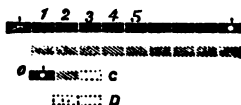


Fig. 45.

C and D, Fig. 45, represents 1 and 0, in Fig. 44 ; D, Fig.

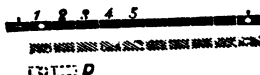


Fig. 46.

46, represents 0, Fig. 45, the last file remaining in the rear.

INCREASING BY FILES.

Two or more files of those marching in the rear, may be brought into line at the same time, and by the same command, the Captain designating in the *caution* the number to be brought in—for example, suppose *four* files be marching in the rear, (See Fig. 41,) and the Captain wishes to bring *three* of them into line, he will command :

1. *Three files in line.* 2. MARCH.

At the command, MARCH, all the files in the rear, and the guide on the left, will throw forward the inner (right) shoulders; the three *first* files, marked 3, 2, 1, and 0,

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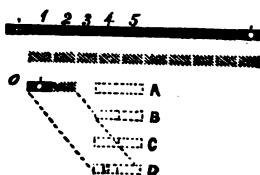


Fig. 47.

in Fig. 41, will march into line, the guide obliquing to the *left* just sufficient to admit them between him and the left of those already in line; the *fourth*, marked 0, so directing their march as to come in rear of, and covering the last two, now in front of them, marked 2 and 1, in the same Fig., (See also Fig. 47,) which represents the movement completed. The last file marked 0, marching in the rear of 4 and 5, have obliqued so as to cover 1 and 2.

If only *one* file be broken off, and the Captain be directed to bring it into line, he will command—1. *File into line.* 2. MARCH. But if there be more than one, and *all* are to be brought in, he will command—1. *Files into line.* 2. MARCH. When all the files will come into line, turn their heads to the side opposite the guide, (in this case, *the right*,) touch elbows to that side, the files coming into line last, quickening the step and retaking it from the guide as soon as they are in, all turning their heads to the front and touch elbows to the side of the guide, (in this case *the left*.)

REMARKS ON DIMINISHING AND INCREASING FRONT BY FILES.

Files will be broken off only when it be found necessary, in order to pass a *defile*, and immediately brought again into line, as soon as it (the *defile*) be passed.

The chiefs of sub-division marching in column will break off files, (give the command MARCH,) when on the same ground that the leading sub-division received that command, and bring them into line again on the same principle.

INSTRUCTION FOR THE RECRUIT.

The guide should not *open out too far* from the directing flank, when files are admitted into line, as this might cause the sub-division to oblique to that side, in guiding, in that case he (the guide) would find it necessary to oblique back again in order to *cover*.

In correcting an evil of this kind, the guide should be careful to regain his position *almost imperceptibly*, or else he will cause *crowding* on the one hand, or a *spreading out* of the intervals between files on the other, he will, therefore, gain more ground *to the front* than to the side which he finds it necessary to recover.

An intelligent, careful soldier, will at once find out and remember his position in line, the number of his file from the right or left, whether he be in the front or the rear rank. He will know his position by attentively listening to the numbers as each man counts in regular order from right to left, in the formation of the company; for instance, if his own number be *eight*, and the last file on the left be *twenty*, he will at once know that he is the *eighth file from the right*, and the *thirteenth file from the extreme left* of the company. *Twenty files being the whole number, ten would of course be the half*, and as the company is divided into two *equal platoons*, each would contain *ten files*, he being the *eighth from the right*, it would make him also the *third file from the left of the first platoon*; hence if *three files from left* were ordered to the rear, he would know he was one, and *on the right* of those so ordered. Again, all *front rank men*, or men of the file or files broken off, will always find themselves on the *outside* of the directing flank, (the side on which the guide is marching,) and the rear rank man, or men, on the *inside*.

Files should never be broken to the rear when the column is marching in the *route step*, (arms at will.) Arms should be shouldered, ranks closed, and then files broken off. Neither should a column marching in the *route step* be flanked, but first command *Shoulder Arms. Close order. MARCH*—and then *flank*, always using the *proper commands*.

