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INFANTRY
TACTICS,

COMPILED FROM

SCOTT AND HARDEE,

FOR THE USE OF

WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS.

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Ripon

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INFANTRY TACTICS.

Formation of Infantry in the order in Battle.

In every *corps d'armie*, the first division of which it is composed, will be posted on the right, and the second on the left.

A similar disposition will be made of the two brigades in a division, and of the two regiments in a brigade.

In all exercises, manœuvres, and evolutions, every regiment (of a single battallion) will take the denomination of *battallion*, and all the battallions in the same *corps d'armie*, division, or brigade, will be designated, from right to left, *first battallion*, *second battallion*, &c. By these designations they will be known in the evolutions.

The interval between every two contiguous battallions in the same brigade, division, or *corps d'armie*, will be twenty-two paces.

In every regiment of ten companies, two will be denominated *flank companies*, and eight *battalion companies*.

One of the flank companies will be denominated *grenadiers*, and posted on the right of the

battalion : the other, *light infantry*, or *rifle*, (according to the arm,) and posted on the left of the battalion.

The eight battalion companies will habitually be posted, from right to left, in the following order: first, fifth, fourth, seventh, third, eighth, sixth, second; according to the rank of the captains.

The battalion companies, posted as above, will be designated, from right to left, *first company*, *second company*, &c. This designation will be observed in the manoeuvres.

The first two companies on the right, whatever their denomination, will form the *first division*; the next two companies, the *second division*—and so on to the left. Provision will be made in the manoeuvres, for the presence of an odd company.

The color, with a guard, to be herein designated, will, in *regimental* battalions, be posted on the left of the right centre battalion company. That company, and all on its right, will be denominated the *right wing* of the battalion; the remaining companies the *left wing*.

Each company will be divided into two equal *platoons*. The one on the right will be denominated the *first*, and the other the *second platoon*.

Companies serving in battalion, and averaging seventy-two rank and file, or upwards, will be habitually formed into two ranks.

The distance from one rank to another will be thirteen inches, measured from the breasts of the centre or rear rank men to the backs of

the men in the rank preceding, or to the knapsacks of the preceding rank, if knapsacks be on, and all the manoeuvres are calculated on the latter supposition.

Posts of Company Officers, Sergeants and Corporals.

The company officers, sergeants and corporals will be as follows: 1. Captain. 2. First Lieutenant. 3. Second Lieutenant. 4. First Sergeant. 5. Second Sergeant. 6. Third Sergeant. 7. Fourth Sergeant. 8. Fifth Sergeant—and eight Corporals.

If the whole be under arms with the company, they will be posted as follows: No. 1 in the front rank on the right of the company, touching with the left elbow No. 2, opposite the fourth file from the left of the company.

No. 3, opposite to the centre of the second platoon.

No. 4, in the rear rank, touching with the left elbow and covering No. 1.

No. 5, opposite to the second file from the left of the company.

No. 6, opposite to the second file from the left of the first platoon.

No. 7, opposite to the second file from the right of the second platoon.

No. 8, opposite the fourth file from the left of the first platoon.

No. 5 in every company will, in company drill, be placed in the front rank on the left of the company.

The corporals other than those selected as the color guard, will be placed in the front and rear ranks on the right and left of platoons, according to their height.

All the officers and sergeants, except No. 1 and No. 4, in battalion manoeuvres, will constitute the file closers, and be posted in a line two paces in the rear of the rear rank.

Posts of Field Officers and Regimental Staff.

The field officers (colonel, lieutenant colonel and major) are supposed to be mounted, and on actual service shall be on horseback. The adjutant, when the battalion is manoeuvring, will be on foot.

The colonel will take post thirty paces in rear of the file closers, opposite to the centre of the battalion. This distance may be reduced according to the reduction in the front of the battalion.

The lieutenant colonel and the major will be opposite to the centres of the right and left wings respectively, and twelve paces in rear of the file closers.

The adjutant and sergeant major will be opposite to the right and left of the battalion, respectively, and eight paces in rear of the file closers.

The adjutant and sergeant major will aid the lieutenant colonel and major respectively, in the manoeuvres.

The colonel, if absent, will be replaced by the lieutenant colonel, and the latter by the

major. If all the field officers be absent, the senior captain will command the battalion; but if either be present, he will not call the senior captain to act as field officer, except in case of evident necessity.

The quarter-master, the surgeon, and his assistants, drawn up in one rank, from right to left, in the order in which they are named, will be posted on the left of the colonel, three paces in his rear.

Color-guard.

In each battalion the color-guard will be composed of five corporals, and be posted on the left of the right centre company, of which company (for the time being) the guard will make a part.

The corporals will be selected by the colonel who, nevertheless, will take but one at a time from the same company, and not one from the rifle, unless the rifles have bayonets. (In battalions with less than five companies present, there will be no color-guard and no display of colors, except it may be at reviews.)

The front or color rank of the guard will be composed of a sergeant, (to be selected by the colonel,) who will be called, for the time, the *color-bearer*, with a corporal on his right and left.

The other rank of the guard will consist of three corporals.

The corporals of the color-guard will carry their muskets within the right arm—bayonets always fixed.

General Guides.

There will be two *general guides* in each battalion, selected, for the time, by the colonel, from among the sergeants (other than first sergeants) the most distinguished for carriage under arms, and accuracy in marching.

These sergeants will be respectively denominated in the manœuvres *right general guide* and *left general guide*, and be posted in the line of file closers; the first in the rear of the right, and the second in the rear of the left flank of the battalion.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.

Position of the Soldier.

Heels on the same line, and as close together as the conformation of the man may permit; the feet forming with each other something less than a right angle, the toes equally turned out; the knees straight without stiffness; the body erect on the hips, the upper part inclining a little forward; the shoulders square and falling equally; arms hanging naturally, elbows near the body, the palm of the hand turned a little to the front, the little finger behind the seam of the pantaloons, or the centre of the thigh; the face well to the front, the chin a little drawn in without constraint, and the eyes striking the ground at the distance of fifteen paces.

The instructor having given the recruit the

position of the soldier without arms, will now teach him the turning of the head or eyes. He will command:

I. *Eyes*—RIGHT. 2. FRONT.

At the word *right*, the recruit will turn the head gently, so as to bring the inner corner of the left eye in a line with the buttons of the coat, the eyes fixed on the line of the eyes of the men in, or supposed to be in, the same rank.

At the second command, the head will resume the direct or habitual position.

The movement of *Eyes*—LEFT will be executed by inverse means.

The instructor will take particular care that the movement of the head does not derange the squareness of the shoulders, which will happen if the movement of the former be too sudden.

Facings.

Facing to the right and left will be executed in one *time*, or pause. The instructor will command:

1. *By the right (or left) flank.* 2. *Right (or left)*

FACE.

At the second command, the recruit will turn on the left heel, raising a little the left toe, and at the same time bring the right heel to the side of the left, and on the same line,

so that this new line of the heels shall be exactly at right angles with their former line.

The full face to the rear (or front) will be executed in two *times*, or pauses. The instructor will command.

About—FACE.

(*First time.*) At the word *about*, the recruit will turn on the left heel, bring the left toe to the front, carry the right foot to the rear, the hollow opposite to, and full three inches from the left heel, the feet square to each other; seize, all at the same time, the inner front corner of the cartridge-box with the right hand.

(*Second time.*) At the word *face*, the recruit will turn on the two heels, raise the toes a little, extend the hams, face to the rear, bringing, at the same time, the right heel by the side of the left, and quit the hold of the cartridge-box.

When the recruit is under arms, he will turn the left hand, in the first time (or pause) of *about face*, as will be explained in the first motion of *present arms*, and replace the hand and piece at the instant of bringing the right heel to the side of the left.

The instructor will take care that these motions do not derange the position of the body.

Direct Step.

The length of the direct step, or pace, in common time, will be twenty-eight inches,

reckoning from heel to heel, and in swiftness, at the rate of ninety in a minute.

