## RIFLE

AND
IN FANTRY TACTICS,

## REVISED AND IM PROVED

by
Brig. Gen. W.J. HARDEE, C.S. ARMY.
SUPPLEMENTED WITH OTHER CONTEMPORARY DRILL

for<br>CRUTCHFIELD'S BRIGADE<br>at

$150^{\text {TH }}$ SAILOR'S CREEK

MOBILE:
S. H. GOETZEL \& CO. FIRST YEAR OF THE CONFEDERACY.
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## TITLE SECOND. SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.

Lesson I :Principles of Shoulder A rms

Hardee SoS 120. The recruit being placed as explained in thefirst lesson of thefirst part, the instructor will cause him to bend the right arm slightly, and place the piece in it, in the following manner:
121. The piece in the right hand-the barrel nearly vertical and resting in thehollow of theshoulder-theguard to thefront, thearm hanging nearly at its full length near the body; thethumb and fore-finger embracing theguard, the remaining fingers closed together, and grasping the swell of the stock just under the cock, which rests on the little finger.
122. Recruits are frequently seen with natural defects in the conformation of the shoulders, breast and hips. These the instructor will labor to correct in the lessons without arms, and afterwards, by steady endeavors, so that the appearance of the pieces, in the sameline, may beuniform, and this without constraint to the men in their positions.
123. The instructor will have occasion to remark that recruits, on first bearing arms, are liable to derange their position by lowering the right shoulder and the right hand, or by sinking the hip and spreading out the elbows.
124. He will be careful to correct all these faults by continually rectifying the position ; he will sometimes take away the piece to replace it the better ; he will avoid fatiguing therecruitstoo much in the beginning, but labor by degrees to render this position so natural and easy that they
may remain in it a long time without fatigue.
125. Finally, theinstructor will takegreat care that the piece, at a shoulder, be not carried too high nor too low : if too high, the right elbow would spread out, the soldier would occupy too much space in his rank, and the piece be made to waver ; if too low, the files would be too much closed, the soldier would not have the necessary space to handle his piece with facility, the right arm would become too much fatigued, and would draw down the shoulder.
126. The instructor, before passing to the second lesson, will cause to berepeated the movements of eyes right, left and front, and the facings.

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\text { Lesson II : } \mathrm{M} \text { anual of } \mathrm{Arms}
$$

127. The manual of arms will be taught to four men, laced, at first, in onerank, elbow to elbow, and afterwards in two ranks.
128. Each command will be executed in one time (or pause), but this time will be divided into motions, the better to make known the mechanism.
129. The rate (or swiftness) of each motion, in the manual of arms, with theexceptionsherein indicated, isfixed at the ninetieth part of a minute; but, in order not to fatigue the attention, the instructor will, at first, look more particularly to the execution of the motions, without requiring a nice observance of the cadence, to which he will bring the recruits progressively, and after they shall have become a little familiarized with the handling of the piece.
130. As the motions relative to the cartridge, to the rammer, and to the fixing and unfixing of the bayonet, cannot be executed at the rate prescribed, nor even with a uniform swiftness, they will not be subjected to that cadence.

The instructor will, however, labor to cause these motions to beexecuted with promptness, and, aboveall, with regularity.
131. The last syllable of the command will decide the brisk execution of the first motion of each time (or pause). The commands two, three, and four, will decide the brisk execution of the other motions. As soon as the recruits shall well comprehend the positions of the several motions of a time, they will be taught to execute thetime without resting on its different motions ; the mechanism of the time will nevertheless be observed, as well to give a perfect use of the piece, asto avoid thesinking of, or slurring over, either of the motions.
132. The manual of arms will be taught in the following progression : the instructor will command :

Support—ARMS.
O ne time and three motions.
133. (First motion.) Bring thepiece, with therighthand, perpendicularly to the front, and between the eyes, the barrel to the rear ; seize the piece with the left hand at the lower band, raise this hand as high as the chin, and seize the piece at the same timewith theright hand four inches below the cock.
134. (Second motion.) Turn the piece with theright hand, the barrel to thefront; carry the piece to the left shoulder, and pass the fore-arm extended on the breast between the right hand and the cock ; support the cock against the left fore-arm, the left hand resting on the right breast.

135. (Third motion.) Drop the right hand by the side.
136. When the instructor may wish to give repose in this position, he will command :

## REST.

137. At this command, the recruits will bring up smartly the right hand to the handle of the piece (small of the stock), when they will not berequired to preserve silence, or steadiness of position.
138. When the instructor may wish the recruits to pass from this position to that of silence and steadiness, he will command :

## 1. Attention. 2. SQUAD.

139. At the second word, the recruits will resume the position of the third motion of support arms, No. 135 , by dropping the right hand by the side.

Shoulder-ARMS.
$O$ ne time and three motions.
140. (First motion.) Grasp the piece with the right hand under and against the left fore-arm ; seize it with the left hand at the lower band, the thumb extended ; detach the piece slightly from the shoulder, the left fore-arm along the stock.
141. (Second motion.) Carry the piece vertically to the right shoulder with both hands, the rammer to the front, change the position of the right hand so as to embrace the guard with the thumb and fore-finger, slip the left hand to
the height of the, shoulder, the fingers extended and joined, the right arm nearly straight.
142. (Third motion.) Drop the left hand quickly by the side.

## Present-ARMS.

$O$ ne time and two motions.
143. (First motion.) With theright hand, bring the piece erect before the centre of the body, the rammer to the front; at the same timeseizethepiecewith theleft hand half-way between the guide sight and lower band, the thumb extended along the barrel and against the stock, the fore-arm horizontal and resting against the body, the hand as high as the elbow.
144. (Second motion.) Grasp thesmall of the stock with the right hand, below and against the guard.


> Shoulder-ARMS
> O netime and two motions.
145. (First motion.) Bring the piece to the right shoulder, at the same time change, the position of the right hand so as to embrace the guard with the thumb and fore-finger, slip up theleft hand to theheight of theshoulder, thefingers extended and joined, theright arm nearly straight.
146. (Second motion.) Drop the left hand quickly by the side.


Order-ARMS
O ne time and two motions.
147. (First motion.) Seizethepiecebriskly with the left hand near the upper band, and detach it slightly from the shoulder with the right hand : loosen the grasp of the right hand, lower the piece with the left, reseize the piece with the right hand above the lower band, the little finger in the rear of the barrel, the butt about four inches from the ground, the right hand supported against the hip, drop the left hand by the side.
148. (Second motion.) Let the piece slip through theright hand to theground by opening slightly the fingers, and take the position about to be described.

## Position of Order Arms.

149. Thehand low, the barrel between thethumb and fore-finger extended along the stock ; the other fingers extended and joined ; the muzzleabout 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.
150. When the instructor may wish to give repose in this position, he will command :
REST.
151. At this command, the recruits will not be required to preserve silence, steadiness or [H ardee SoS 73] remain in place.

Ellsworth 290. Themen may sitor liedown anywhere within one pace of their position in ranks.

Hardee SoS 73. If the instructor wishes merely to relieve the attention of the recruit, he commands,
In place—REST ;
the soldier is then not required to preserve his immobility, but he always keeps one of his feet in its place.
74. When the instructor wishes to commence the instruction, he commands:

## ATTENTION ;

at this command, the soldier takes his position-the position of the soldier-remains motionless, and fixes his attention.