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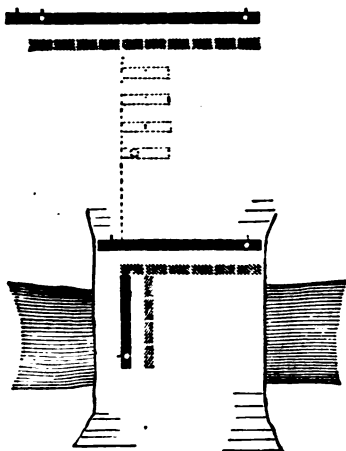


Fig. 48.

If the company, marching in column with files broken off, were to be brought to a *halt*, the files broken off will not halt at the command, but come into line immediately, without waiting any order to that effect; if the space will not admit all the files in line, then as many as can, will go, and the rest will *face* to the front, (*face out*,) the rear rank *covering* the front rank. Fig. 48, represents a column passing a defile, (here representing a bridge); the column is at a halt; the first platoon, before that command was given, had cleared the defile, the second platoon halting at the same time, finds itself on it with its files unable to get into line, the files of the first platoon have gone into line, while those of the second have *faced* to the front, and remain in the rear.

A company marching in column, with files broken to the rear, may be flanked and marched in the same direction, without ordering the files into line; the files broken to the rear will not flank (*face*) at the command, *MARCH*,

INSTRUCTION FOR THE RECRUIT.

but follow, by file, those who were in line and have flanked. (See Fig. 47.)

Article III.

TO MARCH THE COLUMN IN ROUTE, AND TO EXECUTE THE MOVEMENTS INCIDENT THERETO.

There are some commands and movements, very properly used in the regular army, which are scarcely applicable to *volunteers*, especially in large cities. *Arms at will* is one, and *Route step march* another, which, if carried out by the citizen soldiery as directed by Scott for the army, would, in the eyes of the uninitiated, look ridiculous and extremely out of place. Scott says, Vol. I., p. 721 :—

“The men, without further command, will immediately be permitted to carry their arms *at will*. They will no longer be required to march in the cadenced step, or with the same foot, or to remain silent. The files will be marched at ease, &c.”

In forced marches, over uneven or unbroken roads, this manner of marching is very necessary to the comfort of the men; but in a city, where the streets are usually in good condition and generally clear, such commands are not needed, and, we are happy to say, seldom ever used.

The command, *Arms at will*, we also object to, and, if in command of a company, on street parade, would never use it.

It would, as the true definition of the term applies, allow the men to carry the piece pretty much as they pleased; therefore, for a fixed position and uniformity of carriage, there should be another command, which would serve as a substitute, we would therefore recommend the command, used by some commandants, as

1. *Slope.*
2. *ARMS. (One time—two motions.)*

First motion. Raise the piece perpendicular with the left hand.

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Second motion. Incline it diagonally across the left shoulder, left hand remaining at the butt, palm turned a little up; thumb on front screw of butt-plate, and at the height of the lower point of the elbow; elbow close to, and opposite, the outside centre of the body; the trigger-guard touching slightly the left breast; the stock and barrel passing near to, and behind, the back of the head. To change the piece to the right shoulder, the command will be,

1. *Change.* 2. **ARMN.** (*One time—three motions.*)

First motion. With the left hand under the butt, raise the piece, at the same time seize it with the right hand at the handle.

Second motion. Carry it opposite to, and rest it on, the right shoulder; slide the right hand down to the butt.

Third motion. Drop the left hand.

The piece will be carried on the right shoulder in the same manner as prescribed for it on the left.

To change the piece back again to the left shoulder, the same commands will be used; the handling will be the same, but by inverse means.

This enables the men to guide on either elbow, and at the same time to preserve the alignment. They will remain quiet and retain their cadenced step.

The Company being in march and in column, and the Instructor wishing to give ease to the men in carrying the piece, will intimate such change to the Captain, who will turn to the Company and command:—

1. *Slope.* 2. **ARMS.**

The Captain and each chief in command of subdivision, (if the column be marching in that manner,) will replace the guides in the front ranks, they marking time until the rear rank comes up, when they will march with it and cover the chief. The man next to the guide will be careful not to hesitate or falter when the guide marks time, for

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the purpose of falling back upon the rear rank, but will continue to march straight forward, and when the chief takes the guide's place will guide upon him ; at the same time the rear ranks will step a little short so as to increase the distance between themselves and the front rank to about twenty-eight inches ; this the guide of the rear rank will endeavor to preserve. At the same command and at the same time the men will take the position with the piece as presented above.