1. *Forward.* 2. *MARCH.*

At the first command, the recruit will throw the weight of the body on the right leg, without bending the left knee.

At the second command, he will smartly, but without a jerk, carry straight forward the left foot twenty-eight inches from the right, the sole near the ground, the ham extended, the toe a little depressed, and, as also the knee, slightly turned out; he will at the same time, throw the weight of the body forward, and plant flat the left foot, without shock, precisely at the distance where it finds itself from the right when the weight of the body is brought forward, the whole of which will now rest on the advanced foot. The recruit will next, in like manner, advance the right foot and plant it as above, the heel twenty-eight inches from the heel of the left foot, and thus continue to march without crossing the legs, or striking the one against the other, without turning the shoulders, and preserving always the face direct to the front.

When the instructor shall wish to arrest the march, he will command:

HALT.

At the second command, which will be given at the instant when either foot is coming to the

ground, the foot in the rear will be brought up and planted by the side of the other, without shock.

Principles of Oblique Step

The swiftness of the oblique march will be the same as that of the direct, that is, at the rate of ninety steps a minute, in common time. The length of the step will be given below.

When the recruit shall have acquired the habit of taking well the direct step in common time, that is, of marching in steps equal in length and swiftness in that time, the instructor will teach him to march in the oblique step, and, in order that its mechanism may be the better comprehended, he will analyze the step as follows :

The recruit being at a halt, the instructor will cause him to carry the right foot obliquely to the right and front twenty-six inches from the left, and eighteen on that side, turning the toe a little within, in order to prevent the opposite shoulder (the left) from advancing. The recruit will remain in this position.

At the command *two*, given by the instructor, the recruit will carry the left foot, by the shortest line, eighteen inches in front of the right heel, plant it, and remain firm.

He will continue to march in this manner, at the commands *one* and *two*, halting at each step, and taking special care not to derange the head and shoulders, that is, to keep them well to the front.

The oblique step to the left will be executed according to the same principles, the recruit stepping off with the left foot.

After some lessons in this way, the recruit will be marched, without analyzing the step, obliquely to the right and left as follows:

The recruit being in the direct march, in common time, the instructor will command:

1. *Right oblique.* 2. MARCH.

At the second command, which will be given at the instant the left foot comes to the ground, the recruit will commence the oblique step to the right, taking care to conform himself to what has been prescribed above, particularly as to the manner of taking the step, its length, and the squareness of the shoulders, but without halting on each step, and observing to take ninety steps in a minute.

The oblique march to the left will be executed according to the same principles. The instructor will give the command *march* at the instant the right foot comes to the ground.

To resume the direct march, the instructor will command:

1. *Forward.* 2. MARCH.

At the second command, which will be given at the instant that either foot comes to the ground, the recruit will resume the direct march and the step of twenty-eight inches.

MANUAL OF ARMS.

Principles of Shouldered Arms.

Each recruit being in the position prescribed in the position of the soldier, the instructor will cause him to turn up the left hand without bending the wrist, the left fore arm only acting. The instructor will raise the piece perpendicularly, and place it as follows:

The piece in the left hand, the arm but a very little bent, the elbow back, near the body, the palm of the hand pressing on the outer flat of the butt; the outer edge of the latter on the upper joints of the fingers, the heel of the butt between the fore and middle fingers, the thumb on the front screw of the butt plate, the remaining fingers under the butt, the butt more or less kept back, according to the conformation of the recruit, so that the piece, seen from the front, shall appear perpendicular, and also that the movement of the thigh, in marching, may not raise it or cause it to waver; the stock, below the tail-band, resting against the hollow of the shoulder, just within the joint, the right arm hanging naturally as prescribed.

Support—ARMS.

On time and three motions.

(*First motion.*) With the right hand seize briskly the handle (or small) of the stock, four inches below the lock, raising a little, but not turning the piece.

(*Second motion.*) Take the left hand from the butt; extend the left fore-arm upwards across the body, under the cock, the hand flat on the right breast.

(*Third motion.*) Drop the right arm smartly into its position.

Carry—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

(*First motion.*) Carry quickly the right hand to the small.

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

(*Third motion.*) Let fall smartly the right hand into its position, and drop with the left, at the same time, bring the piece into the position of *shoulder arms*.

Present—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

(*First motion.*) Turn the piece with the left hand, the lock out, and seize the handle at the same time with the right hand, the piece perpendicular and detached from the shoulder, the left hand remaining under the butt.

(*Second motion.*) Complete the turning inwards of the piece, 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; seize it smartly at the same time with the left hand above the lock, the little finger up-

on the lock-plate, 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.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

(*First motion.*) Turn the piece with the right hand, the barrel out, raise and support it against the left shoulder with the right hand, drop the left under the butt, the right hand resting on, without grasping, the handle.

(*Second Motion.*) Drop quickly the right hand into its position.

Order—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

(*First motion*) Drop the piece smartly by extending the left arm, seize it at the same time with the right hand above and near the tail-band; quit the hold of the left hand, and carry the piece opposite to the right shoulder, the rammer in front, the little finger behind the barrel, the right hand supported against the hip, the butt three inches from the ground, the piece erect, the left hand hanging by the side.

(*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 fore-finger extended along the stock; the other fingers extended and joined; the muzzle about two inches from the right shoulder; the rammer in front; the toe (or beak) of the butt, against, and in a line with, the toe of the right foot, the barrel perpendicular.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

(*First Motion.*) Raise smartly the piece with the right hand, carry it against the left shoulder, turning 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.

(*Second Motion.*) Let fall smartly the right hand into its position.

Charge—BAYONET.

One time and two motions.

(*First Motion.*)—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 opposite to, and about three inches from the left heel; turn the piece with the left hand, the lock outwards, and seize the handle at the same time with the right hand, the musket perpendicular, and detached from the shoulder; leave the left hand under the butt.

(*Second motion.*) Bring down the piece with the right hand into the left, the latter seizing it a little in advance of the tail-band, the barrel up, the left elbow near the body, the right hand supported against the hip, the point of the bayonet at the height of the eye, taking care not to touch the file leader with the point of their bayonet.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

(*First Motion.*) Face to the front by turning on the left heel, bring up the right by the side of the left heel; at the same time, spring up the piece with the right hand to the left shoulder, and place the left hand under the butt.

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

LOADING.

Load in nine times from a shoulder.

1. LOAD.

One time and one motion.

Bring the piece with the left hand in front of the body, the barrel to the front, seize it with the right hand at the middle band, and lower the piece so that the butt shall rest upon the

ground *between* the feet, at the same time to seize the piece with the left hand at the muzzle, and place it three inches in front of the breast, and carry the right hand quickly to the cartridge box and open it.*

2. *Handle*—CARTRIDGE.

One time and one motion.

Seize the cartridge with the thumb and next two fingers, and place it between the teeth.

2. *Tear*—CARTRIDGE.

One time and one motion.

Tear the paper to the powder, hold the cartridge upright between the thumb and first two fingers, near the top; in this position place it in front of and near the muzzle, the back of the hand to the front.

4. *Charge*—CARTRIDGE.

One time and one motion.

Empty the powder into the barrel; disengage the ball from the paper with the right hand, and the thumb and first two fingers of the left; insert it into the bore, the pointed end uppermost, and press it down with the right thumb; seize the head of the rammer with the

* Whenever the loadings are to be executed, the instructor will cause the cartridge boxes to be brought to the front.

thumb and fore-finger of the right hand, the other fingers closed, the elbows near the body.

5. *Draw*—RAMMER.

One time and three motions.

(*First motion.*) Half draw the rammer by extending the right arm; steady it in this position with the left thumb; grasp the rammer near the muzzle with the right hand, the little finger uppermost, the nails to the front, the thumb extended along the rammer.

(*Second motion.*) Clear the rammer from the pipes by again extending the arm; the rammer in the prolongation of the pipes.

(*Third motion.*) Turn the rammer, the little end of the rammer passing near the left shoulder; place the head of the rammer on the ball, the back of the hand to be front.