Hardee SoS 152. When the instructor may wish the recruits to pass from this position to that of silence and steadiness, he will command :

## 1. Attention. 2. SQUAD.

153. At the second word, the recruits will resume the position of order arms.
Shoulder-ARMS
$O$ ne time and two motions.
154. (First motion.) Raise the piece vertically with the right hand to the height of the right breast, and oppositethe shoulder, the elbow close to the body ; seize the piece with the left hand below the right, and drop quickly the right hand to grasp the piece at the swell of the stock, the thumb
and fore-finger embracing theguard ; press the piece against theshoulder with theleft hand) theright arm nearly straight.
155. (Second motion.) Drop the left hand quickly by the side.

Load in ninetimes.

1. LOAD.*

Onetime and three motions.
156. (First motion.) Same as the first position of present arms, No. 143, which is: with the right hand, bring the piece erect before the centre of the body, the rammer to the front ; at the sametime seize the piece with the left hand half-way between theguidesight and lower band, thethumb extended along thebarrel and against thestock, thefore-arm horizontal and resting against the body, the hand as high as the elbow.
(Second motion.) Carry the piece to the

10left side with the left hand-butt upon the ground-barrel to the front-piece inclined to the right and front resting along the left thigh, muzzlesix inches in front of the centre of the body-right hand grasping the piece just below the upper band, and the left hand extending upon the piece.
(Third motion.) Seizethepiecewith theleft hand at the muzzle and carry the right hand to the cartridge box.
*Whenever the loadings and firings are to be executed the instructor will cause the cartridge boxes to be brought to the front.


## 2. $H$ andle-CARTRIDGE. <br> $O$ ne time and one motion.

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

> 3. Tear-CARTRIDGE.
> O ne time and one motion.
158. 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.

$O$ ne time and one motion.
159. 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 thumb and fore-finger of theright hand, theother fingers closed, the elbows near the body.


Seize head of rammer.

> 5. Draw-RAMMER.
> O netime and three motions.
160. (First motion.) Half draw the rammer by

extending the right arm ; steady it in this position with the left thumb; seize the rammer between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, the thumb under and finger over the rammer ; fingers extended, palm of the hand to the front.
161. (Second motion.) Clear Seize the rammer from the pipes by again rammer. extending the arm ; the rammer in the prolongation of the pipes, palm of the hand to the front.
162. (Third motion.) Turn the rammer by closing the fingers, the little end passing near theleft shoulder, turning the back of the hand to the front ; steady it by extending the forefinger of theright hand ; placethehead of the rammer on the ball, the rammer in prolongation of the barrel.


> 6. Ram-CARTRIDGE.
> O ne time and one motion.
163. Insert the rammer as far as the right, 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 band to the front ; press the ball home, the elbows near the body.

> 7. Return—RAMMER.

Onetime and three motions.
164. (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 thumb under, and theforefinger above therammer, thefingers extended ; clear therammer from thebore by extending the arm, the palm to the front, the rammer in the prolongation of the barrel.
165. (Second motion.) Turn the rammer, the head passing near theleft shoulder, thefingers closed, the rammer held between the thumb and forefinger-nails to the front ; insert the rammer, until the hand reaches the muzzle.
166. (Third motion.) Force the rammer home by placing the little finger of the right hand on the head of the rammer ; extend the left hand down the piece without depressing the shoulder.


Half face
to the right.

## 8. PRIME.

O ne time and two motions.
167. (First motion.) With the left hand raise the piece till the band 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 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, thebarrel upwards, the muzzle on a level


Prime.
with the eye.
168. (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 theright hand, and with thethumb 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; seizethe small of the stock with the right hand.

> 9. Shoulder-ARMS.

0 ne time and two motions.
169. (First motion.) Bring the piece to the right shoulder and support it there with the left hand, face to the front ; bring the right heel to the side of and on a line with the left ; grasp the piece with the right hand as indicated in the position of shoulder arms.
170. (Second motion.) Drop the left hand quickly by the side.

READY.
0 ne time and three motions.
171. (First motion.) Raise the piece slightly with the right hand, making a half face to the right on the left heel ; carry the right foot to the rear, and place it at right angles to the left, the hollow of it oppositeto, and against the left heel; grasp the piece with the left hand at the lower band and detach it slightly from the shoulder.
172. (Second motion.) Bring down the piece with both hands, thebarrel upwards, theleft thumbextended along the stock, thebutt below theright fore-arm, thesmall of thestock against the body and two inches below the right breast, the
muzzle as high as the eye, the left elbow against the side ; place at the same time the right thumb on the head of the cock, the other fingers wider and against the guard.
173. (Third motion.) Cock, and seize the piece at the small of thestock without deranging the position of the butt.


AIM.
$O$ ne time and one motion.
174. Raisethepiecewith both hands, and support the butt against the right shoulder ; the left elbow down, the right as high as the shoulder ; incline the head upon the butt, so that the right eye may perceive quickly the notch of the hausse, thefront sight, and theobject aimed at ; the left eye closed, the right thumb extended along the stock, thefore-finger on the trigger.
175. When recruits areformed in two ranks to execute the firings, the front rank men will raise a little less the right elbow, in order to facilitatetheaim of the rear rank men.
176. The rear rank men, in aiming, will each carry the right foot about eight inches to the right, and towards the left heel of the man next on theright, inclining the upper part of the body forward.


Aim for direct fire.

FIRE.
One time and one motion.
177. Press the fore-finger against the trigger, fire, without lowering or turning the head, and remain in this position.
178. Instructors will be careful to observe when the men fire, that they aim at some distinct object, and that the barrel be so directed that the line of fire and the line of sight bein thesamevertical plane. They will often causethefiring to beexecuted on ground of different inclinations, in order to accustom the men to fire at objects either above or below them.

LOAD.
One time and onemotion.
179. Bring down the piece with both hands, at the same time face to the front and take the position of load as indicated, No. 156, by :

- Bringing the piece erect before the centre of the body, therammer to the front ; seizing the piece with theleft hand half-way between the guide sight and lower band, the thumb extended along the barrel and against the stock, the fore-armhorizontal and resting against the body, the hand as high as the elbow ;
- Carrying thepiece to theleft side with the left hand-butt upon the ground-barrel to the front-piece inclined to the right and front resting along the left thigh, muzzle six inches in front of thecentre of thebody-right hand


Both ranks loading.
grasping the piece just below the upper band, and the left hand extending upon the piece.

- Seizing the piece with the left hand at the muzzle and carry the right hand to the cartridge box.