If a Company be in march, and supposed to constitute part of a subdivision of a column, at the above command the Captain will remain in front of his Company, and the guides will not be displaced.

To march in an oblique direction with arms *sloped*, the command will be

1. *Right* (or left) oblique. 2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, throw forward the *left* (or right) shoulder, as the case may be, make a half face to the right (or left) and march in that direction, until the command is given :

1. *Forward*. 2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, resume the direct step. If the oblique be to the right, the right arm of each man towards the left, will be in the rear of the left arm of the man who precedes him, and the reverse will be the case if it be to the left.

Do not step shorter, in obliquing than the man who precedes you, for the distance would be lost, and the line would be opened out. Neither get directly in the rear of him for then you would be unable to face to the front at the proper command, without forcing yourself in, and others out.

The Company being in march, in column, with arms sloped, and the Instructor wishing to change direction by a flank, or change the order of marching in the same

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direction by a flank and file movement, he will so intimate to the Captain, who will command—

1. *Shoulder.* 2. *ARMS.* 3. *Close order.* 4. *MARCH.*

At the *second* command arms will be shouldered. At the *fourth* command the rear rank will close up to the habitual distance; the chiefs will step to the front of their commands, the guides will replace them in the front rank.

The instructor will then command—

1. *By the right (or left flank.* *MARCH, or*

1. *By the right (or left) flank.* 2. *By file left (or right)*
3. *MARCH.*

When at the command *MARCH* the Company, the guides and the chiefs, will conform to what has been prescribed for those movements.

Article IV.

TO COUNTERMARCH BY COMPANY.

The Company being at a halt, with arms shouldered and properly aligned, and the Instructor wishing to countermarch it, will command—

1. *Countermarch.* 2. *Company by the right (or left) flank.*
3. *Right, (or left) FACE.* 4. *Forward by file*
left (or right.) 5. *MARCH.*

At the *first* command, the left guide will place himself on the left of the front rank, at the same time the Captain will step to the front two paces, and face the directing flank of his Company. The covering Sergeant will replace the Captain in the front rank. (See Fig. 49.)



Fig. 49.

INSTRUCTION FOR THE RECRUIT.

At the third command, the Company will face, the two guides will *face about*, and stand fast, at the same time the Captain will command—*TWO FILES from the right (or left) BREAK TO THE REAR*, whereat the two files designated, will take position as follows: If it be right in front, the *rear rank man of the second file* will face to the right, (which will bring him faced to the rear) upon his own ground; the rear rank man of the first file, will step in front of him. The front rank men of these files will place themselves beside their respective rear rank men. (See Fig. 50.) The Captain will place himself beside the front rank man of the first file, to conduct him in the following movement.



Fig. 50.

At the *fifth* command the Company will step off, the Captain will conduct the first file, describing a small circle, passing three paces to the rear of the two guides, who

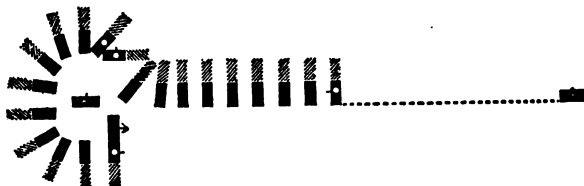


Fig. 51.

have stood fast, (See Fig. 51,) and when within three paces of the left guide, he will command:—

1. *Company*, and when the right file is nearly opposite him will add, 2. *HALT*, at which the Company will halt, the Captain stepping to one side and facing the Company,

THE SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

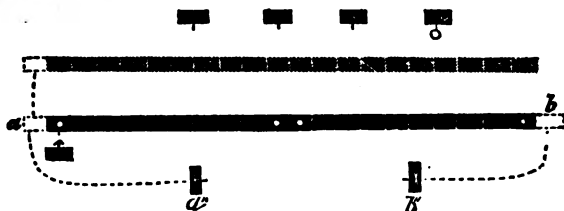


Fig. 52.

will command—1. *Front*. 2. *FACE*. The Captain will then step in front, and a little to the right of the left guide, and command—1. *Right*. 2. *DRESS*, at which the Company will dress upon the left guide, the Captain seeing that the front rank is on a line with both guides, and when he is satisfied with the alignment he will command—

FRONT.