6. *Ram*—CARTRIDGE.

One time and one motion.

Insert the rammer as far as the right hand, and steady it in this position with the thumb of the left hand; seize the rammer at the small end with the thumb and fore finger of the right hand, the back of the hand to the front; press the ball home, the elbows near the body.

7. *Return*—RAMMER.

One time and three motions.

(*First motion.*) Draw the rammer half way

out, and steady it in this position with the left thumb; grasp it near the muzzle with the right hand, the little finger uppermost, the nails to the front, the thumb along the rammer; clear the rammer from the bore by extending the arm, the nails to the front, the rammer in the prolongation of the bore.

(*Second motion.*) Turn the rammer, the head of the rammer passing near the left shoulder, and insert it in the pipes until the right hand reaches the muzzle, the nails to the front.

(*Third motion.*) Force the rammer home by placing the little finger of the right hand on the head of the rammer; pass the left hand down the barrel to the extent of the arm, without depressing the shoulder.

8. PRIME.*

One time and two motions.

(*First motion.*) With the left hand raise the piece till the hand is as high as the eye; grasp the small of the stock with the right hand; half face to the right; place, at the same time, the right foot behind and at right angles with

* If the *priming attachment* be used, the command will be, *load in eight times*, and the eighth command will be, *shoulder arms*, and executed from the position of the *return rammer*, as from *unfix bayonet*.

If it be desired to pass from the position of *return rammer* directly to the command *READY*, the eighth command of *shoulder arms* is to be omitted, and the command *READY* will be executed as follows:

(*First motion.*) Raise the piece, with the left hand, along the left side, the left hand at the height of the

the left; the hollow of the right foot against the left heel. Slip the left hand down to the lower band, the thumb along the stock, the left elbow against the body; bring the piece to the right side, the butt below the right fore-arm, the small of the stock against the body, and two inches below the right breast, the barrel upwards, the muzzle on a level with the eye.

(*Second motion.*) Half cock with the thumb of the right hand, the fingers supported against the guard and the small of the stock; remove the old cap with one of the fingers of the right hand, and with the thumb and fore-finger of the same hand take a cap from the pouch, place it on the nipple, and press it down with the thumb; seize the small of the stock with the right hand.

9. Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

(*First motion.*) Face to the front by turning on the left heel, bring up the right by the side of the left heel; at the same time spring up the piece with the right hand to the left shoulder and place the left hand under the butt.

eyes, the fore-arm touching the piece; seize the piece with the right hand at the small of the stock, at the same time make a half pace to the right, turning on the left heel, and place the hollow of the right foot against the heel of the left; at the same time pass the piece across the body, and place it against the right shoulder, the cock at the height of the hip.

(*Second and third motions.*) The same as the *second* and *third motions* of READY for shoulder arms.

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

READY.

From the Position of Shoulder Arms.

One time and four motions.

(*First motion.*) Turn the piece with the left hand, the lock to the front; seize it at the handle with the right hand, and turn the left toe a little within; at the same time place the hollow of the right foot against the heel of the left.

(*Second motion.*) Bring the piece with the right hand, to the middle of the body; place the left hand, the little finger just above the lock, the thumb extended on the stock at the height of the chin, the counterplate (or S) almost turned toward the body, the rammer obliquely to the left and front.

(*Third motion.*) Place the thumb on the head of the hammer, the fingers under and on the guard, the elbow at the height of the hand.

(*Fourth motion.*) Close the right elbow smartly to the body in cocking; seize the piece at the handle, let it descend along the body in the left hand to the tail band, which will remain at the height of the shoulder.

READY.

*From the Position of Prime.**

One time and one motion.

Place the thumb of the right hand on the hammer (the fingers remaining under and against the guard,) cock the piece and seize the handle with the right hand.

AIM.

One time and 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, shut the left eye, direct the right along the barrel, drop the head upon the butt to catch the object, and place the fore-finger on the trigger.

* If *priming attachment* is used, READY from position of *prime* will be omitted, and READY from the position of *return rammer* substituted, as follows:

(*First motion.*) Raise the piece with the left hand along the left side, the left hand at the height of the eyes, the fore arm touching the piece; seize the piece with the right hand at the small of the stock, at the same time make a half face to the right, turning on the left heel, and place the hollow of the right foot against the heel of the left.

(*Second, Third and Fourth Motions.*)—Will be the same as the *second third and fourth motions* of READY from the position of *shoulder arms*.

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

FIRE.

One time and one motion.

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

LOAD.

One time and one motion.

Bring down the piece with both hands; and at the same time face to the front and take the first position of *load*. Each rear rank man will bring his right foot by the side of the left.

The squad being in the position of *aim*, the instructor, to habituate the recruits to wait for the word *fire*, will sometimes command:

Recover—ARMS.

One time and one motion.

Withdraw the finger from the trigger, throw up smartly the muzzle, and retake the position of the fourth motion of *ready*.

The recruits being in this position, if the instructor wish them to come to a shoulder, he will command:

Shoulder—ARMS.

At the word *shoulder*, the two ranks will face to the front, and bring the piece to the middle of the body, the left thumb at the height of the chin, the little finger touching the cock; next place the right thumb on the head of the cock, support the fore-finger on the trigger, sustain at the same time the cock in its descent till the cock nearly touches the nipple; 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 with the right hand. At the word *arms*, carry the piece smartly to the shoulder, and retake the position of *shoulder arms*.

The recruits being at the shoulder, when the instructor may wish to return bayonets, he will command:

Unfix—BAYONET.

One time and three motions.

(*First motion.*) Drop the piece by a smart extension of the left arm, seize it with the right hand above and near the tail-band.

(*Second motion.*) Drop the piece with the right hand along the left thigh, seize it with the left hand above the right, lengthen out the left arm, rest the butt on the ground, without shock, and carry at the same time the right hand to the bayonet, seize it at the socket and shank, so that the lower end of the socket may

be about an inch below the heel of the palm. and that, in wresting off the bayonet, the thumb may be extended on the blade.

(*Third motion.*) Wrest off the bayonet, return it to the scabbard, place immediately the right little finger on the butt of the rammer, lower the left hand along the barrel, in extending the arm, without depressing the shoulder.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and three motion.

(*First motion.*) Raise the piece with the left hand along the left side, the hand at the height of the chin, the fore-arm touching the piece, the barrel to the front; seize the piece at the same time with the right hand a little above the handle, the fore finger touching the cock, and the thumb on the counter-plate.

(*Second motion.*) Raise the piece with the right hand, drop the left, and place it under the butt; support the piece with the right hand against the shoulder in the position prescribed for *shoulder arms*, the right hand resting on, without grasping the piece.

(*Third Motion.*) Let fall smartly the right hand into its position by the side of the thigh.

Secure—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

(*First motion.*) Seize quickly the piece with the right hand, the thumb on the counterplate,

and the fore-finger against the cock ; detach the piece from the shoulder at the same instant the barrel to the front, seize it at the tail-band with the left hand, the thumb extended on the rammer, the piece erect, opposite to the shoulder, the left elbow on the piece.

(*Second motion.*) Reverse the piece, pass it under the left arm, the left hand remaining at the tail-band, the thumb on the rammer to prevent it from sliding out, the little finger resting against the hip, and the right hand falling at the same time into its position.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

(*First motion*) Raise the piece with the left hand, but not too suddenly, lest the rammer should fly out ; seize the handle with the right hand to support it against the shoulder, quit the hold of the left hand, and place quickly this hand under the butt.

(*Second motion.*) Let fall smartly the right hand into its position ; drop at the same time the piece into the position of *shouldered arms*.

Fix—BAYONET.

One time and three motions.

(*First and second motions.*) As the first and second motions of *unfix bayonet*, 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 above the heel of the palm.

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

Shoulder—ARMS.

As shoulder arms from unfix bayonet.