Each rear rank man will bring his right foot by theside of the left.
180. Themen being in this position, theinstructor will cause the loading to be continued by the commands and means prescribed, No. 156, and following.
181. If, after firing, the instructor should not wish the recruits to reload, he will command :

Shoulder-ARMS.
O ne time and one motion.
182. Throw up thepiecebriskly with theleft hand and resumethe position of shoulder arms, at the sametimeface to thefront, turning on theleft heel, and bring the right heel on a line with the left.
183. To accustom the recruits to wait for the command, fire, the instructor, when they are in the position of aim, will command :

## Recover-ARMS.

$O$ netime and onemotion.
184. At the first part of the command, withdraw the finger from the trigger ; at the command, arms, retake the position of the third motion of ready, No. 173, by cocking and seizing the piece at the small of the stock without deranging the position of the

butt.
185. The recruits being in the position of the third motion of ready, No. 173, if the instructor should wish to bring them to a shoulder, he will command :

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Shoulder-ARMS. } \\
& \text { O ne time and one motion. }
\end{aligned}
$$

186. At the command, shoulder, placethethumb upon the cock, the fore-finger on the trigger, half-cock, and seize thesmall of thestock with the right hand. At the command, arms, bring up the piece briskly to the right shoulder, and retake the position of shoulder arms.
187. The recruits being at shoulder arms, when the instructor shall wish to fix bayonets, he will command :

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Fix-BA YONET. } \\
\text { O ne time and four motions. }
\end{gathered}
$$

188. (First motion.) Sameas thefirst motion in thefirst time of loading, No. 156, which is: with theright hand, bring the piece erect before the centre of the body, the rammer to the front; at the same time seize the piece with the left hand half-way between the guide sight and lower band, the thumb extended along thebarrel and against thestock, thefore-arm horizontal and resting against the body, the hand as high as the elbow.
(Second motion.) Sameasthesecond motion in the first time of loading, No. 156, which is: carry the piece to the left side with the left hand-butt upon the ground-barrel to the front-pieceinclined to theright and front resting

along the left thigh, muzzlesix inches in front of thecentre of the body-right hand grasping the piece just below the upper band, and the left hand extending upon the piece.
(Third motion.) Same as the third in the first time of loading, No. 156, except, seize the piece with the left hand at themuzzleand carry theright hand to the bayonet, grasping it, with the little finger up.
189. (Fourth motion.) Draw the bayonet from the scabbard, fix it, seize the piece with the right hand at the muzzle, theleft handing resting on the barrel, arm extended.

> Shoulder-ARMS.
> O ne time and two motions.
190. (First motion.) Raisethe piece with the left hand and place it against the right shoulder, the rammer to the front ; seize the piece at the sametime with the right hand at the swell of the stock, the thumb and fore-finger embracing the guard, the right arm nearly extended.
191. (Second motion.) Drop briskly theleft hand by the side.
192. The recruits being at ordered arms, if the instructor should wish to fix bayonets, he will give the command :

> Fix Bayonet.
(First motion.) The pieces will be brought to the left side at one motion, and held as prescribed in No. 188 : butt upon the ground-barrel to the front-piece inclined to the right and front resting along the left thigh, muzzlesix inches in front of the centre of the body-right hand grasping the piecejust below the upper band, and theleft hand extending
upon the piece.
(Second motion.) The bayonets will be fixed as in No. 189 : draw the bayonet from the scabbard, fix it, seize the piece with the right hand at the muzzle, the left handing resting on the barrel, arm extended.
(Third motion.) Immediately resume the position of ordered arms.

Charge-BA YONET.
One time and two motions.
193. (First motion.) Raise the piece slightly with the right hand and make a half face to the right on the left heel ; place the hollow of the right foot opposite to, and three inches from the left heel, the feet square ; seize the piece at the same time with the left hand a little above the lower
 band.
194. (Second motion.) Bring down the piece with both hands, thebarrel uppermost, theleft elbow against thebody; seize the small of the stock, at the sametime, with the right hand, which will be supported against the hip ; the point of the bayonet as high as the eye.

Shoulder-ARMS
O ne time and two motions.
195. (First motion.) Throw up the piece briskly with the left band in facing to the front, place it against the right shoulder, the rammer to the front ; turn the right hand so as
to embrace the guard, slidethe left hand to the height of the shoulder, the right hand nearly extended.
196. (Second motion.) Drop the left hand smartly by the side.
Trail-ARMS.
$O$ ne time and two motions.
197. The same as the motion of order arms, No. 147, by seizing the piece briskly with the left hand near the upper band, and detaching it slightly from the shoulder with the right hand : loosening the grasp of the right hand, lowering the piece with the left, re-seizing the piece with the right hand just above the lower band, thelittle finger in the rear of the barrel, the butt about four inches from the


TRAIL ARMS ground, the right hand supported against the hip, dropping the left hand by the side.
198. (Second motion.) Inclinethemuzzleslightly to the front, the butt to the rear and about four inches from the ground. Theright hand supported at thehip, will so hold the piece that the rear rank men may not touch with their bayonets the men in the front rank.
Shoulder-ARMS.
199. At the command, shoulder, raise the piece perpendicularly in the right hand, thelittlefinger in therear of the barrel ; at the command, arms, execute what has been prescribed for the shoulder from the position of order arms, No's 154-55, by :
(First motion.) Raising the piece vertically with the right hand to the height of the right breast, and opposite the
shoulder, theelbow close to the body ; seizing the piece with theleft hand below theright, and dropping quickly theright hand to grasp the piece at the swell of the stock, the thumb and fore-finger embracing the guard ; pressing the piece against the shoulder with the left hand the right arm nearly straight ; and
(Second motion.) Dropping theleft hand quickly by the side.

> U nfix—BA YONET.
> O ne time and three motions.
200. First and second motions are the same as in fix bayonet, No's 188-89:
(First motion.) Grasp the piecewith theleft hand at the height of the shoulder, and detach it slightly from the shoulder with the right hand.
(Second motion.) Quit the piece with the right hand, lower it with the left hand, opposite the middle of the body, and place the butt between the feet without shock ; the rammer to the rear, the barrel inclined forward, the muzzle eight inches from the body; seize thepiece with the right hand at the upper band, and carry the left hand, thumb up, to the bayonet ; turn the clasp by pressing against it with the thumb of the left hand, and then grasp the socket of the bayonet with the left hand, theshank resting between the thumb and fore-finger, the thumb pointed up.
201. (Third motion.) Same as the third motion in fix bayonet, No.188, except : turn the bayonet clasp with the right thumb, grasp the shank of the bayonet with the right hand, palm under thumb and fingers extended well at the blade


Unfix bayonet.
of the bayonet.
202. (Fourth motion.) Wrest off the bayonet, return it to the scabbard, grasp the piece at the upper band with the right hand, lower the left hand along the barrel, the arm extended without depressing the shoulder.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Shoulder-ARMS. } \\
& \text { O netime and two motions. }
\end{aligned}
$$

203. (First motion.) Thesame as the first motion from fix bayonet, No. 190, by raising the piece with the left hand and placing it against the right shoulder, the rammer to the front ; seizing the piece at the sametime with the right hand at the swell of the stock, the thumb and fore-finger embracing the guard, the right arm nearly extended.
(Second motion.) The same as the second motion from fix bayonet, No. 191, by dropping briskly theleft hand by the side.

## Secure-ARMS.

One time and three motions.
204. (First motion.) Like the first motion of support arms, No. 133 : bring the piece, with therighthand, perpendicularly to the front and between the eyes, the barrel to therear ; except with the right hand seizethe piece at the small of the stock.
205. (Second motion.) Turn the piece with both hands, thebarrel to thefront; bring it opposite the left shoulder, the butt against
 thehip, theleft hand at thelower band, the thumb as high as the chin and extended on the rammer ; the piece erect and
detached from the shoulder, the left fore-arm against the piece.
206. (Third motion.) Reverse the piece, pass it under the left arm, the left hand remaining at the lower band, the thumb on therammer to prevent it from sliding out, thelittle finger resting against the hip, the right hand falling at the same time by the side.

> Shoulder-A RMS.