At which the men will resume the front, the two guides will shift to their respective positions in line, both passing by the front rank, the Captain stepping into his place on the right, but not until the covering Sergeant has passed into his place in the rear rank; (See Fig. 52,) which represents the shifting of the guides at the command *FRONT*: A 1, and A 2, is the left guide; B 1, and B 2, is the right guide.

In column by platoons, they will counter-march as follows:—

The Instructor will command:

Counter-march. 2. *Company by the right flank*. 3. *RIGHT FACE*.

At the first command the guides will face about. At the fourth the Company will face to the right; the chiefs will hasten to the right flank, and command:—*Two files from*

INSTRUCTION FOR THE RECRUIT.

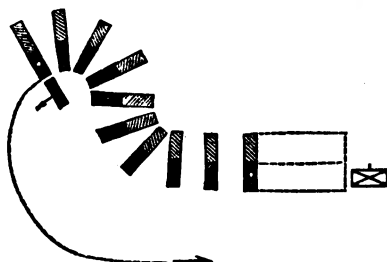


Fig. 53.

the right break to the rear, when the files will break as directed in the countermarch by Company ; this done the instructor will add—

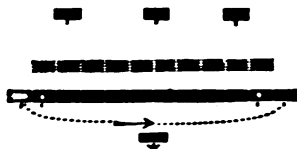
4. *By file left.* 5. MARCH.

At the command MARCH both platoons will step off together, the chiefs conducting by file left, so as to describe a small circle, reentering the column parallel and three paces to the rear of their respective guides ; see Fig. 53, which represents one platoon in the act of filing, and when within three paces of them, command such (first, or second platoon, and when nearly opposite add HALT, then command *Front FACE*, both chiefs stepping two paces outside and face the guides who have stood fast, in the meanwhile, and command such) platoon—*Right DRESS*, at this the platoon will (dress on their respective guides, and when dressed (aligned) they will add *FRONT*, and take their places in column.

The guides will not shift their places, but stand fast, as the column is now *left in front*, the guides *should be on the right* ; (Fig. 54.)

In a column left in front, the countermarch will be executed by inverse commands and means, but according to the same principles. Thus the movement will be made by the right flank of subdivisions, if the right be in front,

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First Platoon.



Second Platoon.

Fig. 54.

and by the left, if the left be in front ; in both cases the subdivisions will wheel by file to the side of the front rank.

Article V.

BEING IN COLUMN BY PLATOON, TO FORM ON THE RIGHT, OR LEFT, IN LINE OF BATTLE.

The columns by platoons, right in front, being in march, the Instructor, wishing to form it on the right into line of battle, will command :—

1. *On the right into line.*
2. *Guide right.*

At the *second* command, the guides will shift to the right flank.

The Captain, as chief of the first platoon, when his guide is within three paces of being opposite a given point, which

INSTRUCTION FOR THE RECRUIT.

will have been designated by the Instructor having stationed a marker there, will command ; 1. *Right turn*, and 2. **MARCH**, the instant he is opposite that point.

At the *second* command this guide and platoon will turn to the right in the usual way ; the guide will march straight forward, and when he has made about six paces in the new direction, the captain will command **HALT** ; at this, the files that are in line with the guide will halt. The others will not halt until they are on the line. The guide *will not halt* at that command, but quick take post opposite the left flank of his platoon, with his right arm towards it, three paces in front, and *face to the right*. The captain will present his left arm towards the right flank of the platoon, three paces to the front and face the guide, and command :—

1. *First platoon* 2. *Right Dress*.