Trail—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

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

(*Second motion.*) Incline a little the muzzle to the front, the butt to the rear, and about three inches from the ground, the right hand, supported at the hip, will sustain the piece so that the men of the rear rank may not touch with their bayonets the men in front of them.

Shoulder—ARMS.

At the command *shoulder*, raise the piece perpendicularly in the right hand ; at the command *arms*, execute what has been prescribed from the shoulder to the position of *order arms*.

To right shoulder, shift—ARMS.

One time and one motion.

Turn the piece with the left hand, the lock to the front, seize it at the same time with the right hand at the handle, place it on the right shoulder, the left hand not quitting the butt, the cock above and resting on the shoulder, the muzzle up; sustain the piece in this position by placing the right hand on the flat of the butt, so that the toe of the butt may be between the first two fingers, the other two on the butt plate; let fall the left hand by the side.

Shoulder—ARMS.

Raise the piece by extending the right arm, seize it with the left hand above the lock, carry it against the left shoulder, turning the barrel to the front, the right hand being at the handle, place the left hand under the butt, and let the right fall into its position.

Arms—AT WILL.

One time and one motion.

Carry the piece at pleasure on either shoulder or with one or both hands, the muzzle always up.

Shoulder—ARMS.

Retake smartly the position of *shoulder arms*.

Inspection of Arms.

The squad being at ordered arms, and having the bayonet in the scabbard, if the instructor wishes to cause an inspection of arms, he will command:

Inspection of—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

(*First motion.*) Face to the right once and a half on the left heel, carrying the right foot perpendicularly to the rear of the alignment, about six inches from, and at right angles with the left foot; 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; carry at the same time the right hand to the bayonet and seize it as has been prescribed.

(*Second motion.*) Draw the bayonet from the scabbard, carry and fix it on the muzzle; seize next the rammer, draw as it has been explained in loading and let it glide to the bottom of the bore.

(*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 rank. Each, as the instructor reaches him, will raise smartly his piece with

his right hand, seize it with the left between the tail band and the lock-plate the lock to the front, the left hand at the height of the chin, the piece opposite to the left eye; 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 shall have passed him, each recruit will retake the position prescribed at the command *inspection of arms*, and return the rammer; after which he will face to the front.

If instead of inspection of arms, it be the wish of the instructor only to cause bayonets to be fixed, he will command:

Fix—BAYONET.

Take the position indicated in first motion of *inspection of arms*—fix bayonets as has been explained, and immediately face to the front.

Bayonets fixed, if it be the wish of the instructor, after firing, to ascertain whether the pieces have been discharged, he will command:

Spring—RAMMERS.

Put the rammer in the barrel, as has been explained above, and immediately face to the front.

The instructor, for the purpose stated, can take the rammer by the small end, and spring

it in the barrel, or cause each recruit to make the rammer ring in the barrel.

Each recruit, after the instructor passes him will return rammer and face to the front.

Firings.

The firings are direct or oblique, and will be executed as herein explained.

The Direct Fire.

The instructor will give the following commands:

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

These several commands will be executed as has been prescribed under *manual of arms*. At the third, the men will take the positions which have been indicated, according to the rank in which each may find himself placed. After the sixth, they will load and shoulder arms.

The Oblique Fire.

Oblique firing will be executed to the right and left, and by the same commands as the fire direct, with this single difference—the command *aim* will always be preceded by the caution *right* (or *left*) *oblique*, which will be given after the command *ready*.

Position of the ranks in the Oblique Fire to the right.

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

At the cautionary command *right oblique*, the ranks will throw back the right shoulder, and look steadily at the object at which they ought to fire; in this position the rear rank will be ready to take aim through the same intervals as in the fire direct, though in an oblique direction.

At the command *aim*, the front rank will direct the piece to the right, inclining the left knee a little within, without deranging the feet. The rear rank will advance the left foot about six inches towards the right toe of the man of the front rank in the same file, incline the upper part of the body forward in bending a little the left knee, to take aim to the right.

Position of the ranks in the Oblique Fire to the left.

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

At the cautionary command *left oblique*, the ranks will throw back the left shoulder, and look steadily at the object on which they ought to fire; in this position the men of the rear rank will be ready to take aim in the interval to the left of the men in front, and in an oblique direction.

At the command *aim*, the front rank will take

aim to the left without inclining the knee or stirring the feet. The rear rank men will advance the upper part of the body in bending a little the left knee, and take aim through the intervals to the left of their file-leaders, without stirring the feet.

At the command *load*, the ranks will come to the first position of load. In casting about the ranks will take the same position as in the fire direct.

To mark time.

The men marching in the direct step and in common time, the instructor will command:

1. *Mark time.* 2. MARCH.

At the second command, which will be given at the instant a foot is coming to the ground, the recruit will 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.

The instructor wishing to cause the direct step to be resumed, will command:

1. *Forward.* MARCH.

At the second command, which will be given as prescribed above, the recruit will retake the step of twenty-eight inches

To change the step.

The squad marching in the direct step, in common time, the instructor will command:

1. *Change step.* 2. MARCH.

At the second command, which will be given at the instant a foot is coming to the ground, the squad will bring up quickly the foot in the rear, to the side of that just come to the ground, and step off with the latter.

Alignments.

The instructor will at first teach the recruits to align themselves man by man, in order the better to make them comprehend the principles of alignment; to this end, he will command the two men on the right flank to march two 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 two men.

Each recruit, as designated by his number, will turn the head and eyes to the right, as prescribed, march in common time two paces forward, shortning 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 arms extended, to the side of the man next to him on the alignment, so that, without

deranging the head, the line of the eye, or that of the shoulders, he may find himself in the exact line of his neighbor, whose elbow he will lightly touch without opening out his own.

The instructor seeing the rank well aligned, will command:

FRONT.

At this, the recruits will turn eyes to the front, and remain firm.

Alignments to the left will be executed on the same principles.

When the recruits shall have thus learned to align themselves man by man, correctly, and without groping or jostling, 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 two men placed in advance as a basis of alignment, will move up in common time, and place themselves on the new line.

The instructor, placed five or six paces in front, and facing the rank, will carefully observe that the principles are followed, and then pass to the flank that has served as the basis, to verify the alignment.

The instructor seeing nearly the whole of the rank aligned, will command:

FRONT.

The instructor may afterwards order *this* or *that* file *forward* or *back*, designating each by its number. The file or files designated, only, will slightly turn the head towards the basis, to judge how much they ought to move up or back; steadily place themselves on the line, and then turn eyes to the front, without a particular command to that effect.

Alignments to the rear will be executed on the same principles, the recruits stepping back a little beyond the line, and then dressing up according to the principles prescribed, the instructor commanding :

Right (or left) backward—DRESS.

The march by the front and the different steps.

The rank being correctly aligned, when the instructor shall wish to cause it to march by the front, he will place a well instructed man on the right or the left, according to the side on which he may wish the guide to be, and command :

1. *Forward.* 2. *Guide right, (or left.)* 3. **MARCH.**

At the command *march*, the rank will step off smartly with the left foot; the guide will take care to march straight to the front, keeping his shoulders always in a square with that line.

When these several principles shall become familiar to the recruits, and they shall be well established in the position of the body, the bearing of arms, the mechanism, length, and swiftness of the direct step, in common time, the instructor will pass them from common to quick time, and the reverse, taking care not to require them to march obliquely in quick time till they shall be well established in this cadence.

The length of the step, in quick time whether direct or oblique, will be the same as the same step in common time; but its swiftness will be at the rate of one hundred and ten steps in a minute.

The rank being in the direct march in common time, the instructor will command :

1. *Quick Time.* 2. **MARCH.**

At the command *march*, which will be given as either foot is coming to the ground, the rank will take this rate of march.

When the instructor shall wish to cause the direct step, in common time, to be resumed, he will command :

1. *Common time.* 2. **MARCH.**

At the command *march*, which will be given on either foot, as above, the rank will retake the step in common time, ninety steps a minute.