O ne time and three motions.
207. (First motion.) Raise the piece with the left hand, and seizeit with the right hand at thesmall of thestock. The piece erect and detached from the shoulder, the butt against the hip, the left fore-arm along the piece.
208. (Second motion.) The same as the second motion of shoulder arms from a support, No. 141 : carry the piece vertically to theright shoulder with both hands, the rammer to the front, chancre the position of the right hand so as to embrace the guard with the thumb and fore-finger, slip the left hand to the height of the, shoulder, thefingers extended and joined, the right arm nearly straight.
209. (Third motion.) The same as the third motion of shoulder arms from a support, No. 142 : drop the left hand quickly by the side.

> Right shoulder shift-ARMS.
> One time and two motions.
210. (First motion.) Detach the piece perpendicularly from the shoulder with the right hand, and seize it with the left between the lower band and guide-sight, raise the piece, the left hand at the height of the shoulder and four inches
from it ; place, at the sametime, theright hand on the butt, the beak between the first two fingers, the other two fingers under the butt plate.
211. (Second motion.) Quit the piece with the left hand, raise and place the piece on theright shoulder with theright hand, thelock plate upwards ; let fall, at the same time, the left hand by the side.

Shoulder-ARMS.
One time and two motions.
212. (First motion.) Raise the piece perpendicularly by extending the right arm to its full length, the rammer to thefront, at the sametimeseize the piece with the left hand between the lower band and guidesight.
213. (Second motion.) Quit the butt with the right hand, which will immediately embrace the guard, lower the piece to the position of shoulder arms, slide up the left hand to the height of the shoulder, the fingers extended and closed. Drop the left hand by the side.
214. The men being at support arms, the instructor will sometimes cause pieces to be brought to the right shoulder. To this effect, he will command :

Right shoulder shift—ARMS. $O$ ne time and two motions.
215. (First motion.) Seize the piece
with the right hand, below and near the left fore-arm, place the left hand under the butt, the heel of the butt between the first two fingers.
216. (Second motion.) Turn the piece with the left hand, the lock plate upwards, carry it to the right shoulder, theleft hand still holding thebutt, themuzzleelevated; hold the piece in this position and place the right hand upon the butt, as is prescribed, No. 210 : the beak between the first two fingers, the other two fingers under the butt plate; and let fall the left hand by the side.

> Support-ARMS. One time and two motions.
217. (First motion.) The same as the first motion of shoulder arms, No. 212 : raise the piece perpendicularly by extending the right arm to its full length, the rammer to the front, at the same time seize the piece with the left hand between the lower band and guide-sight.
218. (Second motion.) Turn the piece with both hands, the barrel to the front, carry itoppositetheleft shoulder, slip therighthand to thesmall of thestock, placetheleft fore-arm extended on the breast, as is prescribed, No. 134, by passing the fore-arm extended on the breast between the right hand and the cock ; supporting the cock against the left fore-arm, the left hand resting on the right breast ; and let fall the right hand by the side.

HardeeSoB Remarks. When it may be desired to give the men relief, arms may be supported, if at a halt, or marching by theflank.

In marching by the front, arms may be


Ligut. Kling, 81st N. Y. S. V
shifted to the right shoulder ; but not in the march in line of battle until the battalions shall be well instructed.

After arms have been carried for some time on the right shoulder, they may beshifted, in likemanner, to theleft shoulder.

The piece may be brought from the right to the left shoulder by the command,

Left Shoulder Shift—ARMS.
0 ne time and three motions.
Ellsworth. 54. (First motion.) Springthepieceforward to a vertical position, grasping it with theleft hand at the tail band ; change the right hand to the small of the stock and bring thepieceto thefirst position of support from theshoulder, Hardee SoS 133, which is : piece perpendicular to the front, and between the eyes, barrel to the rear ; piece seized with theleft hand at thelower band, left hand raised as high as the chin, and piece seized at the same time with the right hand four inches below the cock.
55. (Second motion.) Turn the piece with the right hand the barrel to the front ; carry the piece to the left shoulder, placing the left hand under the butt, finger and thumb over theheel ; glidetheright hand up to thehammer, fingers extended and joined. Position of the piece-vertical, butt well back, lock plate as high as the arm pit.
56. (Third motion.) Turn the left hand over to the left, carry it well to the left, elbow against the body and left fore-arm horizontal, hand under the butt. Position of the Piece-barrel to the left, lock plate downward, muzzle obliquely to the right and rear.

Shoulder-ARMS.
0 ne time and three motions.
Ellsworth 20. (First motion.) Grasp the piece with the right hand under and against the left fore-arm ; bring the
piece perpendicularly to the front and between the eyes, the barrel to the rear ; seize the piece with the left hand at the lower band, the thumb extended, the left fore-arm along the stock ; seizethe pieceat the sametimewith theright hand, at the small of the stock.
21. (Second motion.) Carry the piece vertically to the right shoulder with both hands, the rammer to the front ; change the position of the right hand so as to embrace the guard with the thumb and fore-finger ; slip the left hand to the height of the shoulder, the fingers extended and joined, the right arm nearly straight.
22. (Third motion.) Drop the left hand quickly by the side.

Arms-AT WILL.
One time and onemotion.

Hardee SoS 219. At this command, carry the piece at pleasure on either shoulder, with one or both hands, the muzzle elevated.

> Shoulder-ARMS.
> O ne time and one motion.
220. At this command, retake quickly the position of shoulder arms.
221. The recruits being at ordered arms, when the instructor shall wish to cause the pieces to be placed on the ground, he will command :

Ground-ARMS.
One time and two motions.

222. (First motion.) Turn the piece with the right hand, the barrel to the left, at the same time seize the cartridge box with the left hand, bend the body, advance the left foot, the heel opposite the lower band ; lay the piece on the ground with theright hand, the toe of the butt on a line with the right toe, the knees slightly bent, the right heel raised.
223. (Second motion.) Riseup, bring the left foot by the side of the right, quit the cartridge box with the left hand, and drop the hands by the side.

## Raise-ARMS. <br> $O$ netime and two motions.

224. (First motion.) Seize the cartridge box with the left hand, bend the body, advance the left foot opposite the lower band, and seize the piece with the right hand.
225. (Second motion.) Raisethe piece, bringing theleft foot by the side of the right ; turn the piece with the right hand, the rammer to the front ; at the same time quit the cartridge box with the left hand, and drop this hand by the side.

## Inspection of arms.

226. The recruits 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—ARMS.
$O$ netime and four motions.
(First motion.) The pieces will be brought to the left side at one motion, and held as prescribed in No's 188 and 192 : butt upon the ground-barrel to the front-piece inclined to the right and front resting along the left thigh, muzzle six inches in front of the centre of the body-right hand grasping the piece just below the upper band, and the left hand extending upon the piece.
(Second motion.) With two exceptions, bayonetswill be fixed as in No's 189 and 192 : draw the bayonet from the scabbard, fix it, seize the piece with the right hand at the muzzle, theleft handing resting on the barrel, arm extended. The exceptions are: theleft hand remains at the muzzle, and the rammer head is seized between the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand, the other fingers closed, the el bows near the body as in charge cartridge, No. 159.
227. (Third motion.) Spring rammer as prescribed in loading, No's 160-62, by :
-half drawing the rammer by extending the right arm; steadying it in this position with the left thumb; seizing the rammer between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, the thumb under and finger over the rammer ; fingers extended, palm of the hand to the front;
-clearing the rammer from the pipes by again extending the arm ; the rammer in the prolongation of the pipes, palm of the hand to the front ; and
-turning therammer by closing thefingers, thelittle end passing near the left shoulder, turning the back of the hand to the front ; steadying it by extending the forefinger of the right hand ; placing the head of the rammer on the ball, the rammer in prolongation of the barrel.