When at the command **DRESS**, the platoon will dress up on the captain and first sergeant. The corporal on the right of this platoon will see that his breast touches the left arm of the Captain, the corporal on the left will know that his breast touches the right arm of the first sergeant. (See Fig. 55.)

The second platoon will continue to march to the front, *over the ground* upon which the first had turned, and when its guide has yet three paces to go before arriving behind the left file of the first platoon, the first lieutenant will command, 1. *Right turn*, and add 2. **MARCH**, the instant he arrives behind that file. At the command **MARCH**, the platoon will turn—the guide will so conduct his march in the new direction, that when he is halted, he will be directly in rear of the left file, of the first platoon—when this platoon arrives upon the ground upon which the first *halted*, its chief will add **HALT**. The files that are in line at the command, will halt, and those not yet up will come in and halt, the guide will not halt, himself, but quick take position opposite the left file of his platoon, face the

THE SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

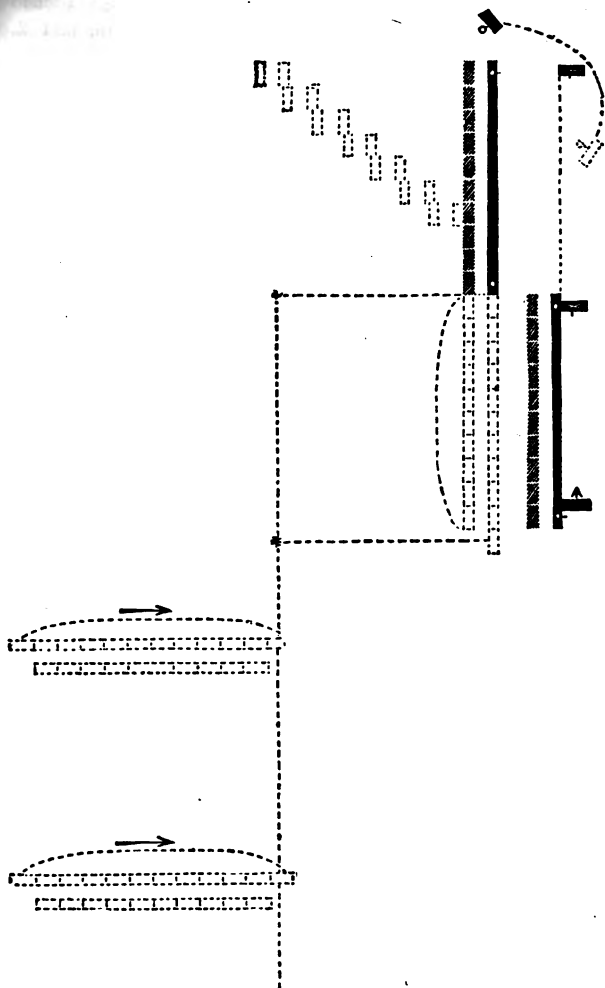


Fig. 52.

INSTRUCTION FOR THE RECRUIT.

right, and cover in a line, the first sergeant and captain ; the first lieutenant will step to the front, face his platoon, and command

1. *Second Platoon.* 2. *Right.* 3. *DRESS.*

(See Fig. 55) and retire around the *left* of the company, to his place in the rank of file closers.

The captain seeing the whole company aligned, will command, *FRONT.* The Instructor will then command ; *Guides Post*, at this command the captain and guides retire to their places in line.

A column by platoons, left in front, will form on the left into line of battle, according to the same principles, and by inverse means, applying to the second platoon what is prescribed for the first, and reciprocally.

The chief of the second platoon having aligned it, to the left, will retire to his place as a file closer. The captain, having halted the first platoon three paces behind the line of battle, will go to the same point on which the first lieutenant aligned the second, to align this platoon, and then command *FRONT.* At the command *guides post*, given by the Instructor, the Captain will shift to his proper flank, and the guides take their places in line of battle, the left guide passing around the left of the company.

REMARKS ON THE SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

The Instructor should, in exercising the men, avoid unnecessary fatigue by keeping them with their pieces in one position ; he should exercise due vigilance of the men and pieces when carried at a shoulder ; this is important, and all irregularities must be instantly corrected.