The rank being at a halt, the instructor will

cause it to march in the back step : to effect this, he will command :

1. *Backward.* 2. *Guide left (or right)* 3. *MARCH.*

At the command *march*, the rank will step off smartly, with the left foot to the rear, carrying it about fourteen inches, reckoning from heel to heel, and so on with the feet in succession, till the command *halt*, which will always be preceded by the caution *squad*. The men will halt at this command, and bring back the foot in front, by the side of the other.

The instructor will be watchful that the men do not lean on each other; that they march straight to the rear, and that the erect position of the body and the piece be not deranged.

The march by the flank.

The rank being at a halt, and correctly aligned, the instructor will give these commands :

- I. *By the right (or left) flank.* 2. *Right (or left)*
—FACE. 3. *Squad, forward.*
4. *MARCH.*

At the second command, the rank will face to the right, or left.

At the command *march*, it will step off smartly with the left foot, in the common step, both in length and time.

The instructor will place a well instructed soldier by the side of the recruit, who is at the head of the rank to regulate the step, and to conduct him, and it will be enjoined on this recruit to march always elbow to elbow with the soldier.

1. HALT. 2. *Front—FACE.*

At the second command, the rank will halt, and afterwards no man will budge, although he may have lost his distance. This prohibition is necessary, to habituate the men to a constant preservation of their distances.

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. This is the general rule to be observed in coming to the front face.

When the recruit shall have well acquired the habit of marching by the flank, the instructor will exercise them in the change of direction by file. To this effect, he will command :

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

At the second command, the leading man of the rank will change direction to the left, (or right,) and then march straight forward; each man, on coming up, will successively change direction on the same place as the first.

The rank marching by the front, the instructor, to cause it to march by a flank, will command :

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

At the second command, which will be given a little before either foot comes to the ground, the recruits will turn the body, plant the foot that is raised in the new direction, and step off with the other foot without altering the cadence of the step.

When the recruits shall have acquired facility in the flank march, the instructor will cause them to repeat the lesson in quick time, which will render them more sensible of the necessity of the *joinery* of the lock step, and of preserving cadence, as well as erectness of person.

*Wheelings.**General Principles of Wheeling.*

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 column, as often as this movement is executed to the side opposite to the guide.

In wheels from a halt, (if a single rank) the pivot-man only turns in his place, without advancing or receding.

In the wheels in marching, the pivot-man takes steps of full nine inches, (nine and one-third,) 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, as will be explained, in *School of the Company*.

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

The movement of *turning* to the right or left, will take place only when the change of direction, in column, is to the side of the guide, and great care is necessary not to confound this movement with that of *wheeling* in marching.

Wheeling from a halt, or on a fixed pivot.

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

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

At the second command, the rank 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 their left; the pivot-man will 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 each feel lightly the elbow of the next man towards the pivot, resist pressure coming from the opposition side, and 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 the better understood, and he will be watchful that the centre does not break.

He will cause the wheel to the left to be executed according to the same principles.

When the instructor shall wish to arrest the wheel, he will give the following command :

HALT.

At the second command, the rank will halt, and no man stir. The instructor, going to the flank opposite the pivot, will place the two outer men of that flank in the direction he may wish to give to the rank, taking care to leave between them and the pivot only the space necessary to contain the other men. He will then command :

Left (or right)—DRESS.

At this, the rank will place itself on the alignment of the two men established as the basis, in conformity with the principles prescribed.

The instructor will next command FRONT, which will be executed as prescribed.

Remarks on the principles of the wheel from a halt.

Turn a little the head towards the marching flank, and fix the eyes on the line of the eyes of the men who are on that side ; touch lightly the elbow of the next man towards the pivot ; resist pressure that comes from the side of the marching flank.

Wheeling in marching, or on a moveable pivot.

When the recruits have been brought to execute well the wheel from a halt, they will be taught to wheel in marching.

To this end, the rank being in march, when the instructor shall wish to cause it to change direction to the reverse flank, (to the side opposite to the guide or pivot flank,) he will give the following commands :

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

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

At the second command, the wheel will be executed in the same manner as from a halt, except that the touch of the elbow will remain towards 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 des-

cribing 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 :

1. *Forward.* 2. MARCH.

The first command will be pronounced when *four* 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 will direct himself straight forward ; the pivot man and all the rank will retake the step of twenty-eight inches, and bring the head direct to the front.

Turning, or change of direction to the side of the guide.

The change of direction to the side of the guide, in marching, will be executed as follows : The instructor will command :

1. *Left (or right) turn.* 2. 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, without running, to the new direction : to effect which, each man will advance the shoulder opposite to the guide, take the quick step or time, 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 of the guide.

To STACK ARMS.

The squad being formed in two ranks, the instructor will cause it to order arms, and then command :

Stack—ARMS.

At the command *stack arms*, the front rank man of every even numbered file will pass his piece before him, seizing it with the left hand above the middle band, and place the butt behind and near the right foot of the man next on the left, the barrel turned to the front. At the same time the front rank men of every odd numbered file will pass his piece before him,

seizing it with the left hand below the middle band, and hand it to the man next on the left; the latter will receive it with the right hand two inches above the middle band, throw the butt about thirty-two inches to the front, opposite to his right shoulder, inclining the muzzle towards him, and lock the shanks of the two bayonets: the lock of this second piece towards the right, and its shank above that of the first piece. The rear rank man of every even file will project his bayonet forward, and introduce it (using both hands) between and under the shanks of the two other bayonets. He will then abandon the piece to his file leader, who will receive it with the right hand under the middle band, bring the butt to the front, holding up his own piece and the stack with the left hand, and place the butt of this third piece between the feet of the man next on the right, the S plate to the rear. The stack thus formed, the rear rank man of every odd file will pass his piece into his left hand, the barrel turned to the front, and, sloping the bayonet forward, rest it on the stack.

Take—Arms.

At the command *take arms*, the rear rank man of every odd file will withdraw his piece from the stack; the front rank man of every even file will seize his own piece with the left hand, and that of the man on his right with the right hand; the rear rank man of every even file will seize his piece with the right hand at

the middle band, advancing for the purpose the hollow of his right foot as far as the right heel of his file leader; these two men will raise up the stack to loosen the shanks; the front rank man of every odd file will receive his piece from the hand of the man next on the left, and the four men will retake the position of the soldier at ordered arms.

Not to recur to this subject, it is here laid down, that when organized companies stack arms, the sergeants, and also corporals, if in the rank of file closers, will rest their pieces against the stacks nearest to them respectively, *after* ranks are broken, and resume their pieces on the signal to re-form ranks.

SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

Manner of forming Company.

The whole company being assembled on its ground, the sergeants, 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 the order of height from right to left, the tallest man on the right, (now head of the rank,) the next tallest man immediately covering the first, and so on to the left or rear of the rank, in which position will be placed the shortest man.

This being promptly effected by the sergeants, the first sergeant will command:

Front—FACE.

The left guide (second sergeant) will now place himself on the left of the rank, and the first sergeant will promptly command :

1. *In two ranks form company.* 2. *By the left flank.* 3. *Left—FACE.* 4. *MARCH.*

At the third command, the whole rank will face to the left, except the guide and man on the left, who stand fast.

At the command *march*, the whole of the men who have faced to the left, will step off together; the second man, counting from the left, will place himself in the rear rank, behind the man next to the guide, and face to the front; the following men will, in like manner, on closing up, form the next file, and all the other men will come successively to form files, two deep, to the right of those already established.

The rank and file being formed in files two deep, the captain will cause the files to be numbered from right to left, the platoons to be marked, and the officers, sergeants, and corporals to be posted as prescribed.

To open ranks.

The company being at ordered arms, the ranks and file closers well aligned, when the instructor shall wish to cause the ranks to be opened, he will direct that the left guide be placed on the left of the front rank, and that

the next sergeant towards that flank be posted on the left of the rear rank; which being executed, he will command :

1. *Attention.* 2. *Company.* 3. *Shoulder—ARMS.* 4. *To the rear, open order.*

At the fourth command, the covering sergeant, and the two sergeants on the left flank, will step off smartly to the rear, in the back step, in order to mark the alignments of the rear rank.