Lower the left hand along the piece to full extent of arm, grasping the piece at the muzzle-band with the right
hand.
228. (Fourth motion.) Bring the piece to the position of ordered arms.
229. Theinstructor will then inspect in succession the piece of each recruit, in passing al ong the front of the rank. Each, as the instructor reaches him, will raise smartly his piece with his right hand, seize it with theleft between thelower band and guide-sight, the lock to the front, the left hand at the height of the chin, the piece opposite to the left eye; theinstructor 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 replaceit in the position of
 ordered arms.
230. When the instructor shall have passed him, each recruit will retake the position prescribed at the command, inspection arms, return the rammer, and resume the position of ordered arms.
231. If, instead of inspection of arms, the instructor should merely wish to cause bayonets to be fixed, he will command :
Fix-BAYONET.
232. Fix bayonets as has been explained, No. 192, and immediately resume the position of ordered arms.
233. If it be the wish of the instructor, after firing, to ascertain whether the pieces have been discharged, he will command :
Spring—RAM MERS.
234. Put the rammer in the barrel, as has been explained above, No. 227, and immediately retake the position of ordered arms.
235. 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 it ring in the barrel.
236. Each recruit, after the instructor passes him, will return rammer, and resume the position of ordered arms.

## Remarks on the M anual of Arms.

237. The manual of arms frequently distorts the persons of recruits before they acquire ease and confidence in the several positions. The instructor will therefore frequently recur to elementary principles in thecourseof the lessons.
238. Recruits are also extremely liable to curve the sides and back, and to derange the shoulders, especially in loading. Consequently, theinstructor will not cause them to dwell too long, at a time, in one position.

Lesson III : To Load in Four Times.
250. Theobject of this lesson is to prepare the recruits to load at will, and to cause them to distinguish the times which require the greatest regularity and attention, such as chargecartridge, ram cartridge, and prime. It will bedivided as follows:
251. The first time will be executed at the end of the command ; the three others at the commands, two, three and four.

The instructor will command :

1. Load in four times. 2. LOAD.
2. Execute the times to include charge cartridge. TWO.
3. Execute the times to include ram cartridge. THREE.
4. Execute the times to include prime. FOUR.
5. Executethetime of shoulder arms.

## To Load at W ill.

256. The instructor will next teach loading at will, which will be executed as loading in four times, but continued, and without resting on either of the times. He will command :

## 1. Load at will. 2. LOAD.

257. The instructor will habituate the recruits, by degrees, to load with it greatest possible promptitude, each without regulating himself by his neighbor, and above all without waiting for him.
258. Thecadenceprescribed, No. 129, is not applicable to loading in four times, or at will.

## FIRINGS.

259. The firings are direct or oblique, and will be executed as follows :

The Direct Fire.
260. Theinstructor will givethefollowing commands:

1. Fire by squad. 2. Squad. 3. READY.
2. AIM. 5. Fire. 6. LOAD.
3. These several commands will beexecuted as has been prescribed in the $M$ anual of Arms. At the third command, the men will come to the position of ready as heretofore explained, No. 171-73. At the fourth they will aim according to the rank in which each may find himself placed, the rear rank men inclining forward alittletheupper part of thebody, in order that their
 pieces may reach as much beyond the front rank as possible.
4. At thesixth command, they will load their pieces, and return immediately to the position of ready, No. 171.
5. Theinstructor will recommencethefiring by the commands:
6. Squad. 2. AIM. 3. FIRE. 4. LOAD.
7. When theinstructor wishes thefiring to cease, he will command :

> Cease—FIRING.
265. At this command, the men will cease firing, but will load their pieces if unloaded, and afterwards bring them
to a shoulder.

## Oblique Firings.

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

Position of the Two Ranks in the O blique Fire to the Right.
267. At the command, ready, the two ranks will executewhat has been prescribed for thedirect fire, No's260262.
268. At the cautionary command, right oblique, the two ranks will throw back the right shoulder and look steadily at the object to behit.
269. At the command, aim, each front rank man will aim to the right without deranging the feet ; each rear rank man will advance the


Right Oblique : move LEFT foot left foot about eight inches towards the right heel of the man next on the right of his file leader and aim to the right, inclining the upper part of the body forward and bending a little the left knee.

Position of the Two Ranks in the Oblique Fire to the Left.
270. At the cautionary command, left oblique, the two ranks will throw back theleft shoulder and look steadily at the object to be hit.


Left Oblique :
move RIGHT foot
271. At the command, aim, the front rank will take aim to the left without deranging thefeet; each man in the rear rank will advance the right foot about eight inches towards the right heel of the man next on the right of his file leader, and aim to the left, inclining the upper part of the body forward and bending a little the right knee.
272. In both cases, at the command, load, the men of each rank will come to the position of load as prescribed in the direct fire ; the rear rank men bringing back the foot which is to theright and front by the side of the other. Each man will continue to load as if isolated.

## Remarks on the Oblique Firings

For Direct Firings, the left foot points toward the direction of the aim-forward-while the right foot rests perpendicular to the direction of the aim.

For Right Oblique, the left foot pivots to the right oblique toward the direction of the aim and is advanced slightly ; the right foot remains in place.

For Left 0 blique, the left foot remains in place ; the right is advanced-right heel to the instep of the left foot-then pivoted left until theleft foot restsperpendicular to the direction of the aim.

After the cautionary command, left oblique, two things occur : (1) both ranks throw back the left shoulder and look steadily at the object to be hit ; and (2) rear rank men will, at the same time, raise their pieces to a vertical position as described by Upton, 1875, SoS 289. Commanders should

wait for both movements to be completed before ordering the command of aim.

At the command, aim, five things occur : (1) the front rank will take aim to the left without deranging thefeet ; (2) each man in the rear will advance the right foot about eight inches toward the right heel of the man next on the right of his file leader ; (3) "aim through the interval to the left of his file leader" ; (4) inclining the upper body forward and (5) bending a little the right knee.

## To Fire by File.

273. Thefireby filewill beexecuted by thetwo ranks, the files of which will fire successively, and without regulating on each other, except for the first fire.
274. The instructor will command :
275. Fire by file. 2. Squad.
276. READY. 4. COMMENCE FIRING.
277. At the third command, the two ranks will take the position of ready as prescribed in the direct fire, No. 260.
278. At the fourth command, the fileon the right will aim and fire ; rear rank man in aiming will take the position indicated No. 176, by carrying the right foot about eight inches to the right, and towards the left heel of the man next on the right, inclining the upper part of the body forward.
279. The men of this file will load their pieces briskly and fire a second time ; reload and fire again, and so on in continuation.
280. The second file will aim, at the instant the first brings down pieces to reload and will conform in all respects to that which has just been prescribed for the first file.
281. After the first fire, the front and rear rank men will not be required to fire at the same time.
282. Each man, after loading, will return to the position of ready and continue the fire.
283. When the instructor wishes the fire to cease, he will command :
Cease-FIRING.
284. At this command, the men will cease firing. If they havefired they will load their pieces and bring them to a shoulder ; if at the position of ready, they will half-cock and shoulder arms. If in theposition of aim, they will bring down their pieces, half-cock, and shoulder arms.