He should frequently halt them, bring them to an *or 'er arms* and *rest* pending the different movements.

When marching by a flank, he should cause arms to be supported. As often as the company shall be marching with arms carried at *any other position* than a *carry arms*, and are halted, they shall instantly come to a *c rry arms* without waiting for an order to that effect.

THE SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

FUNERAL HONORS.

A Company being detailed for funeral honors, will be marched to the house of the deceased in column right in front, music playing to within one hundred yards of where the body lay. When the right of the column reaches the entrance of the house from which the deceased is to be brought, it will be flanked and filed in the same direction, and when the left of the column arrives opposite the entrance it will be halted, faced to the front, and aligned to the right; a detail of at least four men will be made to carry the body past the escort, the ranks will be opened, the officers brought to the front in the usual way. When the body is just being brought out, arms will be presented, and the music will commence playing a dirge suitable to the occasion. When the body, which has been carried along the front of the line has passed the right, the music will cease, arms shouldered and the ranks closed. The music will now pass to the left of the line; the commandant will then command:

Unfix BAYONETS. Shoulder ARMS, and then by platoons, left wheel, and when the chiefs are in position, and cautioned their platoons, add **MARCH**, all of which will be done in the usual manner as laid down in the School of the Company, the column will then be *left in front*, as soon as the column is halted, and at the command *Right DRESS*, the rear rank will open out about thirteen inches, making in all twenty-six from breast to back; this is done so as to allow room between the ranks in reversing arms. The Captain will then command *Reverse—ARMS, and Forward guide right—MARCH.*

The Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers will carry their arms reversed. The Sergeants the same as the rank and file, the Commissioned Officers will carry their swords under the *right* arm, the right hand holding the hilt at the height of and opposite the right shoulder, the edge of the blade up, the left arm behind the back, the hand on the blade, palm up.

If the distance to be marched is great, arms will be shouldered after marching a short time, and may be carried at a shoulder or at support, at the pleasure of the Commandant, he being careful to cause arms to be reversed just before entering the cemetery.

The funeral cortege having arrived at the place of burial, the column will be marched by a flank in the same

INSTRUCTION FOR THE RECRUIT

direction, so that when halted the centre of the line will be opposite the grave. When the usual ceremony is over, the column will be marched off by the *right flank, quick time*, without music, until they are outside the inclosure, when they will be marched back to quarters with lively music.

REVERSE ARMS.



Fig. 53.



Fig. 54.



Fig. 55.

1. Reverse 2. ARMS.—One time, three motions.

(*First motion.*) As first motion of present arms. (See Fig. 53.)

(*Second motion.*) Quit the butt and seize the piece at the tail band with the left hand, palm to the front, fingers pointing up (See Fig. 54.)

(*Third motion.*) With both hands turn the piece, muzzle down, at the same time turn the barrel to the front, the elbows close to the body. The butt in turning, should not extend beyond the right elbow. (See Fig. 55.) The

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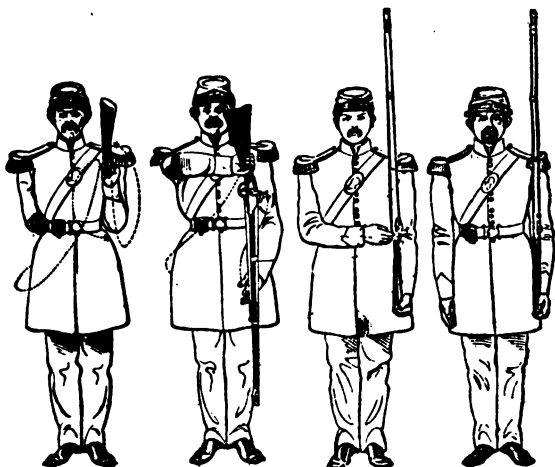


Fig. 56.

Fig. 57.

Fig. 58.

Fig. 59.

muzzle projecting forward when being depressed, so as to clear the right elbow of the man on the left, carry the piece under the left arm, grasp with the left hand the hammer, and with the right seize it between the tail and middle bands, palm up, barrel down. (See Fig. 56.)