The left guide will place himself accurately on the alignment of the file closers.

The covering sergeant, and the sergeant posted on the left of the rear rank, will place themselves at the distance of four full paces, judging by the eye, from the line of file closers.

5. *MARCH.*

At this, the front rank will stand fast.

The rear rank will step off to the rear, in the back step in common time, without counting steps, and place themselves on the alignment, in conformity to what is prescribed.

The file closers will march to the rear at the same command, and place themselves at the distance of two paces from the rear rank, as soon as the latter shall be aligned.

The captain and covering sergeant having aligned, respectively, the front and rear ranks, the instructor will command :

6 FRONT.

At this, the left guide will return to his place in the front rank, and the sergeant on the left of the rear rank, to his place as a file closer.

The instructor, seeing the ranks aligned, will examine the position of persons and arms in the ranks.

Alignments in open ranks.

The ranks being open, the instructor will, in the first exercises, align the ranks, man by man, the better to inculcate the principles.

To effect this, he will cause the two men on the right or left of each rank to march two or three paces forward, and, after having aligned them, command.

By file right (or left)—DRESS.

At this, the men of each rank will move up successively on the alignment, each man being preceded by his neighbor in the same rank, towards the basis, by two paces.

Successive alignments having habituated the soldiers to dress correctly, the instructor will cause the ranks to align themselves at once, forward and backward, sometimes in a direction parallel, and sometimes in one oblique, to the original direction, giving, in each case, two men to serve as a basis of alignment to each rank. To effect which, he will command :

Right (or left)—DRESS.

OR

Right (or left) backward—DRESS.

To Close Ranks.

The instructor will command :

1. *Close Order. MARCH.*

At the command *march*, the front rank will stand fast ; the other rank will close to the front halting at the habitual distance from the rank preceding, and each man directing himself on his file leader.

The loading and firing will be executed as prescribed in the School of the Soldier, under corresponding commands :

To march by the flank.

The company being in line of battle, when the instructor shall wish to cause it to march by the right flank, he will command :

1. *Company, by the right flank. 2. Right—FACE. 3. Company, forward.—MARCH.*

At the second command, 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, so far as to find himself by the side of the sergeant and on his left.

At the command *march*, the company will step off smartly in common time; the covering sergeant, at the head of the front rank, and the captain on his left, will direct their march straight forward. The men of the centre and rear ranks will march abreast with their respective front rank men, now on their left, heads direct to the front; the file closers will march opposite to their places in line of battle.

The instructor will cause the principles of the march by the flank to be observed, in placing himself, pending the march, as prescribed.

The instructor will cause the march by the left flank to be executed by same command substituting *left* for *right*.

At the instant the company faces to the left, the left guide 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 this guide; the covering sergeant will replace the captain in the front rank, the moment the latter quits it to go to the left.

To change direction by file.

The company being faced to a flank, and either in march, or at a halt, when the instructor shall wish to cause it to wheel by file, he will command:

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

At the command *march*, the first file will wheel; if to the side of the front rank man, the latter will take care not to turn at once, but to describe a short arc of a circle, shortening a little the first three or four steps, in order to give time to the rear rank man to conform himself to the movement. If the wheel be to the side of the rear rank, the front rank man will wheel in the step of twenty-eight inches, and the rear rank man will conform himself to the movement by describing a short arc of a circle, as has just been explained.—Each file will come to wheel on the same spot where that which preceded it wheeled.

The instructor will see that the wheel be executed according to those principles, in order that the distance between the file may always be preserved, and that there be no check or hindrance at the wheeling point.

To halt the company marching by the flank, and to face it to the front.

To effect these objects, the instructor will command:

1. *Company.* 2. *HALT.* 3. *Front—FACE.*

The second and third commands will be executed as prescribed. The captain and covering sergeant, as well as the left guide, if the march be by the left flank, will return to their

habitual places in line, at the instant the company faces to the front.

The instructor may then align the company.

The Company being in march by the flank to form it on the right (or left) by file into line of battle.

To effect this, if the march be 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 captain and covering sergeant will turn to the right, then march straight forward, and will be halted by the instructor when they shall have passed at least six paces beyond the rear rank now marking time; the captain will place himself correctly on the line of battle, and will direct the alignment as the men of the front rank successively arrive; the covering sergeant will place himself behind the captain at the distance of the rear rank; the first man of the front rank will continue to march, pass behind the covering sergeant, turn to the right and as soon as he shall have passed, place himself by the left side of the captain; second man of the same rank will pass behind the first, then turn to the right, and place himself by the left side of the first, and thus, in succession, to the last man of this rank; the rear rank will execute the movement in like manner, but will not cease to mark time till there be two men of the front rank already

formed on the line of battle; the men of the rear rank will accurately cover their file leaders as they successively arrive on that line.

If the company be marching by the left flank the instructor will cause it to form on the left into line of battle by file, according to the same principles and by the commands last prescribed substituting the indication *left* for *right*. The captain, placed on the left of the front rank, and the left guide, will return to their places in line of battle, by order of the instructor, after the company shall be formed and aligned.

To enable the men the better to comprehend the mechanism of this movement, the instructor will, at first, cause it to be executed separately by each rank, and afterwards by the two ranks at once, as above.

The instructor will follow up the movement, to assure himself that each man conforms himself to what is prescribed.

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 and left in marching.

The company being in march by the right flank, the instructor will order the captain to cause it to form line; the captain will immediately command:

1. *By company into line.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the covering sergeant will continue straight forward; the men will

advance the right shoulder, take the quick step and march diagonally into line with the covering sergeant, taking care to enter one after the other, and if that sergeant be marching in common time, without running.

As the front rank men successively arrive in line with the covering sergeant, they will take from him the step, and then turn eyes to the front.

The men of the other rank will conform themselves to the movement of their respective file leaders, but without endeavoring to arrive in line at the same time with the latter.

At the instant the movement begins, the captain will face to his company in order to follow up the execution; and as soon as the company is formed, he will command, *guide left*, place himself two paces before the centre, face to the front, and take the step of the company.

At the command *guide left*, the second sergeant will promptly place himself in the front rank, on the left, to serve as guide, and the covering sergeant who is on the opposite flank will remain there.

When the company marches by the left flank, this movement will be executed by the same commands and according to the same principles: the company being formed, the captain will command, *guide right*, and place himself in front of his company as above; the covering sergeant who is on the right of the front rank will serve as guide, and the second sergeant placed on the left flank will remain there.

Thus, in a column by company (or, in this

case, in a company *supposed* to form a sub-division of a column) right or left in front, the covering sergeant and the second sergeant of each company will always be placed on the right and left, respectively, of the front rank; they will be denominated *right guide* and *left guide*, and the one or the other charged with the direction as above.

The company being in march by the flank, if it be the wish of the instructor to cause it to form platoons, he will give an order to that effect to the captain, who will command:

1. *By platoon into line.* 2. MARCH.

The movement will be executed by each platoon according to the above principles. The captain will place himself before the centre of the first platoon, and the first lieutenant before the centre of the second, passing through the opening made in the centre of the company, if the march be by the right flank, and around the left of his platoon, if the march be by the left; in this last case, the captain will also pass around the left of the second platoon in order to place himself in front of the first. Both the captain and lieutenant, without waiting for each other, will command *guide left* (or *right*) at the instant their respective platoons are formed.

At the command *guide left*, or *right* the guide of each platoon will pass rapidly to the indicated flank of the platoon, if not already there.

The right guide of the company will always

serve as the guide of the right and left of the first platoon, and the left guide of the company will serve, in like manner, as the guide of the second platoon.

Thus in a column, by platoon, there will be but one guide to each platoon; he will always be placed on its left flank, if the right be in front and on the right flank, if the left be in front.

In those several movements, the file closers will follow the platoons to which they are attached.