## To Fire by Rank.

283. The fire by rank will be executed by each entire rank, alternately.
284. The instructor will command :
285. Fire by rank. 2. Squad. 3. READY.
286. Rear rank. 5. AIM. 6. FIRE. 7. LOAD.
287. At the third command, the two ranks will take the position of ready, as prescribed in thedirect fire, No's 17173.
288. At the seventh command, the rear rank will
execute that which has been prescribed in the direct fire, and afterwards take the position of ready, No's 171-73.
289. As soon as the instructor sees several men of the rear rank in the position of ready, he will command :

## 1. Front rank. 2. AIM. 3. FIRE. 4. LOAD.

288. At these commands, the men in the front rank will execute what has been prescribed for the rear rank, but they will not step off with the right foot.
289. The instructor will recommencethefiring by the rear rank, and will thus continue to alternate from rank to rank, until he shall wish the firing to cease, when he will command, cease firing, which will be executed as heretofore prescribed, No's 281-2.

## To Fire and Load K neeling.

290. In this exercise the squad will be supposed loaded and drawn up in one rank. The instruction will be given to each man individually, without times or motions, and in the following manner.
291. The instructor will command :

FIRE AND LOAD KNEELING.
292. At this command, the man on the right of the squad will moveforward threepaces and halt; then carry the right foot to the rear and to the right of the left heel, and in a position convenient for placing the right knee upon the ground in bending theleft leg; placetheright kneeupon the ground ; lower the piece, the left fore-arm supported upon thethigh on the sameside, theright hand on thesmall of the
stock, the butt resting on the right thigh, the left hand supporting the piece near the lower band.
293. Hewill next move theright leg to theleft around the knee supported on the ground, until this leg is nearly perpendicular to thedirection of the left foot, and thus seat himself comfortably on the right heel.
294. Raise the piece with the right hand and support it with the left, holding it near the lower band, theleftelbow resting on the left thigh near the knee ; seize the hammer with the thumb, the fore-finger under the guard, cock and seize the piece at the small of the stock ; bring the piece to the shoulder, aim and fire.
295. Bring the piece down as soon as it is fired, and support it with theleft hand, thebuttresting against theright thigh ; carry the piece to the rear rising on the knee, the barrel downwards, the butt resting on the ground ; in this position support the piece with the left hand at the upper band, draw cartridge with the right and load the piece, ramming the ball, if necessary, with both hands.
296. When loaded bring thepiece to thefront with the left hand, which holds it at the upper band ; seize it at the sametime with the right hand at the small of thestock ; turn thepiece, thebarrel uppermost and nearly horizontal, theleft elbow resting on the left thigh; half-cock, removetheold cap and prime, rise, and return to the ranks.
297. Thesecond man will then betaught what has just been prescribed for the first, and so on through the remainder of the squad.

## To Fire and Load Lying.

298. In this exercisethe squad will be in onerank and loaded ; the instruction will be given individually and without times or motions.
299. The instructor will command :

> FIRE AND LOAD LYING.
300. At this command, the man on the right of the squad will move forward three paces and halt ; he will then bring his piece to an order, drop on both knees, and place himself on the ground flat on his belly. In this position he will support the piece nearly horizontal with the left hand, holding it near the lower band, the butt end of the piece and the left elbow resting on the ground, the barrel uppermost ; cock the piece with the right hand, and carry this hand to the small of the stock ; raise the piece with both hands, press the butt against the shoulder, and resting on both elbows, aim and fire.
301. Assoon as hehas fired, bring thepiecedown and turn upon his left side, still resting on his left elbow ; bring back the piece until the cock is opposite his breast, the butt end resting on theground ; takeout a cartridgewith theright hand ; seizethesmall of thestock with this hand, holding the cartridge with the thumb and two first fingers ; he will then throw himself on his back, still holding the piece with both hands; carry the piece to the rear, place the butt between the heels, the barrel up, the muzzle elevated. In this position, charge cartridge, draw rammer, ram cartridge, and return rammer.
302. When finished loading, the man will turn again upon his left side, remove the old cap and prime, then raise
the piece vertically, rise, turn about, and resumehis position in the ranks.
303. Thesecond man will betaught what has just been prescribed for the first, and so on throughout the squad.

## To Load on the $M$ arch or Running.

Ellsworth 57, 240. From the position of aim after firing, carry the piece across the body to the left side and seize it at the middle band with the left hand.

Holding thepiecein this position, takeout a cartridge, tear it with theteeth, and halt a moment to pour the powder in the barrel ; draw rammer and ram cartridge, if necessary, halting a moment to insert rammer ; return the rammer and bring up the piece with the left hand to position of arms port and prime; come to the ready, and fire when occasion offers.
Arms-PORT.

One time and one motion.

Hardee. Throw the piece diagonally across thebody, the lock to the front, seize it smartly at the same instant with both hands, the right at the handle, the left at the lower band, the two thumbs pointing towards the muzzle, the barrels sloping upwards and crossing oppositeto the point of the left shoulder, the butt proportionally lowered. The palm of the
 right hand will be above, and that of the left under the piece, the nails of both hands next to thebody, to which the elbows will be closed.

Shoulder-ARMS. O ne time and two motions.
(First motion.) Bring the piece smartly to the right shoulder, placing the right hand as in the position of shoulder arms, slip the left hand to the height of the shoulder, the fingers extended.
(Second motion.) Drop the left hand smartly by the side.

## The Charge.

Kelton 103. Thesquad (platoon, or company) being in two ranksand at "carry arms," and supposed to be about forty or fifty yards from the enemy, the instructor will command:

1. Prepare to charge.
2. Doublequick-MARCH!

At the first command, seize the piece with the left hand at the height of theright breast, and bring it diagonally across the middle of the body, the bayonet slightly advanced, the right hand holding thehandleat theheight of thehips, the left hand in front and at the height of the left breast.

At the second command, the squad (or company) will move off at the "double quick," carrying the piece as described.
104. A fter moving to thefront forty or fifty paces, the command,

"H alt!"
will be given as the left foot is coming to the ground, when both ranks will halt and take the position of Guard. The front rank may then be required to move to the front about ten feet by the "front passade," in order that the company may be exercised in the manual.
105. The charge by company, resembling the actual movement in battle, will instruct the men to act with that concert which alone renders a charge formidable.

> To the front-PASSADE!
$O$ netime and two motions.
Kelton 17. (First motion.) M ovetheright foot twiceits length in front of the left, parallel to its first position.
18. (Second motion.) Move the left foot quickly forward twice its length in front of the right, resuming the position of Guard.

## Bayonet Exercise.

Hardee 304. Thebayonet exercise in this book will be confined to two movements, the guard against infantry, and theguard against cavalry. Themen will beplaced in onerank, with two paces interval, and being at shoulder arms, the instructor will command :


1. Guard against Infantry.
2. GUARD.

0 ne time and two motions.
305. (First motion.) Makea half face to the right, turning on both heeds, the feet square to each other ; at the same time raise the pieceslightly, and seizeit with the left hand above and near the lower band.
306. (Second motion.) Carry the right foot twenty inches perpendicularly to the rear, the right heel on the prolongation of theleft, theknees slightly bent, theweight of the body resting equally on both legs ; lower the piece with both hands, the barrel uppermost, the left elbow against the body ; seize the piece at the sametime with the right hand at thesmall of thestock, the arms falling naturally, the point of the bayonet slightly elevated.