1. *Shoulder* 2. **ARMS.**

At the first command, drop the piece from under the arm and sustain it with the right hand at the small, piece perpendicular, lock to the front, back of left hand against the stock, between the tail and middle bands. (See Fig. 57.)

At the command **ARMS**, turn the piece, muzzle up and perpendicular against the left shoulder, the right hand at the small, the left under the butt. (See Fig. 58.) (Same as second motion coming to a shoulder from unfix bayonets.)

Third motion. Drop the right hand. (See Fig. 59.)

INSTRUCTION FOR THE RECRUIT.

MANUAL OF ARMS FOR SERGEANTS.

The Sergeants, like the rank and file, will always, under arms, appear with bayonets fixed.

All Sergeants, including the Sergeant-Major and the Quartermaster-Sergeant, also Corporals of the Color-guard, and all Corporals not in the ranks and files, will carry and handle their arms as will herein be prescribed, *for Sergeants.*

Sergeants, in the manual of arms, will observe in all the *times*, the cadence prescribed for the rank and file. In the loadings and firings they will remain at the shoulder, or support arms, according to the order which they may receive.

POSITION OF SHOULDERED ARMS.

The piece within the right arm, the barrel to the rear, erect and resting against the hollow of the shoulder; the right arm nearly straight, the right hand embracing the cock and guard, and the left arm hanging by the side.

PRESENT-ARMS.—1st mo. With the right hand bring the piece erect, opposite to the centre of the body, the rammer to the front; at the same time seize the piece with the left hand above the lock, the little finger against the feather-spring, the thumb extended along the barrel and on the stock, the fore-arm resting on the body without constraint, and the hand at the height of the elbow.

2d mo. Correct the position of the right hand, so as to bring it under and against the guard, as in the case of the men.

SHOULDER ARMS.—1st mo. Glide the left hand, on the piece, to the height of the shoulder, and with this hand bring the piece erect against the right shoulder; embrace with the right hand, the cock and guard, the right arm nearly straight

2d mo. Drop the left hand smartly by the side.

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ORDER ARMS.—1st mo. Bring the left hand promptly to the middle band; detach the piece a little from the shoulder with the right hand; quit the hold of the right hand; lower the piece with the left, seizing it again with the right above the lower band, the thumb on the barrel, the four fingers extended on the stock, the piece erect, the butt about three inches from the ground, the toe (or beak) of the butt over its place, and drop the left hand by the side.

2d mo. Let the piece glide through the right hand, opening a little the thumb and fingers, so that the butt may come to the ground, without shock, its toe in a line with and against the toe of the right foot.

SHOULDER ARMS.—1st mo. With the right hand raise the piece perpendicularly, the hand to the height of the right breast opposite to the shoulder, but further out, and about two inches from the body, on which the right elbow will rest; seize the piece with the left hand under the right; drop the right hand, and with it embrace the cock and guard, supporting the piece against the right shoulder, the right arm nearly straight.

2d mo. Let the hand fall smartly by the side.

SUPPORT ARMS.—1st mo. With the right hand bring the piece erect between the eyes, the rammer to the front; seize the piece with the left hand at the lower band, raise the hand to the height of the chin, and grasp the piece at the same time about four inches below the lock with the right hand.

2d mo. With the right hand turn the piece, the barrel to the front, support it against the left shoulder, and bring the left fore-arm between the cock and right hand, horizontally across the body, the cock resting on the left fore-arm, and the left hand on the right breast.

3d mo. Drop smartly the right hand by the side.

SHOULDER ARMS.—1st mo. Seize the piece with the right hand, under and against the left fore-arm.

INSTRUCTION FOR THE RECRUIT.

2d mo. Bring the piece erect with the right hand against the right shoulder, the rammer to the front ; seize it with the left hand at the height of the shoulder ; correct the position of the right hand at the same time so as to embrace the cock and guard, the right arm nearly straight.

3d mo. Drop smartly the left hand by the side.

UNFIX BAYONET.—1st mo. Bring the left hand promptly to the middle band, detach a little the piece from the shoulder with the right hand.