The instructor will exercise the company in passing, without a halt, from the march by the front, to the march by the flank, and reciprocally. In either case he will employ the commands prescribed, substituting *company* for *squad*. The company will face to the right or left, in marching, and the captain, the guides, and file closers will conform themselves to what is prescribed for each in the march by the flank, or in the march by the front of a company supposed to be a subdivision of a column.

If, after facing to the right or left, in marching, the company find itself faced by the rear rank, the captain will place himself two paces behind the centre of the front rank, now in the rear, the guides will pass to the rear rank now leading, and the file closers will march in front of this rank.

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

The column, by platoon, being in march, right or left in front, to prolong it in the same direction by the flank, 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 pass rapidly to the designated flank, in order to conduct it.

At the command *march*, each subdivision will face to the right in marching, wheel by file to the left, in order to prolong the previous direction of the column, and then march straight forward.

The leading file of the second subdivision will unite with the rear file of the first subdivision; the chief and the guide of the second, a pace before the union, will pass through the interval to their places as file closers.

With the left in front, the movement will be executed in like manner: a pace before the union of the subdivisions, the covering sergeant will return to his place on the right flank, now in the rear.

The captain, to conduct the left flank, if a halt be not immediately commanded, will replace the first lieutenant on that flank, who will pass to his place as a file closer.

To break into column by platoon.

The company being at a halt, in line of battle, the instructor, wishing to break it into column, by platoon, will command :

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

At the first command, the chiefs of platoon will throw themselves two paces before the centres of their respective platoons, the lieutenant passing around the left of the company. They need not occupy themselves with dressing, one upon the other. The covering sergeant will replace the captain in the front rank.

At the command *march*, the right front rank man of each platoon will face to the right, the covering sergeant standing fast; the chief of each platoon will move quickly by the shortest line, a little beyond the point at which the marching flank will rest when the wheel shall be completed, face to the late rear, and place himself so that the line which he forms with the man on the right (who had faced) shall be perpendicular to that occupied by the company in line of battle; each platoon will wheel according to the principles prescribed for the wheel on a fixed pivot, and when the man who conducts the marching flank shall approach near to the perpendicular, its chief will command: 1. *Platoon.* 2. HALT.

At the command *halt*, which will be given at the instant the man who conducts the marching

flank shall have arrived at three paces from the perpendicular, the platoon will halt, the covering sergeant will move to the point where the left of the first platoon is to rest, passing by the front rank; the second sergeant will place himself, in like manner, in respect to the second platoon. Each will take care to leave between himself and the man on the right of his platoon, a space equal to the front of the platoon; the captain and first lieutenant will look to this, and each take care to align the sergeant between himself and the man of the platoon who had faced to the right.

The guide of each platoon being thus established on the perpendicular, each chief will place himself two paces outside of his guide, and command: 3. *Left (or right)—DRESS.*

The alignment being ended, each chief will command, *FRONT*, and place himself two paces before the centre of his platoon.

The file closers will conform themselves to the movement of their respective platoons, preserving always the distance of two paces from the rear rank.

The company will break by platoon to the left, according to the same principles, and by inverse means

To march in column.

The company having broken by platoon, right (or left) in front, the instructor wishing to cause the column to march, will throw himself twenty-five or thirty paces in front, face to the

guides, place himself correctly, on their direction, and caution the leading guide to take points on the ground.

The instructor being thus placed, the guide of the leading platoon will take two points on the ground in the straight line passing between his own and the heels of the instructor.

These dispositions being made, the instructor will step aside, and command :

1. *Column forward.* 2. *Guide left (or right)*
3. *MARCH.*

At the command *march*, promptly repeated by the chiefs of platoon, they, as well as the guides, will lead off, by a decisive step, their respective platoons, in order that the whole may move smartly, at the same moment.

The men will each feel lightly the elbow of his neighbor towards the guide, and conform himself, in marching to the principles prescribed. The man next to the guide, in each platoon, will take care never to pass him, and also to march always about six inches to the right (or left) from him, in order not to push him out of the direction.

The leading guide will observe, with the greatest precision, the length and cadence of the step; and maintain the direction of his march by the means prescribed.

The following guide will march exactly in the trace of the leading one, preserving between the latter and himself a distance precisely equal to the front of his platoon, and

marching in the same step with the leading guide.

If the following guide lose his distance from the one leading, (which can only happen by his own fault,) he will correct himself by slightly lengthening or shortening a few steps, in order that there may not be sudden quickenings or slackenings in the march of his platoon.

If the same guide, having neglected to march exactly in the trace of the preceding one, find himself sensibly out of the direction, he will remedy this fault by advancing more or less the shoulder opposite to the true direction, and thus, in a few steps, insensibly regain it, without the inconvenience of the oblique step, which would cause a loss of distance. In all the cases, each chief of platoon will cause it to conform to the movements of its guide.

To change direction.

The column being in march, right in front, if it be the wish of the instructor to change direction to the left, he will give the order to the chief of the first platoon and immediately go himself, or send a marker to the point at which the change of the direction is to be made; the instructor, or marker, will place himself on the direction of the guides, so as to present the breast to that flank of the column.

The leading guide will direct his march on that person, so that, in passing, his left arm may just graze his breast. When the leading

guide shall have approached near to the marker, the chief of his platoon will command : 1. *Left turn.* 2. MARCH.

The first command will be given when the platoon is at the distance of four paces from the marker.

At the command *march*, which will be pronounced at the instant the guide shall have arrived opposite to the marker, the guide and the platoon will turn to the left, conforming themselves to what is prescribed.

The guide of the first platoon having turned, will take points on the ground in the new direction, to assure his march.

The second platoon will continue to march straight forward till up with the marker, when it will turn by the same commands, and according to the same principles, which governed the first platoon.

When the instructor shall wish to cause a change of direction to the side opposite to the guide, he will give the order to the chief of the first platoon, and proceed to mark the point of change as just explained.

The guide of the first platoon will direct his march as prescribed, and when he shall arrive at four paces from the wheeling point, the chief of platoon will command : 1. *Right Wheel* ; 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, which will be pronounced at the instant the guide is opposite to the marker, or wheeling point, the platoon will wheel to the right, in conformity with the principles prescribed.

The wheel being ended, the chief of platoon will command : 3. *Forward* ; 4. MARCH.

These commands will be pronounced and executed as prescribed.

The second platoon will continue to march straight forward, its guide directing himself on the marker : it will wheel to the right at the same place, by the same commands and the same means, and then resume the direct march as in the case of the first platoon.

Changes of direction in a column, left in front will be executed according to the same principles, and by inverse means.

To halt the column.

The column being in march, when the instructor shall wish to halt it, he will command :

1. *Column.* 2. HALT.

At the second command, promptly repeated by the chiefs of platoon, the column will halt ; the guides also will stand fast, although they may have lost both distance and direction.

Remarks.

If the command *halt*, be not repeated with the greatest vivacity, and executed at the same instant, distances will be lost.

If a guide, having lost his distance, seek to recover it after that command, he will only throw his fault on the following guide, who, if

he have marched well, will no longer be at his proper distance ; and if the latter regain what he has thus lost, the movement will be propagated to the rear of the column.

Being in column by platoon, to form to the left (or right) into line of battle.

The instructor having halted the column, right (or left) in front, and wishing to form it to the left (or right) into line of battle, he will throw himself to platoon distance in front of the leading guide, face to him, and rectify, if necessary, the position of the guide beyond ; this being executed he will command :

Left (or right)—DRESS.

At this, which will not be repeated by the chiefs of platoon, each of them will throw himself two paces outside of his guide, and direct the alignment of the platoon perpendicularly to the direction of the column.

Each chief having aligned his platoon, will command **FRONT**, and return quickly to his place in column.

This disposition being made, the instructor will command :

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

At the command *march*, briskly repeated by the chiefs of platoon, the front rank man on the left (or right) of each platoon will face to the

left (or right,) and place his breast lightly against the arm of the guide by his side, who stands fast ; the platoons will wheel to the left (or right) on the principle of wheels from a halt, and in conformity to what is prescribed. Each chief will turn to his platoon to observe its movement, and when the marching flank has approached near the line of battle, he will command : 1. *Platoon* ; 2. **HALT.**

The command *halt*, will be given when the marching flank of the platoon is three paces from the line of battle.