Shoulder-ARMS.
$O$ netime and one motion.
307. Throw up the piece with the left hand, and place it against the right shoulder, at the same time bring the right heel by the side of the left and face to the front.

1. Guard against Cavalry. 2. GUARD.
O ne time and two motions.

2. (First motion.) Make a half face to the right, turning on both heels, the feet square to each other ; at the same time raise the piece slightly, and seize it with the left hand above and near the lower band.
(Second motion.) Carry the right foot twenty inches perpendicularly to the rear, the right heel on the prolongation of theleft, the knees slightly bent, the weight of the body resting equally on both legs ; lower the piece with both hands, the barrel uppermost, the left elbow against the body ; seize the piece at the sametime with the right hand at thesmall of thestock and supported against thehip, thearms falling naturally, the point of the bayonet held at height of the eye, as in charge bayonet.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Shoulder-ARMS. } \\
\text { Onetime and onemotion. }
\end{gathered}
$$

309. Spring up the piece with the left hand and place it against the right shoulder, at the same time bring theright heel by the side of the left, and face to the front.

## Stack A rms.

The men being at order arms, the instructor will command :
Stack—ARMS.
410. At this command, number two of the front rank will pass his piece before him, seize it with the left hand about themiddleband; slopeit across thebody, barrel to the rear, the butt three inches above the right toe of the man on his left, muzzle six inches to the right of his right shoulder.
411. N umber two of the rear rank will turn his piece,
lock square to the front, and pass it to his front rank man, who will seize it with his right hand about the middle band and inclineit forward, resting theneck of thebayonet on that of his own bayonet and close to theblade. Number oneof the front rank will turn the barrel of his piece square to thefront, slope it across the body, placetheneck of his bayonet, above thenecks, and between the blades of the other two bayonets, holding the piece with theright hand at the middleband, the butt three inches form the ground at his right toe.
412. N umber two of thefront rank will throw thebutt of the rear rank man's piece about thirty inches to the front, at the same time resting the butt of his own piece on the ground on the left, and a little in rear of his left toe. At the same instant, number one of the front rank will rest the butt of his piece on the ground, a little in front of his right toe. Number one of the rear rank will incline his piece on the stack thus formed.
413. Themen of both rankshaving taken the position of the soldier without arms, the instructor will command :

1. Break ranks. 2. MARCH.

## TO RESUME ARMS.

414. Both ranks being re-formed in rear of their stacks, the instructor will command :
Take—ARMS.
415. At this command, number one of the rear rank will retakehis piece. N umber two of thefront rank will seize his own piece with the left hand at the middle band, and his rear rank man's piece in like manner with his right hand ;
and number one of the front rank will seizehis piecewith his right hand in the samemanner. Thesetwo men will raise the stack, bring the butts together and disengage the bayonets. Number two of the rear rank will receive his piece from his front rank man, and all will resume the position of order arms.

Scott, SoS 417. 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.

Upton, 1868, SoS 431. If in singlerank, number two of each four will make the stack and at the command, stack,
will take the piece of number three with the left hand below the middle band, and use it as explained for the piece of the even-number when in two ranks; hisown piecehewill place as explained for the piece of the even-numbered rear-rank man the stack ; the stack will be completed as in two ranks, after which the piece of number four will be passed to the right and placed upon the stack.
432. In breaking the stack, the piece of number four will first be passed to him ; the stack will then be broken as when in two ranks, except that number two will seize his own piece with the right and the piece of number three with the left hand.

> | MANUAL OF THE SWORD OR SABRE, |
| :--- |
| FOR OFFICERS. |

Position of the Sword or Sabre, under Arms.

Hardee. The carry. The gripe in the right


The carry.
hand, which will besupported against theright hip, theback of the blade against the shoulder.

To Salute with the Sword or Sabre. Threetimes (or pauses).

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

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

Three. Raisethesword or sabresmartly, and placethe back of the blade against the right shoulder.

Upton, 1868. In saluting with troops, thefirst timewill be executed at the command, present ; the second, at the command, arms ; the third motion will be executed as the arms are brought to the carry.

When arms are ordered, the officers will drop the points of their swords, the back of the hand up. At paraderest, they will clasp thehands in front of the centre of the body, the left


The Salute.
hand uppermost, the point of the sword between the feet.
At funeral ceremonies, the sword will be reversed under the right arm, the left hand clasping the blade behind the back. When the escort rests on arms, the officers will stand as at parade rest, inclining the head.

Officers on all duties under arms are to have their swords drawn, without waiting for any words of command for that purpose.

| SALUTES. |
| :---: |
| Color-salute. |

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

At the distance of six paces slip the right hand along the lance to the height of the eye ; lower the lance by straightening thearm to its fullest extent, theheel of thelance remaining at thehip, and bring back thelanceto thehabitual position when the person saluted shall be passed, or shall have passed, six paces.

W hen the piece is held by the right hand.
Ellsworth 292. Salute by touching the piece at the height of the shoulder with the forefinger of the left hand ; palm of the hand downward, fingers extended and joined. After saluting in this manner, drop the hand quietly to the side.

## W hen the right hand is at liberty.

Ellsworth 293. Salute by touching the back of the hand to the visor of the cap, throwing it easily and gracefully to the front, until the arm is nearly extended, and drop the hand to the side.
294. To deliver a package, paper, or anything of a like nature, when the piece is carried. H alt one pace from the person to be saluted, bring the piece to the position of arms port holding it in this position with theleft hand ; salutewith the right, deliver the package, shoulder arms, salute with the left hand, and return.
295. If a message is simply to be delivered, if at support arms, salute with the right hand ; if at shoulder, salute with the left.

## Compliments by sentinels.

C.S. Regulations, 407. Sentinels will present arms to general and field officers, to the officer of theday, and to the commanding officer of the post. To all other officers they will carry arms.
408. When a sentinel in his sentry-box sees an officer approaching, he will stand at attention, and as the officer passeswill salutehim, by bringing theleft hand briskly to the musket, as high as the right shoulder.
409. The sentinel at any post of the guard, when he sees any body of troops, or an officer entitled to compliment, approach, must call : "Turn out the guard !" and announce who approaches.
410. Guards do not turn out as a matter of compliment after sunset; but, sentinels will, when officers in uniform approach, pay them proper attention, by facing to
the proper front, and standing steady at shouldered arms. This will be observed until theevening is so far advanced that the sentinels begin challenging.
ParadeRest.
Hardee. Being on parade and at order
At the command, rest, turn the piece on the
heel of thebutt, the barrel to the left, the muzzlein
front of the centre of the body ; seizeit at the same
time with the left hand just above, and with the
right at the upper band ; carry the right foot six
inches to the rear, the left knee slightly bent.
Ellsworth. Keep the head and eyes square
to thefront, remain silent and immovableuntil the command of attention.

## Reverse A rms

## 1. Reverse. 2. ARMS.

Upton 1875, SoS 89. (First motion.) Being at the carry, raise the piece vertically with the right hand, advancing it slightly ; grasp it with the left hand at the lower band, the forearm horizontal ; at the same time grasp the small of the stock with the right hand.
(Second motion.) Reverse the piece, the muzzle dropping to the front, the butt passing between the breast

and right forearm ; the right hand grasping the small of the stock at the height of the shoulder, the barrel to the front and vertical; the fingers of the left hand extended, and joined in front of the barrel, thelittlefinger at the lower band.
(Third motion.) Pressthemuzzleto the rear with the left hand, the piece inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees; steady it in this position by pressure of the right elbow against the body ; carry the left hand behind the back and grasp the piece between the bands.