2d mo. Lower the piece with the left hand, seize it with the right above the lower band ; rest the butt on the ground, letting the piece glide through the left hand ; bring the right hand immediately to the bayonet.

3d mo. Wrest off the bayonet and return it to the scabbard ; next seize the piece with the right hand a little above the lower band ; drop the left hand at the same time by the side, and take the position of the soldier at ordered arms.

SHOULDER ARMS.—As from order arms.

FIX BAYONET.—1st and 2d mo. As those of *unfix bayonet*, except that at the end of the second motion the right hand will be brought to seize the bayonet by the socket and shank, so that the socket may extend about an inch above the heel of the hand.

3d mo. Draw the bayonet from the scabbard with the right hand, carry and fix it on the muzzle ; next seize the piece with the right hand above the lower band, and drop smartly the left hand by the side.

SHOULDER ARMS.—As from order arms

For Corporals.

To pass from the shoulder, as private, to the shoulder as sergeant.

SHOULDER ARMS.—1st mo. With the right hand seize the piece at the handle, turn it, the lock to the front, as in the first motion of *present arms*.

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2d mo. Carry the piece, with the right hand, erect against the right shoulder, the rammer to the front, the right arm nearly straight, the right hand embracing the cock and guard; seize the piece with the left hand at the height of the shoulder.

3d mo. Drop the left hand smartly by the side.

For Corporals of the Colour-guard, (or Sergeants.)

CHARGE BAYONET.—1st mo. Raise the piece with the right hand, in half-facing to the right on the left heel, and bring the hollow of the right foot opposite to, and three inches from, the left heel.

2d mo. Drop the piece forward into the left hand, which will seize it a little above the lower band, the barrel up, the left elbow supported against the body; with the right hand seize the handle below the guard, this hand supported against the hip, the point of the bayonet at the height of the eye.

SHOULDER ARMS.—1st mo. In facing to the front, raise the piece with the left hand, bring it erect against the right shoulder, the rammer to the front; with the right hand at the same time embrace the cock and guard.

2d mo. Quit hold with the left hand, and drop this hand by the side; lengthen at the same time the right arm.

For Corporals returning to the Ranks.

SHOULDER ARMS.—1st mo. Detach the piece from the shoulder, bring it erect between the eyes, seize it with the left hand at the height of the neck; grasp, with the right hand, the handle, this hand at the height of the elbow, the rammer to the front.

2d mo. Raise the piece with the right hand, the thumb extended on the counter-plate; turn the barrel to the front; support the piece against the left shoulder; at the same time drop the left hand and place it under the butt.

3d mo. Drop the right hand smartly by the side.

INSTRUCTION FOR THE RECRUIT.

MANUAL OF THE SWORD OR SABRE FOR OFFICERS.

Position of the Sword or Sabre under Arms.

THE CARRY.—The gripe in the right hand, which will be supported against the right hip, the back of the blade against the shoulder.

To Salute with the Sword or Sabre.

1st. At the distance of six paces from the person to be saluted, raise the sword or sabre perpendicularly, the point up, the flat of the blade opposite to the right eye, the guard at the height of the shoulder, the elbow supported on the body.

2d. Drop the point of the sword or sabre in extending the arm, so that the right hand may be brought to the side of the right thigh, and remain in that position until the person to whom the salute is rendered shall be passed, or shall have passed six paces.

3d. Raise the sword or sabre smartly, and resume the position first prescribed.

COLOUR-SALUTE.

In the ranks, the colour-bearer, whether at a halt or in march, will always carry the heel of the colour-lance supported at the right hip, the right hand generally placed on the lance at the height of the shoulder, to hold it steady. When the colour has to render honors, the colour-bearer will salute as follows :

At the distance of six paces, glide the right hand along the lance to the height of the eye ; lower the lance by straightening the arm to its full extent, the heel of the lance remaining at the hip, and bring back the lance to the habitual position when the person saluted shall be passed, or shall have passed six paces.

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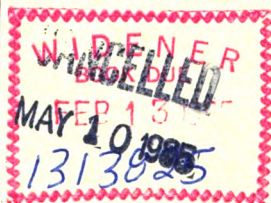
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