The chief of the second platoon, having halted it, will return to his place as a file closer.

The captain having halted the first platoon, will throw himself to the point at which the right (or left) of the company will rest in line of battle, and command : *Right (or left)—DRESS*, according as the right or left of the company may have been in front of the column.

At this command, the two platoons will dress up on the alignment ; the front rank man near the flank of the leading platoon who finds himself opposite to the instructor established on the direction of the guides, will place his breast lightly against the left (or right) arm of this officer. The captain will direct the alignment from the right (or left) on the man on the opposite flank of the company.

The company being aligned, the captain will command : **FRONT.**

The instructor seeing the company in line of battle, will command :

Guides—Posts.

At this, the covering sergeant will cover the captain, and the left guide will return to his place as a file closer, each moving quickly.

The first, or right platoon, being in front of the column, the alternative word, *right* or *left*, given above in parentheses, will be considered as omitted, and the same thing of the corresponding word, not in parentheses, if the second or left platoon be in front. In the second case, the captain, having halted the first platoon, will throw himself to the point at which the left of the company will rest in line of battle, whence he will give the command *left dress*; seeing both platoons aligned, he will add, *front*, and at the command *guides post*, given by the instructor, the captain will promptly shift to the right of the company.

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 to cause it to break by platoon, he will give the order to the captain, who will command: *Break into platoons*, and immediately place himself before the centre of the first platoon.

At the command *break into platoons*, the first

lieutenant will pass quickly around the left to the centre of his platoon, and give the caution: *Mark time*.

The captain will then command: 2. *March*.

The first platoon will continue to march straight forward; the covering sergeant will throw himself on the left flank of this platoon (passing by the front rank) as soon as the flank shall be disengaged.

At the command *march*, given by the captain, the second platoon will begin to mark time; its chief will immediately add: 1. *Right oblique*; 2. *MARCH*. The last command will be given so that this platoon may commence obliquing the instant the rear rank of the first platoon shall have passed.

The guide of the second platoon being near the direction of the guide of the first, the chief of the second will command *Forward*, and add, *MARCH*, the instant that the guide of his platoon shall cover the guide of the first.

In a column, left in front, the company will break into platoons by inverse means, applying to the first platoon all that has been prescribed for the second, and reciprocally.

In this case, the left guide of the company will shift to the right flank of the second platoon, and the covering sergeant will remain on the right of the first.

Increasing.

The column, by platoon, being in march, right in front, when the instructor shall wish

to cause it to form company, he will give the order to the captain, who will command: 1. *Form company.*

Having given that command, the captain, as chief of the first platoon, will immediately add: 1. *First platoon.* 2. *Right oblique.*

The chief of the second platoon will caution it to continue to march straight forward.

The captain will then command: 2. MARCH.

At this, repeated by the chief of the second, the first platoon will oblique to the right, in order to unmask the second; the covering sergeant, on the left of the first platoon, will return to the right of the company, passing by the front rank.

When the first platoon shall have nearly unmasked the second, the captain will command: 1. *Mark time*, and at the instant the unmasking shall be complete, he will add: 2. MARCH. The first platoon will then cease to oblique, and mark time.

In the mean time the second platoon will have continued to march straight forward, and when it shall be nearly up with the first, the captain will command: *Forward*, and at the instant the two platoons shall unite, add: MARCH; the first platoon will then cease to mark time.

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

The guide of the second platoon, on its right, will pass to its left flank the moment the platoon

begins to oblique; the guide of the first, on its right, remaining on the flank of the platoon.

The instructor will also sometimes cause the company to break and re-form, by platoon, by his own direct commands. In this case, he will give the general commands prescribed for the captain above: 1. *Break into platoons*; 2. MARCH; and 1. *Form company*; 2. MARCH.

Countermarch.

The company being at a halt, and supposed to constitute part of a column, right in front, when the instructor shall wish to cause it to countermarch, he will command:

1. *Countermarch.* 2. *Company, by the right flank.* 3. *Right—FACE.* 4. *By file left.* 5. MARCH.

At the third command, the company will face to the right, the two guides to the right about; the captain will go to the right of his company, cause two files to break to the rear, and then place himself by the side of the front rank man on the right to conduct him.

At the command *march*, both guides will stand fast; the company will step off smartly; the first file, conducted by the captain, will wheel around the right guide, and direct its march along the front rank so as to arrive behind, and two paces from the left guide; each file will come in succession to wheel on the same ground around the right guide; the lead-

ing file having arrived at a point opposite to the left guide, the captain will command: 1. *Company*; 2. *HALT*; 3. *Front—FACE*; 4. *Right—DRESS*.

The first command will be given at *four* paces from the point where the leading file is to rest.

At the second, the company will halt.

At the third, it will face to the front.

At the fourth command, the company will dress by the right; the captain will step two paces outside of the left guide, now on the right, and direct the alignment, so that the front rank may be enclosed between the two guides; the company being aligned, he will command *FRONT*, and place himself before the centre of the company as if in column; the guides, passing along the front rank, will shift to their proper places, on the right and left of that rank.

In a column, by platoon, the countermarch will be executed by the same commands, and according to the same principles; the guide of each platoon will face about, and its chief will place himself by the side of the file on the right to conduct it.

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

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

The column by platoon, 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 guide of each platoon will shift quickly to its right flank, and the men will touch elbows to the right, the column continuing to march straight forward.

The instructor having given the second command, will throw himself to the point at which the right of the company ought to remain, and place himself facing the point of direction to the left which he will choose.

The line of battle ought so to be chosen that the guide of each platoon may have, at least, nine paces to take to come upon the line.

The head of the column being nearly opposite to the instructor, placed at the point of *appui* (or rest,) the chief of the first platoon will command: 1. *right turn*; and when exactly opposite to that point, he will add: 2. *MARCH*.

At the command *march*, the first platoon will turn to the right in conformity with the principles prescribed in the right turn. Its guide will so direct his march as to bring the front rank man, next on his left, opposite to the instructor; the chief of the platoon will march before its centre; and when its guide shall be near the line of battle he will command: 1. *Platoon*; 2. *HALT*.

At the second command, which will be given at the instant the right of the platoon shall arrive at the distance of three paces from the line of battle, the platoon will halt; the files, not yet in line, will come up promptly. The guide will throw himself on the line of battle, opposite to one of the left files of his platoon; he will face to the instructor, who will align him on the point of direction to the left. The chief of platoon having at the same time gone to the point where the right of the company is to rest, will, as soon as he sees all the files of the platoon in line, command: *Right—Dress*.

At this, the first platoon will align itself; the front rank man, who finds himself opposite to the guide, will rest his breast lightly against the right arm of his guide, and the chief of the platoon, from the right, will direct the alignment on this man.

The second platoon will continue to march straight forward, until its guide shall arrive opposite to the left file of the first; it will then turn to the right at the command of its chief, and march towards the line of battle, its guide directing himself on the left file of the first platoon.

The guide having arrived at the distance of three paces from the line of battle, this platoon will be halted, as prescribed for the first; at the instant it halts, its guide will throw himself on the line of battle, opposite to one of the three left files of his platoon, and will be assured in his position by the instructor.

The chief of the second platoon, seeing all

its files in line, and its guide established on the direction, will command: *Right—Dress*.

Having given this command, he will return to his place as a file closer, passing around the left; the second platoon will dress up on the alignment of the first, and, when established, the captain will command: *Front*.

The movement ended, the instructor will command:

Guides—Posts.

At this, the two guides will return to their places in line of battle.

A column, by platoon, 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, from the point of *appui*, (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 to align this platoon, and then command: *Front*. At the command, *guides—posts*, given by the instructor, the captain will shift to his proper flank, and the guides take their places in the line of battle.