## 1. Carry. 2. ARMS.

(First motion.) Let go the piece with the left hand, and regrasp it in front at the lower band, back of the hand to the left, the thumb pointing downward, the right forearm horizontal, the barrel vertical.
(Second motion.) Reverse the piece with both hands, the butt passing between the breast and right forearm ; resume the carry with the right hand.
(Third motion.) Drop the left hand by the side.
90. When necessary to march long distances with arms reversed, the piecemay bechanged to a corresponding position under the left arm by the commands :

## 1. Left Reverse. 2. ARMS.

The piece is placed under the left arm with the right hand, the left hand carried to the small of thestock, theright hand behind the back.

The piece is similarly restored by the commands :

1. Reverse. 2. ARMS.

Rest On A rms

Being at a carry, the instructor commands:

## 1. Rest on. 2. ARMS.

Upton 1875, SoS 91. (First motion.) Raise the piece vertically with the right hand, advancing it slightly, grasp it with the left hand at the lower band, the forearm horizontal ; reverse it with both hands, the muzzle dropping to the front, the butt passing between the breast and the right forearm ; place the muzzle upon the left toe, the barrel to the right, the left hand slipping up thestock, theback to the left.

(Second motion.) Carry the right foot three Rest on arms. inches to the rear ; at the same time place the hands upon the butt, theright hand uppermost, the left knee slightly bent.
(Third motion.) Incline the head toward the hands.

1. Carry. 2. ARMS.
(First motion.) Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand, back to the right ; carry the piece with the right hand opposite the right shoulder, barrel to the front and
vertical, forearm horizontal ; grasp the piece at the lower band with the left hand, back to the left, the thumb pointing downward ; bring the right foot by the side of the left.
(Second motion.) Reverse the piece with both hands, the butt passing between the breast and right forearm ; resume the carry with the right hand.
(Third motion.) Drop the left hand by the side.

## TITLE FIRST. ARTICLE FIRST.

Formation of a Regiment in order of battle, or in line.
8. The formation of a regiment is in two ranks ; and each company will be formed into two ranks, in the following manner : the corporals will be posted in the front rank, and on the right and left of platoons, according to height; the tallest corporal and the tallest man will form the first file, the next two tallest men will form the second file, and so on to the last file, which will be composed of the shortest corporal and the shortest man.
9. The odd and even files, numbered as one, two, in the company, from right to left, will form groups of four men, who will be designated comrades in battle.
10. The distance from one rank to another will be thirteen inches, measured from the breasts of the rear rank men to the backs or knapsacks of the front rank men.

Posts of Company Officers, Sergeants and Corporals.
12. The company officers and sergeants are nine in number, and will be posted in the following manner :
13. The captain on the right of the company touching with the left elbow.
14. Thefirst sergeant in the rear rank, touching with the left elbow and covering the captain. In the manoeuvres he will be denominated covering sergeant, or right guide of the company.
15. The remaining officers and sergeants will be posted as file-closers, and two paces behind the rear rank.
16. Thefirst lieutenant, oppositethecentreof thefourth section.
17. Thesecond lieutenant, oppositethecentreof thefirst platoon.
18. The third lieutenant, opposite the centre of the second platoon.
19. The second sergeant, opposite the second file from the left of the company. In the manoeuvres he will be designated left guide of the company.
20. Thethird sergeant, oppositethesecond filefrom the right of the second platoon.
21. The fourth sergeant, opposite the second file from the left of the first platoon.
22. Thefifth sergeant, oppositethesecond file from the right of the first platoon.
23. In the left or tenth company of the battalion, the second sergeant will be posted in thefront rank and on the left
of the battalion.
24. The corporals will be posted in the front rank, as prescribed in No. 8.
25. Absent officers and sergeants will be replaced-officers by sergeants, and sergeants by corporals. Thecolonel may detach a first lieutenant from one company to command another, of which both the captain and first lieutenant areabsent ; but this authority will give no right to a lieutenant to demand to be so detached.

## TITLE THIRD. <br> SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY. <br> M anner of Forming the Company.

Kautz NCO 428. The company is formed in the interval between the musicians' call and the last note of the assembly, when every man should bein ranks; and thosewho fall in afterwards should be punished for being late.

If the company is forming without arms, the men fall in and take the position of parade rest, and the first sergeant takes the same position. With arms, they fall in at shoulder arms instead of parade rest.

Gilham, 216. THE whole company being assembled on its parade ground, or in the rendezvous, the first, or orderly sergeant, will command :

> Fall in-COMPANY.

At thiscommand, thecorporals and privateswill 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 thecompany), thenext 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.

Baxter. The height of shoulders will be the point to
measure by. Where the shoulders are of equal height, the tallest man, measuring from heels to head, will take precedence ; and where there is an equality in both these points, the senior member will take the right.

Root. It iscustomary, beforeforming company in two ranks, for the First Corporal to take the right of the line, although he may not be taller than the tallest private ; and the Fourth Corporal to take left, although he may not be shorter than the shortest private.

Gilham, 216. The other sergeants will take post in the rank of file-closers, two paces to the right of the company, and assist the first sergeant in forming the company. The first sergeant takes his placesix or eight paces in front of and opposite the centre of his company, facing towards it.

When themen havetheir places, thefirstsergeant will command :

## FRONT.

The second sergeant, who is the left guide of the company, will now placehimself on the left of the company.

As the company will always be formed in two ranks, the orderly sergeant will promptly command :

1. In two ranks, form company.
2. Left-FACE. 3. MARCH.

At thecommand, left face, the wholecompany will face to the left, except the guide and man (fourth corporal) on the left, who stand fast.

At the command, MARCH, the whole of themen who have faced to 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 two following men will, in like manner, on closing up, form the next file, the third man in the front, and the fourth in the rear rank behind him, and all the other men will come
successively to form files, two deep, to the right of those already formed.

When the company is in good discipline, themen will taketheir places in rankswithout any preliminary formation.

The instructor will then cause the files to be numbered, and for this purpose will command :

> In each rank-Count TWOS.

Hardee, SoC 5. At this command, the men count in each rank, from right to left, pronouncing in a loud and distinct voice, in the same tone, without hurry and without turning the head, one, tw o, according to theplace which each one occupies. He will also cause the company divided into platoons and sections, taking care that the first platoon is always composed of an even number of files.

Root. The Orderly will now command :
Corporals to the Front.
At this order, every Corporal, who finds himself in the rear rank, will slightly touch the back of the man in front of him, and the two will exchange places, quietly.

Assured that theFirst and Fourth Corporals are in their proper posts, the Orderly will pass to the left of the first section, and call out,

Corporal on the left of the first section. Corporal on the right of the second.
These two Corporals will promptly present themselves to be posted.

It may be necessary, for the front rank to take a side-step to the left or right, leaving space for the Corporal on the Left of theFirst Section. The Orderly will command to the front rank,
"Take to the right (or left),"
as he sees need. By taking ground to the left or right, the vacancy made by the Corporal's stepping out will be filled
up.
The same will be done for the Right Corporal of the Second Section.

Gilham 216. Theofficers will now take their posts as prescribed ; if the captain has to discharge the duties of instructor, the first lieutenant will takehis place on the right of the front rank, the second lieutenant replacing the first behind the fourth section.

- END.-


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